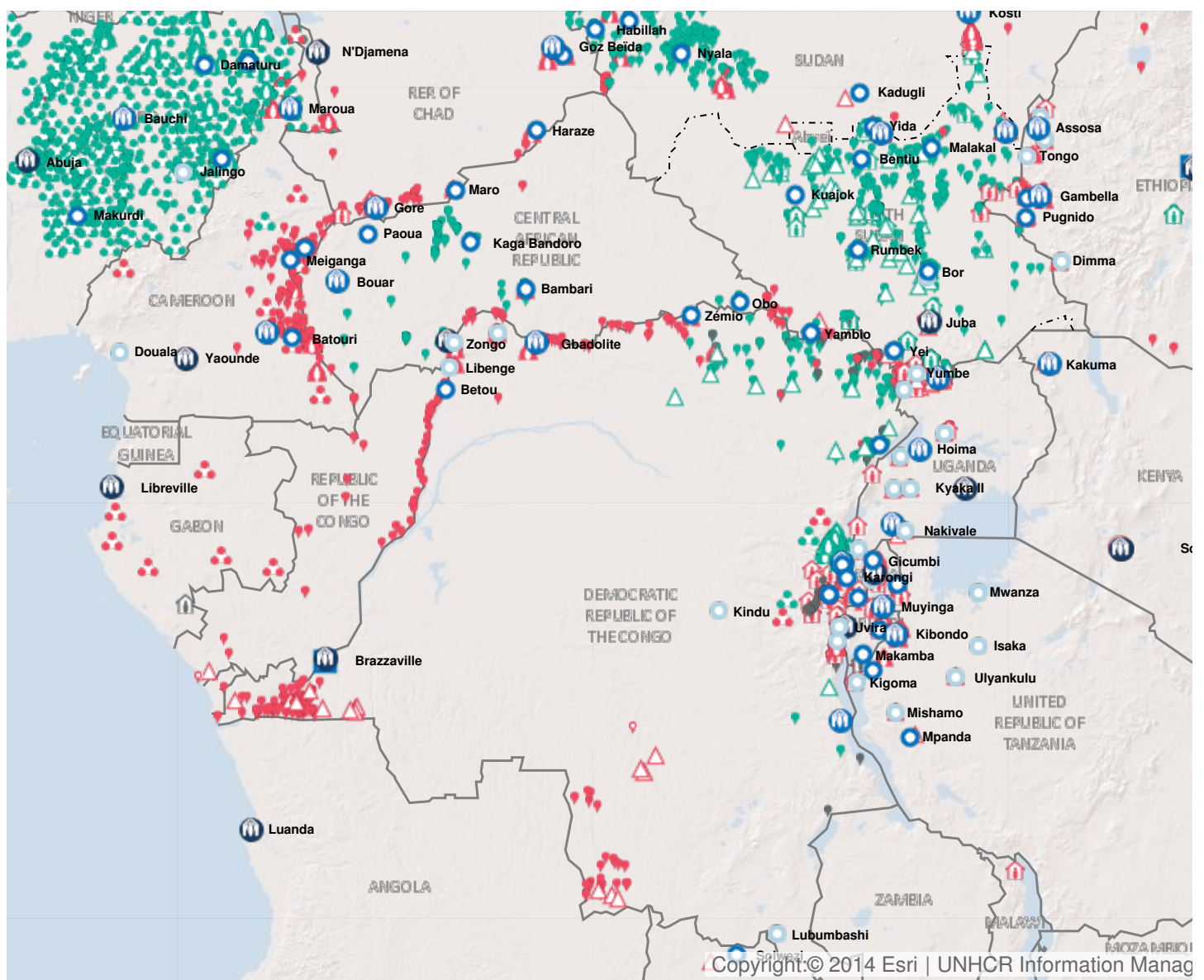


## 2016 Planning summary

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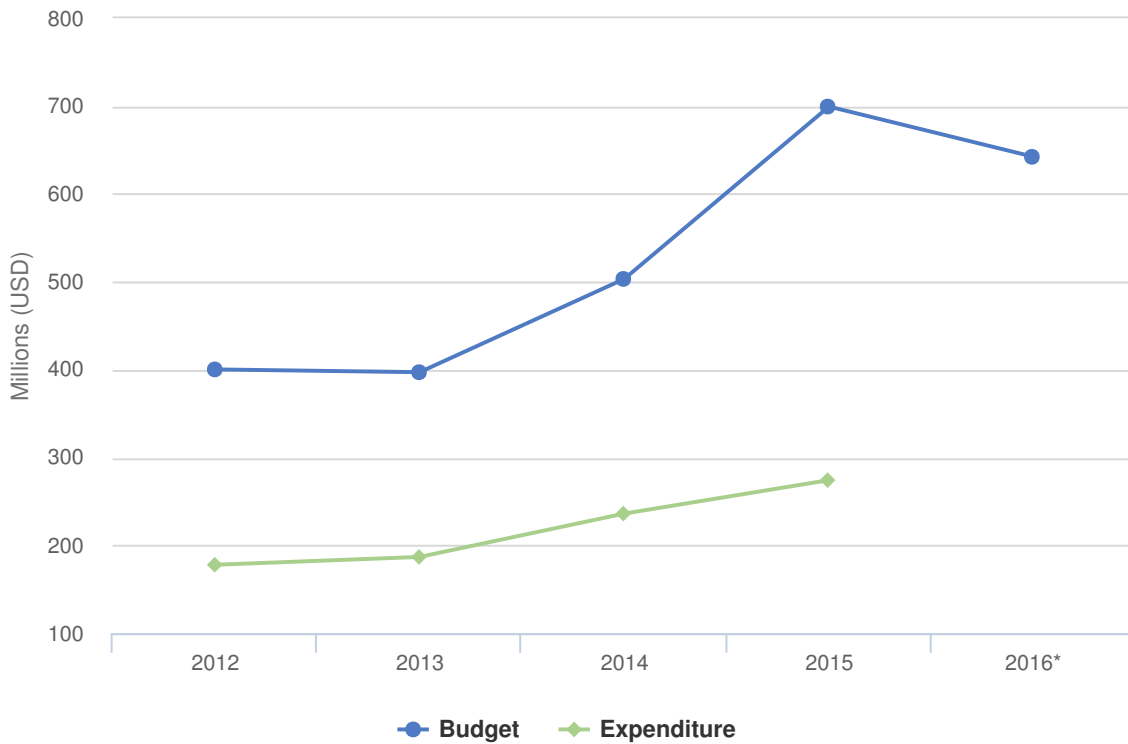
### Subregion: Central Africa and the Great Lakes

| Burundi | Cameroon | Central African Republic | Congo (Republic