Monthly Humanitarian Situation Report

1 - 30 April 2014

DEMONCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Water/Sanitation (p.5)

20,000 people in cholera endemic areas in South Kivu received access to safe water in April

Education (p.6)

12,239 children received school kits in April in North Kivu and Oriental Province

Health (p.7)

66,941 children aged 6 months—15 years vaccinated against measles in Pinga, North Kivu in April

Nutrition (p.8)

26,695 children in Pinga, North Kivu were supplemented with Vitamin A in April

Child Protection (p.9)

600 children are reportedly currently unaccompanied following military operations in Masisi.

Non-Food Items (p10)

281,080 people assisted in the first 3 months of 2014

Cash-based Assistance (p.11)

1,959 families received direct cash transfers in Masisi, North Kivu in April.

Highlights

- Partnership agreements have been renewed to launch operations of RRMP 2014 as of May 1. However, based on both likely and secured funding a gap of over $12 million remains to guarantee program operations for the next 12 months (through end April 2015).

- Paul Sadala, alias "Morgan", head of the militia group Mai-Mai Simba, surrendered to the local authorities with 42 of his militiamen. He died on April 14th during his transfer by the Congolese army to Bunia (Province Orientale). The circumstances of his death are being investigated. The event triggered preventive displacement of about 8,000 people fearing renewed military activity from zones controlled by Morgan’s militia (Bandegaido, Molokai and Salate) towards the locality of Nia Nia. An RRMP evaluation team was deployed to the area on 20 April.

- On April 30th the armed group APCLS launched an attack against 3 FARDC positions in the village of Nyabiondo in the northwest of Masisi (North Kivu). The civilian population (5000 to 5500 people) has displaced to seek security around the MONUSCO compound and at the local health center.

- The end of the rainy season saw heavy rains and flooding in Katanga (particularly in Bukama and Kalemie and to a lesser extent Mitwaba). In Bukama an intercluster assessment mission reported that 14,600 people in 6 health areas affected, with 2 children dead. UNICEF is supporting the Bukama health zone through the provision of 4 malaria kits to assist 1,700 people, 2 measles kits for 200 cases, and 2 primary health kits for 1,700 people. The nutritional situation was already worrying before the flooding (MAS 4.9% - January 2013). The current cholera outbreak combined with flooding and the lack of nutritional services in the territory are a great concern.
Expulsion and flight of 72,000 Congolese migrants from Brazzaville to Kinshasa

According to government officials in Kinshasa over 2,000 citizens of the Democratic of Congo have been expelled from neighboring Republic of Congo (mostly from the capital Brazzaville), and an additional 70,000 have fled. There has been a significant acceleration during the month of April and operations still ongoing. The reasons for these mass expulsions remain unclear. So far the government is managing the situation, but the dynamic is straining the capacity of communities and the government to accommodate and transport the returning citizens.

The majority of those returning have gone directly back to their communities of origin in Kinshasa. However there are over 3,000 people, including 1,205 children under fifteen, currently sheltering at a football stadium in central Kinshasa. They are mostly people without family ties in Kinshasa, who come from Equateur and other provinces far from the capital. The government plans to support them in temporary sites until transport can be arranged, most likely by river, to their provinces of origin.

Humanitarian partners are supporting the government in the response. UNICEF has provided basic medicine and malaria kits to the Ministry of Health who is responding at the site, and will also supply temporary shelter material. There are also reports of protection violations, including separated children and sexual violence. UNICEF and its partners have confirmed that there are no separated children at the site currently, but are ready to provide child protection support if necessary.
Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (1/2)

**North Kivu**

*Masisi:* Clashes between FARDC and a coalition of armed groups (APCLS, Nyatura, FDC) in January and February led to new mass population movements on 3 axes. In Muhanga on 16 April, clashes between FARDC and a coalition of APCLS, MAC, Raia Mutomboki and FDC caused the displacement of 612 households towards the villages of Kaandja, Burora, Burora, Nyabiondo and Kalambairo. Because of the insecurity on Mahanga-Lushali axis and Kasopo, humanitarians have no access to affected populations.

