



Congolese refugees

A protracted situation

Situation overview

As of 1 January 2014,¹ almost half a million refugees had fled the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) making the DRC refugee population the sixth largest in the world. Various conflicts since the 1960s have created Congolese refugees, and refugees from the DRC now represent 18 per cent of the total refugee population in Africa.

Among the 455,522 Congolese refugees registered in Africa as of 1 January 2014, some 50 per cent (225,609 persons) are in the Great Lakes Region, approximately 39 per cent (177,751 persons) are in the East and Horn of Africa, and 11 per cent (52,162) are in the Southern Africa region.

In Burundi and Rwanda, Congolese refugees represent over 99 per cent of the total registered refugee population. In Tanzania and Uganda, Congolese refugees represent approximately 65 per cent of the total registered refugee population.

Despite the conclusion of Tripartite Agreements,² continuous instability in eastern DRC, fuelled by armed conflict and ethnic tensions, prevents refugees from returning. While their situation in the host countries differs, achieving a durable solution in the form of local integration continues to be a challenge for most Congolese refugees. Large numbers of Congolese refugees continue to live in restricted camp environments, heavily dependent on international aid with their populations steadily increasing due to births and new arrivals.

Due to the size and the protracted nature of the Congolese refugee situation and the on-going violence in eastern DRC, a common sub-regional approach to enhance durable solutions for Congolese refugees within a comprehensive solutions strategy was introduced in early 2012. This strategy includes significantly increased resettlement of Congolese refugees who are living in a protracted situation in the Great Lakes and Southern Africa region. In order to implement the resettlement strategy in a regionally harmonized manner and taking into account reservations towards resettlement, such as pull factors and processing capacity, refugees considered for resettlement are being profiled according to two main criteria:

- Arrival in country of asylum from 1 January 1994 to 31 December 2005;
- Province of origin/ last residence must be North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga or Province Orientale.²

Out of the approximately half a million Congolese refugees in the region, an estimated 160,000 refugees fulfil these two criteria.

It is planned that a total of at least 50,000 Congolese refugees will be submitted for resettlement from 2012 to 2017 from the four main host countries Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda.

¹ All statistics in this document are based on the 2013 UNHCR Annual Statistical Report (ASR) and the 2013 Resettlement Statistical Report (RSR).

² Tripartite Agreements DRC/UNHCR and Tanzania signed in 2005, with Burundi in 2009, with Rwanda and Uganda in 2010. (Uganda agreed it would start to assist spontaneous returns with transport to prevent refugees from taking dangerous travel routes resulting in tragedies similar to the one in March 2014 where 250 DRC refugees perished when their boat capsized on their way back home).

³ This was agreed during the Regional Representatives' meeting of Central Africa and the Great Lakes on 28/29 March 2012 with a follow-up meeting in Nairobi on 21/22 May to consolidate a multi-year action plan.

Profile of Congolese refugees

In Burundi, Congolese refugees originate mainly from Katanga and South Kivu Province, whereas in Rwanda, Congolese refugees come almost exclusively from North Kivu. In Tanzania, the majority originate from South Kivu and in Uganda mostly from North Kivu.⁴

The majority of refugees currently in Rwanda and Tanzania fled in 1996, with a second peak to Tanzania in 1999.⁵ From 2002 to 2005, there were constant but substantial arrivals in all four countries, with a considerable increase in Uganda.

The majority of Congolese refugees are of Banyarwanda background (Tutsi, Hutu or Banyamulenge). The remaining Congolese refugee populations have a large variety of different ethnic backgrounds.

The majority of the DRC refugee population is under the age of 18. Household size is estimated to be on average five individuals for the protracted population.

Considerable numbers of Congolese refugees have not received any formal education.⁶ They speak a variety of languages, though Kinyarwanda and Kiswahili is mostly spoken.⁷ French is spoken more commonly than English, however, in English speaking host countries, French skills are being lost.⁸ The majority of the Congolese refugees work in agriculture.

