



CONGOLESE SITUATION

RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF DISPLACED CONGOLESE AND REFUGEES

ANNEXES

Supplementary Appeal

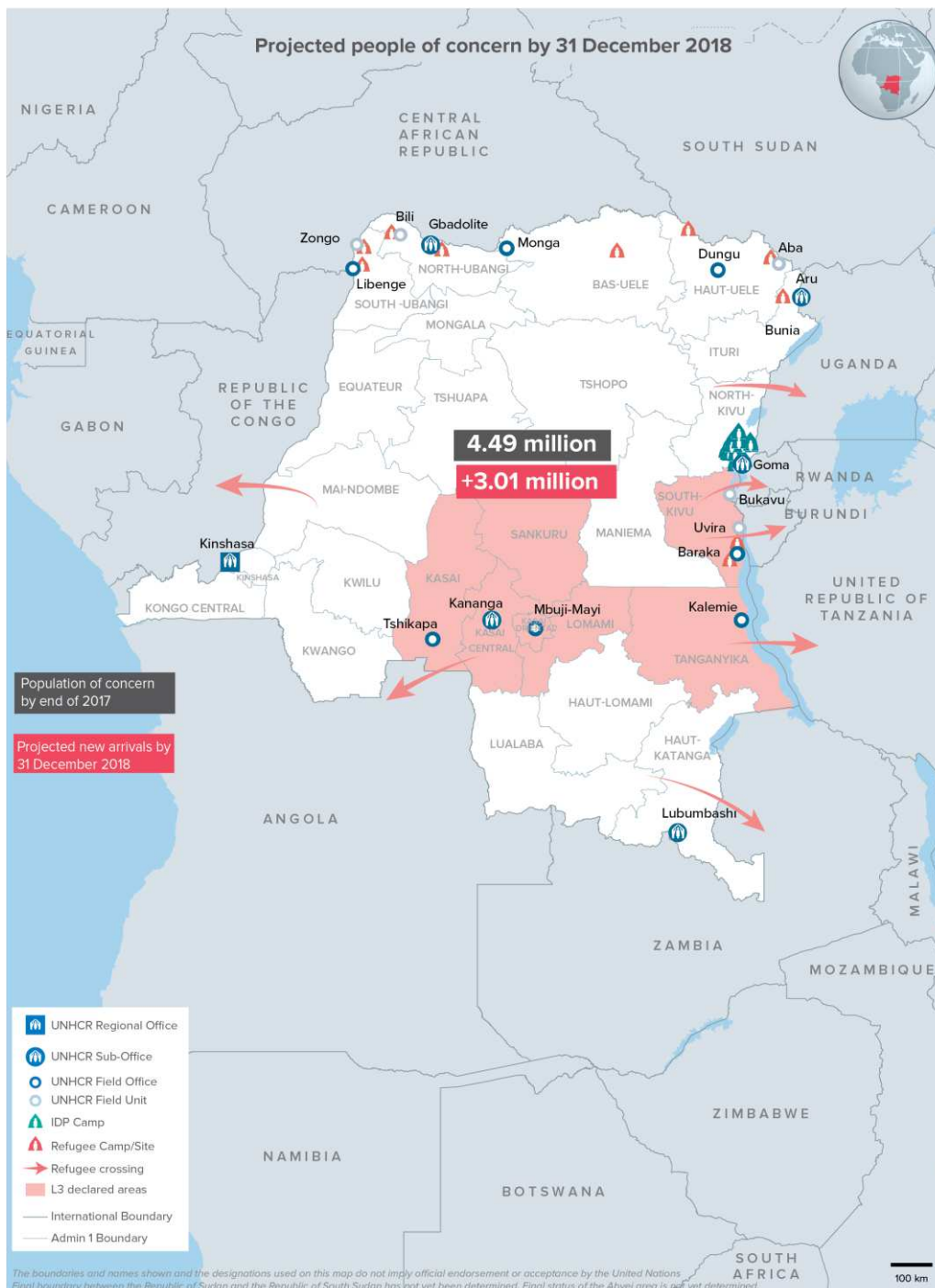
January - December 2018

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The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



7.5 million

Congolese IDPs and returnees expected by end 2018



2.4 million

New Congolese IDPs expected by end 2018



78%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

344 national and international staff
 33 staff deployed
 20 offices in the country

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for the Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and its response to the additional and most urgent needs of people of concern displaced within the DRC.

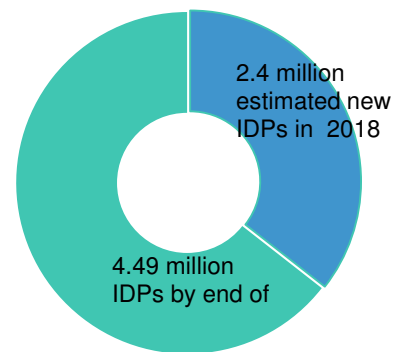
In 2017, the humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) deepened, affecting people in areas previously considered stable whilst putting additional pressure on the coping and survival mechanism of already affected populations. Across the country, there are more than 13.1 million people in need of humanitarian assistance and protection—nearly 14 per cent of the population initially projected for 2018.

The security situation has continued to deteriorate in eastern DRC, in particular in the provinces of the Haut-Katanga, Kasai, North and South Kivu and Tanganyika, due to incessant fighting between armed groups—much of it driven by intercommunity conflict—and the army or between militias and the army. The conflict in the DRC generated new displacement of 1.9 million people within the DRC and 120,000 Congolese who have fled to neighbouring countries in the past year.

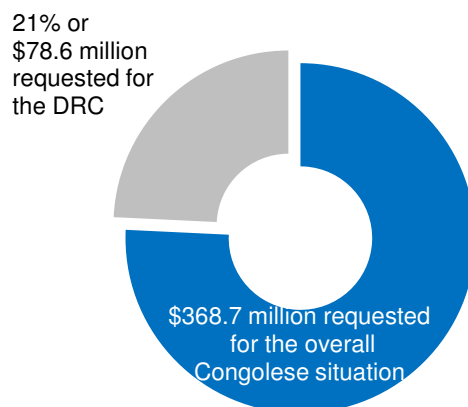
In October 2017, the Emergency Relief Coordinator declared an IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency Response for the Kasai, South Kivu and Tanganyika region. Overall, North Kivu saw its security situation aggravate remarkably due to increased activism of armed groups across the province, leading mass displacement and an intensification of humanitarian needs. Neighbouring provinces of the Kasai region were also deeply affected by the situation.

The majority of IDPs are in remote areas with a highly volatile security situation and difficult physical access, including for humanitarian actors. Conditions in the spontaneous sites are extremely difficult. Increased displacement is putting severe pressure on the resilience of IDPs and host communities. With militia activities widespread, and unrest and violence fuelled by ethnic and political conflict affecting many areas within the DRC, OCHA expects 2.4 million new IDPs in 2018. UNHCR is scaling up its emergency and protection response to internally displaced populations within the L3 declared areas while at the same time and affected areas and affected while at the same time responding to urgent needs of IDPs in L3 affected areas.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

Kasai

In the volatile Kasai region, some 1.4 million people were displaced at the peak of the crisis, including former Rwandan refugees. New arrivals of IDPs fleeing violence continue to be reported. At the same time, some return movements are occurring in some areas, but they have not translated into a sustained improvement in the overall humanitarian situation. Many schools and government facilities have been burned down, and hundreds of primary health care facilities have been destroyed or looted leaving people living with HIV and TB facing serious problems in obtaining medical treatment.

In order to respond to the new emergency, UNHCR recently opened three new offices in the Kasai region, and the Office will bolster its capacity as lead of the Protection Cluster and the Shelter Working Group. UNHCR and its partners have laid the groundwork to establish protection monitoring and response, address basic needs in shelter and food through cash-based intervention, while engaging in peaceful co-existence initiatives, such as reintegration projects and dispute resolution. UNHCR is also trying to increase its information management capacity and profiling of the population in order to collect useful data aiming at assessing the response to provide and implement it with various stakeholders.

South Kivu

Armed conflict, sexual violence and exploitation, serious human rights violations and risks of forced recruitment all contribute to forced displacement. Military operations are ongoing on several axes between the national army—FARDC—and various armed groups that often enter opportunistic alliances. The complexity of the situation is illustrated by the fact that South Kivu also hosts over 40,000 Burundian refugees.

UNHCR has increased its capacity for coordination in the provincial capital of Bukavu and field response in Fizi territory, including through the newly opened office of Baraka. Protection evaluations show that displacement is often cyclical in nature, with temporary returns in fragile areas; sexual and gender based violence; violence linked to property rights; forced recruitment of children in armed forces; as well as physical violence and killings. The security situation is extremely volatile and humanitarian access limited, reducing capacity to provide assistance.

North Kivu

North Kivu is the DRC province with the highest number of IDPs, with an estimated one million people internally displaced. The majority of the displaced—88 percent—are sheltered in host families, with the remainder in displacement sites. Of the displaced, 51 percent are women and 59 percent children below the age of five. The majority of incidents were reportedly committed by armed elements, either from irregular armed groups or the national army. The spectrum of human rights violations include right to physical integrity, access to health care, education, risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), lack of access to employment and land and documentation as well as adequate shelter. Women are rarely present in decision-making structures and face a high risk of SGBV in a context where access to care is limited. Of all SGBV incidents recorded in 2017, 49 percent were committed against IDP women.

Tanganyika

With interethnic conflicts intensifying in the province of Tanganyika and spreading to Pweto in Haut-Katanga Province, as well as conflicts involving armed groups, significant population movements and serious violations of human rights have been reported. Through protection monitoring, over 16,000 protection incidents have been recorded, including some 730 of SGBV incidents as of September 2017.

Response

In line with UNHCR's Strategic Directions 2017-2021 as well as UNHCR's interventions in situations of internal displacement (the "IDP footprint"), and in line with Kasai protection strategy and the Operational strategies for South Kivu and Kasai, UNHCR will continue in 2018 to support the DRC 2017-2019 Humanitarian Response Plan with a focus on the Kasai, North and South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces. UNHCR will channel its efforts through the Inter-Cluster as well as through the recently established Provincial Framework for Humanitarian Consultations to deliver protection by presence by positioning monitors in hotspots.

The general objective of this strategy is to allow UNHCR to play its role as lead agency for the coordination of activities within the protection cluster. This will involve reinforcing coordination mechanisms and partnerships with local authorities, civil society organizations, humanitarian actors, and development agencies, with the participation of IDPs including women, girls, men and boys. This will also include the promotion of protection mainstreaming and ensuring the centrality of protection in all activities. The final impact is help assisted populations to find short, medium and long-term solutions to their problems.

Taking into account lessons already learnt from protection and assistance delivery to IDPs in eastern DRC, the strategy strongly promotes the five principles of UNHCR's Strategic Directions, including responding to emergency; supporting state authorities; including all the relevant stakeholders; empowering IDPs; and finding (durable) solutions. A rights-based approach will be the key feature to protection interventions as per IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action.

A rights and community-based approach constitutes the backbone of humanitarian assistance to IDPs. Due considerations will be given to multi-sectoral response, as well as protection and SGBV mainstreaming. Lessons learnt from protection and assistance delivery to IDPs in the eastern DRC and other efficient approaches will be considered such as understanding the root causes of the conflict in designing appropriate protection and assistance responses in the Kasai, North and South Kivu and Tanganyika regions.

Providing humanitarian assistance to the most destitute will be the most urgent response and the entry point to deliver more assistance, open humanitarian access, and provide a more coordinated and holistic protection response. Protection monitoring is a critical priority for UNHCR to coordinate an efficient protection response with the members of the protection cluster. The Kasai region, in particular, is characterized by vast distances, poor road networks and insecurity which hampers access to beneficiaries and implementation sites and makes the delivery of live-saving aid challenging. Insecurity greatly limits access to displaced populations also in North and South Kivu. A safe and reliable air service is thus required to overcome the logistical bottlenecks humanitarian actors are facing in the DRC. Air access is limited and costly to some of the operational hotspots, in particular in the Kasai region.

To tackle these constraints as well as provide assistance to the affected population, UNHCR in close collaboration with other stakeholders, including the governmental partner CNR, will progressively implement the protection response strategy taking into account new updates in the security situation particularly in those areas where humanitarian personnel is being deployed, namely Kananga (Central Kasai), Mbuji-Mayi (Kasai Oriental) and Tshikapa (Kasai), Kalemie (Tanganyika), Baraka and Bukavu (South Kivu) and Goma (North Kivu) and provide assistance to people with specific needs.

Given the current context, UNHCR will prioritize its protection activities in direct compliance with the IDP situation footprint. Priority will be given to improving information management, coordination and profiling of beneficiaries with specific needs, while strengthening partnerships with stakeholders.

As lead of the Shelter Working Group, UNHCR will also prioritize shelters in its assistance, always based on risk analysis and a Do No Harm approach: given the complex dynamics of displacement and the centrality of land issues in the causes, each shelter intervention will be carefully designed. Shelter interventions will be flexible, with four main possible forms of delivery: emergency kits for displaced, emergency communal structures; conditional or unconditional cash and transitional shelters/communal structures in areas of return.

