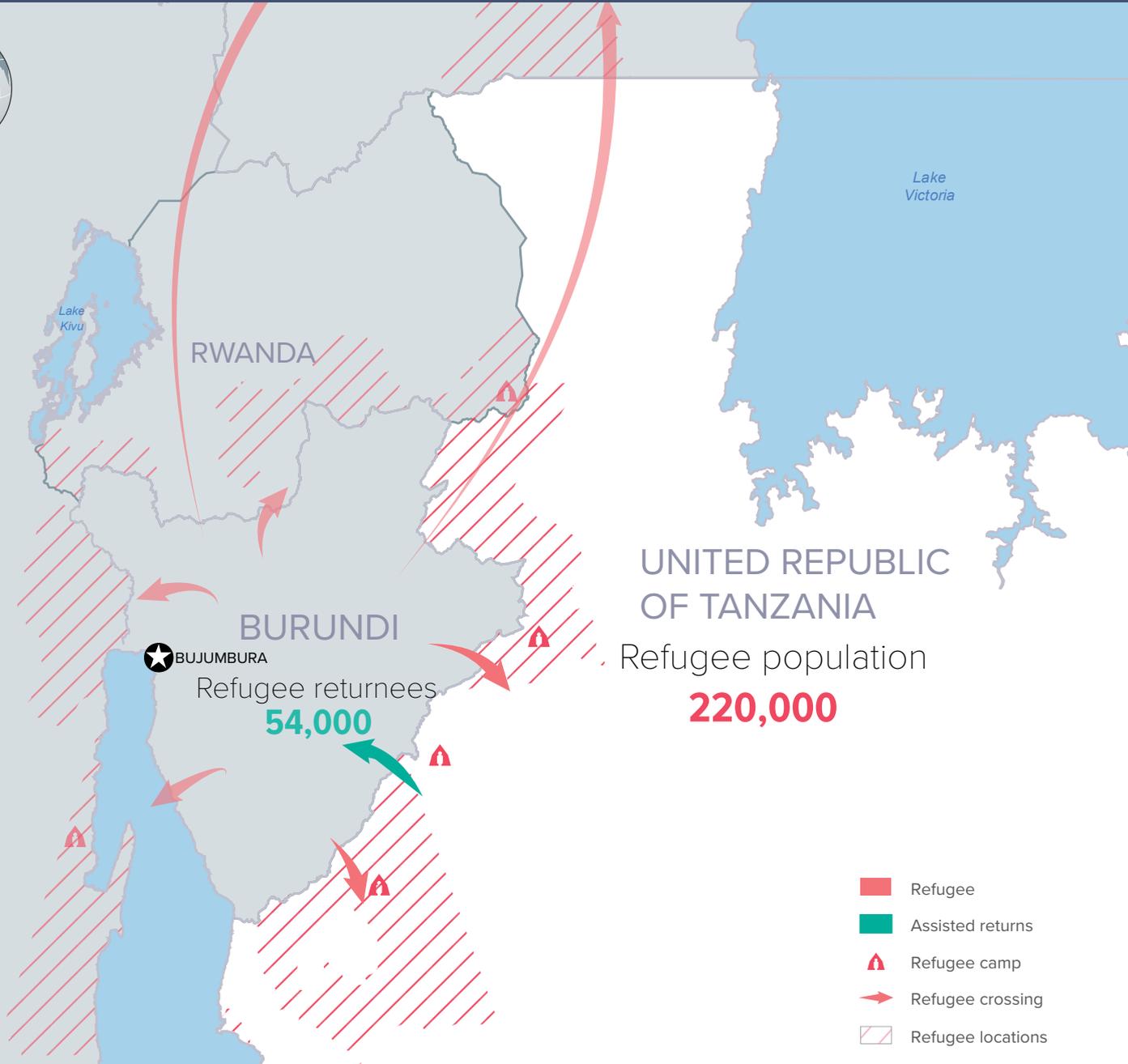


**UNITED REPUBLIC OF
TANZANIA
REFUGEE RESPONSE PLAN**

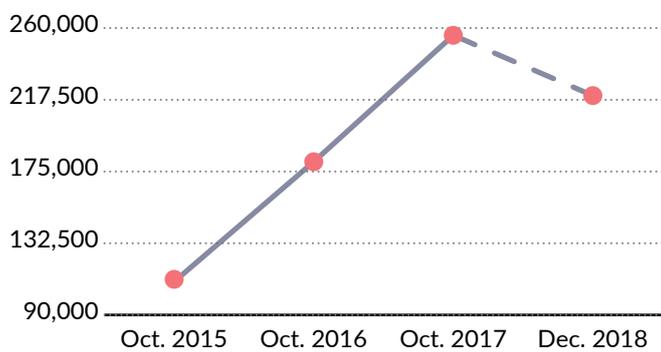
220,000
PROJECTED REFUGEE
POPULATION

US\$ 234 M
REQUIREMENTS

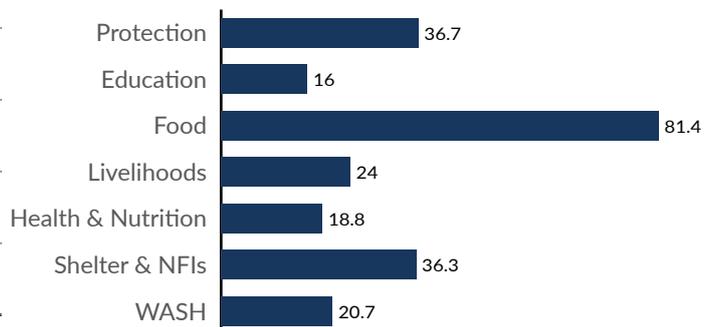
23
PARTNERS INVOLVED



Refugee Population Trends



Requirements | in millions US\$



Country Overview

Introduction

The United Republic of Tanzania was host to 360,000 refugees and asylum-seekers by 31 October 2017, mainly from Burundi (256,000) and the Democratic Republic of Congo (80,000). The majority of refugees and asylum-seekers are hosted by the Government of Tanzania in three refugee camps in north western Tanzania, namely Nyarugusu, Nduta, and Mtendeli. Since the beginning of the influx in April 2015, some 234,000 Burundians have fled to Tanzania, making Tanzania the largest host of Burundian refugees in the region.

The Government of Tanzania continues to reiterate its commitment to international legal obligations to protect refugees and asylum-seekers. However, under the 1998 Refugee Act and 2003 Refugee Policy, freedom of movement is restricted, which limits the ability of refugees to become self-reliant. In order to improve the protection environment, refugee response partners have been working together with the government to review the Tanzanian refugee legal framework.

In 2017, the Government of Tanzania launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF). The objective of the CRRF in Tanzania is to support the Government of Tanzania to deliver on the pledges it made at the Leaders' Summit on Refugees on 20 September 2016, in line with the global objectives of the CRRF. The CRRF in Tanzania covers six broad areas: admission and rights, inclusion and self-reliance, emergency response, local integration of new citizens (former 1972 Burundian refugees), third country options, and voluntary repatriation and reintegration.

All refugees who fled from Burundi from 1 April 2015 to 20 January 2017 were granted refugee status on a prima facie basis. Since 20 January 2017, all new arrivals from Burundi are required to undergo individual Refugee Status Determination (RSD). The Government has established specific RSD procedures to address this group (25,520 individuals as of October 2017), which started in mid-June. In addition, entry/reception points were reduced from 14 to 5 in the Kigoma Region and enhanced border screening modalities have created significant difficulties for new arrivals to access the territory, resulting in a reduction in the number of Burundian new arrivals seeking asylum - from 18,498 in January 2017 to 46 in September 2017.