The refugee population consists of comparatively large numbers of single parents/single mothers, persons with medical needs, including various trauma and SGBV survivors, and unaccompanied or separated children. Given the profiles of many refugee women and last year's submissions, the target of submitting at least 10 per cent women at risk cases should easily be exceeded. In 2012 / 2013, Burundi submitted 38/ 30 per cent women at risk, Rwanda 24 per cent, Tanzania 20/ 31 per cent and Uganda 23/ 27 per cent respectively.

Under an income-generation project run by an aid group, a group of refugees – men and women – sew school uniforms for students in Kiziba camp. Such programs are important, especially for vulnerable refugees, and include handicraft manufacture, vegetable cultivation, cotton dyeing, tailoring, cooking and hairdressing /UNHCR / F. Noy

Situation in country of asylum

Most of the Congolese refugees from eastern DRC reside in camps or settlements in the Great Lakes and Southern Africa region, most often in protracted situations, and many of them for over 17 years.

As of 1 January 2014, the 45,124 registered Congolese refugees in Burundi live in the urban centre of Bujumbura (37 per cent), the camps of Kinama (21 per cent), Bwagiriza (20 per cent), Musasa (15 per cent) and Kavumu (7 per cent).

The 72,988 registered Congolese refugees in Rwanda live in the camps of Kiziba (22 per cent), Nyabiheke (19 per cent), Gihembe (19 per cent), the new camps Kigeme (24 per cent), Mugumobwa (9 per cent), and in the urban centre Kigali (2 per cent).

The 64,569 registered Congolese refugees in Tanzania live in Nyarugusu camp in the north west of the country, close to the town of Kasulu.

Among the 155,742 Congolese refugees in Uganda, 88 per cent live in settlements and 12 per cent live in the urban centre Kampala. Out of the overall Congolese population, the protracted Congolese refugee population, which arrived between 1994 and 2005, is mostly residing in the older settlements Kyaka II (39%) , Kyangwali (35%), Nakivale (6%) as well as in urban Kampala (20%).

Most of the Congolese refugees have been recognized by host Governments on a *prima facie* basis. These four countries of asylum experienced an increase of 48,866 Congolese registered refugees in the past year alone.



⁴ Refugees' provinces of origin in eastern DRC - Uganda: 79 per cent resided last in North Kivu, 10 per cent in South Kivu, 10 per cent in Province Orientale. Burundi: Majority of the refugee population lived last in Katanga or South Kivu. Tanzania: majority from South Kivu. Rwanda: majority from North Kivu.

⁵ The first Congo War in 1996 affected North and South Kivu equally, while the second Congo War in 1999 affected South Kivu more heavily resulting in larger numbers of refugees from South Kivu of Bembe ethnicity arriving in Tanzania .

⁶ In Kyaka II settlement in Uganda, for example, 35 per cent of the Congolese refugees declared not to have received any formal education and 45 per cent to have completed primary school.

⁷ Other minority languages include: Kihema, Kihunde, Kibashi, Kifulero, Kinande, etc.

⁸ Nevertheless in Kyaka II settlement in Uganda, for example, 34 per cent speak/write English (16 per cent easily and 18 per cent not easily).

Durable solutions

UNHCR continues to facilitate the voluntary return of Congolese refugees to Equateur province in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Between 2011 and December 2013 a total of 161,395 Congolese refugees returned to their country of origin. At the same time, repeated outbreaks of violence in eastern DRC resulted in new internal displacement of more than one million people and large refugee outflows into neighbouring countries during 2012. On November 2012, UNHCR released a non-return advisory to the North and South Kivu Provinces and adjacent areas affected by the on-going conflict.⁹ In 2012 UNHCR registered 72,258 refugees and in 2013, UNHCR registered 48,866 newly arrived Congolese refugees in the Great Lakes region,¹⁰ mostly originating from eastern DRC due to the on-going conflict, systematic human rights violations and volatile security conditions. Hence, voluntary repatriation in safety and dignity to eastern DRC is currently not a viable option.

