



**Emergency Response for Internally Displaced Persons  
from North Waziristan Agency in Pakistan**

**Supplementary Budget Appeal**



**Donor Relations and Resource Mobilization Service  
July, 2014**



## Information at a glance

### Overall goal

At the request of the Federal Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, UN agencies and NGOs were asked to expand their Internally Displaced People (IDP) response to cover IDPs in NWA, to support the Government of Pakistan in ensuring that the displaced population's protection and humanitarian assistance needs are met in a timely manner and in accordance with international humanitarian standards.

### Targeted beneficiaries in in 2014

- 500,000 Internally Displaced People (IDPs) (83,000 families) who fled their homes as a result of military operations in North Waziristan Agency (NWA) in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in June 2014

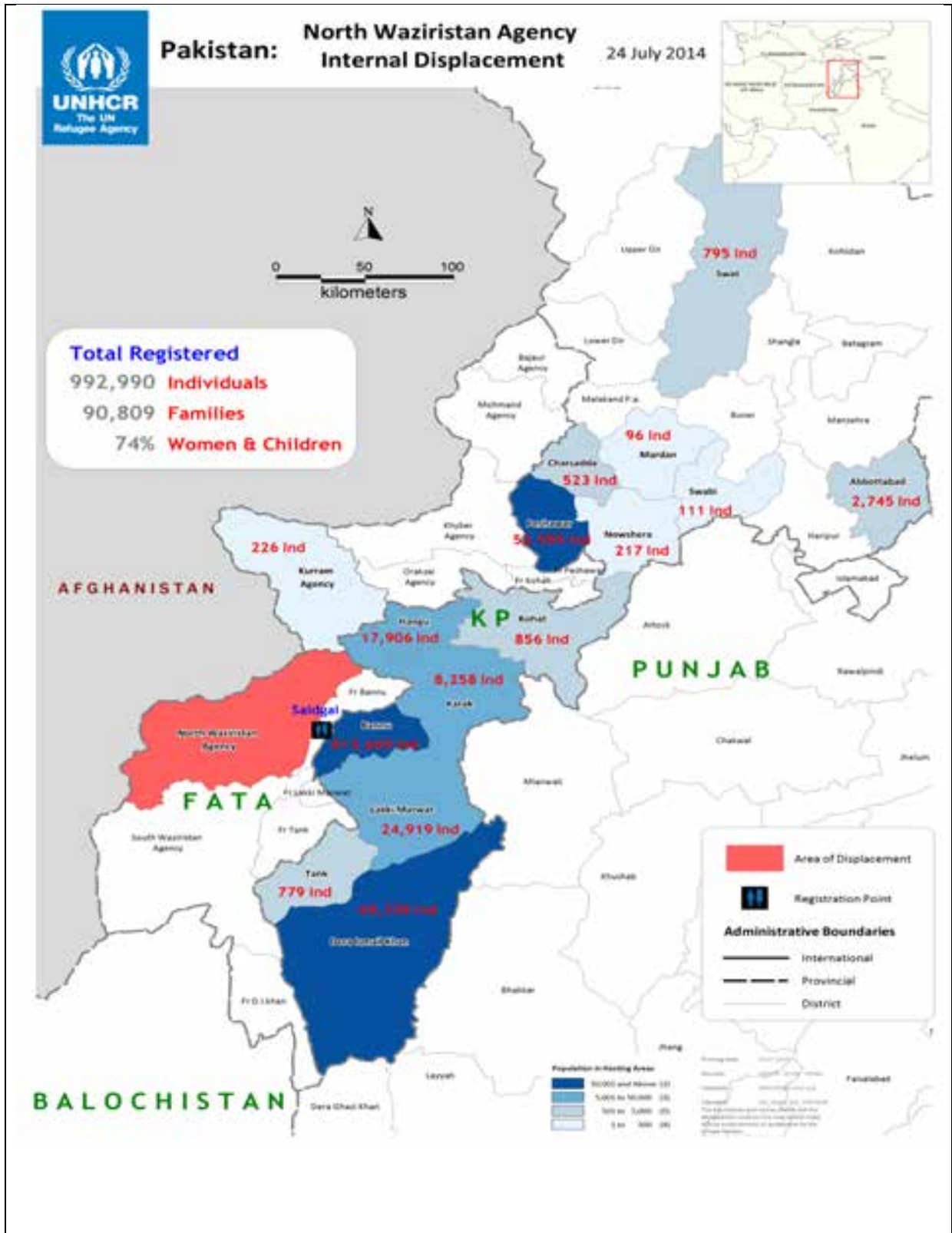
### Total requirements for UNHCR's activities in Pakistan