In a joint statement issued after the High-Level Dialogue between the Government of Tanzania and UNHCR in August 2017, both parties called for the continued provision of protection to refugees and asylum-seekers, while at the same time supporting host communities. It was further agreed to re-double efforts to seek solutions, provide assistance to support refugees who wish to voluntarily return to their countries of origin, and advocate for resettlement to third countries.

Since July 2017 Burundian refugees have been urged in various public forums by senior government officials in Tanzania to return home. On 31 August 2017 at the 19th Tripartite Commission meeting between the Governments of Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR, a Joint Communique was adopted that included an affirmation to respect the core principles of voluntary repatriation, based on a free and informed choice, and included a

work plan to assist the voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity of Burundian refugees who had indicated a desire to return. The Tripartite Commission also acknowledged that while some refugees may opt to return now, others may still have well-founded reasons for not seeking to return at the present time and will continue to be in need of international protection and assistance. The voluntary repatriation operation commenced on 7 September. As of 17 November, 9,259 people had returned to Burundi as part of the operation.

The 2018 Burundi Regional RRP anticipates a total of 220,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania by 31 December 2018, of whom 201,000 are camp based and the focus of the inter-agency response. The additional 19,000 Burundian refugees included in the population totals are from previous influxes and currently living in

old settlements elsewhere in Tanzania where they are assisted mainly with protection support, including to the finalization of ongoing naturalization programmes.

The 2018 RRP population projection takes into account planning figures for 239,000 camp-based Burundian refugees registered by the end of 2017. In 2018 partners anticipate an increase of 16,000 refugees, including some 6,000 new arrivals and 10,000 through population growth. The net decrease in the population figures by the end of 2018 is due to expectations that up to 54,000 refugees may return to Burundi from Tanzania in 2018. Projected returns are based on the assumption that there will be no further deterioration in the security situation in Burundi and that the absorption capacity to reintegrate returnees will increase. Should the situation inside Burundi change dramatically in 2018 and affect either the rate of new refugee arrivals or the rate of return, the Response Plan will be adjusted accordingly.



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Needs & Vulnerabilities

Tanzania has in the past consistently remained committed to its international obligations and has kept its borders open for persons seeking asylum. The lifting of the prima facie recognition for asylum-seekers from Burundi in January 2017 has been followed by a more restrictive approach in granting access for new asylum-seekers since March 2017. Screening procedures at the border entry points have conflated lines of responsibility among different government departments resulting in what amounts to ad hoc status determination and rejection at border entry points without the necessary legal protections and procedural safeguards contained in the 1998 Refugee Act. In order to preserve access to territorial asylum in the current context of border restrictions and individual Refugee Status Determinations, support will be required to employ and train dedicated Tanzanian Government Eligibility Officers to build institutional refugee status determination (RSD) capacity in terms of both expertise and processing capacity for the new procedures to be fair and sustainable.

Children make up 58 per cent of the population, 6.4 per cent of whom are unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) under the age of 18. Women and children make up 78 per cent of the total population, with around 6 per cent of refugees identified requiring additional support due to specific needs.

The decongestion of Nyarugusu camp (population of 145,376 refugees and asylum-seekers as of 31 October 2017) remains a critical priority, as the current camp population far exceeds the recommended capacity of 50,000 individuals. Three former refugee camps - Nduta, Mtendeli and Karago - have been reopened. However, the unavailability of potable water supply in Karago has until now made it unusable, while problems with water supply in Mtendeli has also limited the

number of refugees there to 50,000. Nduta camp remains the only camp where new arrivals are hosted but with a population of 120,043 refugees and asylum-seekers as of 31 October 2017, it does not have sufficient infrastructure to support continuous arrivals and refugees walk long distances to access services. A decision by the Government to identify additional sites is still pending.

Major protection gaps include the inadequate number of social workers for the increasing population with specific needs and requiring individual case management especially in Nduta and Nyarugusu camps. This affects the delivery of protection services and follow up to children at risk, SGBV survivors, and other persons with specific needs (PSNs) that require individual protection assistance. Transport to health services is required for PSNs with impaired mobility. The juvenile justice system requires support to introduce procedures to protect children who are in contact/conflict with the law. Despite achievements made in mainstreaming protection across all sectors, there are still gaps, especially in WASH where communal latrines continue to pose serious risks of SGBV incidents.

