



Highlights

Water/Sanitation (p.6)

80,000

people in IDP sites in Irumu covered with WASH interventions

Education (p.7)

4,569

children in 40 schools outside CAR refugee camps were given school material

Health (p.8)

1,761,000

VAR doses sent to South Kivu

Nutrition (p.9)

51

therapeutic units launched severe acute malnutrition treatment activities in Katanga

Child Protection (p.10)

1,836

survivors of sexual violence provided with a comprehensive response

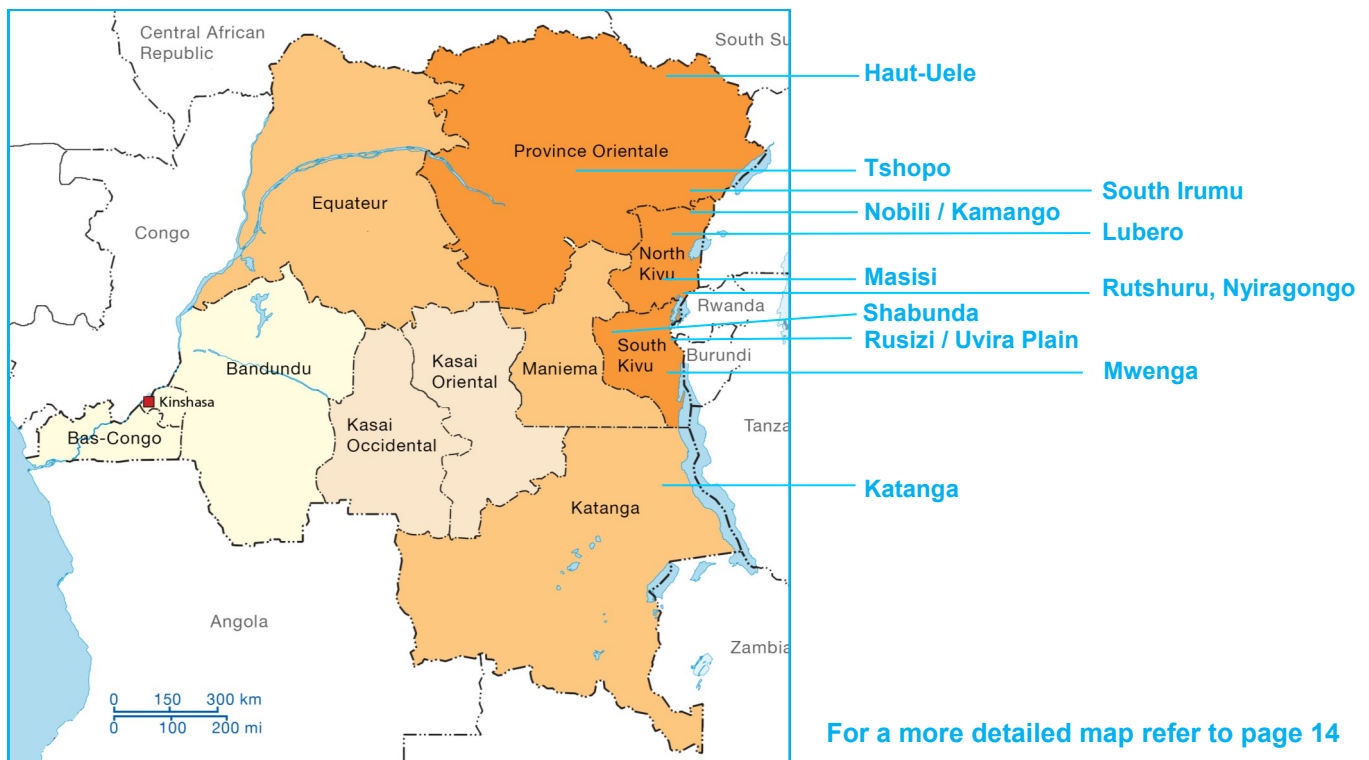
Non-Food Items (p.11)

30,000

newly displaced persons in Irumu assisted with essential household NFI via cash voucher fairs.