Though Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda are state parties to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol and have enacted national refugee legislation, large-scale local integration of Congolese refugees in these countries is currently not foreseen. This is due to a lack of economic and professional prospects, access to land and de jure and de facto integration, which hinders them from becoming self-sufficient.¹¹

As a result, resettlement is currently the most viable durable solution for many Congolese refugees who have lived for many years in exile. It is hoped that resettlement will also be a contributing factor to strengthening and widening the protection environment for remaining refugees as well as advancing other

durable solutions in countries of asylum. Resettlement of larger numbers of Congolese refugees will serve as a visible signal of solidarity and burden sharing with authorities of host countries. It may also contribute to strengthening advocacy for local integration, particularly in situations where the refugees have developed strong ties with the host communities, created family links, learned the local language and developed cultural affinities.

Multi-year plan of action for the Great Lakes Region

Consequently, a multi-year plan of action was initiated to enhance resettlement of Congolese refugees from Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda through the submission of at least 50,000 refugees starting in 2012: at least 10,000 refugees from Burundi and Rwanda (each) between 2012 and 2016, and at least 15,000 refugees from Tanzania between 2014 and 2017 (and beyond) and at least 15,000 refugees from Uganda between 2012 and 2016. Submissions from Tanzania and Burundi started in greater numbers in 2013/ 2014 given that the UNHCR offices were involved in a large scale return operation leading to the closure of Mtabila camp in Tanzania and the return of some 36,000 Burundian refugees in 2013. The resettlement needs of some 2,000 Burundian refugees in Tanzania, exempted from cessation and return, have been and continue to be addressed as a matter of priority. During 2013, a total of 1,282 Burundian refugees were submitted for resettlement by UNHCR Tanzania and the remaining number are being submitted in 2014. In Southern Africa region it is projected that at least another 10,000 Congolese refugees will be submitted for resettlement between 2012 and 2015. Resettlement submissions of Congolese may reach even larger numbers and could go beyond 2017 .

Country	Total Target	2012		2013		2014	2015	2016	2017	Progress / Cumulative	
		Target	Submissions	Target	Submissions					Target	Target
Burundi	10,000	500	393	1,000	1,064	2,700	2,800	3,050	tbd	1,451	15%
Rwanda	10,000	2,400	2,246	2,400	2,606	3,000	2,400	tbd	tbd	4,852	49%
Tanzania	15,000	750	572	500	362	3,000	5,000	3,050	3,050	934	6%
Uganda	15,000	3,500	1,440	3,000	3,206	3,500	3,500	3,560	tbd	4,646	31%
Sub-Total	50,000	7,150	4,651	6,900	7,238	12,200	13,700	9,660	3,050	11,899	24%
S. Africa region	10,000	1,907	2,000	2,000	2,880	3,835	3,581	tbd	tbd	4,880	49%

⁹ UNHCR Position on Returns to North Kivu, South Kivu and Adjacent areas in the Democratic Republic of Congo affected by on-going conflict and violence in the region, 15 November 2012.

¹⁰ In 2012, there were 45,854 newly registered Congolese refugees in Uganda; 16,314 newly registered Congolese refugees in Rwanda; 7,788 newly registered Congolese refugees in Burundi and 2,302 newly registered Congolese refugees in Tanzania. In 2013, there were 28,721 newly registered Congolese refugees in Uganda; 15,131 newly registered Congolese refugees in Rwanda, 3,775 in Burundi and 1,239 in Tanzania.

¹¹ Refugees in Uganda are living in settlements providing them with small plots of land for agriculture and residence. This allows to some extent de facto integration compared to those refugees which live in camps.

Task Force

At the request of the High Commissioner for Refugees a Task Force was created in June 2012 with the objective of increasing resettlement submissions out of Africa by strengthening coordination between all partners involved, including between operations in the field, sub-regions, and Headquarters. The Task Force is chaired by the Africa Bureau and supported by the Resettlement Service. Particular attention is given to Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, and the southern Africa region in view of enhancing resettlement of Congolese refugees. The Task Force prepared and agreed upon a common work plan for the Regional Support Hub in Nairobi, Regional Offices and Headquarters and on a work plan template for individual field offices.

Priority situation

Subsequently, during the Working Group on Resettlement in February 2013, the Congolese refugee situation in the four key host countries (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda) was declared a Priority Situation.