Water supply remains a major challenge in the three camps, most critically in Mtendeli. Out of 21 boreholes drilled in 2015 and 2016, only six are productive with insufficient yielding capacities. Despite efforts to maintain the water supply, regular breakdowns of water pumps persist due to excessive utilization to meet the demand and aging of generators for surface pumps. The use of natural resources, including water and wood fuel for cooking not only impacts the environment, but also gives rise to serious protection risks and increased tension between refugee and host communities. Long-term sustainability of energy and environment

interventions requires a change to the encampment policy from the Government, the re-establishment of Cash Based Interventions (CBIs) in the camps with increased coverage, and access to livelihood opportunities permitted outside the camp boundaries, including those associated with alternative cooking fuels.

The lack of suitable land for camp expansion and the Government's decision to keep refugees and asylum-seekers in separate zones within the camp has led to congestion and inadequate shelter facilities. Additional funding for transitional shelters is needed as 67 per cent of the refugee population still live in emergency shelters. Emergency shelters provided during the peak of the emergency are dilapidated, as families could not be supported with transitional shelters due to limited resources.

Congestion and poor learning conditions negatively impact students/teachers' performance leading to school drop-outs and the deterioration of the quality of education. The teacher pupil ratio in most schools is more than 1:200. A significant number of students are learning under trees. There is a need for an additional 652 classrooms to cater for the current learner population. The critical renovation needs of 77 dilapidated school structures in Nyarugusu remain unattended due to a shortage of funding.

There is a critical need for additional health and nutrition infrastructure and equipment, supported with sufficient staffing capacity. A dedicated operation theatre for obstetric emergencies is required at Nyarugusu main dispensary and establishment of a theatre room in Nduta. Life-saving equipment such as ambulances, incubators and X-ray machines are also needed, as well as continuous drug supplies and increased psychosocial health services. Malaria remains the main cause of morbidity among children under five across all the three camps accounting for 30 per cent of morbidity in Nduta and 25 per cent in Nyarugusu and Mtendeli.

Of critical note, there have been fluctuating reductions in the food rations since February 2017. The Kcal/p/d ranged from 1,287 in February 2017 to 1,864 in July 2017, which is below the standard of 2100Kcal/p/d and would be expected to lead to a deterioration in the nutritional status of the population. The food reduction is a direct result of underfunding and perhaps the most acutely and widely felt need of all the various shortfalls in the response operation.

The host communities in the region of Kigoma are among the most vulnerable populations in Tanzania, and the presence of refugees has placed considerable pressure on the already over-stretched natural resources. This has negative effects on their wellbeing, which if not carefully managed can generate tensions amongst communities.

Response Strategy & Priorities

The complex and evolving protection environment in Tanzania and the adoption of the CRRF warrants a multi-faceted response that ensures continued access to territory, humanitarian assistance, as well as identifying

opportunities for durable solutions. In 2018 the inter-agency response for refugees from Burundi has the following strategic country objectives:

1. Ensure access to territory for new arrivals and the protection of Burundians
2. Enable access to essential services for refugees and asylum-seekers across sectors and according to minimum humanitarian standards
3. Promote comprehensive solutions including cash transfers, self-reliance and support for host communities, and voluntary repatriation

To advance the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and durable solutions as part of it, the level of self-reliance and peaceful co-existence between refugees and surrounding host communities will be actively promoted. Due to current government policy, refugees are restricted to live in camps limiting their access to markets and income generating opportunities. Partners will work with the Government of Tanzania to review existing policies and explore options suited to the current context.

The Government's process to review the national refugee legal framework will continue to be supported especially to enhance freedom of movement for

refugees. There will be a focus on strengthening links with host communities aimed at reducing conflict and SGBV incidents, and improving peaceful co-existence between refugee and host communities.