of the) | Democratic Republic of the Congo  
| Gabon | Rwanda | United Republic of Tanzania |

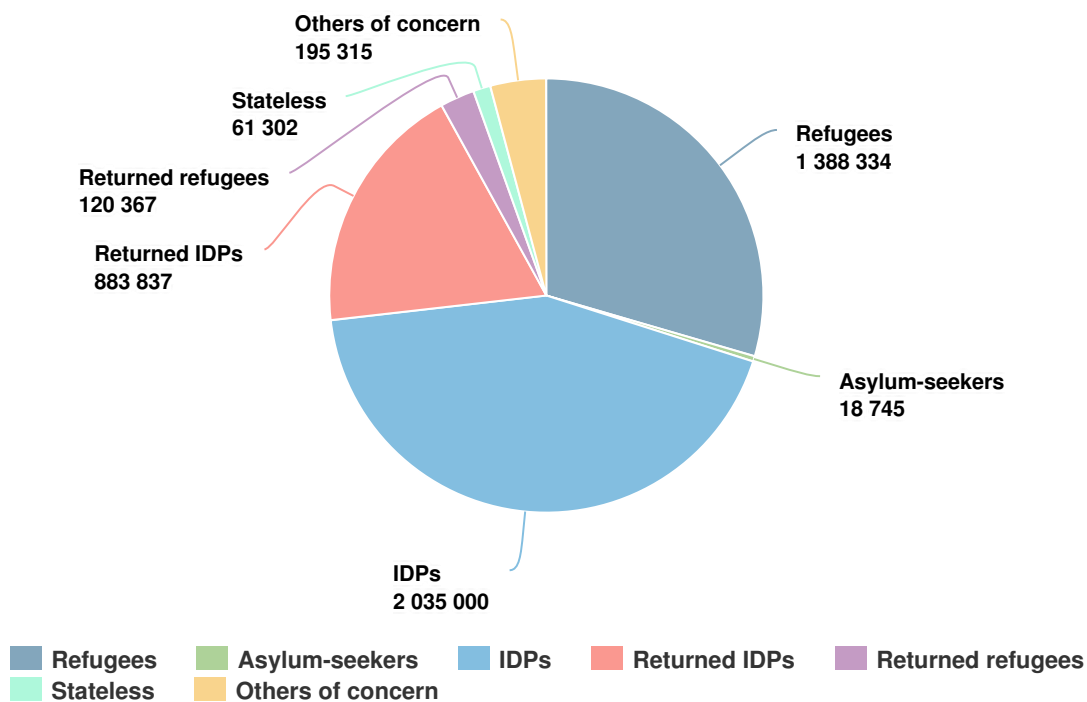


Latest update of camps and office locations **21 Nov 2016**. By clicking on the icons on the map, additional information is displayed.