- **National:** On 5 November the M23 movement, a major politico-military force in North Kivu, announced the end of its rebellion. The announcement followed successful military operations by the UN-backed Congolese armed forces. Many other armed groups have begun to demand demobilization and reintegration. This potentially important momentum for the peace process as outlined in the regional Peace and Security Framework (PSF) should be accompanied by a national DDR program, which is still pending approval at the ministerial level.
- **National:** the Special Representative of the Secretary General for Children in Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC), Ms. Leila Zerrougui, visited DRC from 18 to 23 November. Accompanied by the UNICEF Representative, she met with many high level officials, civil society organizations, FARDC/PNC and children, raising important issues of violence against children affected by armed conflict in DRC.
- **Rutshuru, Nyiragongo:** FARDC-led offensives against M23 led to the displacement of 2,500 households in Kanyarucinya and 6,000 in Ntamugenga, Khako and Rutshuru centre. They all returned to their villages soon after FARDC took control of the areas. Needs assessments by sector started on 13 November in coordination between State and humanitarian actors. Around 100 households displaced in camps around Goma have also returned. Government has started sensitizing populations displaced in camps around Goma to return to Nyiragongo and Rutshuru, and helped 611 households return on 23 November to initiate a larger movement. List of return intentions will be available soon.
- **South Irumu:** Population returns towards Bukiringi and Aveba. Over 2,200 returnee households, mostly women and children, have been identified on Geti-Aveba axis. Schools have re-started in Geti, Bukiringi and Aveba, but displaced people still sleep in classrooms at night. Handover of RRMP activities in Laghabo, Malo and Soke sites has started.
- **Katanga:** The surrendering of Mayi Mayi groups continues. In Manono on 14 November, the head of Bakata Katanga Mayi Mayi group surrendered with around 190 combatants, including children and women. UNICEF and partners monitor the inclusion of children in its demobilization program. Displacement due to fighting between FARDC and Mayi Mayi has been registered during the period, particularly in Manono, Mitwaba, and Pweto.

Focus areas



RRMP Intervention in Ituri

Since 22 August, numerous FARDC attacks against the Patriotic Resistance Front in Ituri (FRPI) of Cobra Matata have caused the displacement of upwards of 120,000 people in the South Irumu Territory in Ituri District.

The first assessments started on 29 August and carried on following the evolution of the security situation. While fighting was ongoing, RRMP partner Solidarites International started distributing Non-Food Items and aquatabs on 14 September. Despite heavy security concerns, RRMP partners have responded thus far with NFI, WASH and Education interventions thus far. Alongside humanitarian partners such as WFP (food assistance), MSF and Medair (Health response), RRMP interventions are ongoing.

Since mid-October, RRMP voucher fairs assisted more than 30,000 IDP (5,870 families) displacement sites in Lagabo, Nyakunde, Songolo, Nyamabo, and Tulabo. 6,000 more households will receive Non-Food Items in coming days.

While fighting has calmed relative to August/September, the FRPI continues to carry out sporadic attacks on villages; fear remains that ongoing military operations against Mai Mai groups in North Kivu could push militants further north into Ituri.



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Many of the displaced in South Irumu have sought shelter in local churches (top) and schools (bottom)

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (1/2)

North Kivu

Masisi: Over 6,000 displaced people on Chugi, karuba, Ngungu, Kibabi, Kinigi, Buporo, Rubaya axis and Shasha-Bweremana axis, coming from Katoyi, Bukumbiriri and Ufamandu after fighting between Nyatura and Raiya Mutomboki.

Lubero: Abuses followed by abductions, lootings and killings committed by Mai-Mai Simba Morgan in Oriental Province (villages of Bilulu, Mabutuwa, Makumo, Nzibe, Lubumbashi, Ehoho and Zangalo) led to the displacement of around 950 households in Kambau Center. 236 households signalled in Bankununu, 286 in Kalimba, 174 in Hutwe coming from Kiribata on the western coast of Lake Edward. They fled a malaria epidemic which is locally perceived as witchcraft: closure of Kiribata, Vitumbi and Sengule EP plus 3 secondary schools.