Priority interventions in the sectors of education, health and nutrition, shelter and non-food items (NFIs), livelihoods and food security, WASH, environment and logistics will be implemented to ensure improved protection and access to essential services.

Attention will be given to assessing the feasibility of reintroducing cash transfers, with the aim of proposing interventions that will lead to gains in efficiency, effectiveness, and self-reliance, while reducing protection risks.

Efforts will be made to create awareness among and sensitize refugees about voluntary repatriation and return plans. This includes sharing country of origin information, assistance to be provided prior to and upon return, as well as protection monitoring in areas of return, geared towards assessing integration and sustainability of return.

Partnership & Coordination

Within the Government of Tanzania, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) has the primary responsibility for all refugee-related matters. The responsible agency within the MoHA is the Refugee Services Department. More than 30 partners work closely with the Refugee Services Department in the inter-agency refugee response.

MoHA and UNHCR co-chair the Refugee Operation Working Group in Dar es Salaam and the Inter-agency/ Inter-sector Coordination Working Group in the Kigoma Region. The inter-agency/ inter-sector Coordination Working Group, sector working groups and camp-

specific Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) meets regularly in the Kigoma Region and are chaired by UN agencies and NGO Partners based on sector expertise.

The population planning figures for Burundian refugees for 2018 were projected and reviewed through the inter-agency/inter-sector Coordination Working Group and Refugee Operation Working Group at Kibondo and Dar es Salaam. Several joint assessments were conducted, including preparedness and contingency planning, analysis of needs and gaps, as well as border

assessments to enhance coordination and quality response. To strengthen the evidence base, increased attention will be given to multi-sectoral assessments and creating centralized assessment databases.

The application of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Tanzania is underway, led by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and facilitated by UNHCR. The Government officially launched the CRRF in June 2017. In line with the “whole of society” approach outlined in the New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, the CRRF roll-out is guided by broad partnerships in-country. A wide range of humanitarian and development actors are actively participating in the process.

The CRRF National Steering Committee has been established and its central role is to ensure a comprehensive refugee response through policy, oversight, coordination, and resource mobilization. It is co-chaired by the Ministry of Home Affairs and the

President’s Office of Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) and includes representatives of various line ministries, regional authorities, the UN, development partners, non-governmental organizations, academia and the private sector. The CRRF builds on existing initiatives, coordination mechanisms and structures where possible.

As part of the UN Delivering as One sectoral dimension of the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP), an area-based UN joint programme that cuts across multiple sectors to improve development and human security in the region of Kigoma has been launched. It involves 16 UN Agencies and was developed in cooperation with the regional and district authorities based on the development needs of Kigoma and the capacities of the UN in Tanzania. By focusing on both the host population and refugees, the program supports and forms an integral part of the CRRF in Tanzania.

RRP PARTNERS

- Adventist Development and Relief Agency
- African Initiatives for Relief & Development
- CARITAS The Catholic Diocese of Kigoma
- Church World Service
- Community Environmental Management and Development Organization
- Danish Refugee Council
- Food and Agriculture Organisation
- Good Neighbours Tanzania
- HelpAge International
- International Organisation for Migration
- International Rescue Committee
- Norwegian Refugee Council
- OXFAM
- Plan International
- Relief to Development Society
- Save the Children International
- Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
- Tanzania Red Cross Society
- United Nations Children’s Fund
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- United Nations Population Fund
- World Food Programme
- World Health Organisation



Planned Response

Protection

The registration of individual asylum-seekers will be strengthened despite the reduced number of admissions to Tanzania. Focus will be on improving the issuance of Proof of Registration (PoR), and advocacy with the Government for civil status registration and the issuance of documentation, including national identity cards to all recognized refugees.