- USD 163,678,799 in total, including this appeal for USD 16,189,528 (for the period July to December 2014)

### Main activities

- Strengthen UNHCR coordination of the Protection, Shelter/Non-Food Item (NFI), and Camp Coordination/Camp Management (CCCM) Clusters, as well as UNHCR agency operations management and support;
- Conduct protection monitoring, reporting, advocacy and interventions to support the overall humanitarian response;
- Enhance the Government's registration, verification and documentation processes to ensure the integrity of data, and assess the vulnerability of the IDPs;
- Strengthen access to assistance and services for IDPs with specific needs;
- Provide tents for camps and non-food items family kits that include emergency shelter materials; and
- Upgrade the facilities at collective centres for IDPs, find alternative accommodation options through extension of an existing IDP camp and establishment of a new camp, and provide technical support on camp management and coordination .

# Map



## Context

### Background

On 15 June 2014, the Pakistan military launched an offensive against non-state armed actors in the North Waziristan Agency (NWA) of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), triggering the displacement of over half a million inhabitants who fled to the bordering districts of Bannu, DI Khan, Lakki Marwat, and Karak in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP). Some families also sought safety in Khost and Paktika Provinces in Afghanistan.

On 23 June, the Government of Pakistan made a formal written request to the United Nations agencies and non-government organizations in Pakistan to extend their existing support to the 160,000 IDP families already displaced from FATA, to include the urgent needs of those newly displaced from NWA.

The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) agreed to the Government's request and a Preliminary Response Plan (PRP) was finalized on 8 July 2014. The PRP aims to complement the national response, by filling gaps identified in the Government's response. The Government's response focuses primarily on cash grant assistance to registered and verified IDPs, linked to registration. The PRP complements the HCT's existing Strategic Response Plan (SRP); highlights the additional funding needs for the NWA emergency not covered by the SRP; and will feed into a revision of the SRP in late 2014. The PRP requested USD 99 million for all inter-agency cluster activities for a period of six months, of which USD 23.21 million had been contributed or pledged as at 25 July 2014.

Within the Cluster Approach reflected in the PRP, UNHCR leads the Protection, Shelter/NFI, and CCCM Clusters. Accordingly, this appeal is on behalf of activities that UNHCR and its implementing partners are carrying out within these clusters.

### Impacted area and populations

The overall number of IDPs registered by the Government as at 21 July 2014 was 90,836 families or 993,166 individuals (giving an average of 10.9 individuals per family), approximately 74% of whom are women and children. The very large family size reported may be due to cultural, religious and tribal affinities, but is subject to verification. On 26 July 2014, after verification by the National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) to remove duplication, the Government reported that just 52,000 IDP families had been verified and would receive family cash grants, presently amounting to PKR 22,000 per month (approximately USD 222.76).

According to a Rapid Protection Cluster Assessment, the vast majority (76%) of IDPs are currently living in rented accommodation, 7% with relatives and 5% with host community, while 12% are living in spontaneous settlements - mostly school buildings. The departure of these IDPs from NWA occurred in just one week – an indication of the magnitude of the displacement, and the unexpected and urgent nature of needs requiring response.