Beni, Kamango / Nobili: The humanitarian monitoring committee set up in Nobili and RRMP partner NRC reported a large movement of return of displaced and repatriated populations. 10,000 returnees have been registered and 11,000 households (around 66,000 people) affected Classrooms under construction in Mangubele EP, churches and other public spaces may be occupied by more than 3,628 households registered in Nobili and surrounding areas. Analysis of the humanitarian context and of appropriate NFI/Food response ongoing.

South Kivu

Military operations against armed groups in South Kivu are likely following the end of M23 and may lead to movements of populations, mostly in Mwenga, Shabunda, Kalehe and Fizi territories. A contingency plan is being drawn up.

Ruzizi/Uvira Plain: following FARDC-MONUSCO joint operation Kamilisha Usalam (18 August to 15 November). Around 80% of the 1,800 displaced households in the area returned.

Penekusu/Shabunda: around 3,000 households returned, following displacement in Kama (Maniema) after FARDC searched Penekusu-Kikamba zone. Preventive displacement of around 700 households signalled on Lugungu-Mapimo axis, north of Shabunda Center following rumors that FARDC would search this axis.

Bizalugulu/Mwenga: clashes between FARDC and RM in Bialugulu since early November led to the displacement of 160 families to Mwenga Center.

Shabunda Center: shooting between FARDC and RM on 05 November. UNDSS Suspended missions in the zone until further notice.

Multi-sectorial assessments: in Penekusu, Kikamba/Shabunda and Irega baronyi/Kabare zones.

Oriental Province

South Irumu : Monitoring by Joint Protection Teams reveals over 400 human rights violations, including looting, summary executions, and sexual violence, committed by the national army during a one-month period of FARDC operations against FPRI. MONUSCO has reported the incidents to the military hierarchy in Kinshasa and protection partners are ensuring availability of services for victims.

Haut and Bas Uele Districts: armed activities have resumed since late October, mainly in Duru-Dorima area (North Dungu) on DRC-South Sudan and DRC-RCA borders, notably with the looting of Epi village and traffickers on the road to Duru. Over 20,000 displaced signalled in Wamba and surroundings following clashes between FARDC and unidentified armed men in Sesele village, 5 km from Wamba.

Tshopo District: around 2,000 people in villages surrounding Opienge displaced towards its center, fleeing clashes between FARDC elements and Commandant Thoms' militia.

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (2/2)

Maniema

68,060 new displaced people registered in Maniema during the third trimester of 2013 (July-September) following armed conflicts and insecurity threats (mainly Raia Mutomboki militia and FARDC in Punia and Kasongo territories). Pangi (35,620 people), Punia (22,530), Kasongo (2,620) and Kailo (7,280). 18,440 new returnees, mainly in Punia territory, following respite in Kasese locality. (End of October)

Kailo: attack of FARDC positions by ex-Mai Mai Elias Kem's armed group in Kumba Basoko (far North-East of Kailo territory), panic and preventive and reactive population movement towards South. 400 and 800 households in Kumba Basoko (Kailo territory) preventively moved towards Kailo localities (villages on Kumba Basoko-Kailo axis), Misoke (Nord Ulindi agglomeration) and Kalima in Pangi territory.

Pangi, Ikama area: displaced people from Shabunda territory fear retaliations on the other side of Elila river, thus remain in displacement in Maniema: 4,500 households initially estimated end of September, high returns registered in Shabunda and previous displaced people also registered.

Kambare: tensions signaled on North Katanga border and in Punia territory, South of Kasese: population on Kyolo-Maniange axis (around 800 households) South of Kasese/Punia displaced towards the forest following a confrontation between Raia Mutomboki armed group and regular armed forces. Figure not available yet.

Katanga

Cholera epidemic: HW1-HW45: 12,069 cases and 277 deaths. In the last epidemiological week (45) an increase in the number of cases in the territory of Kalemie and in Lubumbashi. In Moba the situation is stagnant on week 45 but increase in the number of deaths. In Nyemba a small reduction in the number of cases. In the Health Zone of Pweto, a 4-fold increase on week 45 compared to 2 weeks previous.