Civilians in the DRC struggle for survival amid growing violence at home



*Marie is one of over 600,000 displaced people who have returned to their homes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo's Kasai region this year.
© UNHCR/John Wessels*

After five months of hiding in the bush from armed men and soldiers, Marie Kapinga is finally back at her family home in Matamba, a village in the DRC's Kasai Central province. Today, Marie finds herself caring for 17 children and grandchildren, but does not know how to feed them. Her husband was killed when he returned to the village during the violence to find food while they hid in the forest.

She is one of over one million displaced people who have returned to their homes in the DRC's Kasai region in 2017, which has been affected by conflict since 2017.

Like her, many of those who have returned do not even have the basics to reestablish their lives. Even in the Kasai region, where after almost one year of

conflict some calm had for the most part returned, new tension has been reported towards the end of 2017 and new displacement has been witnessed as in several eastern provinces such as North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika.

UNHCR is gearing up its emergency response in several areas of the country, focusing on the coordination of protection activities and life-saving humanitarian assistance such as shelter. In light of the situation, UNHCR and partners upgraded the situation in the Kasai region, South Kivu province and Tanganyika province to Level 3 – the highest level of emergency.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR's strategy will focus on ensuring the centrality of protection in the collective response and putting communities at the heart of the both emergency response and solutions, in particular conflict resolution and peaceful co-existence. Providing timely information to all humanitarian actors in order to inform their response based on a solid analysis of protection risks and vulnerabilities, but also on the capacities of local communities and displaced populations. UNHCR will:

- Reinforce its coordination role in the cluster system, including leading the Protection Cluster and the Shelter Working Group within the NFI/Shelter Cluster and strengthen capacity in information management.
- Deliver its own interventions taking a rights-based, community-centered and AGDM approach. UNHCR will channel its efforts through the Inter-Cluster as well as through the recently established Provincial Framework for Humanitarian Consultations to deliver protection by presence by positioning monitors in hotspots that will work closely with local structures such as a peace committees, monitor human rights situation, contribute to early warnings and protection evaluations and identify/refer individual cases.
- Revitalize existing local protection networks, including through the local peace committees, community and religious leaders and various civil society organizations.
- Reinforce the capacity of the National Commission for Refugees—which is also tasked to oversee IDP protection—in particular through increased presence and involvement in communities with a focus on building bridges between IDPs and local authorities, mediation and identifying solutions.
- Promote conflict resolution and peaceful cohabitation through peace building mechanisms (including peace culture, peace talks, peace conferences) and through self-reliance activities, including income generation. Material assistance will, to the extent possible, be designed to reinforce protection activities and will take the form of multi-sectorial cash-based assistance.
- Enhance its leadership of the protection cluster (recruiting staff).
- Develop information management in all provinces affected.
- Develop a national protection monitoring mechanism and an evaluation response form.
- Develop a biometric registration system which is light and flexible (e.g use of tablets).



Shelter

As lead of the Shelter Working Group, UNHCR will prioritize shelters in its assistance, always based on risk analysis and a 'do no harm approach': given the complex dynamics of displacement and the centrality of land issues in the causes, each shelter intervention will be carefully designed. UNHCR will:

- Provide flexible shelter interventions with four main possible forms of delivery: emergency kits for displaced, emergency communal structures; conditional or unconditional cash and transitional shelters/communal structures in areas of return, as summarized below:
- Improve collective host structures for displaced households who cannot return home and who live in basic, communal hosting structures (such as schools, churches).
- Distribute emergency shelter kits to displaced households who cannot return home and who live outside (spontaneous sites/ informal settlements) and/or with host families.
- Improve shelter conditions for displaced households who cannot return home and who are with host families.
- Support returns – transitional shelters / repairing houses / local construction – for displaced households who have returned or who are ready to integrate locally.



Health

UNHCR plans to ensure optimum population access to reproductive health and HIV services in close collaboration with the Health Cluster and in accordance with the UNAIDS division of labour, with the overall objective to ensure an optimal access to reproductive health services and HIV services. UNHCR will:

- Provide HIV prevention services through ensuring the availability of kits for prevention and treatment, and ensuring access to antiretroviral therapy service.
- Strengthen the national response to HIV through rapid assessment of the current situation and most urgent needs; support the implementation of the minimum package; Implementing full package in view of durable solutions.



Durable solutions

UNHCR encourages the search for solutions to the problems faced by IDPs and supports the Sustainable Solutions Strategy. A consultation framework—the Forum for Sustainable Solutions—is in place under the lead of the Provincial Ministry of Planning. UNHCR will:

- Advocate for the application of the Kampala convention and the adoption of the Law project protecting IDPs in the DRC.
- Advocate for the endorsement by the Government of the draft National Durable Solutions strategy, already adopted by the Humanitarian Country Team.
- Facilitate the voluntary return of IDPs back to their places of origin when the security situation and context allows it.
- Ensure displaced people showing interest to return to their areas of origin are supported by Government authorities and humanitarian actors.
- Provide shelter kits and agricultural kits to support livelihoods for IDPs who choose to integrate locally. Advocate with local authorities in order to avail community fields for agricultural purpose to strengthen their reintegration and support their subsistence.
- Through cash-based intervention, develop the socio-economic capacity of the IDPs and livelihood activities.

Coordination and working in partnership

In Kasai region, UNHCR works directly with three partner organizations—NRC, ActionAid, and IOM—and is looking for a fourth partner in order to conduct protection monitoring activities. UNHCR has activated and leads Protection Clusters in Kasai, Central Kasai and Kasai Oriental provinces, involving national and international partner organizations and local authorities, with a view to ensure and sustain a coordinated, collaborative and efficient response. However, additional resources are still required to strengthen coordination and leadership to lead the protection cluster in Kananga, the one with the largest number of NGOs and actors. Sub-clusters on SGBV, child protection, and on housing, land and property provide a thematic coordination to allow for more in-depth analysis and technical response.

In South Kivu, UNHCR has offices in Baraka, Bukavu and Uvira. Those offices provide assistance both to refugees and IDPs and work in partnership with national and international organisations. The Protection Cluster was reactivated in December 2017 in Baraka with more than 20 national and international organizations, and national authorities to strengthen collaboration and partnerships in seeking durable solutions to protection issues. Security issues remain a concern in these territories and limit humanitarian access and interventions from protection actors, as well as coordination activities.

In North Kivu, through the protection cluster coordination, UNHCR currently oversees four working groups (SGBV, child protection, house, land and property, mines). UNHCR will strengthen its leadership role for the Shelter Working group in North Kivu. A CCCM working group has also been set up in the province. This working group is co led by UNHCR-IOM.

In Tanganyika, UNHCR is expanding its activities in the province, while also reaching out to other conflict-affected areas in former Katanga Province, such as Pweto in neighbouring Haut-Katanga Province. The focus will remain on protection—including protection monitoring, peaceful coexistence, and shelter. With the arrival of additional staff, the Protection Cluster coordination as well as shelter coordination will be strengthened. In view of the very dynamic situation which triggers new displacements while in other areas returns are observed, shelter interventions will consider both the needs of the internally displaced and returnees.

While not formally part of the L3 the deterioration of the situation in Ituri where Hemas and Lendus conflict already killed one thousands of people with their houses burned and displaced hundreds of IDPs, is worrying and UNHCR presence is required, even if there is no staff.

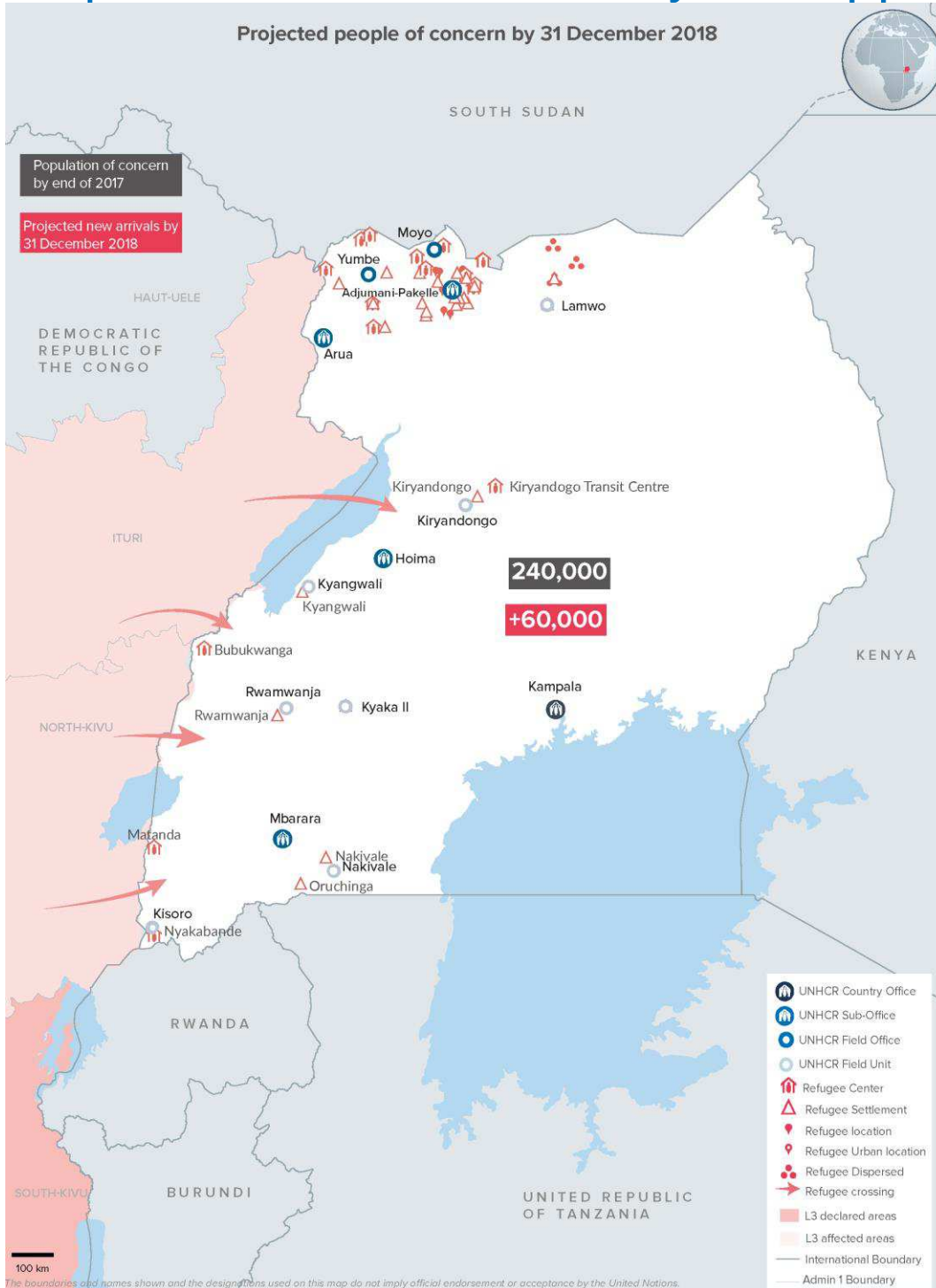
Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for the Democratic Republic of the Congo includes \$58,752,673. UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented below, amounting \$78,634,831 to address the needs of internally people displaced by violence in the affected territories.

	Congolese situation		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Fair protection environment <i>Access to legal assistance</i> <i>Public attitude towards people of concern</i>	-	1,065,247	1,065,247
Fair protection processes and documentation <i>Civil registration and civil status documentation</i> <i>Registration and profiling</i>	36,849,836	441,531	37,291,367
Security from violence and exploitation <i>Protection from effects of armed conflict</i> <i>Prevention of and response to SGBV</i>	-	1,970,461	1,970,461
Basic needs and services	-	4,648,071	4,648,071
<i>Health</i>	-	643,831	643,831
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>	-	1,265,679	1,265,679
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>	-	1,910,101	1,910,101
<i>Services for people with specific needs</i>	-	828,460	828,460
Community empowerment and self-reliance <i>Community mobilization</i> <i>Peaceful coexistence</i>	-	3,169,205	3,169,205
Durable solutions <i>Comprehensive Solutions strategy</i> <i>Voluntary return</i> <i>Reintegration</i>	-	3,313,880	3,313,880
Logistics and operations support <i>Logistics and supply</i> <i>Programme management, coordination and support</i>	-	4,099,307	4,099,307
Leadership, coordination and partnerships <i>Coordination and partnerships</i> <i>Camp management and coordination</i> <i>Donor relations and resource mobilization</i>	21,902,837	1,174,456	23,077,293
SUBTOTAL	58,752,673	19,882,158	78,634,831
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	1,391,751	1,391,751
TOTAL	58,752,673	21,273,909	80,026,582

Uganda

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



300,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in Uganda by end 2018



78%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

514 national and international staff

15 offices in the country

The Uganda country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and its response to the additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the DRC.