Some 2,400 Congolese refugees have been living in the Burundian refugee camp of Gihinga since 2004. Burundi is host to some 24,500 refugees, mostly from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). / UNHCR / C.-L. Grayson

Departures of Congolese refugees for resettlement

Among the total departures of 11,342 refugees from Africa in 2012, 2,640 persons (23 per cent) were Congolese refugees from the DRC. Among the total departures of 14,858 refugees from Africa in 2013, 4,696 persons (32 per cent) were Congolese refugees from DRC.

Country of resettlement	Departures 2012 (persons)	Departures 2013 (persons)	Departures 2014 (persons) as of 31 March*
Australia	271	551	2
Belgium	-	65	-
Canada	247	682	26
Chile	-	3	-
Denmark	2	33	-
Finland	246	50	8
France	6	2	-
United Kingdom	184	199	68
Ireland	20	24	7
The Netherlands	17	83	34
Norway	11	199	2
Portugal	-	-	-
Sweden	17	192	17
USA	1,619	2,613	513
Grand Total	2,640	4,696	677

**Figures are tentative and are subject to change*

Submissions of Congolese refugees for resettlement

Since 2011, there has been a steady increase in the resettlement of Congolese refugees.

During 2013, total resettlement submissions from Africa increased considerably (28,452 persons in 2013 compared to 16,780 in 2012). Among the total 2013 resettlement submissions, UNHCR submitted 12,078 Congolese refugees for resettlement to 15 different resettlement countries (compared to 6,414 persons in 2012, 3,935 persons in 2011 and 3,445 persons in 2010). The USA received 76 per cent of the total submissions of Congolese refugees; European countries received 11 per cent, Australia received 7 per cent followed by Canada with 6 per cent.

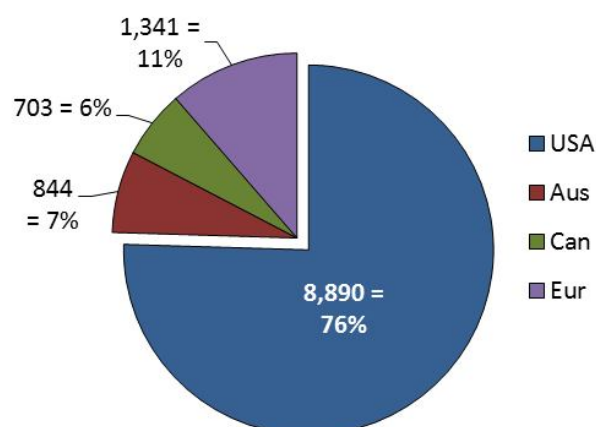
In 2012 and 2013, Congolese refugees constituted 42 per cent of all submissions in Africa - the largest African country of origin submitted for resettlement. This trend is likely to continue in 2014 and 2015. Previously, the main country of origin submitted for resettlement out of Africa was Somalia.

UNHCR's target/ capacity for 2013 was the submission of 9,310 Congolese refugees. This target was exceeded by 2,678 Congolese refugees, representing 128 per cent of the submission target. Apart from the four targeted countries in the Great Lakes region (Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda), Kenya and the Southern Africa

region contributed considerably to this positive overall result with a total of 1,783 and 2,651 submissions respectively. Tanzania continued to experience challenges which are explained below and which are being addressed.

According to the Projected Global Resettlement Needs publication 2014, UNHCR plans to submit from Africa alone 16,131 Congolese refugees in 2014 and 19,892 refugees in 2015 .