Measles Katanga: HW1 - HW45 7,381 cases and 112 deaths. On week 45 28 Health Zones (HZ) reported 326 cases. The trend for the province is towards a reduction of cases and deaths particularly in Sakania, Moba, Kampemba, Kenya, while for 2 health zones, Kisanga & Kalemie, and the district of Lubumbashi still increasing.

Tanganyika: Congolese returnees from Tanzania – OCHA reported the presence of 306 households expelled from Tanzania in Mulunguzi village (approx. 300 km SE of Kalemie) and UNHCR informed that a National NGO Fraternité Kivutienne, reported the presence of 1,000 households expelled from Tanzania in Wimbi village and its surroundings. UNICEF office in Kalemie, in collaboration with the humanitarian community, is assessing eventual humanitarian needs.

Protection: Kalemie – 25 rapes and 1 early marriage cases reported in the IDPs sites in Nyemba and Luhonge, response ongoing supported by UNHCR and a local NGO IEDA, CDJP and CSEE.

Kasai Oriental

Nutrition: The results of a SMART survey conducted September–October reveal that the nutritional situation remains critical in 4 health zones, with Tshitenge (MAG : 18% and MAS :6%), Tshilundu (MAS : 18% and MAS :4%), Tshishimbi (MAG:12% and MAS 4,5%) and Kabeyakamwanga (MAG: 11% and MAS :3,5%). COO-PI has funding to intervene in the health zones Cilundu and Tshitenge. ACF is considering an intervention in Tshishimbi. Kabeya Kamwanga has not reached an emergency intervention level. UNICEF is preparing a Belgium-funded intervention.

Malaria –Sankuru District: The province continues to report an extremely high number of malaria complicated cases, with a very high lethality. In the last health week alone, the highest affected territory, Sankuru, registered 40% lethality (35/64), which is 4 times higher than the rate in the capital of the province, Mbuji Mayi. The lethality is higher for children below 5 compared to adults.

UNICEF & Partner Response



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

80,000 people in IDP sites in Irumu provided with WASH interventions.

Type of crisis	Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
Conflict with violence, Natural disaster	# of people reached with access to safe water	453,000	16, 048	188,788	42%	2,943,550	2,247,500	76%
	# of people with access to sanitation *	145,000	4,840	177,580	122%	2,943,550	2,115,000	72%
	# of people reached with hygiene promotion messages	130,000	9,340	182,080	140%	2,943,550	2,152,500	73%
Epidemic	# of persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from preventive as well as WASH	1,645,000	1,688,215	2,488,215	151%	5,600,000	3,393,719	61%
Malnutrition	Number of severely malnourished children receiving WASH assistance	300,000	0	0	0%	609,867	146,941	24%

North Kivu

Cholera outbreak in control. 812 new cases reported in the last 3 months. WASH partners OGB, ACF.

South Kivu

Cholera outbreak still very active in the Minova, Wash partners provide support. 1,840 new cases reported for the last 3 months. WASH partners OGB, ACF, Congolese Red Cross.

Province Orientale

Irumu Crisis covered in IDP's sites with WASH interventions to support 80,000 persons. WASH partners: MSF-S, RRMP, CESVI/ECHO.

Katanga

Cholera outbreak in cholera endemic health zones (Pweto, Kalemie, Moba, Nyemba, etc.). 322 cases reported in the last 3 months. WASH partners Solidarite, Congolese Red Cross, OGB, HIA, ACP, FK, MDA provide support to prevent epidemic expansion. UNICEF DRC/Katanga and Zambia are monitoring the cholera trends from both side. Preparedness plans are discussed to support affected health zones in Lubumbashi, Haut-Lomami, Haut-Katanga, Likasi and Tanganyika districts.



Education

261,085 children affected by conflicts benefitted from quality education and psychosocial activities in a safe and protective environment this year.