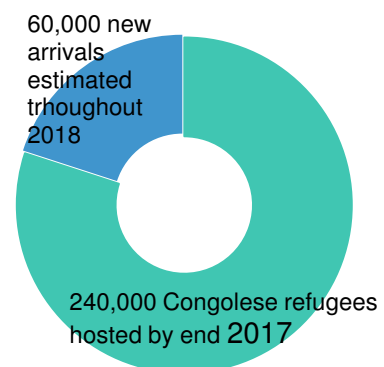
Uganda hosts the largest number of Congolese refugees with nearly 240,000 refugees fleeing mainly from the North and South Kivu regions. In December 2017 alone, 9,500 Congolese arrived in Uganda. New arrivals are granted refugee status on a *prima facie* basis. Uganda's refugee legislation, the 2006 Refugees Act, promotes refugee self-reliance and favours a development-based approach to refugee assistance.

UNHCR's response focus on the rural settlement areas, where the most vulnerable refugees are living, while refugees in urban areas can access to Government services and targeted support for people with specific needs. Uganda's Central and South Western districts of Kamwenge (Rwamwanja settlement), Kyegegwa (Kyaka II settlement) and Hoima (Kyangwali settlement) will continue to receive the majority of Congolese new arrivals. The large majority are women, children and people with specific needs, many of whom have been subject to conflict-related violence, including sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).

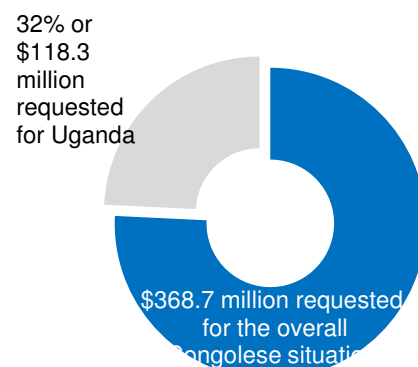
Since March 2017, the Government of Uganda is rolling out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) focusing on the areas of protection and rights, emergency response and ongoing needs, and resilience and self-reliance.

With militia activities widespread, and unrest and violence fuelled by ethnic and political conflict affecting many areas within the DRC, the risk of further displacement is high. UNHCR expects 60,000 new Congolese refugees, bringing the total refugee population to 300,000 by the end of December 2018. UNHCR's strategy response will focus on the provision of physical and legal protection to refugees and lifesaving assistance. The Office will continue advocating and supporting the local authorities for the inclusion of refugees in national programme and services.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

The Government of Uganda is providing refugees with freedom of movement, the right to work and establish businesses, the right to documentation and access to national social services. However, limited secondary education, vocational skill training and job opportunities in Uganda may lead to several protection risks among mainly Congolese youth and people with specific needs, including early and forced marriage, child abuse and forced recruitment as well as negative coping mechanisms such as drug abuse and transactional and survival sex.

The Congolese situation has created considerable humanitarian needs:

- Large numbers of women, children and people with specific needs, many of whom have been subject to conflict-related violence, including SGBV.
- Children represent 61 per cent of the total refugee population of which only 46 per cent have access to education.
- The majority of refugees in Uganda are dependent on food assistance. Insufficient available land impairing the ability of the refugees to grow their own food; animal health services are largely unavailable despite the increasing number of refugees who have arrived with their own livestock; limited business support services for non-agricultural livelihoods and lack of market information.
- Primary healthcare institutions are at risk of being overwhelmed by new arrivals.
- The continuous influx of refugees has created reliance on water trucking to address the supply gap. Lack of funding is hindering investing in sustainable water supply systems, including drilling of wells, to eventually phase out water trucking. Also, the limited hygiene practices among certain communities remains a challenge, including the construction of family latrines.
- The increasing number of refugees in Uganda and the higher population in the settlements and surrounding areas makes environmental degradation a great concern, along with other factors such as cutting trees for firewood.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to response to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

Protection, including emergency response—Preserve equal and unhindered access to territory and protection space and promote the full enjoyment of rights, while maintaining the civilian character of asylum. Life-saving multi-sector emergency response will be provided in line with refugee influx trends, with a special focus on women, children and people with specific needs. This includes food assistance, health and nutrition, WASH, site/shelter/NFIs, and education.

Social service delivery is integrated with local governments—Enhance social service delivery capacity in refugee-hosting districts, with a view of integrating services with local government systems for the benefit of the whole population, including Ugandan Social Safety Nets or “Social Protection” mechanisms. Achieve the integration of health, education, justice and WASH facilities into district and line Ministry management systems.

Peaceful co-existence with local communities promoted—Support refugees to live in safety, harmony and dignity with host communities, and together protect their natural environment while contributing to social cohesion. Partners will attract resources from development partners, private sector, academia and others for investment in sustainable and peaceful-co-existence, including by enhancing the role of women in peacebuilding processes.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved—Foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities and decrease dependency on aid, including through the realization of a sustainable food system and natural resources management, and provision of broader employment opportunities (with a specific focus on women and youth).

Durable solutions are achieved—Support refugees to return voluntarily to their countries of origin, resettle in third countries, or, for those who remain in Uganda, enhance resilience, sustainable self-reliance and development whilst helping them attain full legal rights and entitlements as accorded to permanent legal residents.

Jane, in the bakery where she works



Jane is one of over 240,000 Congolese refugees hosted in Uganda. She works side-by-side with Ugandans in a bakery run by a Congolese refugee. © UNHCR/Hannah Maule-ffinch

Congolese from North Kivu have mainly been fleeing to Uganda, usually transiting through Burundi to escape attacks in their villages. Currently, Uganda hosts the largest number of Congolese refugees, some 240,000 people, mostly in the south-west.

Jane was attacked and suffers from bleeding and stress. She and her husband escaped to make a better future for their children and to be somewhere safe.

She works in a bakery run by a Congolese refugee and where Ugandans also work. The bakery provides vital opportunities for people to earn a living and come together as a working community.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR's strategy will focus on registration, facilitate access to protection services, prevention and respond to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and other key vulnerabilities. UNHCR will:

- Ensure life-saving multi-sector emergency response in line with refugee influx trends, with a special focus on women, children and people with specific needs. This includes, education, food assistance, health and nutrition, shelter and core relief items, shelters and site.



Education

UNHCR and its partners will ensure access of aged of school refugee children to education. UNHCR will:

- Build new classrooms and schools.
- Support refugee children with furniture and scholar materials.
- Recruit new teachers and support continuous professional development of qualified teachers.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of Uganda, UNHCR will:

- Support all new arrivals by accommodating them in existing and new settlement areas.
- Provide shelter and households core relief item kits, including sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, water cans, and plastic sheets.



Health and nutrition

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services to meet the health needs of the refugees, through national systems when feasible. UNHCR will:

- Implement a minimum health service package for all refugees with an emphasis on preventive and promotive health care, for new refugee arrivals at entry points, transit and reception centres and during the initial stay in settlements. This package includes vaccination, nutrition screening, emergency referrals and provision of life-saving primary health care services, in addition to surveillance and response measures for disease outbreaks.



WASH

UNHCR will take a lead in supplying potable water and regarding sanitation of the settlement. UNHCR will:

- Increase access to safe water among Congolese refugees .The current water supply gap of 300 m3 per day is expected to rise to 1,500 m3 per day with the anticipated growth in the refugee population.
- Increase latrine coverage to expand refugees' access to adequate sanitation services.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities and decrease dependency on aid, including through the realization of a sustainable food system and natural resources management, and provision of broader employment opportunities with a specific focus on women and youth.



Logistics and operations support

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance including programme support.

- Timely and dignified transport of refugees from reception centre to their allocated plots.
- Sufficient warehouse and distribution services capacity.

Coordination and working in partnership

The humanitarian refugee response in Uganda is co-led and coordinated by Office of the Prime Minister and UNHCR, with broad participation of UN agencies and NGO partners, in line with the Refugee Coordination Model. In view of achieving an effective and integrated protection response, members of refugee and host communities are also involved in the response as are local authorities and relevant line Ministries.

The Congolese refugee response in Uganda includes the following partners:

- The Government of Uganda's Refugee Department of the Office of the Prime Minister.
- Seven District Local Governments—Bundibugyo, Hoima, Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kisoro and Kyegegwa.
- UN agencies including FAO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO
- NGOs, including ACORD, AHA, AIRD, ARC, Care and Assistance for Forced Migrants (CAFOMI), Danish Refugee Council, FCA, FtH, FRC, Handicap International, Humanitarian Initiative Just Relief Aid (HIJRA), ICRC, IsraAID, LWF, Mercy Corps, MSF-France, MTI, Nsamizi Training Institute of Social Development (NSAMIZI), Norwegian Refugee Council, SCI, SP, TUTAPONA, URCS, WCC and WTU.

The CRRF provides the over-arching policy and coordination framework, guiding all aspects of the refugee response in Uganda. The Government-led CRRF Steering Group, with the support of the CRRF Secretariat, provides guidance to the five pillars of the refugee response:

1. Admission and rights.
2. Emergency response and ongoing needs.
3. Resilience and self-reliance.
4. Expanded solutions.
5. Voluntary repatriation.

The current humanitarian refugee response, and related coordination structures, mainly falls under Pillar I to ease the pressures on host States and on Pillar II to enhance refugee self-reliance of the CRRF.

The humanitarian coordination structure is designed around four levels of coordination:

- Leadership.
- Inter-agency at national level.
- Sectors at national level.
- Field coordination structures at regional and settlement level.

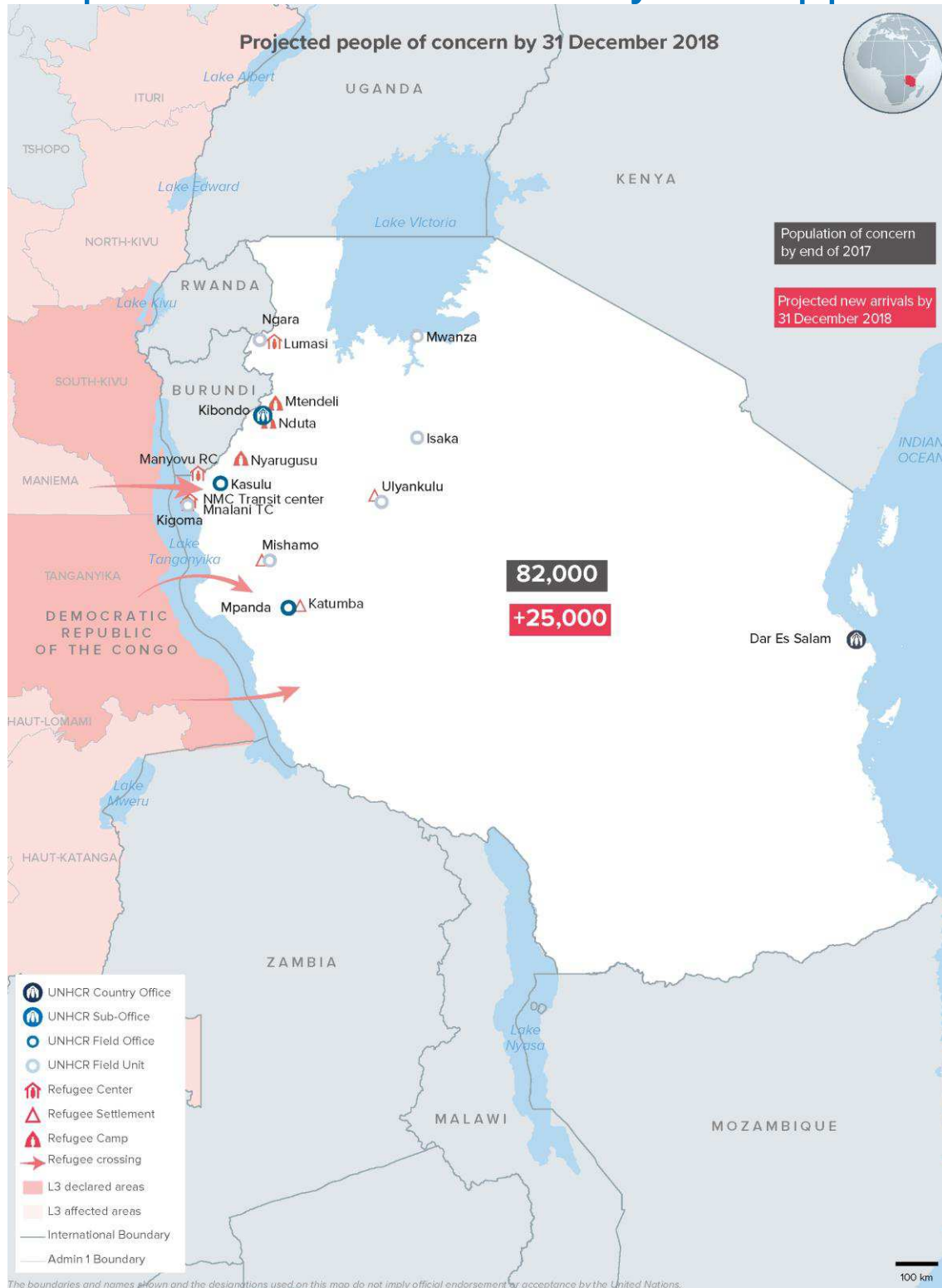
Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for [Uganda](#) to respond to the Congolese situation includes \$118,322,138 million, presented below. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	Congolese situation		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment <i>Access to territory and legal assistance</i>	700,236	-	700,236
Fair protection processes and documentation <i>Reception conditions Status refugee determination Registration and profiling</i>	9,052,773	-	9,052,773
Security from violence and exploitation <i>Prevention of and response to SGBV Protection of children</i>	4,185,811	-	4,185,811
Basic needs and services	75,423,587	-	75,423,587
<i>Health</i>	14,933,708	-	14,933,708
<i>Nutrition</i>	3,482,832	-	3,482,832
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>	8,249,748	-	8,249,748
<i>WASH</i>	15,895,745	-	15,895,745
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>	11,808,597	-	11,808,597
<i>Services for people with specific needs</i>	3,211,419	-	3,211,419
<i>Education</i>	17,149,827	-	17,149,827
<i>Energy</i>	691,711	-	691,711
Community empowerment and self-reliance <i>Community mobilization Self-reliance and livelihoods Peaceful coexistence Natural resources and shared environments</i>	14,943,109	-	14,943,109
Durable solutions <i>Resettlement</i>	1,036,526	-	1,036,526
Logistics and operations support	12,980,096	-	12,980,096
SUBTOTAL	118,322,138	-	118,322,138
Support costs (7 per cent)		-	
TOTAL	118,322,138	-	118,322,138