*Rutshuru:* the announcement in March of joint FARDC-MONUSCO operations against FDLR on Kalengera-Tongo axe has provoked preventive displacement of civilians who fear FDLR reprisals. Cases of sexual violence, arbitrary arrests and illegal checkpoints by various groups (FDLR, FARDC, PNC) were reported by humanitarians around Kikuku, Kasoko and Kihondo camps, preventing IDPs and local communities from reaching their fields, which are crucial to their survival.

**South Kivu**

*Shabunda:* after fighting on 3-9 April between FARDC and Raia Mutomboki Charlequin in Mulungu and Kolula, around 4,000 households took refuge in the forest and surrounding villages.

*Fizi:* Clashes between FARDC and Mai-Mai Yakutumba on 8 April in Misisi and Ngalula led 3,239 households to move along Lulimba-Kalemie axis (Kalonda, Kibuyu, Kalonda, Kako, Quatre coins). A spontaneous IDP site has been established on the Kalonda-Kibuyu axis.

*Kalehe:* A conflict over local chief succession in Ninja (Kabare) led to a clash between factions of Raia Mutomboki and movements of 1,300 households from Cikenje (Kabare) to Kalonge (Kalehe).

*Uvira:* a joint FARDC-MONUSCO operation against armed groups (FNL, FDLR and other) in the Uvira plateau is being prepared. Under the leadership of OCHA and in cooperation with UNICEF, a contingency plan has been prepared by humanitarian actors.

**Oriental Province**

*South Irumu:* the return movement of IDPs started in 2013 has slowed down since March following the resumption of FARDC military operations and increased activities of FRPI militia and other unidentified armed men (livestock thefts, looting, etc.). Sporadic clashes between these elements and FARDC troops were also observed. RRMP education activities have been conducted to accompany returnees on Nombe-Kagaba-Geti axis while Wash activities are ongoing in Lagabo, Soke and Malo sites. Security conditions in the area have prevented the deployment of humanitarian actors in the Aveba - Bukiringi area. The RRMP conducted multisectoral assessments on the humanitarian situation of returnees early April, revealing a low vaccination coverage in Aveba and Bukiringi areas (DTC3 coverage: 37%, VAR coverage: 16%). Health cluster actors were asked to respond to this situation.

**Maniema**

*Kabambare:* FARDC operations supported by MONUSCO against armed groups in Fizi (South Kivu) forced FDLR towards border zones in Maniema in the middle of March, provoking movements of population towards Wamaza, 50 km from Kasongo in Kabambare. Around 1,200 households from Shabunda (South Kivu) moved to Kabambare after internal fighting between 2 rival branches of Raia Mutomboki (Sisawa and Alexandre) in Bumuganda.
Katanga

The volatile humanitarian situation persists, with Mayi Mayi attacks on villages and fighting between FARDC and Mayi Mayi continuing particularly in Pweto and Moba. A FDLR—FARDC conflict in South Kivu caused the displacement into Katanga province of around 7,000 people along the Kalemie—Bendera axis). The scale and violence of the Luba (bantus) - Batwas (pygmies) conflict is increasing, raising protection concerns for children and women particularly in Kalemie, Nyunzu, Manono, Moba territories. The parties to the conflict seem to be exploited for reasons linked to the control of artisanal mines and political manoeuvring related to provincial elections in 2015. The RRMP steering committee estimates that over 19,000 households (approximately 95,000 people) may be on the move and in need of assistance in Katanga due to the different conflicts. While DDR for children is ongoing, the lack of a structured, national DDR 3 programme on the ground is likely affecting the willingness of various Mayi Mayi groups to surrender, which is particularly worrying for children still with the armed groups.

A train accident near Kamina killed over 100 people.

Kasai Occidental

Security situation is relatively calm, except a communal conflict in Mwamba Mbuyi (30 km from Kananga) which resulted in serious injuries for two people. Flooding hit Thikapa territory, destroying or damaging 47 houses. Affected communities stay in host families and the government is assessed the situation with support from UNICEF Kananga.