Partners will engage more with communities, increasing awareness about [SGBV](#) prevention and response. Attention will be given to strengthening links with host communities near refugee camps aimed at reducing SGBV incidents, conflicts, crimes, improving peaceful co-existence and enhancing a symbiotic relationship between refugee and host communities. Identified SGBV survivors will be assisted with comprehensive psychosocial and medical support.

For [persons with specific needs](#), including the elderly and those with disabilities, existing systems will be strengthened for early identification, registration, and support services. Strengthening individual case management for [children](#) at high risk, providing alternative care arrangements for Unaccompanied and Separated Children, who represent 6.4 per cent of the total refugee child population, and reinforcing family tracing and reunification mechanisms will be prioritized in line with the Regional Action Plan for the protection of Burundian refugee children. Efforts will also be made to address issues related to the best interest of children in the context of national systems.

Additional efforts will be made to sensitize and inform refugees about voluntary repatriation including sharing country of origin information, holding community discussions, and improving data collection and management. In operationalizing the Voluntary Return Plan in coordination with the country of origin, partners will focus especially on assessing and ensuring the voluntariness of returns from Tanzania, as well as identifying areas of return to inform planning.



OBJECTIVE 1:**Improve and maintain the quality of registration and profiling of refugees**

100% of refugees registered and documented on an individual basis

5,760 refugees provided with information through Individual Case Management (ICM)

OBJECTIVE 2:**Reduce the risk of SGBV and improve quality of response**

3,500 identified SGBV survivors assisted with appropriate support

1,500 community leaders trained on SGBV referral system

10,000 individuals sensitized and trained (outreach activities) on SGBV

OBJECTIVE 3:**Enhance child protection response**

6,000 children with specific needs receiving specialised protection services

2,000 UASC in appropriate interim or long term alternative care arrangements

600 reunifications between unaccompanied children and family members

240 Best Interest Decisions taken

OBJECTIVE 4:**Strengthened services for persons with specific needs**

3,102 persons with disability receiving specific support

5,000 older refugees receiving specific support

400 persons per month with specific needs engaged in community-based protection Focus Group Discussions

3,600 persons per month with specific needs participating in recreational events organised

OBJECTIVE 5:**Ensure free and informed choice on voluntary repatriation**

54,000 refugees provided with information on conditions of return and return plans

36 information sessions on voluntary repatriation

54,000 persons assisted to voluntarily repatriate

Education

The Education Working Group (EWG) will collectively seek to provide access to equitable and quality formal and alternative education to primary and secondary school-aged children through infrastructure development, professional teacher development (pedagogy and classroom management), and improved student welfare. Access to Early Childhood Development (ECD) will be mainstreamed within broader child protection activities using both schools and child friendly spaces for age appropriate activities. To ensure sustainability and protection in the medium and long term, the EWG will continue advocating for the inclusion of Burundian refugee children in the Tanzania national education system, recognizing that the national system provides access to accredited, supervised and accountable education services, and so that Burundian refugees can receive certification of education levels reached.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Increase access to inclusive and equitable education for refugee boys and girls through providing age-appropriate learning opportunities

23,269 children aged 3-5 enrolled in early childhood education

55,000 primary school-aged children enrolled in formal school/temporary learning spaces

6,693 secondary school-aged children enrolled in school/temporary learning spaces

4,016 overage children and youth accessing safe alternative education

368 educational facilities constructed or improved

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure refugee children have access to qualitative education

85% of primary school teachers trained on Teacher in Crisis Context (TiCC) package

85% of secondary school teachers trained

75% of children who obtain pass mark





Food security

Partners will strengthen efforts, including through donor mobilization, to ensure food is provided to refugees at the minimum standard level. Expansion of cash for food programmes that benefit both the refugees and host communities will be advocated for and opportunities for greater use of cash-based transfers will be explored.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Ensure the food needs of the refugees are met

239,000 refugees received adequate food assistance on a monthly basis (in-kind food, vouchers and/or CBI)

