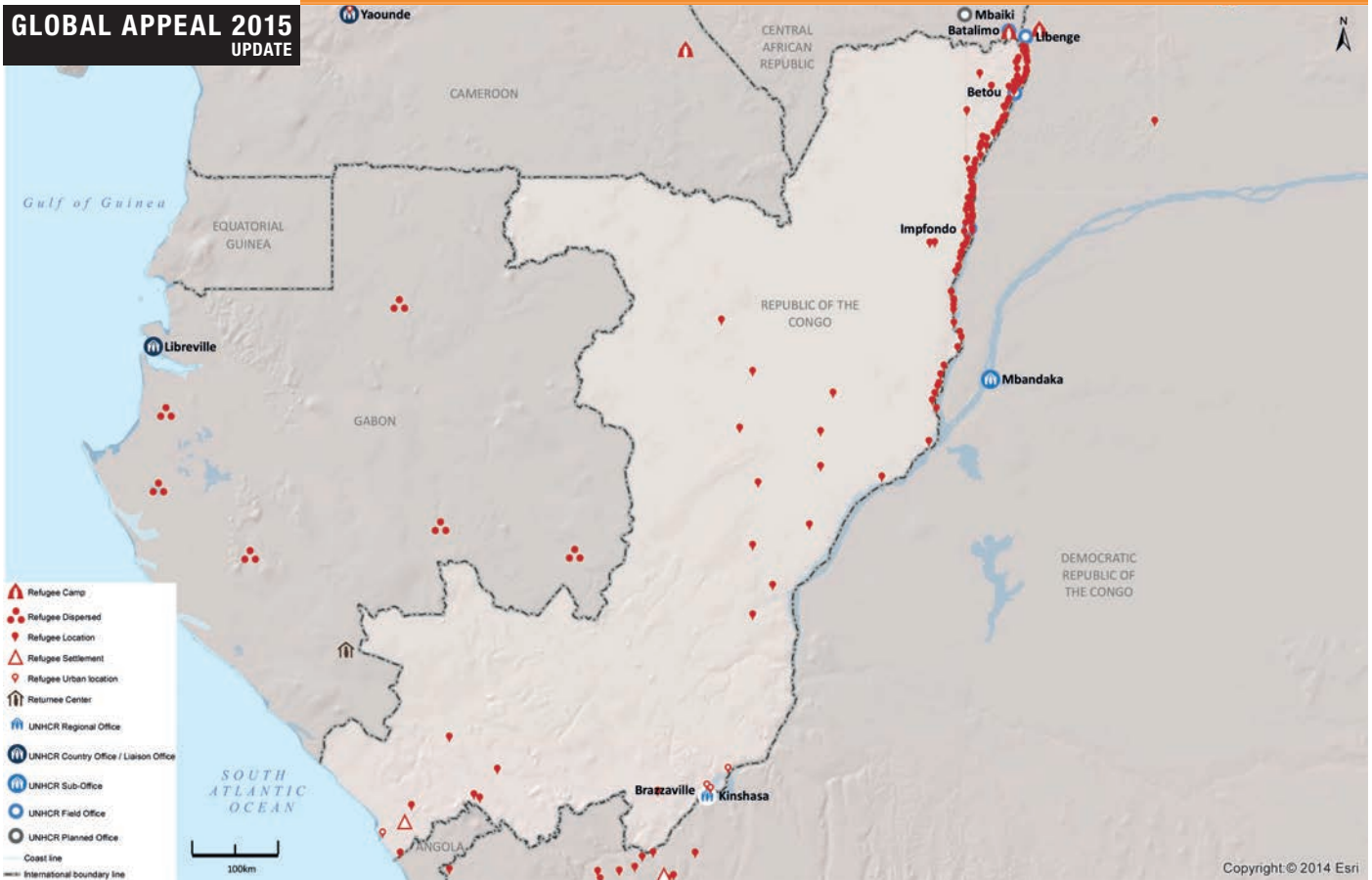




UNHCR

GLOBAL APPEAL 2015 UPDATE

CONGO (REPUBLIC OF THE)



Copyright © 2014 Esri

Planned presence

Number of offices	3
Total personnel	63
International staff	7
National staff	45
UN Volunteers	10
Others	1

2015 plan at a glance*

49,200	People of concern (PoC)
USD 35.3 million	Overall funding requirements
545	Malnourished children
46,055	PoC enjoying freedom of movement
3,200	Registered children targeted for enrolment in primary education
210	Refugees estimated to depart for resettlement countries

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

| Overview |

Working environment

- UNHCR’s operations in the Congo focus on protecting and providing life-saving assistance for refugees who fled the ongoing crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR).
- The protection environment has deteriorated with cases of *refoulement* reported, as well as police operations against foreigners. The implementation of laws forbidding non-nationals from accessing several income-generating activities has increased refugees’ dependency on UNHCR.
- The Office is committed to finding durable solutions for refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), who are living in the Likouala region, as well as for Angolan and Rwandan refugees. UNHCR’s efforts to facilitate access to residency cards face serious challenges. The Office will work with the Government of the Congo towards a local integration strategy.
- The local community in the Likouala region has welcomed Central African refugees and the authorities have identified land to develop a new site. The Government has also allowed refugees from all nationalities to attend national schools.