The United Republic of Tanzania

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



107,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the United Republic of Tanzania by end 2018



75%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

207 national and international staff

7 offices in the country

The United Republic of Tanzania country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and its response to the additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

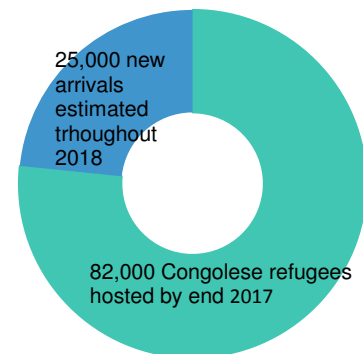
The United Republic of Tanzania hosts 358,398 people of concern, including some 82,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) living in Nyarugusu camp, one of the three refugee camps in the Kigoma Region, north-western Tanzania.

Nyarugusu camp was already hosting over 65,000 Congolese refugees and continue to receive newly arriving Congolese. The camp has reached triple its holding capacity, with a population of 149,376 refugees and asylum-seekers. The camp urgently needs to resume a decongestion programme that was halted in July 2016 due to limited space in the other camps.

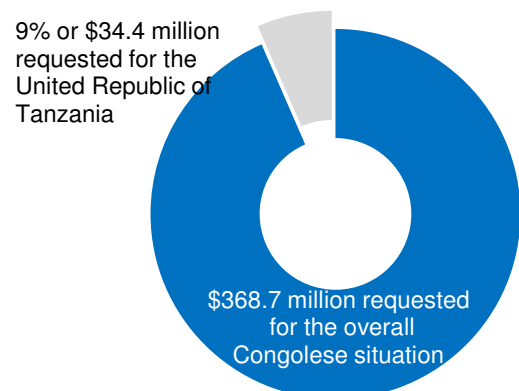
Given the insecurity in the DRC, UNHCR expects an additional 25,000 refugees in the United Republic of Tanzania by the end 2018, reaching a total refugee population of 107,000 people of concern.

UNHCR's response will focus on refugee access to territory and on providing protection, basic needs and services to Congolese refugees.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania has the main responsibility to ensure access to the territory and UNHCR will closely cooperate with the authorities and provide them with full support to ensure that these key principles are respected.

To more effectively monitor access to territory and the conditions of asylum-seekers in border communities, UNHCR will continue to work directly with relevant stakeholders, including district, village and immigration authorities, throughout the border areas. A regular humanitarian presence in border areas is maintained.

The Congolese situation has created considerable humanitarian needs:

- More than 18,000 Congolese asylum-seekers are pending registration.
- Lack of emergency shelters for newly arriving Congolese refugees, coupled with an insufficient land availability.
- Some 6,400 people with specific needs identified require specific support.
- Overstretched health, water and sanitation facilities.
- At least 77 classrooms are required for Congolese children without counting newly-arrived people of concern.
- Absence of livelihood or self-reliance activities for most refugees and asylum-seekers.
- Lack of alternative cooking fuels, with firewood collection being limited due to the encampment policy, which gives rise to serious protection risks and increased tension between refugee and surrounding communities.

Response

UNHCR will continue to work with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and other partners for the provision of protection and basic services to Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers in accordance with international laws and standards.

UNHCR will focus on maintaining greater ease in access to territorial asylum; access to fair and efficient refugee status determination procedures; increased safety and security of refugees through registration and documentation; preserving the civilian and humanitarian character of asylum; reducing protection risks and child abuse; prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); and meaningful access for all Congolese refugees to adequate shelter, health, water and sanitation, education and environmental protection.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR's strategy will focus on registration, facilitate access to protection services, prevention and respond to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and other key vulnerabilities. UNHCR will:

- Conduct border monitoring at 5 entry points and reception facilities in north-western Tanzania (Kigoma Region).
- Conduct 40 advocacy interventions to promote the respect of the principles of non-refoulement and organize capacity building sessions for border officials to ensure access to the territory.
- Provide legal assistance and other related services to people of concern.
- Conduct the biometric registration of all new arrivals and issue documentation to ensure quality database with provision of analysis to indicate the trends of arrivals and other demographic changes of new arrivals.
- Maintain effective case management and multi-sectoral response (medical, legal and psychosocial) to SGBV survivors.
- Identify and register unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk.
- Set up of identification system and provision of quality services for 6,000 people with specific needs.



Education

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the national health services so as to meet the health needs of the refugees. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access and enrolment of 22,500 Congolese children in primary education in the correct grade for their age and 7,400 refugee students in lower secondary education.
- Ensure continued recruitment and training of inventive teachers.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, UNHCR will:

- Build 725 emergency shelters and construct/rehabilitate access roads, drainage systems and bridges in the existing camp.
- Procure core relief items for 51,000 people (approximately 12,963 households).



Health

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services to meet the health needs of the refugees. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access to people of concern and these living with HIV/AIDS to health care and treatment.
- Construct, repair or rehabilitate 5 health facilities and supply of essential medicines, medical supplies and other medical consumables.
- Build capacity of community health workers and organize training sessions on health promotion and preparedness.



WASH

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of life-saving assistance including water and sanitation and hygiene services. UNHCR will:

- Ensure minimum available potable water for Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers (at least 22 litres/person/day).
- Install boreholes equipped with solar motor pumps and ensure construction of latrines and a water distribution system.
- Provide maintenance and well-functioning of 9 water system operations.
- Construct 650 household sanitary facilities/latrines.
- Train 55,000 refugees in basic hygiene practices through sessions conducted in schools and communal areas.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Ensure continued support to community self-leadership mechanisms and structures.
- Enhance peaceful coexistence in the camp through the establishment of community policing mechanisms.
- Empower 300 refugees and host communities with entrepreneurship, business and vocational skills.



Logistics and operations support

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance. UNHCR will:

- Provide effective logistics management in line with international standards and in-country regulations.
- Maintain adequate fleet of vehicles and support equipment, such as generators, in good-working condition.

Funding gap and lack of shelters impacts on vulnerable refugees



Congolese refugee Sandrine Nyaribagiza, 21, holds her one-month-old baby, Promence, as her friend Dushime Aline, 16, keeps her company. Sandrine arrived at Nyarugusu camp in Tanzania five months ago. Still living in a small section of a shared shelter with her husband and baby, she feels afraid for her family. ©UNHCR/Georgina Goowin

Congolese from South Kivu have mainly been fleeing to the United Republic of Tanzania, usually transiting through Burundi escape attacks in their villages. The United Republic of Tanzania hosted some 82,000 Congolese refugees as of the end of December 2017.

In the United Republic of Tanzania, each shelter built under the community-based approach costs 50 per cent less than full construction of a transitional shelter, which means funds can be used to meet other important needs such as health care, education and livelihoods.

The approach is working in the Nduta camp, where since April 2017, the number of households living in transitional shelters has increased by 13 per cent. In Nyarugusu camp, only 6,159 households have access to transitional shelters. Through less expensive, they require funding the operation does not currently have.

Coordination and working in partnership

The humanitarian response is led by the Ministry of Home Affairs Services Department, and coordinated and supported by UNHCR and other humanitarian agencies, for the provision of life-saving aid and key basic services.

Under the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), UNHCR and the Government of Tanzania lead and coordinate the response to the refugee emergency in the United Republic of Tanzania. The RCM is intended to provide an inclusive platform for planning and coordinating refugee response in order to ensure that refugees and other people of concern receive the protection and assistance they require through the collective efforts and capacities of all partners involved.

UNHCR supports the Government of Tanzania in providing assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers. UNHCR's partners include international NGOs, national NGOs, Red Cross/Crescent Organizations, or Government offices and UN agencies such as the WFP, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP and international and national NGOs. UNHCR in Tanzania is an active part of the One UN and strives to coordinate and streamline its activities as much as possible.

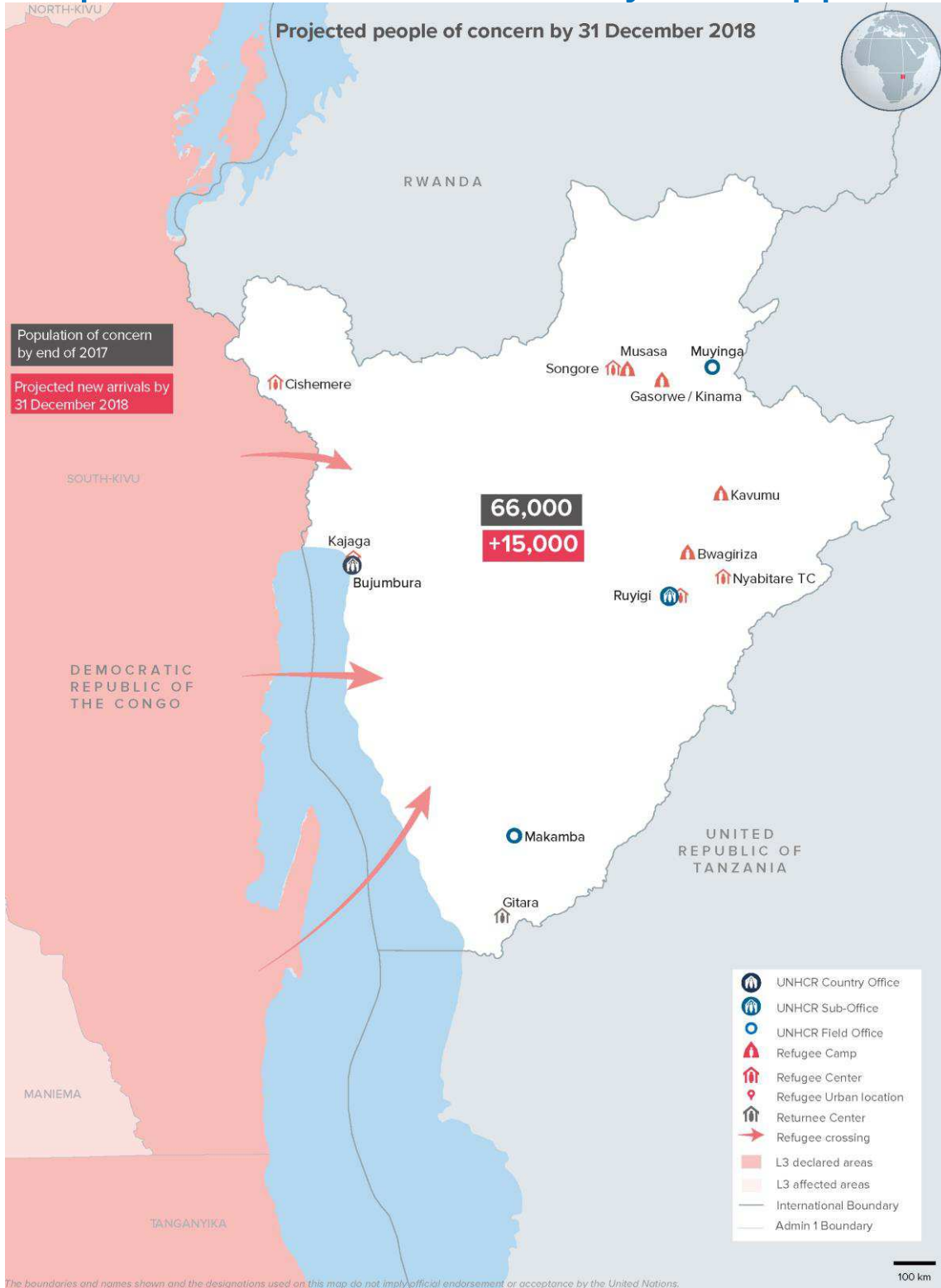
Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for [the United Republic of Tanzania](#) to respond to the Congolese situation includes \$34,448,670 million, presented below. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	Congolese situation		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	492,013	-	492,013
<i>Legal assistance and remedies</i>			
<i>Access to territory and risk of refoulement</i>			
Fair protection processes and documentation	3,649,965	-	3,649,965
<i>Reception conditions</i>			
<i>Status refugee determination</i>			
<i>Individual, civil registration and civil status documentation</i>			
Security from violence and exploitation	1,540,362	-	1,540,362
<i>Prevention of and response to SGBV</i>			
<i>Protection of children</i>			
Basic needs and services	23,032,324	-	23,032,324
<i>Health</i>	6,724,266	-	6,724,266
<i>Food security and nutrition</i>	245,105	-	245,105
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>	3,051,090	-	3,051,090
<i>WASH</i>	4,628,088	-	4,628,088
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>	1,980,871	-	1,980,871
<i>People with specific needs</i>	1,125,261	-	1,125,261
<i>Education</i>	3,094,573	-	3,094,573
<i>Energy</i>	2,183,070	-	2,183,070
Community empowerment and self-reliance	2,205,066	-	2,205,066
<i>Community mobilization</i>			
<i>Self-reliance and livelihoods</i>			
<i>Peaceful coexistence</i>			
<i>Natural resources and shared environment</i>			
<i>Peaceful coexistence, natural resources and shared environments</i>			
Durable solutions	1,171,812	-	1,171,812
<i>Resettlement</i>			
Logistics and operations support	2,230,278	-	2,230,278
<i>Logistics and supply</i>			
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	126,850	-	126,850
<i>Coordination and partnerships</i>			
SUBTOTAL	34,448,670		34,448,670
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	-	-
TOTAL	34,448,670	-	34,448,670