A new IDP camp has been set up at Baka Khel near Bannu by the Government authorities, but less than 100 families are accommodated in this camp, due to alleged threats by non-state armed actors, the presence of the military in the camp, cultural sensitivities, and a lack of services. As indicated, most of the displaced are living in rented accommodation, with host families, or are accommodated in collective centres - predominantly schools that are vacant due to the summer holidays. Inadequate water and sanitation in these collective centers continue to pose challenges, as most families share their scarce resources in conditions that do not support the preservation of dignity or hygiene, posing a risk of diseases that could become hazardous. Skin diseases, watery diarrhea and other health concerns are being increasingly reported among children and females, particularly among pregnant and lactating mothers. IDPs living with host communities are reportedly sharing rooms with up to 40 individuals in one room.

The first weeks of the response to this major displacement illustrated gaps in assistance, as well as outreach to IDPs during registration, and a lack of essential services in sites. There is therefore a humanitarian imperative to support the Government's response in order to minimize human suffering in this large-scale emergency. It is envisaged that the NWA displacement will be protracted, with no foreseeable durable solutions before spring 2015, including a high level of property and infrastructure destruction in the areas of origin.

### **Beneficiary data**

For planning purposes, UNHCR as a key actor in the UN/NGO humanitarian community's Preliminary Response Plan, is currently using the parameters of 83,000 families/500,000 beneficiaries over 6 months, to determine the scope of its contributions under the Protection, Shelter/NFI and Camp Coordination/Camp Management Clusters.

Earlier displacement patterns indicate that up to 10% of the displaced population may opt to live in camps and 90% with host communities, during the coming winter. UNHCR's plans therefore include ensuring specific assistance to the 50,000 individuals (8,300 families) accommodated in camps, who are expected to be amongst the most vulnerable population without other accommodation options and coping strategies. UNHCR and its cluster partners also plan to continue addressing the Protection and Shelter/NFI needs of the 450,000 IDPs (75,000 families) living amongst host communities.

For planning purposes, UNHCR has so far been using the earlier Cluster Response planning figure of six members per family; however, the Government of Pakistan has estimated that the general family size for the NWA population is 10 - 11 members per family. WFP, UNHCR and members of the Protection Cluster, in coordination with the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), and the FATA Disaster Management Authority (FDMA), are conducting a rapid survey to determine the average family size. Additional resources for assistance needs may be required if this larger than usual family size is confirmed.

There is evidence that many IDPs (in particular vulnerable categories such as female headed households) have been excluded from the Government's registration and thus the cash grants due to technicalities such as the lack of a Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC). UNHCR and the humanitarian community are addressing these issues with the Government, through the establishment of Grievance Desks as part of the registration procedure.

The current emergency offers important opportunities for capacity-building in order to help develop the Government’s IDP policies and registration procedures develop more in line with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement.

#### Population data

	Target Population (as at 30 July 2014)	Total assisted
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	500,000	500,000

### Identified needs July – December 2014

Protection Cluster assessments as well as the Multi-Cluster Initial Rapid Needs Assessment have highlighted the following needs and challenges, particularly relevant to the UNHCR-led clusters and UNHCR’s operational activities:

- There is widespread concern among IDPs about the exclusion of vulnerable people during registration. An expansion of the role of the Grievance Desks is needed at key locations to address IDPs’ concerns about problems during registration, and to establish an effective referral mechanism to facilitate accelerated acquisition of identity cards (CNIC) by referral to NADRA. UNHCR will support the Government’s registration processes in promoting credible data, as well as the integrity of assistance provided on the basis of vulnerability;
- Protection monitoring needs to be enhanced, with a focus on the most vulnerable IDPs.
- Access to assistance for persons with specific needs, such as female-headed households, child-headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities, needs to be addressed. All clusters need strategies to support extremely vulnerable IDPs who are not yet registered, but nevertheless are in urgent need of humanitarian assistance;
- Humanitarian communication mechanisms need to be strengthened to better inform IDPs of available support/services and registration processes;
- Alternative arrangements are necessary for IDPs staying in schools and other public buildings. Transitional shelters and tents are necessary before the onset of winter; and
- NFIs are urgently needed, as basic household items were left behind during the IDPs’ flight from their homes.