People of concern

In 2015, UNHCR plans to support the following populations in the Congo: refugees from the DRC who fled inter-communal violence in the Equateur Province and sought refuge in northeastern Congo in 2009-2010; CAR refugees who fled violence and continue to arrive,

mostly to the Betou area; Rwandan refugees who fled in the aftermath of the 1994 genocide and found refuge in the DRC, before fleeing to the Congo during the Congolese war of 1996; and asylum-seekers, mainly coming from the DRC, most of whom live in Brazzaville.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Jan 2015		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Central African Rep.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	17,000	17,000	17,650	17,650
	Rwanda	8,500	8,500	8,100	8,100
	Various	560	560	460	460
Asylum-seekers	Chad	120	120	100	100
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	1,620	1,620	1,330	1,330
	Rwanda	200	200	170	170
	Various	310	310	250	250
Returnee arrivals during year (ex-refugees)	Congo	30	30	30	30
Others of concern	Angola	550	550	550	550
	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	180	180	200	200
	Rwanda	250	250	260	260
	Various	120	120	130	130
Total		49,430	49,430	49,230	49,230

| Response |

Needs and strategies

The protection strategy in 2015 will continue to focus on the search for durable solutions, particularly in setting out a strategy for the local integration of DRC refugees living in Likouala, and for Rwandan refugees who did not repatriate. Refugees will need assistance to cover the costs of residency cards for their legal integration.

The processing of more than 4,000 exemption cases for Rwandan refugees following the June 2013 declaration of the cessation clause will also be a priority. UNHCR's counterpart, the *Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés* (CNAR), will need support to build its capacity to do this.

Efforts will focus on ensuring that: CAR refugees are registered; they receive documentation; refugee exposure to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced; refugees can access primary and secondary health care; peaceful cohabitation is promoted; and educational and vocational activities are implemented.

In order to reduce refugees' dependency on food aid and improve their food security, UNHCR will support livelihood and income-generating activities for them.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
FAIR PROTECTION PROCESS AND DOCUMENTATION			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
UNHCR, in collaboration with its government counterpart CNAR, will continue to ensure the registration and documentation of all refugees. Following the verification exercises, planned to take place at the end of 2014, it is expected that all adult refugees, including those living in rural areas and who currently hold refugee attestations, will be provided with refugee cards. Special attention will be given to the delivery of birth and death certificates by the authorities. For this purpose, UNHCR will continue to strengthen the capacities of CNAR and of local authorities in charge of birth and death registration. Campaigns informing the authorities and refugees of the importance of birth registration will be conducted.			
Percentage of PoC registered on an individual basis	All refugees and asylum-seekers in Congo	100	0 gap
SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION			
Risk of SGBV reduced and quality of response improved			
In 2015, activities aimed at preventing SGBV will be reinforced among refugees and host communities in rural and urban areas. Mass campaigns, along with focus groups and training sessions for different actors, including the refugee population, will be organized on a regular basis and special focus given to informing refugees and the authorities about the importance of legal proceedings for SGBV cases. Medical and social support will be enhanced to reduce victims' vulnerability. The Office will work on a strategy to provide legal services for SGBV survivors and support to the judicial system for SGBV cases.			
Number of community-based committees/groups working on SGBV prevention and response	All refugees and asylum-seekers in Congo	16	priority area
Protection of children strengthened			
In 2015, UNHCR will strengthen mechanisms that allow children to discuss their problems, creating recreation centres and increasing their participation in the community. Activities planned in partnership with UNICEF will target children and adolescents. Vocational training activities, such as the creation of an internet café, are planned. Child protection committees will be reinforced and support for children at risk of SGBV will be improved, particularly tracing mechanisms. Temporary care arrangements will also be formalized with Ministry of Justice support.			
Number of adolescents participating in targeted programmes	All adolescent refugees in Congo	1,000	priority area