Resettlement submissions of Congolese refugees by resettlement country/ region in 2013



Resettlement submissions of Congolese refugees by country of asylum

Region	Country of Asylum	Submissions target/capacity for 2013	Submissions 2013	Submission target/ capacity for 2014	Submissions April 2014
Nairobi Hub	Burundi	1,000	1,064	2,700	999
	Rwanda	2,400	2606	3,000	533
	Tanzania	500	362	3,000	155
	Uganda	3,000	3,206	3,500	613
	ROC	100	58	114	41
	Ethiopia	100	0	15	9
	Somalia		11		
	Sub-total	6900	7311	12,329	2,350
BO Kenya	Kenya	775	1776	1,117	201
RO Pretoria	Angola	20	0	250	
	Botswana	40	96	75	22
	Malawi	210	562	490	126
	Mozambique	250	134	210	4
	Namibia	120	300	600	68
	South Africa	150	447	400	49
	Zambia	200	650	700	265
	Zimbabwe	400	391	300	36
Sub-total	1,390	2,580	3,025	570	
RO Dakar	Sub-total	200	111	50	15
AFRICA	TOTAL	9,265	11,778	16,521	3,136

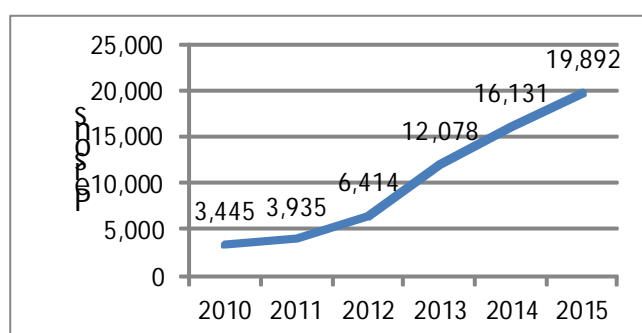
Projected resettlement needs

The 2014 projected global resettlement needs for Congolese refugees amount to 69,638 persons of which some 66,166 are broken down below by key countries of asylum in sub-Saharan Africa and corresponding authorized deployments through the ICMC and RefugePoint deployment schemes. UNHCR also benefits from short term deployments (up to three months) from the U.S. Resettlement Support Center in Nairobi (Africa Regional Deployment Unit, ARDU).

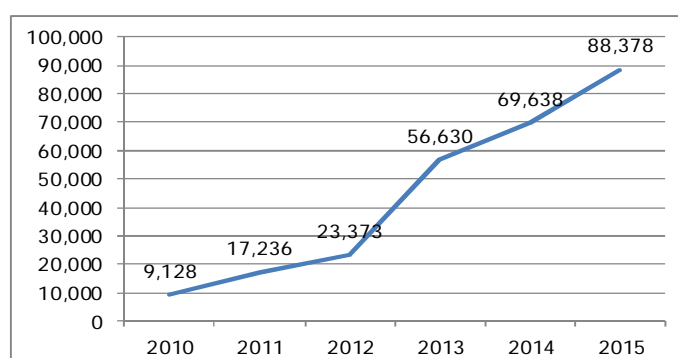
Since 2011, UNHCR has been projecting a dramatic increase in resettlement needs of Congolese refugees in the annual Projected Global Resettlement Needs publications.

Accordingly, UNHCR has been expressing an increase of resettlement and child protection deployment needs. In order to meet these rising needs, deployments have been posted in Africa and in particular in operations implementing the enhanced resettlement of Congolese refugees.

Resettlement submission trend for Congolese refugees 2010 to 2015 (past submissions and planned submissions)



Projected multi-year resettlement needs of Congolese refugees



Deployments 2014 (based on needs expressed in the 2014 Projected Global Resettlement Needs publication)¹³

Region	COA	Total needs	Total capacity	RefPoint deployees 2014		ICMC deployees 2014	
				RST	BID	RST	BID
Hub region	Burundi	10,300	2,700	1	1	4	1
	Rwanda	13,300	3,000	-	-	5	1
	Tanzania	19,000	3,000	1	1	4	1
	Uganda	15,000	3,000	-	-	7	2
	Sub-total	57,600	11,700	2	2	20	5
BO Kenya	Sub-total	1,375	1,117	2	-	3	-
RO Pretoria region	Angola	750	250	-	-	-	-
	Botswana	100	75	-	-	1	-
	Malawi	1,600	350	1	1	1	-
	Mozambique	210	210	-	-	-	-
	Namibia	1,600	350	1	-	2	-
	South Africa	2,000	400	2	-	3	1
	Zambia	4,091	700	-	-	1	-
	Zimbabwe	650	300	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total	11,001	2,635	4	1	8	1
RO Dakar region	Cameroon	60	25	-	-	-	-
	Ghana	25	25	-	-	-	-
	Nigeria	15	15	-	-	-	-
	ROC	350	114	-	-	-	-
	Sub-total	450	179	-	-	-	-
Africa	TOTAL	66,166	15,631	8	6	31	6