Burundi

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



81,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in Burundi by end 2018



79%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

126 national and international staff

4 offices in the country

The Burundi country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and its response to the additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Population of concern

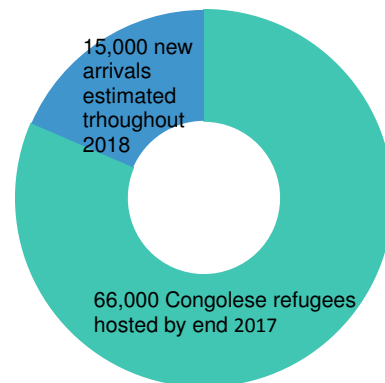
Burundi hosts 66,000 refugees and asylum-seekers originating from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) fleeing violence and armed conflict in South Kivu.

Approximately 41 per cent are urban refugees, while the remaining 59 per cent are living in four refugee camps, namely Kavumu, Bwagiriza, Kinama and Musasa. Approximately 51 per cent are women and girls and 56 are children. In 2017, Burundi has been receiving on average more than 430 Congolese asylum seekers per month, with more than 6,300 new arrivals transferred to Kavumu camp.

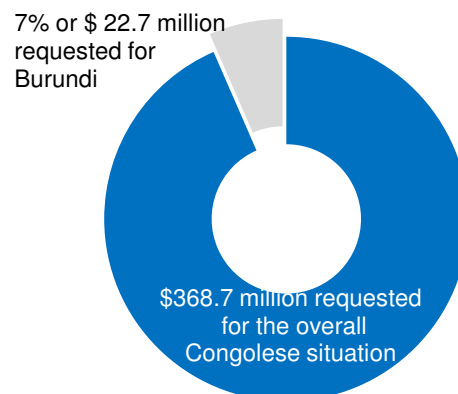
Burundi acceded the Refugee Convention and its Protocol, and created a solid asylum system through the 2008 Law on Asylum and Refugee Protection and relevant implementing tools, establishing under the Ministry of Interior a national office for the protection of refugees and stateless persons (ONPRA) and regulating the asylum procedure. The refugee status determination for the asylum seekers coming from North and South Kivu is an accelerated process, based on the 1969 OUA Convention.

The situation remains volatile in the North and South Kivus Provinces of the DRC, and UNHCR is expected refugee flows will continue in 2018 with 15,000 new Congolese refugees in 2018 in Burundi, bringing the overall Congolese refugee population to 81,000 by the end of December.

UNHCR's strategy response will focus on ensuring access to territory and providing protection and multi-sectoral assistance to refugees.



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

Since 2015, Burundi is experiencing a multidimensional socio-political and macroeconomic crisis impacting different sectors and aspects of protection and livelihoods, which has led to displacement and food insecurity.

The Congolese situation has created enormous humanitarian needs:

- The general protection environment in the country presents challenges also for the Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers, particularly in terms of security, freedom of movement, and access to basic social services such as education and health, and local integration including self-reliance and naturalization prospects.
- In case of an emergency influx, the reception capacity of transit centres and camps will have to be increased, and the resources allocated to the implementation of the asylum procedure and the general protection and durable solutions strategy also be incremented.
- Lack of funding is hindering the quantity and quality of multisectoral assistance provided to refugees—education, health care, WASH, shelter, core relief items, cooking energy and income-generating activities.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to response to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

Access to territory and legal assistance—UNHCR will strengthen the capacity of ONPRA and the immigration and border police, who are primarily responsible for the asylum procedure in order to ensure asylum-seekers access to territory, asylum procedures and refugee status determination and prevent any refoulement risk. In addition, the Office will also conduct individual and biometric registration and documentation and support the local authorities for the issuance of civil documentation.

Protection and multisectoral assistance—UNHCR will ensure timely identification and assistance of vulnerable cases, including children at risk and SGBV survivors. In 2017, the Office has run a project to carry out the assessment of the best interests of 300 unaccompanied and separated children and children at risk in the northern camps. This pilot exercise will be extended to the camps in the East and for urban refugees. Community-based protection structures and local welfare institutions will be supported, particularly for child protection and SGBV prevention and response as well as for general referrals to basic social services.

Promoting inclusion of refugees in national programmes—UNHCR will advocate with the Government for access to and inclusion of refugees in national service delivery systems. UNHCR will continue to support national health structures and the establishment of a mutual health system for urban refugees, ensuring refugee access to health care including medicine and promoting in particular urban refugees' inclusion into national structures health.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved—Refugee resilience and self-reliance capacity will be boosted through skills-building initiatives, sustainable rural livelihood strategies and environmental protection at community level.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR's strategy will focus on registration, enhanced access to protection services, prevention and respond to SGBV and child protection. UNHCR will:

- Ensure refugees and asylum-seekers' access to territory and asylum procedures, civil registration and documentation, and support the Government through ONPRA to maintain an effective registration and efficient refugee status determination system through which all new arrivals and their family members are registered and their vulnerabilities captured for better assistance.
- Build the capacity of the Government to manage and respond to refugee matters at large and protection in particular including through training, provision of relevant technical and material support and advisory and functional support towards policy and law development.
- Strengthen child protection response—including through the establishment of child friendly and safe spaces, identifying and providing support to unaccompanied and separated children, building the capacity of community protection structures to prevent and respond to child's exploitation, violence, abuse and neglect, (promoting active participation of children in their own protection through the establishment and strengthening of children's clubs.
- Ensure prevention of and response to SGBV, including specialized services and support for survivors.



Education

UNHCR and its partners will ensure access of aged of school refugee children to education. UNHCR will:

- Support refugee school age children access to the public education system, including access to education services for children with special needs.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of Burundi, UNHCR will:

- Provide shelter to the most vulnerable household and support people of concern with the rehabilitation of essential infrastructures and by prioritizing the construction in the camps and transit centres of public/communal WASH facilities.
- Support all new arrivals with kits to construct their own shelters and latrines.
- Establishment of a new camp(s) to provide accommodation and assistance the new refugees.



Health

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services so as to meet the health needs. Through its UNHCR will:

- Promote health assistance for refugees, including vaccinations, screening for acute malnutrition of children, identification and referral of cases of acute and chronic illness and pregnant women.
- Support partners to deliver in camps and transit centre access primary health care and nutrition services, including infant and young children feeding.
- Promote preventive health measures through awareness raising of refugees and host communities.
- Advocate for the inclusion of refugees in the national health system.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Enhance the resilience, self-reliance and livelihoods activities of refugees in Burundi through skills-building initiatives, sustainable rural livelihood strategies and protection of shared environment.
- Carry out a market analysis to identify which sectors have potential to provide real economic and self-reliance opportunities for people of concern.
- Link refugees who are more suited for employment to jobs or apprenticeships in partnership with the National Agency of Youth Employment. A tailored programme for employment will target skilled refugees.
- Refugees and host communities will acquire greater knowledge and improved skills on organic agriculture, non-farm livelihoods (recycling and petty-trade) from technical training, skills training, and language courses for livelihood purposes.
- Facilitate small animal raising projects, agricultural and fisheries production by providing kits and inputs in collaboration with national authorities and FAO.
- Foster peaceful co-existence among the refugees themselves and with the host communities.



Logistics and operations support

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance.

- Maintain order of core relief items to pre-position them for a possible influx estimated at 20,000 people
- Conduct a good market study to make the most of the local market, as there are a few items that can be purchased locally.
- Establish frame agreement contract for these different types of goods identified during this market study.
- Enhance the storage capacity for non-food items and increase space in the existing 3 concrete warehouses and install 4 new rub hall.
- Increase transport capacity of concern people and their goods.

Coordination and working in partnership

UNHCR's main government counterpart in Burundi is the Ministry of Interior and Patriotic Education through the National Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (ONPRA-*Office nationale de protection des réfugiés et apatrides*). UNHCR will continue to coordinate and work closely with the Government of Burundi and all partners to realize the most effective services delivery and outcomes for refugees, and avoid overlaps and gaps.

UNHCR will continue to strengthen its partnership with local NGOs/INGOs and community-based organizations in order to support refugee with an integration potential. UNHCR's main partners are: ONPRA, as the main governmental counterpart;

- International Rescue Committee – SGBV, child protection and logistics;
- Jesuit Refugee Service – Education;
- Caritas – Food and CRIs;
- *Gruppo di Volontariato Civile* – Health.

UNHCR will continue working closely with the Resident Coordinator in Burundi, the Humanitarian Country Team and the UNCT. UNHCR cooperates with governmental partners, NGOs and UN sister agencies, including WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNAIDs and regional organizations such as the ICGLR. UNHCR will also expand its network of development actors in line with the New York Declaration, such as the World Bank.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's ExCom budget for Burundi to respond to the Congolese situation amounts **\$22,680,913**, presented below. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	Congolese situation					
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total			
Favourable protection environment						
<i>Legal assistance and legal remedies</i>	264,492	-	264,492			
Fair protection processes and documentation						
<i>Reception conditions</i>	1,572,765	-	1,572,765			
<i>Status refugee determination</i>						
<i>Civil registration and civil status documentation</i>						
<i>Level of individual documentation</i>						
<i>Registration and profiling</i>						
Security from violence and exploitation						
<i>Prevention of and response to SGBV</i>	1,120,029	-	1,120,029			
<i>Protection of children</i>						
Basic needs and services						
<i>Health</i>	15,073,310	-	15,073,310			
<i>Food security and Nutrition</i>						
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>						
<i>WASH</i>						
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>						
<i>Services for people with specific needs</i>						
<i>Education</i>						
<i>Energy</i>						
Community empowerment and self-reliance						
<i>Community mobilization</i>				794,555	-	794,555
<i>Self-reliance and livelihoods</i>						
Durable solutions						
<i>Voluntary return</i>	959,580	-	959,580			
<i>Resettlement</i>						
Logistics and operations support						
	2,061,382	-	2,061,382			
Leadership, coordination and partnerships						
<i>Coordination and partnerships</i>	834,800	-	834,800			
<i>Donor relations and resource mobilization</i>						
SUBTOTAL	22,680,913	-	22,680,913			
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	-	-			
TOTAL	22,680,913	-	22,680,913			

Rwanda

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



85,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in Rwanda by end 2018



81%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

131 national and international staff
7 offices in the country

The Rwanda country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and respond to additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Rwanda hosts 75,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) living in five camps. There are currently some 8,800 Congolese asylum-seekers residing in the camps, of which some are expected to be recognized as refugees.

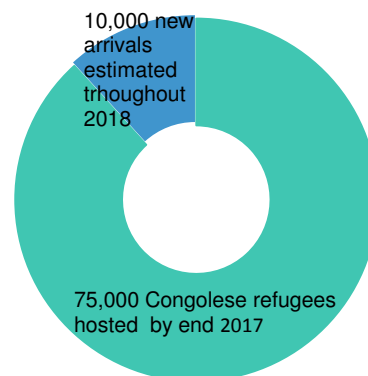
The Government of Rwanda has made significant contributions to the refugee programme, such as providing land to establish refugee camps. UNHCR is actively implementing cash-based interventions in lieu of distribution of core relief items and energy fuel to enable more dignity and choice for refugees.