Planned activities	People of concern (PoC)	2015 comprehensive target	Potential gap
DURABLE SOLUTIONS			
Potential for integration realized			
Local integration of refugees will focus on those from the DRC living in the Likouala region, as well as Angolan and Rwandan refugees who did not repatriate. Currently, the costs associated with obtaining a one-year residency card are equivalent to approximately USD 200. UNHCR is advocating for the revision of the costs and length of the residency card, and will need to contribute to the payment of fees that most of the refugees will not be able to afford. There is also a need to support livelihoods activities for the socio-economic integration of refugees in the local community.			
Number of PoC receiving residence permits	DRC and Rwandan refugees who did not repatriate	20,000	11,000
Number of coexistence projects implemented	Refugees and host community	100	95
BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES			
Population has optimal access to education			
In rural areas, access to education will be supported through the integration of refugee children in national primary schools. Materials and infrastructure will be improved at schools to increase their capacity. The operation will cover the primary-school educational needs for the most vulnerable refugees, with a specific focus on ensuring access to education for girls.			
Number of children enrolled in primary education	Rural and urban refugees	3,200	priority area
COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF-RELIANCE			
Self-reliance and livelihoods improved			
Refugees are dependent on food distribution, and attempts to support livelihood activities to bolster refugees' self-reliance have been unsatisfactory. Some families move to villages in order to find food by engaging in fishing or other informal livelihood activities. Decreasing dependency will be a priority in 2015. Seeds, agricultural and fishing tools, as well as other livelihood materials, will be provided to improve food security.			
Number of PoC receiving production kits or inputs for agriculture/livestock/fisheries activities	Rural and urban refugees	31,055	30,055
Number of small business associations formed/supported	Rural and urban refugees	200	175

| Implementation |

Coordination

In 2015, UNHCR will continue to work with the CNAR, which is the governmental body for all activities relating to refugees in the Congo. Coordination with other UN agencies, particularly those who intervene in various refugee programmes, will be strengthened to ensure that the gaps are covered. Monthly coordination meetings

with partners will continue to ensure that objectives are achieved. In the field, multifunctional teams will continue to monitor and evaluate activities to rationalize resources and take necessary corrective measures to maximize results.

Partners

Implementing partners

NGOs:

African Initiatives for Relief and Development, Agence d'Assistance aux Rapatriés et aux Réfugiés au Congo, Commission d'Entraide pour les Migrants et les Réfugiés, Médecins d'Afrique

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Comité National d'Assistance aux Réfugiés

Others:

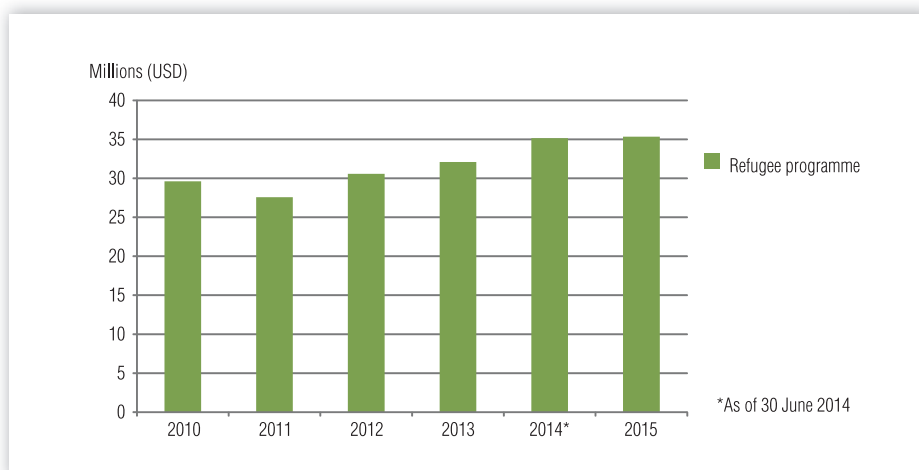
ICRC, IOM, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

| Financial information |

The facilitated-repatriation programme launched in May 2012 was concluded in June 2014. Central African refugees began arriving in the Congo in March 2013 and have continued to do so. The budget reflected this trend showing an increase of USD 4.5 million from 2012 to a 2014 revised budget of USD 35.1 million. UNHCR's operational budget for 2015 is set at USD 35.3 million.

Funding shortages will affect life-saving activities as well as the Office's ability to support education, which is particularly important given the young and urban population demographics.

Budgets for the Congo | 2010–2015



2015 budget for the Congo | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014)	35,144,967	35,144,967
Fair protection processes and documentation		
Status determination procedures	257,186	257,186
Individual documentation	730,531	730,531
Civil registration and status documentation	420,846	420,846
Subtotal	1,408,563	1,408,563
Security from violence and exploitation		
Prevention and response to SGBV	3,923,318	3,923,318
Protection of children	1,291,689	1,291,689
Subtotal	5,215,008	5,215,008
Basic needs and essential services		
Health	2,426,223	2,426,223
Reproductive health and HIV services	760,899	760,899
Nutrition	868,292	868,292
Water	386,799	386,799
Shelter and infrastructure	1,277,922	1,277,922
Basic and domestic items	901,050	901,050
Services for people with specific needs	1,574,531	1,574,531
Education	3,436,550	3,436,550
Subtotal	11,632,266	11,632,266
Community empowerment and self-reliance		
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	5,439,110	5,439,110
Subtotal	5,439,110	5,439,110
Durable solutions		
Integration	3,353,525	3,353,525
Resettlement	902,371	902,371
Subtotal	4,255,896	4,255,896
Logistics and operations support		
Logistics and supply	3,569,081	3,569,081
Operations management, coordination and support	3,821,669	3,821,669
Subtotal	7,390,750	7,390,750
2015 total budget	35,341,593	35,341,593