## Strategy and main activities for July – December 2014

Critical aspects of the humanitarian community's strategy include the following:

**Humanitarian support to the Government** is based upon a formal request for assistance by the Government, signifying that humanitarian actors will complement Government response efforts. To ensure the complementary response, humanitarian stakeholders require a continued information exchange with Government authorities, as well as the need for a Government plan to understand the type and quantity of Government relief intended. Accordingly, closer relationships are being forged by the UN at both the Federal and Provincial levels. (UNHCR's key interlocutor for Afghan refugees, the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, has been designated as the Federal Government lead actor for the NWA emergency, thus contributing to the existing close working relationship.) The current emergency presents a critical window of opportunity for the United Nations to build a common understanding with both the Federal as well as Provincial Governments on longer term strategic IDP policy (of particular relevance to UNHCR as Protection Cluster lead). UNHCR will therefore work with the Government to pursue the preparation of a national IDP law or policy. The Government, in its discussions with the UN, has indicated that the minimum period of displacement is likely to be until Spring 2015 and possibly much longer.

**Access and security** are essential prerequisites for an effective and timely response. The humanitarian community is establishing a humanitarian hub in Bannu to reduce security risks associated with frequent road travel from Peshawar to Bannu, ease the Non-Objection Certificate (NOC) requirements of the Government, and enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of aid activities in the field. The proposal for the establishment of the hub has been endorsed by Government. Plans include upgrading an administration office with proper facilities and connection of utilities, as well as staff accommodation. The costs of establishing the hub will be shared amongst the agencies involved

**Rapid scaling up of humanitarian operational capacity** is essential, especially in terms of human resources and presence in the area of displacement, where there were previously very few humanitarian actors present. UNHCR's activities for the NWA IDP situation are additional to those covered under its existing under-funded 2014 budget for IDPs elsewhere in KP/FATA. The available funds are needed to address compelling needs among the existing IDP populations, in order not to aggravate their already serious humanitarian situation, in the context of rising tensions among IDP communities about perceived inequities in attention and assistance.

**The Cluster Approach** used for the already existing inter-agency conflict IDP response has been extended at the request of the Federal Government. UNHCR leads three of the 11 Clusters - Protection, Emergency Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFIs), and Camp Coordination/Camp Management (CCCM). UNHCR as Protection Cluster lead promotes the mainstreaming of protection throughout all Clusters.

Identified needs	UNHCR's main targets for 2014
Protection assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Protection Cluster coordination, ensuring Cluster actors' effective contributions relating to humanitarian communication, registration and verification, support towards Grievance Desks, child protection, gender-based violence response and prevention, and support to the elderly;</li> <li>▪ Protection monitoring to ensure that persons with specific needs have access to services and legal advice;</li> <li>▪ Establishment of grievance desks, ensuring that rejected IDPs have access to redress mechanisms;</li> <li>▪ Ensuring that 500,000 IDPs have access to humanitarian and Government assistance through improved registration and verification of IDP data, and through vulnerability assessments; and</li> <li>▪ Maintaining civil documentation and ensuring that related referral pathways are in place.</li> </ul>
Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordination of the Emergency Shelter/ NFI Cluster;</li> <li>▪ While the Cluster as a whole will provide 83,000 family NFI kits', UNHCR initially plans to directly provide 41,500 IDP families with 'standard NFI kits';</li> <li>▪ UNHCR will ensure that the family NFI kits are adjusted to include warm clothing and other needs as Winter arrives; and</li> <li>▪ UNHCR will provide tents for up to 8,300 IDP families in camps.</li> </ul>
Camp Coordination and Camp Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Coordination of the CCCM cluster;</li> <li>▪ Repairs to school buildings prior to the commencement of the school year (the school holidays have been extended in the Bannu area by two weeks, up to 1 September 2014);</li> <li>▪ Support the establishment of a new IDP camp at Kashoo Bridge in Bannu or an alternative site in Lakki Marwat, for up to 6,300 IDP families;</li> <li>▪ Support the expansion of the existing IDP camp in Togh Sarai for up to an additional 2,000 IDP families;</li> <li>▪ Ensure that the shelter and infrastructure in the newly developed camps are improved and maintained; and</li> <li>▪ Ensure that cultural and tribal affinities amongst the displaced population are respected through the provision of purdah walls and the establishment of Jirgas.</li> </ul>