With the deterioration of the security situation inside the DRC, UNHCR expects 10,000 new arrivals in 2018, bringing to 85,000 the Congolese refugee population by the end of 2018.

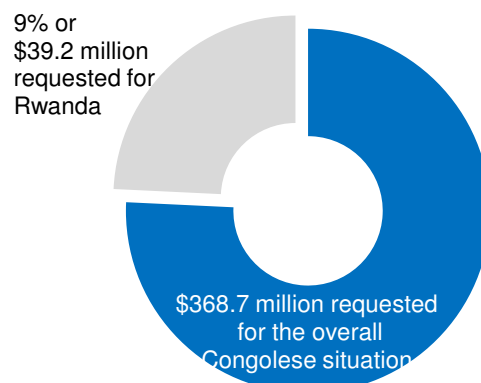
Congolese refugees will continue to require sustained support in basic protection services such as registration and documentation, prevention of non-refoulement, life-saving assistance including food and nutrition, healthcare, shelter and non-food items, water and sanitation services, education, targeted protection support for the most vulnerable and resettlement.

UNHCR's strategy response will focus on ensuring access to territory and providing protection and lifesaving support to refugees. The Office will continue advocating and supporting the local authorities for the inclusion of refugees in national programme and services.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

Congolese refugee camps have depended for years on continuous humanitarian assistance which has resulted in camp-based populations which are highly dependent on assistance. Camps are very congested, and shelter and other camp facilities—which in some cases were constructed decades ago—are dilapidated.

Although there are limited prospects for official local integration, there is potential for alternatives to camps with refugees moving out, camps being transformed into villages and the socio-economic inclusion of refugees in national structures.

UNHCR and WFP are the only UN agencies operating in the Congolese refugee camps. Funding is very limited, impacting all sectors.

The Congolese situation has created considerable humanitarian needs:

- All five Congolese camps are highly congested and lack of shelters is one of the main gaps in the operation.
- Although UNHCR makes efforts to maintain water provision in accordance to the standards, there is an important gap in water supply in two camps where the daily provision is below 13 liters/person.
- All five Congolese refugee camps face lack of WASH facilities due to shortage of resources and constant population growth. Urgent intervention in repairs and maintenance is required in WASH.
- Due to poor drainage systems, gullies and landslides occur across all five camps.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to response to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

Protection and lifesaving support—Conduct verification exercise in all camps to ensure accurate statistics and update protection and other sectoral information that will shape the overall interventions by the end of 2018. UNHCR will ensure refugee access to basic rights including education, health, improve shelter and WASH facilities and shift from plastic sheeting to corrugated iron and from firewood to alternative cooking fuel in line with 2017 Government's Leadership Retreat resolutions.

Promoting inclusion of refugees in national programmes—Promote the inclusion of refugees in national systems in line with the commitments made by the Government of Rwanda at the 2016 Leaders' Summit on Refugees convened by the former United States of America President Barack Obama, specifically in education, health, documentation and self-reliance to reduce dependency on humanitarian aid, enable refugees to live outside the camp if possible, and empower them to contribute to the growth of the host community economy.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved—Scale-up delivery of cash and livelihoods in all camps to ensure self-reliance and shift towards alternative to camps and socio-economic inclusion.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR's strategy will focus on registration, facilitate access to protection services, prevention and respond to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and other key vulnerabilities. UNHCR will:

- Build capacity of various actors (administrative, judicial, security, health and legal partners) in facilitating access to civil registration. Increase community awareness on birth registration procedures and the importance of civil registration. Continue registration and issuance of proof of registration in all five camps and issue birth certificate to 3,000 Congolese refugee children.
- Ensure Government IDs are issued to 3,000 refugees without individual documentation. Systematic renewal of expired refugee IDs across all the camps.
- Conduct a verification exercise of the refugee population in all five camps.
- Work closely with the Government to regularize the situation of the roughly 8,800 asylum-seekers residing in the Congolese camps.
- With legal partners, improve access to justice and legal services for 400 Congolese refugees. Support with counselling and sensitize the refugee community in the camps on national laws and refugees rights.
- Conduct 1,100 best interest assessments and determinations, and identified unaccompanied and separate children. Ensure children and youth participation in various child protection interventions targeting 3,500 people.
- Support 400 SGBV survivors with psychosocial counselling and provide material assistance to 150 SGBV survivors. Capacity building on SGBV prevention and response for 90 representatives of partners, Government and UNHCR.
- Maintain and strengthen existing community based mechanisms and communication systems to assist some 10,000 people.
- Support 3,000 people with disabilities and 3,000 people with specific needs.
- Pursue resettlement efforts as a protection, durable solution and responsibility-sharing tool to enhance the protection space and complement child protection, SGBV and shelter strategies and the provision of services in the camps.



Education

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the national health services so as to meet the health needs of the refugees. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access to early childhood education for 6,000 refugee children, primary education for 13,000 refugee children and secondary education for 4,500 refugee children.
- Construct 150 education facilities.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of Rwanda, UNHCR will:

- Rehabilitate 2,500 shelters and maintain 300 structures.
- Build 2,980 long-term shelters and set up gutters in all camps infrastructures.
- Construct comprehensive drainage systems and road construction and maintenance.
- Support 16,000 refugees with cash based interventions for the provision of core relief items—blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, buckets, mosquito nets and kitchen sets.
- Distribute sanitary pads and soap to refugees.



Health

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the national health services so as to meet the health needs of the refugees. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access to primary health care for all refugees in all five camps, including antenatal and postnatal care and referral mechanism to secondary and tertiary health care.
- Upgrade health posts to health centers in two camps (Mugombwa and Kigeme) and procure and distribute medicines.



WASH

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of life-saving assistance including water and sanitation and hygiene services. UNHCR will:

- Maintain the current level of potable water supply and monitoring of the distributed water quality and quantity.
- Connect two camps to the host community water supply system.
- Continue to invest in regular maintenances and repairs of existing WASH facilities (latrines, showers and laundry slabs) including construction of additional 300 latrines.
- Continue with rehabilitation of existing water pipelines and water taps.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Foster economic self-reliance for refugees and host communities and decrease dependency on aid, including through the realization of a sustainable food system and natural resources management, and provision of broader employment opportunities (with a specific focus on women and youth).
- Offer refugee entrepreneurs individualized training, mentoring and access to finance and financial services.
- Provide guidance on labour market opportunities.
- Support 200 people with wages from partner and community contracting projects.
- Preserve natural resources around camps and soil erosion.



Logistics and operations support

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance including programme support.

- Timely and dignified transport of refugees from reception centre to their allocated plots.
- Sufficient warehouse and distribution services capacity.

Coordination and working in partnership

The refugee response is jointly coordinated by the Government (Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs [MIDIMAR]) and UNHCR under the Refugee Coordination Model, which includes UN agencies, national and international NGOs and other operational partners. UNHCR also coordinates sector working groups, in coordination with partners where relevant.

UNHCR engages in eight project partnership agreements with various national, and international NGOs and Government institutions. These project partners are involved in UNHCR programming aspects and when possible, raise funds to complement UNHCR's efforts.

UNHCR is also engaged in partnership with private sector actors, having complemented NGOs with commercial contractors in 2016 for the construction of shelter (employing refugees using market-based compensation) with excellent results, and social enterprises for clean cooking fuel and livelihoods.

UNHCR as an active participant in the One UN and UNCT advocates for the inclusion of refugees and returnees both within the UN agencies' planning including UNDAP and the national development agenda; to this end UNHCR is an active participant in the UNDAF task force. UNHCR is advocating strongly with the Government and other above-mentioned actors, in addition to donors to ensure refugees are included.

UNHCR will continue to participate in Government-chaired sector working groups where the national implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals is planned. This is seen as a key entry point for inclusion of refugees in national systems and UNHCR plays an active role in the SDG task force to ensure that refugees are part of the SDG's progress and data.

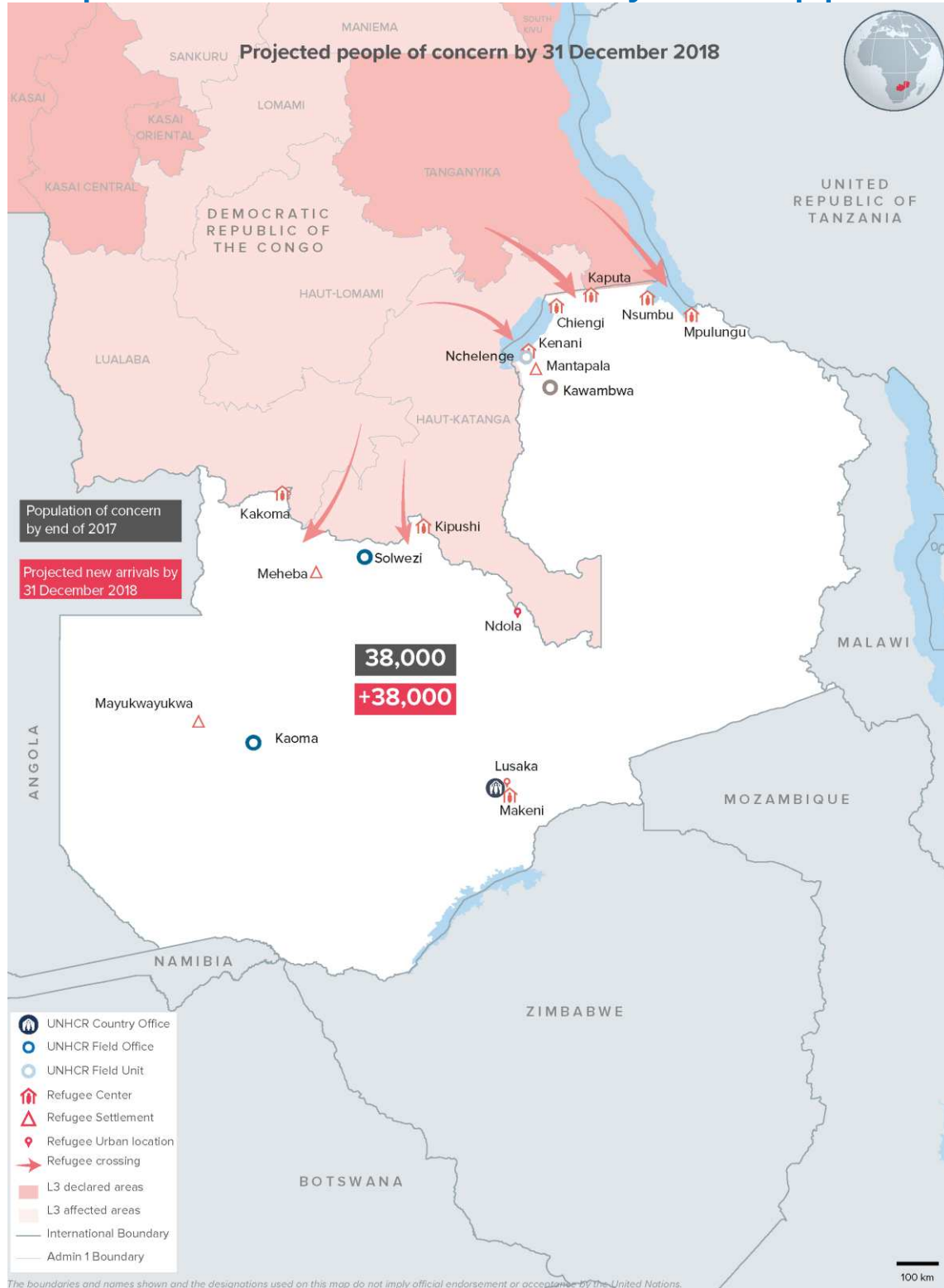
Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for [Rwanda](#) includes **\$39,249,149** million to address the needs of Congolese refugees fleeing from the DRC. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	Congolese situation		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment	516,734	-	516,734
<i>Access to legal assistance</i>			
<i>Access to the territory and risk of refoulement</i>			
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,612,990	-	1,612,990
<i>Level of individual documentation</i>			
<i>Civil status documentation</i>			
<i>Registration and profiling</i>			
Security from violence and exploitation	2,206,060	-	2,206,060
<i>Prevention of and response to SGBV</i>			
<i>Risks related to detention</i>			
<i>Protection of children</i>			
Basic needs and services	26,087,736	-	26,087,736
<i>Health</i>	5,162,805	-	5,162,805
<i>Food security and nutrition</i>	184,905	-	184,905
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>	3,986,967	-	3,986,967
<i>WASH</i>	4,110,924	-	4,110,924
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>	2,773,218	-	2,773,218
<i>Services for people with specific needs</i>	853,074	-	853,074
<i>Education</i>	7,263,610	-	7,263,610
<i>Energy</i>	1,752,233	-	1,752,233
Community empowerment and self-reliance	2,966,838	-	2,966,838
<i>Community mobilization</i>			
<i>Self-reliance and livelihoods</i>			
<i>Natural resources and shared environment</i>			
Durable solutions	1,577,923	-	1,577,923
<i>Local integration</i>			
<i>Resettlement</i>			
Logistics and operations support	3,938,320	-	3,938,320
<i>Logistics and supply</i>			
<i>Programme management, coordination and support</i>			
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	342,548	-	342,548
<i>Partnerships</i>			
<i>Donor relations and resource mobilization</i>			
SUBTOTAL	39,249,149		39,249,149
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	-	-
TOTAL	39,249,149		39,249,149

Zambia

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



76,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in Zambia by end 2018



76%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

48 existing national and international staff
4 offices in the country

The Zambia country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and its response to the additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the DRC.