In March 2014 1,095 Congolese citizens were expelled from Angola (728 men, 273 women, 45 boys, 49 girls). 369 expulsions have been already reported in April (329 men, 27 women, 13 children).

Kasai Oriental

Measles epidemics are still spreading all over the province. As of Epidemiological Week 17, 40 health zones out of 51 had reported at least one measles case. The outbreak was confirmed by laboratory in 3 health zones: Citenge, Miabi (in the city outskirts) and Dibindi (in Mbuji Mayi). Vaccination campaigns are planned for the month of May.

The impact of severe acute malnutrition continues to be felt in the province, with Kamiji health zone passing the threshold for nutritional emergency.
UNICEF DRC SitRep 1
30 April 2014

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

20,000 people in cholera endemic areas in Uvira, Minova and Bukavu, South Kivu received access to safe water

Analysis of results

Katanga
841 cholera cases have been reported during the last 4 weeks putting the total numbers of cases from the beginning of 2014 at 3,568. WASH cluster member Solidarités is responding in Lubumbashi, Moba and Pweto with Pooled Fund support, and VIPATU in Likasi with UNICEF funds.

North Kivu
RRMP has launched a WASH response to target 11,300 IDPs in Bibwe (Masisi), where access remains the main challenge.

UNICEF is currently supporting the WASH cluster in a training of 50 members from all the country for a one week WASH in Emergency course in Goma.

Cluster member OGB in North-Kivu have also started new WASH response in Kasenyi (1,801 HH) and Kateyi (2,201 HH).

South Kivu
Over the past 4 weeks 852 cholera cases have been reported mainly in endemic areas in Uvira, Minova and Bukavu. The response supported by UNICEF and ECHO provided safe water to around 20,000 beneficiaries.

UNICEF has also supported implementing partners by providing chlorine, bladders, pumps and tap stands to create two water treatment units in Uvira (providing 120m3/day).

Oriental Province
To respond to newly displaced people in South Irumu, RRMP has implemented a WaSH emergency response in Nyarara and Kakado and CESVI (ECHO funds) is supporting other IDPs sites (Soke, Lagabo, Malo). More than 20,000 persons have been assisted.

Maniema
Over the past months over 40.000 IDPs have moved from North-Kivu towards Kasese (Punia territory). WaSH cluster is participating in a rapid evaluation to identify WaSH emergency needs.

Equateur
During the month ADRA with Pooled Fund support has finalized 2 water points (drilling with pump) to support 1,600 CAR refugees in host communities in Gbadolite.
**Education**

12,239 children received school kits in North Kivu and Oriental Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Results for the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of girls and boys (5-11 years) affected by conflict or natural disasters given access to quality education and psychosocial activities, through the construction/rehabilitation of schools and/or temporary learning spaces and other measures (incl. through the RRMP)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1,544</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of schools and/or temporary learning spaces providing these services to emergency-affected children</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers trained on learner-centred methodologies, peace education, disaster risk reduction, and how to identify and refer children in need of psychosocial care and support to available protection services</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
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**Analysis of results**

Progress of results against 2014 targets is less than expected largely due to funding constraints. Only $600,000 in new funding has been secured for emergency education in 2014.

**Katanga**

The Education Cluster and UNICEF was focused on advocacy with the Local Ministry of Education free access to the primary school cycle examination for returnees and displaced children. The examination is planned for June 2014. The cluster has so far identified 805 eligible pupils (257 girls).

With UNICEF support about 800 pupils (328 girls) from two primary schools hosting displaced and returnees children (Penge and Musumalia) in Mitwaba territory have benefited from school supplies in order to complete their school year in good conditions.

A joint situation assessment mission was organized by UNICEF, IRC, ECHO and a representative of the local Ministry of education in Kampunda village in Kalemie territory to assess the living situation of displaced people in that village. Advocacy was conducted to the Protestant schools coordinator to allow 126 identified displaced children (54 girls) to be admitted in a protestant school (Mushimbwa) located in that village.

