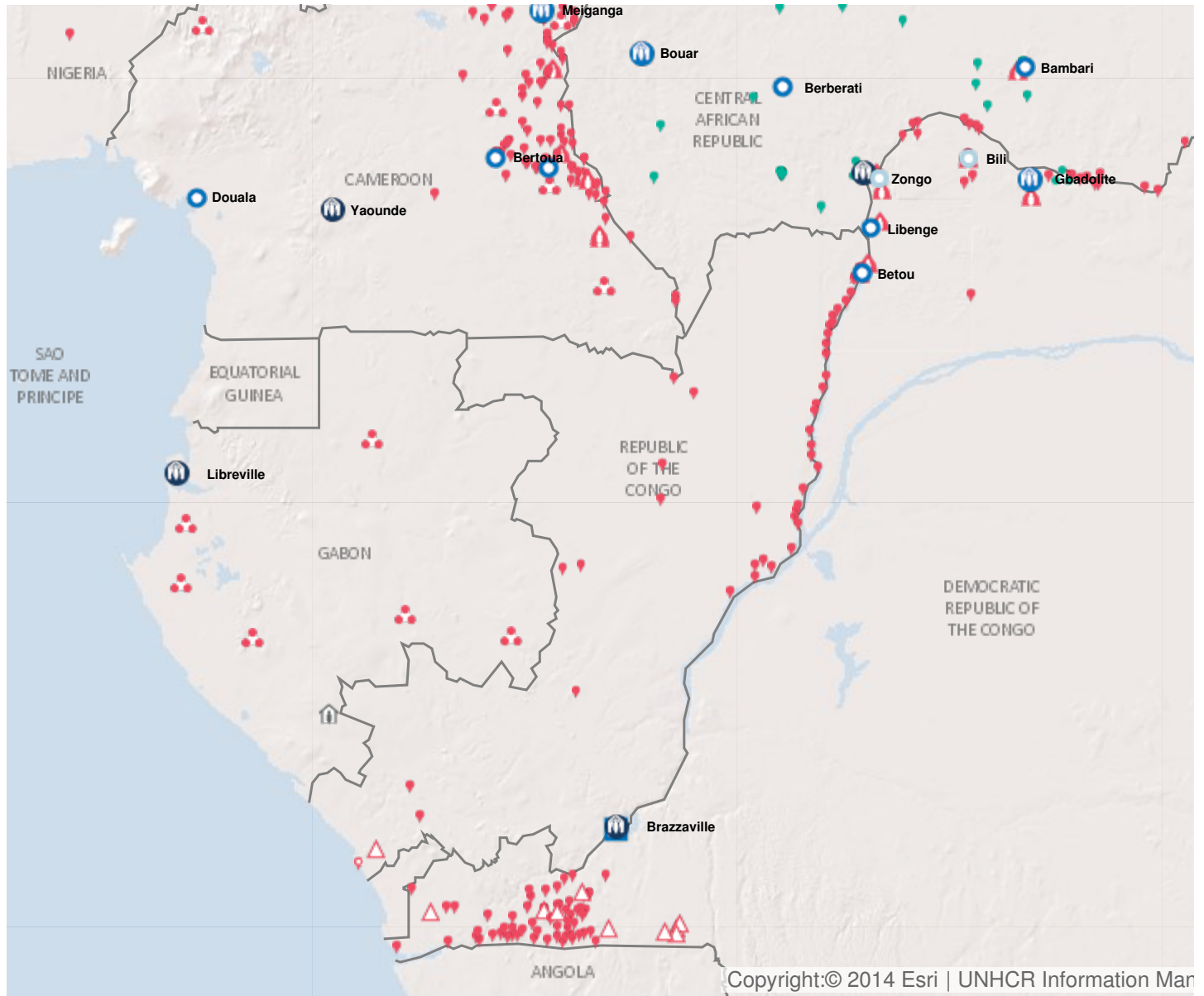


2018 Planning summary

Downloaded on 14/11/2017

Operation: Congo

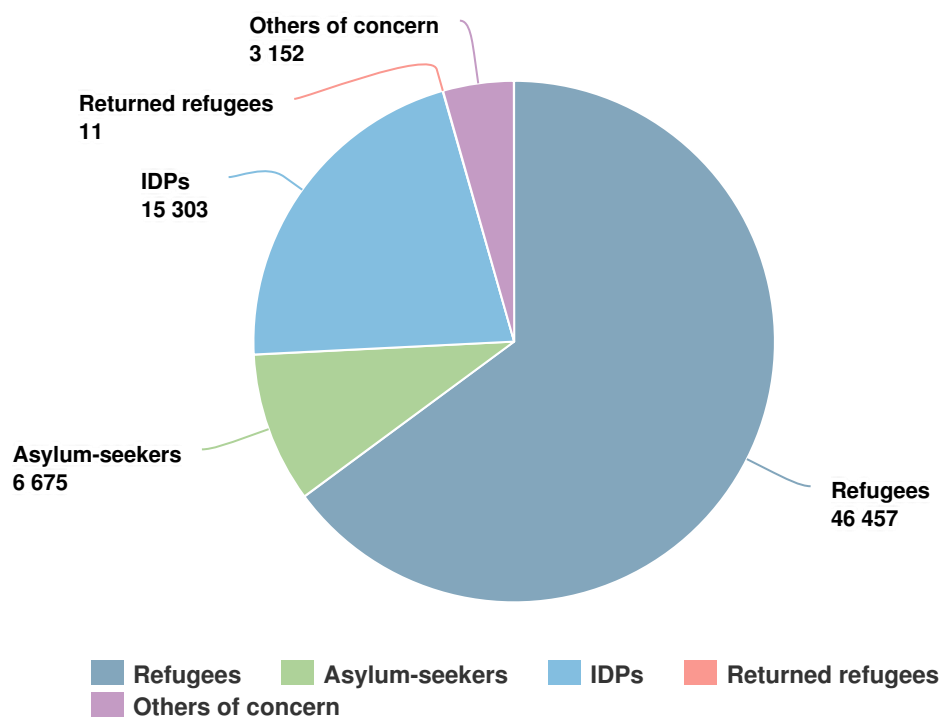


Latest update of camps and office locations **21 Nov 2016**.