Type of crisis	Indicators	UNICEF target	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster target 2013	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved
Conflict with violence, natural disaster	# of girls & boys affected by conflict or natural disasters given access to quality education and psychosocial activities in safe and protective learning environments	182,500	261,085	143%	730,000	534,639	73%
	# of class rooms set up or rehabilitated	1,500	304	20%	3,000	1,744	58%
	# of teachers trained on learner-centred methodologies, peace education, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and how to identify and refer children in need of psychosocial care and support to available protection services	3,318	3,098	93%	10,500	8,015	76%
	# of boys and girls who missed out on schooling due to conflict participating in catch up classes	Not provided	38,204	N/A	Not provided	88,366	N/A

N.B.: the cumulative results include already the period January - November 2013. For December it will be possible to have the disaggregation with the results for the period.

East

The situation worsened over the past month, due to the fighting between the FARDC and the M23. For 2 weeks schools were closed in the areas affected by fighting. Once the FARDC took over the schools restarted automatically. The other educational activities were going on as per schedule.

Katanga

The humanitarian situation in the Southern Zone has gotten worse, particularly in the Katanga province. The Education section in the Zone has continued working on strengthening the MoE leadership and coordination structures while fundraising and responding to the education needs of children.

Equateur

On 31st October, the CERF funded project, to support the refugees from the CAR inside and outside the camps, ended. The activities implemented by UNICEF are as follow: school material distributed to 4,569 children (1,809 girls) in 40 schools outside the camps, to refugee children and children belonging to the host communities. The above mentioned 40 schools received school vouchers to provide classrooms for refugee children. Distribution, via UNHCR, of school material for 4,320 children inside the camps. Teachers' training (314 teachers), inside and outside the camps, on CAR curriculum.



Health

1,761,000 VAR doses sent to South Kivu for the Measles and Polio Immunization Campaign.

North Kivu

Ongoing Merlin/RRMP intervention for displaced people in Beni/Cantine, Nobili and Masisi through the mobile clinic and support to medical trainings (input supply and buyback of services during transfers to hospitals).

Maniema

Mosquito nets distribution campaign is being prepared: counting in Punia is done, data compiling is ongoing, campaign due to start early December. Health and nutrition intervention in Kama (MSF Belgium) for 5 weeks.

South Kivu

Immunization campaign against measles and polio targeting around 1,98,776 children aged 6 months—10 years postponed until 10 December. The Province already received 1,761,000 VAR doses (2,292,800 expected). Shortage of routine immunization stocks (VAR, OCG diluent) for 3 weeks as to date.

Cholera: reconstitution of the contingency care input stock: 5 cholera kits delivered to IPS.

Measles: response to a measles epidemic outbreak in Kututu, Kimbi Lulenga: 2 measles kits delivered.

Katanga

Cholera : 12,069 cases, 277 deaths. In the last epidemiological week (45), an increase in the number of cases in the territory of Kalemie and Lubumbashi, a stagnant situation in Moba but with an increase of deaths and a small reduction of cases in Nyemba. In the Pweto Health Zone, a 4-fold increase compared to 2 weeks earlier. UNICEF coordinates the response through a multisectorial approach (WASH, health, C4D) in collaboration with WASH and Health clusters, their members and the authorities. Interventions: disinfection activities, supply of drinkable water, sanitation activities, community based sensitizations, social marketing, rehabilitation, construction. UNICEF is closely analyzing and monitoring the transmission context in border areas, where movement of people is constant. Same affected people from Zambia already supported in border health zones. The health cluster recommended asking HZ in declared outbreak of cholera and measles areas to stop collecting samples, and rather develop linear lists of cases, and contain the causes of mortality due to cholera to Pweto and fill the gaps in terms of support for cases in Moba, Kansimba and Kasenga.

Measles : 7,381 cases and 112 deaths. In week 45, 28 Health Zones reported 326 cases. The provincial trend is a reduction of cases and deaths particularly in Sakania, Moba, Kampemba, Kenya, while for 2 health zones, Kisanga and Kalemie, and the district of Lubumbashi still increase. UNICEF and partners continue to respond through interventions and prevention. In Moba, Kansimba and Sakania, vaccination is ongoing.