¹³ RefugePoint sent additional resettlement and child protection deployments to operations in Africa in 2013 and has budgeted some 12 resettlement deployments and 14 temporary child protection missions/deployments in 2014. The locations have not yet been determined for all of them. During the first six months of 2014, there have also been a total of 5 RSC/ARDU deployments in the Great Lakes region.

Progress to date, addressing challenges and next steps

Registration-data verification

Insufficient registration data have made identifying resettlement cases among the large Congolese camp and settlement populations a major challenge. Therefore, data verification exercises have been a key instrument for the identification of resettlement cases; ensuring the integrity of the process and the reduction of fraud. A data-verification is also necessary in view of challenging family composition issues among the Congolese refugee population.

While the data re-verification and profiling exercise of Congolese refugees was successfully completed in 2012 in Rwanda and in 2013 in Burundi and Uganda, the exercise only commenced in November 2013 in Tanzania following the recruitment of a Registration Officer. It is expected to be finalized in July 2014 with an additional two month grace period .

Expedited processing

In an effort to expedite resettlement processing, UNHCR introduced in 2012 the global use of an Abridged Resettlement Referral Form (RRF) for individual submissions in 2012, as approved and further guided by the USA. It is hoped that other resettlement countries will also start accepting the use of the Abridged RRF and that this form will become the norm for the resettlement of Congolese refugees.

In late 2012, the USA agreed to a group submission program (P2) in Rwanda to process approximately 10,000 Congolese refugee survivors of the 1997 Mudende camp massacre, which is included in the overall planning figures and is expected to simplify processing. Another proposal for a group submission program (P2) in Tanzania is underway.

Concerted efforts are being made to further streamline resettlement processes by the use of various tools and constantly analysing efficiencies of the resettlement procedures both in country operations and in regional offices/ Hub in Nairobi.

Based on the updated registration data, UNHCR has profiled the Congolese refugee populations in each country of asylum and has prioritized cases for resettlement submission based on their year of arrival

(between 1994 and 2005), area of origin (North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga or Province Orientale) and by vulnerability to carve out larger groups of Congolese refugees with similar profiles (similar claims, similar reasons for flight). It should be noted that protracted refugee situations such as the Congolese are bound to have family composition changes throughout their life in exile. Thus, in the interest of family unity, family members who may have arrived later than 2005 may need to be included in the resettlement submissions. Assessing family compositions is extremely resource intensive and presents another operational challenge due to the complex family structures of many of the Congolese refugees.

Individual protection cases will continue to be processed irrespective of the above.

Unaccompanied or separated children

Limited child protection and best interest assessment capacity for a large number of unaccompanied and in particular separated Congolese refugee children poses a significant challenge.¹⁴ Since 2012, selected operations in Africa have been supported by resettlement and child protection experts deployed through ICMC¹⁵ and since mid-2013 also through RefugePoint.¹⁶

The USA, Australia, Canada and Norway have generously contributed to the resettlement and BID deployment schemes to increase staffing levels in these areas and it is hoped that other resettlement countries will also follow suit. The BID deployments have so far been too few to deal with the large number of unaccompanied and separated Congolese refugee children in Africa, however, the capacity was further strengthened in the second half of 2013 with a higher number of BID deployments through RefugePoint and ICMC and this will continue in 2014 and 2015.

For resettlement of refugee children with only one parent and where the other parent cannot be reached, UNHCR requires a best interest assessment. In order to support field operations, UNHCR issued an Operational Guidance Note on Best Interests Assessments for Children being resettled with Only One Parent in early 2013.¹⁷

¹⁴ Registered unaccompanied refugee children in Burundi (1,532), Rwanda (1,581), Tanzania (1,717), Uganda (4,282) totaling to: 9,112 children in these key countries of asylum which are part of the multiyear plan of action. 597 unaccompanied refugee children are registered in the Southern African region.