**North Kivu + Oriental Province**

In April, school kits were distributed to 12,339 children (5,997 girls). Risk reduction plans have been developed in 2 schools with the participation of 400 children (188 girls).

**South Kivu**

Educational kits have been distributed to 4,156 students.
Health

66,941 children aged 6 months—15 years vaccinated against measles in Pinga, North Kivu

Analysis of results

Kasai Oriental

Measles epidemics on 17th Epidemiological Week (EW): 40 Health Zones (HZ) affected. Epidemics confirmed in 3 HZ: Citenge, Miabi and Dibindi. 1,833 cases including 31 deaths in total in the province (EW 1-17), among which 790 cases and 24 deaths in Tshitenge HZ alone (3% lethality). Citenge, Miabi, Muene Ditu, Makota and Lukelenge HZ were supplied with Medicine Kits. A vaccination response is organized in Tshitenge HZ, coupled with the UNICEF-funded Tetanus vaccination campaign, for which the provincial government has mobilized an extra $5,200.

Kasai Occidental

247 measles cases including 4 deaths registered (1.6% lethality) reported in 34 out of 44 HZ, but only 1 confirmed (Katoka). UNICEF supported in-kind treatment of 3,720 patients and a support mission for epidemics management in affected HZ. 20 Measles Kits have been prepositioned in CADIMEK, waiting to be dispatched in HZ.

Measles Immunisation Campaigns targeting all children 6 months to 10 years are planned from 27 to 31 May in the two Kasais and will integrate polio immunisation, Vitamin A supplementation and deworming.

Katanga/Tanganyika

Measles: 1,386 cases including 11 deaths (0.8% lethality) in 40 out of 68 HZ (epidemics confirmed in 12 HZ). The trend is decreasing compared to previous months. Some outbreaks continue despite the measles immunisation campaign in March, which is to be expected as the campaign was implemented in a context of epidemics and cases which were under incubation in March continue to be reported.

Only between 4 to 8 weeks after the immunisation campaign will the impact be visible. UNICEF supplied 8 Measles Kits for the treatment of 800 patients and a support mission for epidemics management in Bukama and Kikula HZ (briefing of contractors ad mapping of cases and accessibility).

Cholera: 657 cases including 31 deaths (4.7% lethality) reported in 27 HZ (confirmed in 12 HZ). UNICEF provided inputs to treat 100 cases and a mission to support epidemics management in Bukama (PEC) and Kinkondja (WaSH) HZ.

Floods affected over 14,000 people in Bukama. UNICEF provided inputs for the treatment of 4,000 malaria cases, 200 measles cases and 2,000 medical consultations.

North Kivu

The Measles vaccination campaign planned in Pinga HZ in December 2013 by the government could not happen following security constraints in this area long controlled by armed groups and characterized by a low vaccination coverage and access difficulties. Since mid-October 2013, around 80% of the 143,692 returnees have been reported in this area. Several
Nutrition

26,695 children in conflict-affected Pinga, North Kivu were supplemented with Vitamin A and 21,682 have received deworming tablets.

Analysis of results

Oriental Province

Preliminary results of the nutrition survey in Opala Health Zones (HZ) showed a Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate of 7.1% and a rate of severe acute malnutrition (SAM) of 3%. 1,057 children with SAM were treated.

North Kivu

1,171 children with SAM were treated. In Pinga, an area where health services were disrupted for many years due to armed conflict, 26,955 children were supplemented with A Vitamin A and 21,682 have received deworming tablets in April 2014.

South Kivu

Preliminary results of nutrition survey carried out in Lulungu HZ revealed a prevalence of GAM as high as 9.8%, and prevalence of SAM estimated at about 2.7%; the health zone has been supplied with adequate quantity of therapeutic foods. 6,624 children with SAM were treated.

Katanga

A nutrition survey carried out in Mukanga health zone by COOPI has revealed a high rate of SAM of 5.4% and a rate of GAM of 14.1%. A nutrition intervention by COOPI is ongoing with UNICEF funds and will last until end may 2014. 3,430 children with SAM were admitted of whom 2842 (83%) were coming from in emergency areas supported by Pooled Fund and UNICEF (via COOPI RRCN).