Kasai Oriental

Malaria –Sankuru District - The province continues to report an extremely high number of malaria cases, with a very high lethality. During week 45 alone, the highest affected territory Sankuru registered 40% lethality (35/64), 4 times higher than the rate in Mbuji Mayi. The lethality is higher for children under 5. UNICEF provided a stock of quinine for serious cases (stock shortages noticed in the health zones).

Kasai Occidental

Measles – 100% coverage of measles vaccination in 7 health zones of the territory.



Nutrition

51 therapeutic units launched severe acute malnutrition treatment activities in Katanga.

Type of crisis	Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative re-sults (#)	% of Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative re-sults (#)	% of Target Achieve
Nutritional crisis	Number of children <5 with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme	300.000	125.040	125.040	41.68%	302.979	N/A	N/A
	Number of children <5 with SAM discharged recovered	>225.000 (>75%)	102.170 (85.7%)	102.170 (85.7%)	45.41%	>227.234 (>75%)	N/A	N/A
	Death rate	<5%	5.6%	5.61%	-	<5%	N/A	-
	Defaulter rate	<15%	7.8%	7.83%	-	<15%	N/A	-
	Non response rate	-	0.8%	0.85%	-	-	N/A	-

South Kivu

Delivery of inputs for nutritional care of severe acute malnutrition in the 11 HAP Health Zones and 23 non-HAP Health Zones. Investigation of Mwenga's nutritional alert and distribution of the report. Draft cartography on chronic malnutrition.

Katanga

In Malemba Nkulu, COOPI launched its Severe Acute Malnutrition Treatment Programme in 4 health zones. A total of 31 therapeutic units are functional.

In Dilolo, launch of SAM treatment implemented by MDA on October 14. 512 children were admitted in 20 therapeutic units. Some people far from the center must travel 20km before getting access to treatment.

Lack of response in Katanga: Bukama and Kambove have faced serious nutritional problems with severe acute malnutrition at 4% and 13.4% . Around 13,000 children are affected.

Province Orientale

A rapid assement in Yalimbongo and Yahisuli Health Zones is due following the verification of their essential data which reached alert levels.

Kasai Occidental

Screening in Kitangwa Health Zone following SNSAP alert: 26.5% (22.7—30.7) of global acute malnutrition and 9.4% (7—12.4) severe acute malnutrition for PB and 2.7% of edemas. UNICEF will support an intervention with Belgian funds.



Protection

1,836 survivors of sexual violence provided with a comprehensive response

15 October—15 November	01 January—15 November	INDICATORS
483	4601	number of children associated with armed forces and groups released
812	4080	number of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups accessing reintegration support.
518	1901	number of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families
3673	80.000	number of displaced and returnee children received in child-friendly protective spaces for psychosocial support, educational activities, sensitization and non-formal education activities
1836	32.913	number of survivors of sexual violence provided with a comprehensive response, including access to medical care, psychosocial support, reintegration assistance as well as legal counselling and assistance
Note: This table compiles data for the whole of DRC. The East accounts for more than 70% of cases of children associated with armed forces and groups (CAAFAG), followed by Katanga and the Western provinces.		

National

During her visit to DRC from 18-23 November, SRSG-CAAC Leila Zerrougui met with many high level officials, civil society organizations, FARDC/PNC and children. During her visit she emphasized that: after the victory against M23, it is urgent to consolidate peace, fight stigmatization and address the root causes of the conflict; State authority must be restored, social services re-established, and livelihoods assured; and peaceful co-existence amongst different communities and regional integration are key. She highlighted that: it is urgent that the government launch and coordinate the national DDR programme, taking into account specific issues of child DDR; fighting impunity of war crimes and grave violations of children's rights has to be a priority; and the trial of FARDC perpetrators of rape of 135 women in Minova was welcomed. According to the SRSG-CAAC, no perpetrator of such crimes should be granted amnesty or reintegrated in the armed forces. She mentioned that there has been progress on the Action Plan to stop recruitment and use of children in armed forces and groups, but that a roadmap would be useful. Furthermore, DRC is to be congratulated for the appointment of a Special Advisor to the President on sexual violence and violence against children. Next March, the SRSG will launch a campaign to globally end recruitment and use of children in Armed Forces by 2016.