42,520 refugees who have harvested crops

9 markets established and strengthened which are accessible to refugees



Health & Nutrition

Priority activities in the health and nutrition sectors will include construction, equipping and renovation of camp health facilities to increase access to basic health care, reproductive health, HIV, and nutrition services. The recruitment of qualified health workers to improve the quality of services and accessibility. Medical referral support to seek secondary and tertiary health care will be provided on a priority basis. Outbreak preparedness and response including the continuous supply of essential medicine will be prioritized. Health promotion activities such as immunization will be considered key elements in the response to encourage healthy life and reduce morbidity. Nutrition surveillance, managing malnutrition, as well as mental health and psychosocial support services, and sexual and reproductive health services are also among the inter-agency response priorities. Pre-embarkation medical screening will continue for refugees and asylum-seekers before they repatriate.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Improve health status of the refugee population

210,571¹ of malaria cases identified through rapid diagnostic tests

95% of measles vaccine coverage

22,000 refugees who undergo pre-embarkation medical checks

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure refugee population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services

10,230 clean deliveries assisted by qualified personnel

>95% of deliveries at the health facility

1,116 refugees receiving Anti Retroviral Therapy on a regular base

>90% Prevention of Mother To Child Transmission coverage

OBJECTIVE 3:

Improve the nutritional well-being of the refugee population

2,641 children admitted into SAM treatments

7,917 children admitted into MAM treatments

<5% Global Acute Malnutrition Rate

¹ Number of foreseen confirmed malaria cases anticipated in 2018. In a year there is the likelihood that refugees will have malaria multiple times.

Livelihoods & Environment

In 2018 the response will include activities that provide livelihood opportunities for refugees that contribute to the overall development of host communities, as well as advocacy on the freedom of movement, right to work, and access to land and financial services. The capacity of refugees and the host community members will be built through agricultural, vocational, and business skills training inside the camp or, where possible, at buffer zones to foster peaceful co-existence. The livelihoods response will also promote financial inclusion through the formation of informal saving groups. Partners have developed an Energy and Environment Strategy in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Local

Government. The implementation priorities of the strategy include activities such as: distribution of solar lanterns to all families; development of efficient cooking practices; providing access to alternative cooking fuels; and continued reforestation activities and the development of camp-wide energy management plans. The lack of sufficient fuel for refugee families continues to pose a major protection concern, as women and girls are often tasked with searching for firewood outside the camp, exposing them to SGBV risks, necessitating a coordinated and comprehensive livelihoods and protection response.

OBJECTIVE 1:
Improve access to energy and management of natural resource and environment

102,300 refugee households receive fuel, energy saving stoves and equipment

6,399,000 tree seedlings planted

OBJECTIVE 2:
Increase human, social and productive assets and access to finance and markets for refugees and host community members

1,150 refugees and host community members who have completed vocational and business skills training with a nationally recognized certificate

7,250 refugees and host community members who have completed vocational and business skills training without a nationally recognized certificate

16,900 refugees and host community members who have received start-up kits or grants complemented with business skills training

OBJECTIVE 3:
Strengthen resilience of refugees and host community members through self-employment/employment and increased income and financial asset

11,990 refugees and host community members who have gained and still have access to financial services

9,000 refugees and host community members who have started their own business

9,730 refugees and host community members who have self-reported increase of income compared to the beginning of the livelihoods projects

9,190 refugees and host community members who have self-reported increase of savings compared to the beginning of the livelihoods projects

Shelter & NFIs

The Shelter Working Group will focus on providing refugees with access to shelter solutions that promote family dignity, provide privacy and security, and protection from the elements. In 2018, a key priority will be to shift refugee families from less durable emergency tents and shelters to transitional shelters that are resistant to heavy rains and mitigate protection risks currently faced by female-headed households residing in emergency shelters that can be easily entered. Maintenance and rehabilitation of dilapidated shelters, existing structures (65 per cents of refugees are still leaving in emergency shelters that required a certain degree of maintenance and/or replacement) and road infrastructure will continue to be improved to facilitate the smooth delivery of services and access to the camps. Non-Food Item kits consisting of blankets, sleeping mats, kitchen sets, buckets, soap, mosquito

nets, jerry cans, sanitary napkins, plastic sheeting and family tents will continue to be distributed as per the established criteria to new arrivals.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Establish, improve and maintain shelter and infrastructure