Kasai Oriental

ACF has started a nutrition intervention in Kamiji HZ for a period of 3 months starting from Avril 2014.

Nutrition intervention in Tshilundu and Tshitenge continues with the support of the Rapid Response to Nutritional Crisis project (COOPI RRCN).

UNICEF has started an IMAM project in 7 HZ out of the 33 targeted with Belgium Funds.

Kasai Occidental

The early warning system (SNSAP) have again highlighted Kitangwa HZ as a zone in nutritional alert; the preliminary results of the nutrition survey show GAM rate of 20.3% and SAM of 6.4%. These results confirm the crisis in the area and an intervention will be implemented.

Bandundu

A nutrition survey was carried out in Ntadembelo HZ following an alert from the early warning system (SNSAP) by PRONANUT; the results will be available next week and an emergency response will be immediately rolled out in case the alert is confirmed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under 5 treated for SAM</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>10,248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Data is for March due to time required for data collection from provinces</strong></td>
<td>92,224</td>
<td>30.74%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
<td>270,459</td>
<td>46,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Capacity Target</td>
<td>17.05%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Target Achieved</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Protection**

600 children in the territories of Beni, Masisi and Walikale are reportedly unaccompanied following military operations in Masisi.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children formerly associated with armed forces/groups reunited and reintegrated into the community and followed up on</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families and followed up on</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of displaced and returnee children received in child-friendly protective spaces for psychosocial support, educational activities, sensitization and non-formal education activities</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>8,259</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of identified survivors of sexual violence that had access to a comprehensive response, including access to medical care, psychosocial support, reintegration assistance and referral for legal counselling and assistance</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Figures have been slightly corrected from the last Sitrep (March 2014) after reviewing raw data.

**Analysis of results**

**National**

UNICEF and its partners accessed FARDC camps in Kitona (Bas Congo), Kamina (Katanga) and Kotakoli (Equateur) to verify the presence of children with surrendered armed groups (pre DRR III). A total of 69 CAAFAG (33 in Kamina, 30 in Kitona and 6 in Kotakoli) were separated and are being assisted pending their family reunification.

Due to lack of funding for multi-sectoral response in 2014, UNICEF has no active partnerships in SGBV. Consequently, information on SGBV are only collected through health centers where PEP Kits were provided. This explains the low level of identified survivors for the period.

**North Kivu**

Protection actors are concerned about the escalation of violence against civilians, particularly against children in the territories of Beni, Masisi and Walikale reportedly committed by FARDC soldiers, notably mistreatments against children suspected of being APCLS members, use of children to transport goods during FARDC movements, threats to extort goods and sexual abuses. 600 UAM are estimated in the area of Masisi following FARDC military operations. 11 gang rapes allegedly committed by FARDC were reported.

**Oriental Province**

The family reunification of 50 former CAAFAG (33 old cases and 17 new ones separated during the month of April) is on hold because of poor security in the territory of Mambasa and in South Irumu. The impact on children affected by the illegal activities of Mai Mai Simba of the killing of their commander Paul Sadal, alias Morgan, has yet to be assessed.

**Katanga**

The family reunification of 180 former CAAFAG (106 in Kamina, 48 in Lubumbashi, 18 in Moba, 4 in Kalemie and 4 in Pweto) is on hold because of general lack of security. The coordination sub-group SGBV and MSA-multisectoral assistance pillar are mapping most affected areas within territories to improve pre-positioning of inputs (Pep Kit) and holistic response. The CPWG-Child Protection Working Group is receiving alarming information on the escalation of violence in the Luba-Batwa conflict. Several children will be unaccompanied and many others orphans following the murder of their parents.
Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

281,080 people were assisted with essential household and personal items and shelter materials during the first four months of 2014.