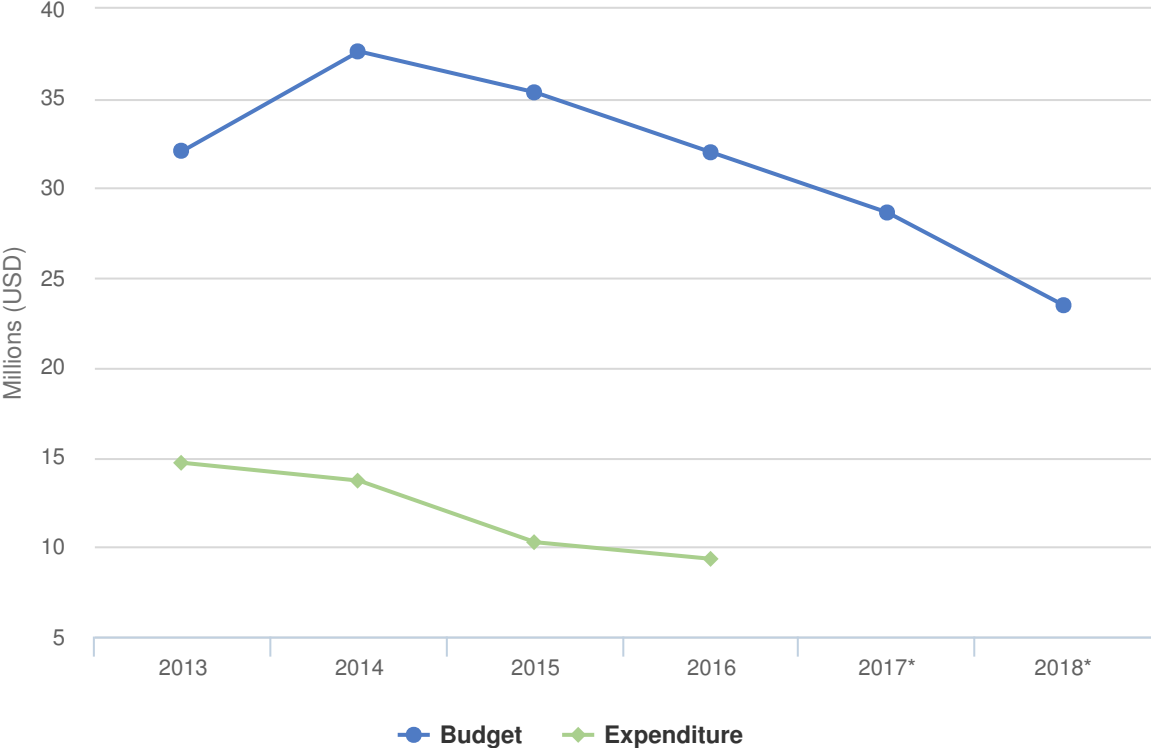
People of Concern

37% INCREASE IN 2016

2016	71,598
2015	52,152
2014	59,105



Budgets and Expenditure for Congo



Working environment

The Republic of Congo has been facing unrest and violence since April 2016, when the presidential election took place and Denis Sassou-Nguesso was re-elected. Clashes between Congolese army and former Militiamen ('Ninjas') in the Pool Province led to a large displacement. Some 130,000 people, including host families of IDPs, are impacted by the current security situation. The Pool department is currently not accessible to UN and the security situation impacts all humanitarian assistance activities in the area. The number of IDPs and their humanitarian needs will remain critical in 2018.

In addition, the economic crisis that Congo is currently facing is affecting refugees negatively. Those for example who were previously working in building companies, thanks to important public investments programs, have lost their jobs due to the decreased investments in the country.

The current situation is undermining UNHCR's efforts to have refugees included in national programs and their inclusion in national development projects and active participation to the Work Bank and the International Development Associations sub-window project for refugees and host communities.

Key priorities

In 2018, UNHCR's will focus on ensuring the self-reliance of refugees through their inclusion in the UNDAF 2018-2022 and in the National Development Plan 2016-2020, as well as finding durable solutions.

The main strategic objectives will be:

- Building the government capacity to develop and strengthen the national asylum framework;
- Developing community-based protection activities;
- Supporting the economic self-reliance of refugees with the implementation of livelihood programmes and activities;
- Looking for durable solutions, especially voluntary repatriation and resettlement.

The economic situation in particular in the Likouala department does not facilitate beneficiaries' access to the labour market, thus limiting their ability to purchase essential household items by their own. Therefore, UNHCR plans to meet these needs through the distribution of core relief items and cash grants.

UNHCR will continue providing shelter and non-food items for IDPs but will primarily, in coordination with other agencies, implement its protection strategy and activities aimed at building the capacity of local authorities and people of concern, as well as preventing and responding to protection needs.