## **Response through UNHCR-led clusters**

**Protection:** UNHCR, as co-lead of the Protection Cluster, seeks to ensure that all IDPs, with a specific focus on women and children (74% of those newly displaced) and other groups with specific needs, have equal and unhindered access to all services offered by the Government and humanitarian actors.

The Protection Cluster consists of the Child Protection and GBV Sub-Clusters, as well as the Ageing and Disability Task Force and the Housing, Land and Property Task Force

Protection Cluster activities cover four main areas:

- Overall protection, including protection monitoring, humanitarian communication, registration and Grievance Desks, as well as promoting the mainstreaming of protection in all humanitarian activities;
- Child protection;
- GBV response and prevention; and
- Support to persons with specific needs, such as female heads of households, the elderly and disabled.

UNHCR's strategy within the Protection Cluster includes:

- The activities of the Protection Cluster lay the foundations for the overall strategy and response by the humanitarian community and the Government, in order to ensure that IDPs are protected and assisted, and that their rights are respected;
- Support to the Government on registration issues, with a view to assisting the Government as it starts reorienting its policies and procedures to better comply with the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. This emergency has seen The Government has taken the lead on registration as advocated by UNHCR. UNHCR's assistance includes monitoring of the registration, verification and documentation processes; establishment of Grievance Desks for IDPs; and identification of vulnerable persons with specific needs for individualized attention. The humanitarian community will continue with its the policy of blanket assistance until detailed vulnerability assessments have been conducted, to ensure that vulnerable individuals who may have been unduly incorrectly excluded from registration still are able to receive protection and assistance. At a later stage, reliable vulnerability assessment data will pave the way for the humanitarian community to move towards targeted assistance for the most vulnerable
- The Government has taken the lead on registration. UNHCR's assistance includes monitoring of the registration, verification and documentation processes; establishment of Grievance Desks for IDPs; and identification of vulnerable persons with specific needs for individualized attention.
- Protection monitoring aims to ensure that IDPs have access to assistance, are protected during their displacement, and that voluntary durable solutions will eventually be facilitated in conditions of safety and dignity. Special attention will be devoted to persons with specific needs, such as female-headed households, the elderly, and the disabled, and minorities' equitable access to assistance will also be monitored.

The overall Protection Cluster activities of UNHCR and its cluster partners include:

- Advocacy and support for inclusive registration mechanisms, including by increasing mobile registration teams to 8 (taking into account the vulnerabilities of women; respect for the culture of purdah (privacy); and addressing the needs of people with limited mobility due to disability or age);
- Counseling and legal assistance, including support to civil documentation, through the establishment of 8 Grievance Desks;
- Monitoring protection concerns and issues through mobile protection teams, ensuring the participation of women and those with limited mobility;
- Establishment and management of 197 protective spaces/outreach mobile teams/services in order to provide psychosocial support, protective and learning services for an estimated 79,140 vulnerable children (50% girls) and 24,528 women;
- Child protection monitoring and identification, response and referrals through dedicated and trained child protection monitors, child help desks, and the scaling up of government Child Protection Units;
- Mine Risk Education and Communication Campaigns on keeping children safe, including prevention and response to the separation of children and gender based violence;
- Capacity building with Government and humanitarian partners, including Minimum Standards on Child Protection in Humanitarian Action, Psychosocial Support, Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) on Separated and Unaccompanied Children in Emergencies;
- Coordination of the Child Protection Sub-Cluster, including information management and Child Protection Rapid Assessment;
- Establishment of inclusive/accessible spaces for the distribution of assistive devices, psychosocial support, and training on independent living for people with disabilities and the elderly, through mobile teams;
- The establishment of women friendly spaces affording livelihood and skills development opportunities for women and adolescent girls; and linking with other sectors / clusters to ensure an effective multi-sectoral GBV response; and
- Continuation of two-way communications networks - between IDPs, the humanitarian community and the Government - to support the dissemination of critical information on registration and assistance to IDPs, focusing on outreach to the most vulnerable segments of the IDP population.