Analysis of results

April saw a large-scale mobilization in Katanga with deployment of RRMP teams from South Kivu and technical support from local partner, AIDES, to meet the needs of 34,885 vulnerable IDPs in Manono and Pweto territories. The Katanga interventions represented over 80% of UNICEF-supported NFI activity in April. Other interventions were in Kasai Orientale for returning IDPs from inter-communal violence and in Orientale Province’s Irumu territory to assist IDPs who had fled the violence caused by the conflict between government FARDC military and the ADF militia.

Overall, however 2014 saw a drop in NFI and shelter material activities compared to March. This was due in part to April being the final month the current RRMP (Reponse Rapide aux Mouvements de Population) cycle. April was also devoted to activity planning for interventions in early May, in areas like North Kivu’s Masisi territory that has been delayed for physical and security access. Nevertheless, UNICEF is exceeding targets to meet the 2014 target of 800,000 people assisted with access to essential household and personal ‘Non-Food Items’ and shelter materials, with 35.1% of the target achieved in the first four months of the year. While there is possible underreporting for non-UNICEF partners, current data would indicate that UNICEF and partners account for over 70% of NFI activities in the DRC so far in 2014.

Since the beginning of the year UNICEF partners have used cash voucher approaches to assist 72.7% of beneficiaries and direct distributions for 27.3%. The overall proportion for all NF actors during the same period is 61.2% of families assisted via voucher approaches and 38.8% via direct distributions. UNICEF partner beneficiaries have been 48.4% Internally Displaced Persons, 36.2% returning IDPs, 10.8% spontaneous repatriated refugees 2.6% vulnerable host families, and 2.1% other vulnerable groups.
Multi-Purpose Cash-based Assistance

2,626 families reached by ARCC partners through multi-sector e-vouchers in open markets and cash transfers in Masisi, North Kivu and Dungu, Orientale Province

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Results for the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people assisted through multi-sector voucher fairs and unconditional cash grants</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>14,347</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of results

UNICEF ARCC partner Concern Worldwide continued their cash assistances in Masisi territory in April, delivering direct cash transfers to 1,959 displaced, returned and host families to cover essential needs as well as invest in livelihoods opportunities. Among those families, 544 have now received the total amount of cash transfer expected, i.e. 135 USD, while the others have to date received 90 USD.

In Dungu territory, UNICEF ARCC partner Mercy Corps launched their first cash-based interventions, distributing e-voucher cards totaling 80 USD to 377 displaced, returned and host families for use in multi-sector fairs. Goods and services available at the fairs ranged from NFI, agricultural inputs and non-perishable food to school fees’ payments. Mercy Corps also piloted their first money transfers in Dungu town through the mobile money operator Vodacom, reaching 140 families as well as through the cash transfer operator Soficom, reaching 150 households, each family receiving 40 USD for both transfer modality. Among the families assisted by Mercy Corps, 30 have now received the total amount of cash transfer expected, i.e. 120 USD.
In February 2014 UNICEF launched its global Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), which includes funding requirements for humanitarian action throughout DRC in 2014. In line with the 2014 inter-agency Strategic Response Plan, UNICEF is appealing for **US$125,945,000** to meet the humanitarian needs of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2014. More information is available at [www.unicef.org/appeals](http://www.unicef.org/appeals).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements by Sector</th>
<th>Funds Received (US$)</th>
<th>Unmet requirements (US$)</th>
<th>% Unfunded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td>8,201,952</td>
<td>36,798,048</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11,500,000</td>
<td>666,910</td>
<td>10,833,090</td>
<td>94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>7,445,000</td>
<td>1,378,000</td>
<td>6,067,000</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection (including sexual and gender-based violence and mine risk education)</td>
<td>12,500,000</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>12,175,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRMP</td>
<td>39,000,000</td>
<td>8,744,249</td>
<td>30,255,751</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items and cash-based response (beyond RRMP)</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>1,548,966</td>
<td>2,151,034</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/sector coordination</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,945,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>21,465,076</strong></td>
<td><strong>104,479,924</strong></td>
<td><strong>83%</strong></td>
</tr>
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