65,000 refugees receive transitional shelter

278,000 refugees receive emergency shelter

150 kilometres of access road constructed

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure population have sufficient basic and domestic items

59,750 households receiving non-food items

CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS (CBI)

The positive impact that cash transfers can have in enhancing the economy among the host population and easing tensions between refugees and the host community remains untapped. Well presented evidence and advocacy is required in the Tanzania context to convince all actors of the expected benefits compared to in-kind distributions.

Attention will be given to assessing the feasibility of reintroducing cash transfers, with the aim of proposing interventions that will lead to gains in efficiency, effectiveness, and self-reliance, while reducing protection risks..



Priority interventions in sanitation will include increasing refugee families’ access to individual family latrines to improve general sanitation conditions and better protect individual health.

Priority interventions in hygiene will include the provision of supplementary WASH-related NFIs, such as additional jerry cans, in order to increase the storage of potable water in households, as well as additional soap to facilitate increased hand washing. A significant increase

in the number of hygiene promoters will also be warranted in order to reinforce the hygiene knowledge-base of the population.

In terms of water supply, the greatest priority will be in finding additional and sustainable sources of water for the growing population, as well as making performance improvements to the water supply networks to evenly distribute its supply to all users within the community.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Enhance access of refugees to sufficient and safe water

>20 litres of safe drinking water per persons per day

<100 persons per usable tap

<200 Average distance (m) from households to water collection points

>95% of water quality tests at chlorinated water collection points with Free Residual Chlorine in the range of 0.2-2mg/L and turbidity <5 NTU

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure refugees live in satisfactory sanitary conditions

<20 people per latrine stance

<20 people per bath shelter

>40% of households with family latrines

OBJECTIVE 3:

Ensure refugees live in satisfactory hygiene conditions

<1,000 persons per hygiene promoter

100% population reached by hygiene campaigns

>500 Average quantity (g) of soap/person/month

>80% households with at least 10 L/person potable water storage capacity

Financial Requirements

By Organization & Sector

ORGANIZATION	PROTECTION	EDUCATION	FOOD SECURITY	HEALTH & NUTRITION	LIVELIHOODS & ENVIRONMENT	SHELTER & NFI	WASH	TOTAL
ADRA			140,000		3,100,000			3,240,000
AIRD		1,404,000			185,000	5,679,338		7,268,338
CARITAS		200,000						200,000
CEMDO					650,000			650,000
CWS			80,000		250,000			330,000
DRC	500,000				1,140,750	6,275,000		7,915,750
FAO			1,000,000		4,977,875			5,977,875
GNT			185,000		600,000			785,000
HAI	499,680				358,536			858,216
IOM	1,875,000			150,000				2,025,000
IRC	2,452,462	954,180		1,406,031	350,000			5,162,673
NRC		1,264,000			400,000	2,575,000	2,000,000	6,239,000
OXFAM			22,700		90,000		2,500,000	2,612,700
PI	2,800,000	1,200,000			450,000			4,450,000
REDESO					650,000			650,000
SCI	1,932,900	2,512,750			1,054,350	600,000		6,100,000
TCRS							2,700,200	2,700,200
TRCS				400,000				400,000
UNFPA				1,353,452				1,353,452
UNHCR	26,115,703	7,301,171	933,320	11,238,745	9,797,164	21,146,523	11,729,350	88,261,976
UNICEF	530,000	1,230,000		1,100,000			1,800,000	4,660,000
WFP			79,000,000	3,000,000				82,000,000
WHO				200,000				200,000
TOTAL	36,705,745	16,066,101	81,361,020	18,848,228	24,053,675	36,275,861	20,729,550	234,040,180