Since 30 August 2017, Zambia has witnessed an upsurge in new arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), mainly fleeing armed conflict in Pweto in Haut Katanga and Moba in Tanganyika Provinces, with a few from North and South Kivu. While most of the new arrivals enter through the Chiengi border area, some are also crossing into Zambia through other entry points.

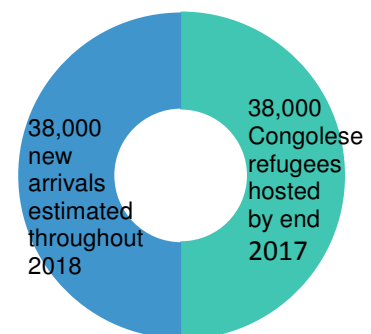
Half of the Congolese refugee population in Zambia resides at Kenani transit centre in Nchelenge district, Luapuala Province in northern Zambia, where UNHCR and partners provide emergency life-saving assistance. New arrivals from the DRC entering through other border entry points, as well as those who have been in Zambia for a protracted period, are hosted in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements, in the North Western and Western Provinces of Zambia, while others reside among local communities and in urban areas.

Together with the Government, UNHCR, UN agencies and partners are mobilizing efforts to provide protection and assistance to refugees in the new settlement in Mantapala, Nchelenge district, to where all refugees from Kenani transit centre will be relocated. Through the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR, the Government coordinates with other line ministries involved in the refugee response.

The situation remains volatile in the Katanga and Tanganyika Provinces of the DRC, and UNHCR expects refugee flows will continue in 2018 with 38,000 new Congolese refugees in 2018 in Zambia, bringing the Congolese refugee population to 76,000 by the end of December.

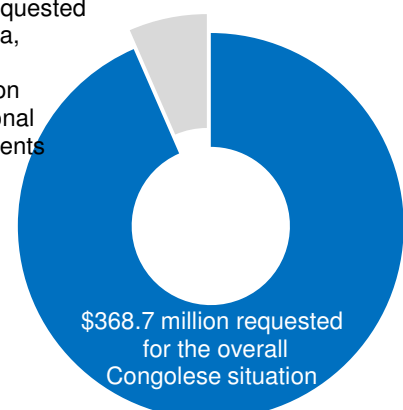
UNHCR's strategy response will focus on ensuing access to territory and providing protection and lifesaving support to refugees. The Office will continue advocating and supporting the local authorities for the inclusion of refugees in national programme and services.

Population of concern



Financial requirements

7% or \$32 million requested for Zambia, including \$20 million of additional requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

The conflict in Haut Katanga and Tanganyika provinces in the DRC has led to the displacement of thousands of Congolese refugees to Zambia since August 2017. UNHCR and its partners have ensured that refugees, have access to protection, health services, WASH, shelter and security. During 2017, UNHCR and partners undertook a country-wide verification of all people of concern in Zambia as well as biometric registration and documentation of all new Congolese arrivals. Core relief items were pre-positioned at reception centres in Chiengi and Mpulungu and the Office supported some 13,000 refugees with core relief items.

The Congolese situation has created considerable humanitarian needs:

- The presence of huge numbers of refugees has generated substantial humanitarian needs, particularly in Nchelenge, and has had enormous socio-economic impact on the northern part of the country, which lacks adequate infrastructure and ranks low on the UN Human Development Index.
- Despite this enormous impact, the Government of Zambia has kept its open-door policy. The District Joint Operations Committees (DJOCs) in entry districts have continued to be the frontline operatives in receiving, screening and granting of refugee status to the new arrivals.
- A large number of refugees arriving in Zambia are unaccompanied and separated children.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to respond to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

Access to territory and legal assistance—The Government of Zambia is granting *prima facie* refugee status to those fleeing the conflict in Katanga and Tanganyika provinces and is screening out non civilian elements to maintain the civilian character of asylum. UNHCR and partners will assist the Government of Zambia in providing protection and legal assistance to Congolese refugees by strengthening and reinforcing the protection response. UNHCR will undertake regular border monitoring and emergency transportation assistance to ensure admission of refugees to safety in Zambia.

UNHCR will also conduct individual and biometric registration and documentation for all new arrivals at individual (Level 2) registration. UNHCR expects refugees will be issued with longer-term identity documentation such as proof of registration, refugee identity card and certificate, in line with the new Refugee Act of 2017 and the current practices of the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees. New arrivals from the other parts of the DRC in other reception/transit centres in Zambia will also be registered biometrically and will undergo refugee status determination through normal procedures by the Government authorities, the DJOCs or by the Commissioner for Refugees in Lusaka and after recognition, they will be issued with refugee cards and certificates. UNHCR will support the Government in strengthening its capacity to undertake timely and quality registration and refugee status determination.

Protection including emergency response—UNHCR will strengthen the reception capacity at several of the scattered border entry points, at the Kenani transit centre and the newly established Mantapala settlement, as well as in the transit centres in Meheba and in Lusaka to accommodate new arrivals. The Office will strive to maintain effective case management and multi-sectoral response for refugees at the reception centres at the border, transit centres and those relocated to the three settlements of Mantapala, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, and advocate with the Government to extend the same assistance to refugees who continue to live in local communities. Particular emphasis will be

given to establishing effective sexual and gender- based violence (SGBV) and child protection prevention and response mechanisms as well as services to attend to the needs of vulnerable refugees with specific needs, especially given the large proportion of women and children amongst the new refugees.

Provision of lifesaving support—UNHCR will ensure provision of basic services public health, food and nutrition, WASH, energy, education and shelter to up to 76,000 refugees in Mantapala, Meheba Mayukwayukwa and Lusaka. UNHCR will provide core relief items and basic services at the transit centres in all locations and at the border entry points.

Promoting inclusion of refugees in national programmes—UNHCR will advocate with the Government for access to and inclusion of refugees in national service delivery systems, wherever possible. The Office will also extend support to affected district authority systems to strengthen their service delivery in refugee hosting areas.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved—Promote livelihood activities to enhance self-reliance in the Mantapala, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa refugee settlements as well as in urban areas.

Congolese refugees flee violence and security



Congolese refugees fleeing violence and insecurity are biometrically registred at Nchelenge Transit Centre in Chiengi, Luapula Province, northern Zambia. ©UNHCR/Pumla Rulashe

Insecurity and clashes between Congolese security forces and local militia groups forced several thousand Congolese refugees to flee to the Chiengi District of northern Zambia in September 2017. Arrivals are fleeing the provinces of Haut-Katanga and Tanganyika, in the south-east of the DRC and have reported killings, rapes, looting and burning of houses. Asylum-seekers, most of them women and children, are in urgent need of protection and life-saving assistance including food, water, health care, shelter and sanitation. Many children are arriving malnourished.

As UNHCR and partners coordinate the emergency response, the Zambian authorities are registering and relocating new arrivals from the border area to a transit centre in Nchelenge District, 100 kilometres away. Refugees crossing from the DRC into Zambia are hosted temporarily at the Kenani transit center, close to the border. Over 9,000 people are currently staying at the center, receiving assistance from the authorities, UNHCR and partners. Psychosocial support, as well as care for people with specific needs-27 per cent of the refugee population- is urgently required.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR's strategy will focus on access to territory, reception, registration, access to protection services, prevention and response to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and those with specific needs. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access to territory and to asylum, and respect the principle of non-refoulement.
- Ensure that the civilian character of asylum is maintained.
- Support the Government in the registration and documentation of all new refugee arrivals and conduct individual and biometric registration and documentation for all new arrivals.
- Engage with communities as agents of protection, including through community leadership structures.
- Mainstream protection and age and gender considerations in assessment, design, implementation and monitoring of the programmes.
- Establish referral mechanisms and individual case management systems.
- Build the protection capacity of protection actors joining the emergency response, including refugee volunteers engaged in various committees.
- Provide protection to people with specific needs and set up SGBV prevention and response including clinical management of rape survivors, psychosocial support specifically for women and girls, and provision of dignity kits to women of childbearing age.
- Undertake timely best interests assessments and determinations as required and ensure an effective child protection case management system and referral pathways exists and functions for all unaccompanied and separated children.



Education

UNHCR and its partners will strengthen the capacity of the Government of Zambia and support the Ministry of Education to meet the educational needs of refugees. UNHCR will:

- Support early childhood education, primary and secondary education of refugee children, through establishment of community school, pending access to formal Government schools.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of Zambia, UNHCR will:

- Ensure availability of construction materials to build shelters, provide assistance to vulnerable households for the construction of shelters, and distribute core relief items in all settlements receiving new arrivals.
- Together with the Government, work on the new site development, including establishment of infrastructure, water supply, solar generated electricity, health clinics, sanitation facilities and communal areas.



Health and nutrition

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services to meet the health needs of the refugees, through national systems when feasible. In addition, the Office will assist the existing and new coming refugees with time-limited food interventions to support the well-being of the refugees during the initial phase of the settlement in Zambia. Through its partners, UNHCR will:

- Ensure access of refugee population to general consultation is guaranteed, including antenatal and postnatal care.
- Maintain appropriate referrals for refugees to secondary health care facilities.
- Build capacity of health staff and non-health staff and refugee community health workers.
- Provide complementary feeding with partners in Mantapala settlement. Kitchen gardening will also be supported to boost nutritional intake for the population before livelihood activities are put in place.
- Support existing cash-based interventions programmes in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa.



WASH

UNHCR will take a lead in supplying potable water and regarding sanitation of the settlement. UNHCR will:

- Ensure construction of latrines and a water distribution system.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Conduct community support projects and strengthening community involvement and resilience across all sectors in refugee hosting areas, benefiting both refugee and host population communities.
- Increase livelihood sustainability and limit refugees' long-term dependency on food aid including through cash-based interventions.
- Increase environmental protection and restoration interventions to avoid environmental impact and degradation.



Logistics and operations support

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance including programme support. UNHCR will:

- Ensure safe and dignified transport of refugees and their belongings during relocations.

Coordination and working in partnership

The Congolese refugee response in Zambia is led and coordinated by the Government of Zambia, through the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs at the national and field level, supported by UNHCR and the United Nations Country Team, through the Resident Coordinator.

Coordination and collaboration between UNHCR and its partners will continue at all levels of the operation, and through formal as well as informal mechanisms, through joint planning and regular meetings to share information and experiences on progress of implementation, challenges faced, lessons learnt and best practices. Monitoring of partners' activities will be ongoing. Briefings of donors will be held periodically. Weekly inter-agency coordination meetings are held in Lusaka and Nchelenge, with the participation of government departments, UN agencies and partners.

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR leads and coordinates an inclusive and collaborative refugee response with a focus on further enhancing partnerships. The ongoing response for new arrivals from the DRC forms part of the rolling-out the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in Zambia, including the identification of sustainable response strategies and involvement of development actors from the onset of an emergency. UNHCR, together with a broad range of partners, will support the Government in applying the CRRF approach and seeking increased support for refugees and host communities aligned with priorities of national and local development plans. One objective for the refugee response in 2018, in particular as the emergency stabilizes, will be to increase the inclusion of refugees into national service delivery, for instance in education and health, while at the same time strengthening the capacity of these structures.