### **Emergency Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs):**

The Shelter Cluster aims to ensure that an adequate coverage of tents and NFI family kits (that include emergency shelter materials) addresses the shelter needs of the IDPs. NFI distribution from existing stocks of items by UNHCR and the co-lead Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) is ongoing, but urgent replenishment is needed as well as new stocks for this latest large-scale displacement. The cluster aims to provide 83,000 NFI family kits for those displaced from NWA.

The overall Shelter Cluster activities of UNHCR and its cluster partners include;

- Provision of NFI kits: UNHCR's contribution is currently 41,500 NFI family kits (half of the total of 83,000 families being covered by other cluster partners). The evacuation of IDPs from their homes in North Waziristan occurred rapidly, and most families fleeing were unable to carry with them their household goods. The displaced families are therefore being provided with an NFI family kit that will assist them.. The kit includes emergency shelter items (two plastic sheets for IDPs living with host families), dignity items for female needs, and kitchen equipment.
- UNHCR plans to provide emergency shelter (tents) for up to 8,300 IDP families in camps. Displacement trends indicate that up to 10% of the most vulnerable will opt to live in camps. An estimated 8,300 families are therefore expected to seek shelter in camps before the onset of winter in October. UNHCR has agreed to provide those IDPs in camps with a tent. Setting up or extending camp arrangements and the winterization of all tented accommodation will also need to be undertaken before October, so that vulnerable families are protected from harsh weather conditions. Winter clothing will also be required, particularly for the most vulnerable.

### **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM):**

The CCCM Cluster plays an essential role in coordinating responses in collective centers hosting IDPs, such as schools, other public buildings, temporary settlements and community/religious centers. Alternative arrangements include a new IDP site at Kashoo Bridge in Bannu district. An additional site in the district of Lakki Marwat in the Province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as well as the expansion of the existing IDP camp in Togh Sarai, are being considered in conjunction with the Government. The use of the school buildings by thousands of IDPs has caused some damage to the infrastructure, thus repairs are required before the commencement of the school year. UNHCR and its CCCM partners have so far visited over 70% of the 1,209 Government primary and middle schools in the Bannu area, as well as in Lakki Marwat, DI Khan and Karak, that are occupied by NWA IDPs.

The overall CCCM Cluster activities of UNHCR and its cluster partners include:

- Coordination and site management in conjunction with relief partners, for basic services for collective centres;

- Establishing camp administrations with the PDMA, and community-based approaches to ensure adequate security and delivery of services in collective centres;
- Developing sustainable accommodation solutions and providing logistical support to IDPs living in collective centres, prioritizing persons with specific needs such as female headed-households, persons with disabilities and the elderly;
- The identification of vulnerable IDP families in camps through vulnerability profiling;
- Repairs to more than 1,000 schools hosting IDPs, undertaking structural work and upgrading services to appropriate standards, to ensure dignified and secure accommodation with WASH and child friendly spaces;
- Continuing advocacy with the Government to ensure the civilian nature of camps; and
- Establishing an inter-agency hub in Bannu, so that services for IDPs are delivered in a timely and efficient manner.