Katanga

The number of children exiting Mai Mai continues to increase since July 2013. UNICEF and partners work is enhanced by a good collaboration with FARDC who request UNICEF assistance in screening the Mai Mai surrendering in two regroupement centers as well as in the field. 10 Transit and Orientation Centers (CTO) are operational.

North Kivu

Assistance was provided to a major exit of children from M23 (20) and from other armed groups (80) following the recent military and political events in North Kivu.

Equateur

As a positive effect of the implementation of the Action Plan 38, children were separated at the FARDC military base of Kota-Koli/Gbadolite.

Kinshasa

As a positive effect of the implementation of the Action Plan, 18 children were released from the Agence Nationale de Renseignement (ANR).



Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

30,000 newly displaced persons in Irumu assisted with essential household Non-Food Items via cash voucher fairs.

Estimated #/% coverage	UNICEF operational partners					Sector / Cluster	
	UNICEF Target (for the year)	Results for the Period (1 july – 31	Cumulative results (#)	% of Ca- pacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumu- lative results (#)	% of Tar- get Achieved
Number of people ac- cessing essential house- hold non-food items (NFI) and shelter materials	817,632	210,830	439,280	54%	2,749,500	958,670	35%
	762,32 (RRMP)		431,605 RRMP				
	55,000 (outside RRMP cover- age)		7,675 Other				
Number of people assist- ed through multi-sectoral voucher fairs and uncon- ditional cash-grants	70,000	-	Not applicable				
UNICEF Supported partners contributing to above UNICEF Results: AVSI, Caritas Kindu, CRS, Handicap Inter- national, IRC, Médecins du Monde, NRC, and Solidarités International.							

Analysis of results

Overall as of 31 October, UNICEF was at 54% of its overall NFI target for the year. The percentage achieved is slightly higher for RRMP (Rapid Response for Movement of Population, 57%).

These results appear low as some of the larger operations from October have not yet been logged in Activity Info; there are other large operations planned for the final months of 2013.

In early November, RRMP completed its mid-program review of response capacity and amendments were made to partner agreements (NRC and Solidarités) in both North Kivu and Orientale provinces.

Use of the contingency stocks has been lower than expected this year, with only one contribution in Orientale province to Samaritan's Purse.

As noted above, the highlight for this reporting period were the voucher fairs for the newly displaced in Ituri district's Irumu territory to assist over 30,000 people (5,870 families) IDP's in displaced sites in Lagabo, Nyakunde, Songolo, Nyamabo, and Tulabo. Also during this reporting period (29-31 October), UNICEF and RRMP partners met in Goma to review lessons learned and develop new orientations in NFI assistance at the annual NFI 'Technical Days.'

Key issues included vulnerability analysis, targeting methods, analysis of response rapidity, outcome monitoring and indicators, and field experience with the core commitments on accountability to beneficiaries.

Resource Mobilization

On 25 January 2013, UNICEF launched its global Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), which included funding requirements for humanitarian action throughout DRC in 2013. In line with the 2013 inter-agency Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP), UNICEF is appealing for **US\$134,560,000** to meet the humanitarian needs of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2013. Full information, including programme targets, can be found at www.unicef.org/appeals/drc.html. As of November 15 the following contributions have been received against the HAC:

Table 1: Funds Received against Appeal

Appeal Sector	Requirements by Sector	Funds Received (US\$)	Unmet requirements (US\$)	% Unfunded
RRMP	52,000,000	45,859,466	6,140,534	11%
NFI	3,320,000	2,807,889	512,111	15%
Nutrition	30,000,000	6,120,106	23,879,894	80%
Health	18,400,000	14,724,791	3,675,209	20%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	15,000,000	3,246,929	11,753,071	78%
Child Protection	15,600,000	5,625,948	9,974,052	64%
Education	13,000,000	4,946,509	8,053,491	62%
Cluster coordination related costs	2,240,000	146,147	2,093,853	93%
Total**	134,560,000**	83,477,785	51,082,215	38%

** The total does not reflect the figure of the RRMP Budget which was revised during 2013 to meet increased needs, original budget in the HAC was \$37,000,000.

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