## Budgets and Expenditure in Subregion Central Africa and the Great Lakes



## People of Concern - 2016 [projected]



<b>1,151</b>	Number of <b>personnel</b> (international and national)
<b>46</b>	Number of <b>offices</b>
<b>5,136,000</b>	Estimated number of <b>people of concern</b> (PoC)
<b>JSD 475 Mio.</b>	Overall <b>funding requirements</b> (ExCom-approved 2016 budget)

## Operational Environment and Strategy

As of September 2015, the total number of displaced people within the subregion, including refugees, asylum-seekers and internally displaced people (IDPs) stood at 5.1 million. Conflicts and generalized insecurity, both within the Central African and Great Lakes subregion and in neighbouring countries, such as in Nigeria, continue to fuel displacement.

In Burundi, the Central African Republic (CAR) and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) were faced with either renewed or continuing internal conflict in 2015, which led to the displacement of thousands of refugees. Over 190,000 Burundians, fleeing pre- and post-election violence since April 2015, have sought asylum in the neighbouring countries of the DRC, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) and Uganda. In the CAR, sporadic violence saw continued displacement of its people. As of September 2015, there were over 360,000 IDPs in the country and over 100,000 refugees from the CAR in Cameroon, Chad, the DRC and the Congo. Instability and violence in eastern DRC have led to internal displacement as well as an outflow of refugees to the neighbouring countries of Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

These three ongoing situations in the subregion led to the nomination of Regional Refugee Coordinators (RRC) for the CAR and the Great Lakes situations in 2014, and for Burundi in 2015, in order to coordinate the Office's response to these refugee situations and lead the implementation of Regional Refugee Response Plans (RRRP) in the CAR and Burundi. The political environment in these two countries seems to suggest that the RRC functions and RRRPs will continue in 2016.

UNHCR's work to protect refugees in the subregion will include efforts to address and prevent sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) as well as programmes in child protection. Basic needs, such as health care, education for children and livelihood/self-reliance activities to stimulate local economies, will also remain priorities in 2016. UNHCR will pursue efforts to search for durable solutions, including the planned return of 20,000 DRC refugees from Angola, Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia through integrated regional contingency plans and tripartite agreements.

UNHCR will continue to lead the Protection cluster for IDPs through life-saving activities such as protection monitoring and mapping spontaneous returns in main return areas in countries such as the CAR and the DRC. IDPs will be provided with basic assistance and support for their return and reintegration. Social cohesion efforts will be important for smooth reintegration.

The main challenges for UNHCR operations in the subregion relate essentially to the lack of security and logistical constraints. Continued conflict and violence in the CAR and eastern DRC, as well as recent events in Burundi, are pushing internal and external displacement, sometimes to remote and inaccessible areas. Restrictions on humanitarian access to affected space will affect UNHCR's capacity to respond to those requiring assistance.

The gap in funding is proving to be another challenge for UNHCR to be able to carry out its protection responsibilities and provide basic assistance for refugees.

## Response and Implementation

operations in **Burundi**, the **Central African Republic**, **Cameroon**, the **Congo**, the **Democratic Republic of the Congo** and the **United Republic of Tanzania** are presented in separate country chapters. For other countries where UNHCR operates in the subregion, please see below.

Close to 1,900 refugees, mainly from Chad and the DRC, have been living in **Gabon** for the last 15 years. In 2016 UNHCR will continue to reinforce the capacity of local authorities to undertake refugee status determination and to explore durable solutions, including voluntary repatriation.

In addition to refugees in protracted situations, there are 250 refugees from the CAR for whom UNHCR will promote access to documentation, and free and full access to basic services.

For the 47 refugees from Angola, Liberia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone who remain under UNHCR's care, the Office will continue to advocate for sustainable solutions, local integration and self-reliance.

Local integration prospects are limited in Gabon, as the authorities continue to anticipate voluntary return.

## 2016 Budget for Central Africa and the Great Lakes | USD

Operation	Pillar 1 Refugee programme	Pillar 2 Stateless programme	Pillar 3 Reintegration projects	Pillar 4 IDP projects	Total
Burundi	28,500,497	928,345	0	5,110,000	34,538,842
Cameroon	89,476,460	1,885,381	0	7,262,762	98,624,603
Central African Republic	13,828,750	0	18,017,437	25,712,516	57,558,704
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office	102,875,906	1,923,405	29,819,203	74,839,658	209,458,172
Republic of the Congo	32,000,000	0	0	0	32,000,000
Rwanda	95,182,700	0	6,031,085	0	101,213,785
United Republic of Tanzania	96,448,356	0	12,464,242	0	108,912,598
<b>Total</b>	<b>458,312,669</b>	<b>4,737,131</b>	<b>66,331,967</b>	<b>112,924,936</b>	<b>642,306,703</b>