## **Challenges**

The main challenges foreseen include:

- The humanitarian community, apart from some local NGOs, was not previously present in the displacement areas, and it needs to scale up its response urgently;
- There are ongoing challenges in establishing the actual number of IDPs and the number of vulnerable IDPs, as the average family size, as uncertainty is hampering planning processes;
- Access-related challenges include governmental procedures related to the “No Objection Certification” and military involvement in the related civilian processes;
- The large number of female-headed households are difficult to reach, due to cultural constraints and lack of female staff with Government and humanitarian actors offering services;
- Urgent alternative solutions are required for the large number of IDPs in transit centres, particularly schools;
- The absence of a civilian interface for interaction of UN agencies and NGOs is being addressed by the Government;
- The upcoming winter, with urgent action required to minimize human suffering by anticipating needs;
- The extensive destruction of homes and infrastructure in NWA may contribute to the protracted nature of the displacement and pose challenges for a speedy return and rehabilitation.

## Coordination

### ***Humanitarian Coordination:***

The existing inter-agency humanitarian coordination arrangements and Cluster Approach are being used to respond to the NWA emergency. Technical humanitarian expertise and operational coordination is ensured at the Federal level by the National Humanitarian Coordination Mechanism (NHCM). The main coordinating bodies at the Provincial level are the Humanitarian Regional Team and the Inter-Cluster Coordination Mechanism. UNHCR is an active member of all coordination bodies.

### ***Government Coordination:***

The Ministry of States and Frontier Regions (SAFRON) was appointed as the Federal level Government Ministry leading the response to the needs of NWA IDPs. The Chief Commissioner for Afghan Refugees (CCAR) was tasked by Secretary SAFRON to set up a technical working group in Islamabad. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and its provincial partners – FDMA and PDMA – are supporting SAFRON. At the Provincial level, FDMA provides the Government lead for the Frontier Regions; while PDMA and the relevant District Commissioners provide the Government lead for KP districts.

## Consequences of not responding

Incapacity to act by UNHCR as a Cluster Lead as well as a key operational agency would result in human suffering, including:

- Existing vulnerabilities being exacerbated, and significant numbers of persons with specific needs, such as the apparent disproportionately high numbers of female headed households being unable to access registration and associated assistance;
- UNHCR would be unable to conduct adequate protection monitoring and interventions, as well as to support the Government in addressing issues relating to registration. For example, 35,000 families rejected in the NADRA verification process, largely due to technicalities such as not owning a CNIC identity card, would not have access to services;
- IDPs would not have adequate access to much-needed NFIs, since the majority of the population fled without basic household items;
- Vulnerable groups currently accommodated in public facilities such as schools would suffer due to a lack of adequate shelter. Lack of winterized accommodation, for which interventions are needed now, may lead to a new humanitarian emergency in the coming winter, contributing to further human suffering. 1,900 IDP families living in collective centres will be displaced for a second time within a time span of two months when schools commence on 1 September 2014, and will not have access to alternative accommodation;
- A prolonged stay of IDPs without access to accommodation options, basic services and NFIs would lead to tension between the IDPs and host communities; and
- The Bannu humanitarian hub would not be established in order to enhance the effective delivery of assistance, as well as entailing humanitarian staff security risks

associated with daily travel from Peshawar.

- Failure of the humanitarian imperative: By not responding to the humanitarian emergency unfolding in the areas surrounding North Waziristan, UNHCR and the humanitarian community would fail in their responsibility to respond to the needs of people affected by conflict. Accountability to affected people - the overarching commitment of the humanitarian community under the Transformative Agenda of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee - would be undermined.
- Reputational risks: Recognizing the Government's lead in responding to its people's needs, and taking into account the formal requests for international assistance sent to humanitarian organizations, The positive relations between UNHCR, other members of the humanitarian community and the Government would be jeopardized if there were a failure to respond effectively to the needs of the NWA displaced. This includes risks to the credibility of UNHCR's Cluster Lead role.