¹⁵ Funded in 2014 by USA and Canada; Australia provided a contribution in 2013.

¹⁶ Funded by Norway.

¹⁷ *The Operational Guidance Note: Best Interests Assessments for Children being Resettled with Only One Parent* has been developed to provide guidance for resettlement and other protection staff in fulfilling the requirement for a Best Interests Assessment (BIA) in the situation of refugee children being considered for resettlement with just one parent without sole custody and where the other parent cannot be reached. This requirement was introduced in the 2011 *Field Handbook for the Implementation of UNHCR BID Guidelines*, and incorporated in the *UNHCR Resettlement Handbook*.

Resources

Substantive renovation of facilities has been carried out in 2012 in Uganda (Kyaka II and Kyangwali) to accommodate additional staffing in order to enhance resettlement-related activities. Substantive work is still outstanding in Tanzania.

Efforts have been undertaken during the 2013, 2014 and 2015 country operation planning exercises to ensure availability of required protection, registration and resettlement staffing, thereby allowing resettlement staff and deployees to concentrate on resettlement processing and less on the identification of refugees or related protection issues. Budgeted deployment positions have been filled successfully throughout the year 2013 with a smooth transition into 2014.

Coordination and partnerships, communication

Throughout the process of enhanced Congolese resettlement, coordination and partnerships need to be effectively maintained, in particular with host governments, but also with NGOs, IOM and civil society.

Most importantly, expectations of the Congolese refugees and the refugees of other nationalities need to be managed. All partners need to be engaged and kept up to date on the resettlement programme for the Congolese, identification and prioritization mechanisms and other durable solutions options. Rwanda has already engaged in a community information strategy with regard to the enhanced Congolese resettlement; something which is done in other various modalities in the other countries.

UNHCR, in close cooperation with its partners, will continue to vigorously engage in finding durable solutions for Congolese refugees and in meeting its resettlement targets.

Expedited processing modalities, improved registration data, the resolution of logistical challenges in reaching and processing refugee populations, and the boosting of staffing capacity, tackling the best interest determination/ assessment backlog for unaccompanied and separated refugee children will continue to be critical in meeting the resettlement needs and reaching the targets in the future.

Since 6 November 2013, the newly established Congolese Refugee Core Group, chaired by the United States, has met in Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda. As per the Terms of Reference, the Core Group seeks to coordinate and leverage resettlement to increase protection for refugees and assist in finding durable solutions for refugees affected by the ongoing conflict in the DRC by:

- Promoting protection of refugees and enhancing conditions of asylum;
- Promoting a comprehensive range of solutions;
- Ensuring efficient resettlement operations through engagement with UNHCR;
- Serving as an additional forum for resettlement countries in coordination with UNHCR to engage with other political and development actors in concurrent efforts to find a durable political solution to conflict in the region; and
- Promoting the sharing of best resettlement practices

Resettlement countries are invited to:

- Expedite processing when possible so that departure figures increase; and
- Assist in improving UNHCR's and partners' human resource capacity to carry out best interest assessments and determinations for unaccompanied and separated refugee children and to increase overall resettlement capacity in operations with high targets.

Tentative summary of resettlement places for Congolese (DRC) refugees pledged for 2014

Resettlement Country	Pledges for 2014	Countries of asylum	Submissions of Congolese from all of Africa (as of April 2014)
Australia	TBC	Kenya	1
Canada	2,500 ¹⁸	Burundi, Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia, Southern Africa region	334
Denmark	110	Uganda	
USA	No specific quota	All	2,550
Belgium	25	TBC	
Finland	150	Southern Africa region	3
Netherlands	80	Burundi	4
Norway	200	Uganda	5
Sweden	150	Uganda	81
United Kingdom	200	Burundi	136
Others	-22		22
Total	3,437 + US		3,136

¹⁸ Canada made a multi-year commitment to resettle 2,500 Congolese refugees out of Africa during 2015 to 2018.