## Financial information

UNHCR is currently seeking USD 16,189,528 (including operational costs) in supplementary budget requirements for its agency and implementing partner activities under the three Clusters that it leads. This means that UNHCR's revised total requirements for its operation in Pakistan total some USD 163,678,799.

However, increases in UNHCR's financial requirements should be expected in the coming weeks due to the requirement for more Grievance Desks, additional vulnerability assessment activities to provide access to assistance for the large number of vulnerable individuals who have been excluded under the Government's registration, and the need to establish additional camps at Kashoo Bridge in Bannu, in Lakki Marwat, as well as to extend the capacity of the existing Togh Sarai camp.

## Requirements

	UNHCR 2014 ExCom budget for the operation	Additional requirements as of July 2014	UNHCR total requirements as of July 2014
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
<b>Favourable Protection Environment</b>	<b>4,619,529</b>	<b>388,867</b>	<b>5,008,396</b>
International and regional instruments			0
Law and policy developed	291,647		291,647
Administrative institutions and practice			0
Access to legal assistance and remedies	3,425,421	388,867	3,814,288
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	500,708		500,708
Public attitude towards people of concern	401,753		401,753
<b>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</b>	<b>6,810,738</b>	<b>728,200</b>	<b>7,538,938</b>
Reception conditions			0
Identification of statelessness	235,496		235,496
Registration and profiling	775,837	728,200	1,504,037
Status determination procedures	2,253,407		2,253,407
Individual documentation	3,545,998		3,545,998
Civil registration and status documentation			0
Family reunification			0
<b>Security from Violence and Exploitation</b>	<b>5,072,768</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,072,768</b>
Protection from crime			0
Protection from effects of armed conflict			0
Prevention of and response to SGBV	2,969,560		2,969,560
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced			0
Protection of children	2,103,208		2,103,208
<b>Basic Needs and Essential Services</b>	<b>70,960,851</b>	<b>14,013,333</b>	<b>84,974,184</b>
Health	20,081,754		20,081,754
Reproductive health and HIV services	2,447,077		2,447,077
Nutrition	1,623,641		1,623,641
Food security			0
Water	9,821,676		9,821,676
Sanitation and hygiene	8,805,826		8,805,826
Shelter and infrastructure	6,581,766	6,011,548	12,593,314
Access to energy			0
Basic and domestic items	5,457,522	8,001,785	13,459,307
Services for people with specific needs			0
Education	16,141,589		16,141,589

	UNHCR 2014 ExCom budget for the operation	Additional requirements as of July 2014	UNHCR total requirements as of July 2014
	(USD)	(USD)	(USD)
<b>Community Empowerment and Self- Management</b>	<b>29,402,246</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29,402,246</b>
Community mobilization	3,218,914		3,218,914
Coexistence with local communities	3,856,942		3,856,942
Natural resources and shared environment			0
Self-reliance and livelihoods	22,326,390		22,326,390
<b>Durable Solutions</b>	<b>22,440,891</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,440,891</b>
Comprehensive solutions strategy	4,589,272		4,589,272
Voluntary return	15,366,315		15,366,315
Reintegration			0
Integration			0
Resettlement	2,485,304		2,485,304
<b>Leadership, Coordination and Partnership</b>	<b>2,065,539</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,065,539</b>
Coordination and partnerships	167,128		167,128
Camp management and coordination	790,864		790,864
Emergency management			0
Donor relations and resource mobilization	1,107,547		1,107,547
<b>Logistics and Operations Support</b>	<b>6,116,709</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,116,709</b>
Logistics and supply	1,849,862		1,849,862
Operation management, coordination and support	4,266,847		4,266,847
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>147,489,271</b>	<b>15,130,400</b>	<b>162,619,671</b>
<b>Support Costs</b>		<b>1,059,128</b>	<b>1,059,128</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>147,489,271</b>	<b>16,189,528</b>	<b>163,678,799</b>