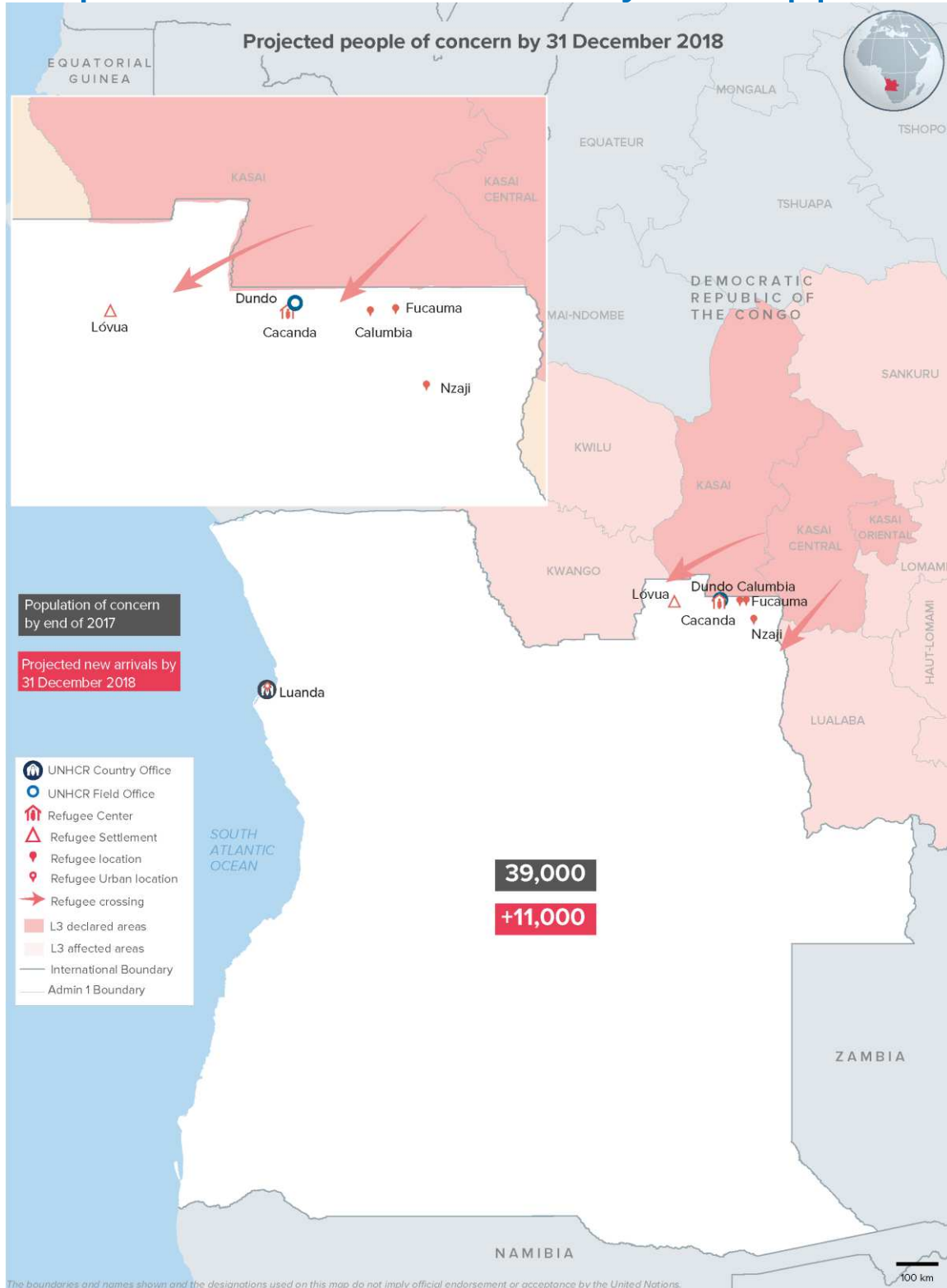
Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for Zambia to respond to the Congolese situation includes \$12,049,067. To address the additional needs of Congolese refugees fleeing from the DRC to Zambia, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements amounting \$32,049,067, presented below.

	CONGOLESE SITUATION		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Fair protection environment	123,737	244,017	367,754
<i>Law and policy</i>			
<i>Access to legal assistance</i>			
<i>Access to the territory and risk of refoulement</i>			
<i>Public attitude towards people of concern</i>			
Fair protection processes and documentation	1,983,945	1,878,934	3,862,879
<i>Reception conditions</i>			
<i>Status refugee determination</i>			
<i>Civil registration and civil status documentation</i>			
<i>Registration and profiling</i>			
Security from violence and exploitation	948,208	1,098,079	2,046,287
<i>Protection related to detention</i>			
<i>Prevention of and response to SGBV</i>			
<i>Protection of children</i>			
Basic needs and services	4,804,329	11,768,962	16,573,291
<i>Health</i>	371,247	1,464,105	1,835,352
<i>Food security and nutrition</i>	864,950	2,476,777	3,341,727
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>	1,484,989	1,708,122	3,193,111
<i>WASH</i>	316,303	976,070	1,292,373
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>	371,247	3,904,279	4,275,526
<i>People with specific needs</i>	578,849	183,013	761,862
<i>Education</i>	519,746	568,561	1,088,307
<i>Energy</i>	296,998	488,035	785,033
Community empowerment and self-reliance	1,382,195	2,379,171	3,761,366
<i>Community mobilization</i>			
<i>Self-reliance and livelihoods</i>			
<i>Peaceful co-existence</i>			
Durable solutions	207,921	85,406	293,327
<i>Comprehensive solutions strategy</i>			
<i>Voluntary return</i>			
<i>Resettlement</i>			
Logistics and operations support	1,856,238	1,996,392	3,852,630
<i>Logistics and supply</i>			
<i>Programme management, coordination and support</i>			
Leadership, coordination and partnerships	742,494	549,039	1,291,533
<i>Camp management and coordination</i>			
SUBTOTAL	12,049,067	20,000,000	32,049,067
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	1,400,000	1,400,000
TOTAL	12,049,067	21,400,000	33,449,067

Angola

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



50,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in Angola by end 2018



75%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

35 national and international staff

2 offices in the country

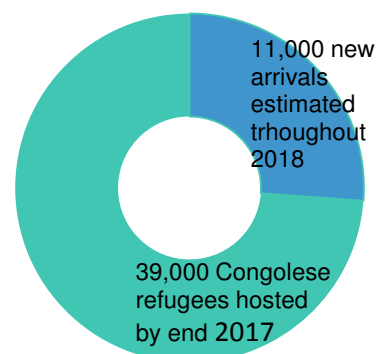
The Angola country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and respond to additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The outbreak of violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in March 2017 triggered displacement inside the country and across the border into neighbouring Angola, which hosted some 39,000 refugees. Among them, 74 percent (or 26,000 refugees) are living in the Lunda Norte Province where they received assistance from UNHCR and partners.

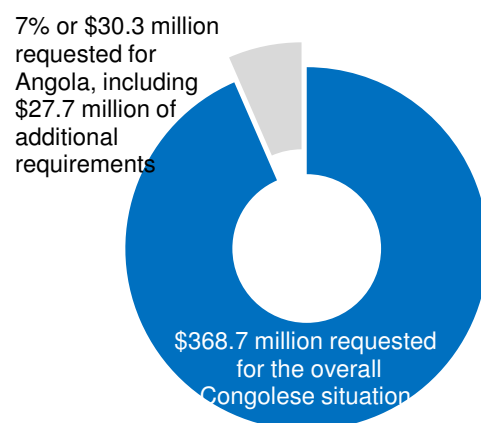
While the DRC-Angola border is closed to trade and commerce, the Government of Angola has allowed access for Congolese refugees to reach safety while providing unhindered access by UNHCR to border crossing points. Approximately 28 percent of the Congolese refugees are living in the Cacanda reception centre and in the Lóvua settlement, a site designated by the Government of Angola to accommodate new refugee arrivals from the DRC. The remaining refugee population resides among local communities. UNHCR and partners will continue to strengthen the development of Lóvua site to ensure long-term access to basic services.

As the situation remains volatile in the Kasai region, UNHCR expects an additional 11,000 refugees in Angola, bringing the overall Congolese refugee population to 50,000 people of concern by end of 2018. UNHCR's response will focus on providing protection, basic needs and services, community empowerment and self-reliance, and coordination. In addition, UNHCR and partners will continue to strengthen the development of Lóvua site to ensure long-term access to basic services.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

The conflict in Kasai has resulted in the upsurge of arrival of Congolese refugees from Kasai province in Angola in 2017. Refugees have reported generalized violence, mass killings, mutilations, burning of property, destruction of villages, schools and churches, rape of women and girls and human rights abuses, as well as food shortage and the lack of access to basic services and goods. The Emergency Relief Coordinator declared an IASC System-Wide L3 Emergency Response for the DRC focusing on the Kasai region, South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces in October 2017, and UNHCR declared Emergency Level 2 for Angola in May 2017, which requires stepped-up support.

The Congolese situation has created considerable humanitarian needs:

- Refugees have been hosted in severely overcrowded reception centres in Dundo whose conditions fall short of international standards. In early August 2017, UNHCR started relocating refugees to the Lóvuá settlement.
- The emergency response in Angola is seriously affected by very limited national services in Lunda Norte Province and the limited number of implementing partners present in the country. UNHCR has set up the joint emergency coordination mechanisms with the Angolan authorities to deliver life-saving assistance, together with other UN agencies and NGOs in a timely and effective manner, as well as to prepare for a situation which may deteriorate further.
- Many people of concern live in precarious conditions, mainly due to the severe economic crisis. Refugees cannot own businesses, but can obtain work permits. Asylum-seekers cannot work. Very few are formally employed, and most are engaged in informal labour or are self-employed.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to respond to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

Access to territory and legal assistance—UNHCR will ensure equal and unhindered access to the territory of Congolese refugees and protection space and facilitating the movement of refugees from the border areas to the reception centers. UNHCR and partners will assist the Government of Angola in providing protection and legal assistance to Congolese refugees by strengthening reinforcing the protection response. Biometric individual registration will continue to be undertaken to obtain reliable planning data, identify people with vulnerabilities and specific needs, as well as to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Protection including emergency response—UNHCR will strengthen the protection response in particular in Lóvuá settlement, which is expected to accommodate 20,000 refugees by the end of 2018, and support host communities in Dundo in particular. The Office will complete the relocation of 16,000 remaining refugees from Dundo to Lóvuá settlement. Targeted interventions will be provided to children at risk, as well as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). UNHCR will ensure provision of basic services, public health, food and nutrition, WASH, energy, education and shelter to up to 50,000 refugees. The Office will provide core relief items and basic services at the transit centres in all locations and at the border entry points.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved—UNHCR will promote livelihood activities to enhance self-reliance. Cash-based interventions will be preferred, whenever possible, as a more effective and dignified way to support refugees.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR and partners will continue to support the Government of Angola in providing protection and legal assistance to Congolese refugees. UNHCR will focus on access to territory, registration and civil documentation, access to protection services, prevention of and response to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and those with other vulnerabilities. UNHCR will:

- Ensure access to territory and undertake regular border monitoring to formal and informal entry points and migration facilities in Lunda Norte.
- Organize capacity building sessions for Police Border Officials, Service of Migration and Foreigners, and Angolan Armed Forces to ensure access to the territory.
- Support with legal assistance, reception, civil registration and assist people with specific needs and family reunification whenever it is needed.
- New refugee arrivals are biometrically registered and provided with documentation.
- Provide civil documentation to people of concern and ensure the provision of birth certificates.
- Maintain effective case management and multi-sectorial response (medical/legal/safety/psychological) for refugees relocated to Lóvua settlement and advocate to the Government of Angola to extend the same assistance to refugees who continue to live in local communities.
- Undertake awareness-raising and sensitization campaigns on SGBV with refugees, including community leaders, refugee committees, men, women, boys and girls, as well as with local authorities.
- Identify and register unaccompanied and separated children and other children at risk.
- Undertake timely best interests assessments and determinations as required and ensure an effective child protection case management system and referral pathways for all unaccompanied and separated children.



Education

UNHCR and its partners will strengthen the capacity of the Government of Angola and support the Ministry of Education to meet the educational needs of refugees. UNHCR will:

- Support access to primary and secondary education for 12,000 refugee children, including enrolment of 9,800 children aged 6-14 years in primary education and 2,200 children aged 15-18 years in secondary education including children with disabilities the existing and new camps sites.
- Construct at least 3 schools with facilities (9 classrooms, as well as administrative block, latrines and water).
- Build capacity and train teachers in close coordination with relevant partners and the Angolan Ministry of Education.



Shelter and core relief items

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of Angola, UNHCR will:

- Complete the relocation of 16,000 remaining refugees from Dundo to Lóvua by 31 March 2018.
- Ensure availability of construction materials to build shelters, provide assistance to vulnerable households for the construction of shelters, and distribute core relief items.
- Identify an alternative site / more land for refugees once Lóvua settlement reaches its capacity of 20,000.
- Provide core relief items to 2,800 families and procure hygiene supplies for general distribution and selective distribution (dignity kits) to around 9,800 women and girls.



Health

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services to meet the health needs of the refugees through national systems when feasible. Through its partner in charge of health, UNHCR will:

- Ensure access of refugee population to general consultation is guaranteed, including antenatal and postnatal care services.
- Maintain appropriate referrals for refugees to secondary health care facilities.
- Build the capacity of health staff and non-health staff and refugee community health workers.



WASH

UNHCR will take a lead in supplying potable water and regarding sanitation of the settlement. UNHCR will:

- Install boreholes equipped with solar motor pumps and ensure construction of latrines and a water distribution system.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Strengthen protection and enhance peaceful coexistence in the settlements through the establishment of community policing mechanisms.
- Support host communities and facilitate their access to services (water, health and education).
- Provision of capacity building to refugees for livelihoods development to include, entrepreneurship, business and vocational skills.
- Promote livelihoods including through cash-based interventions.



Logistics and operations support

UNHCR will ensure timely provision of immediate life-saving needs and support effective sourcing, transportation, delivery, storage, distribution and accounting for assistance including programme support.

- UNHCR will also ensure the safe and dignified transport of refugees and their belongings during relocations.

Congolese refugees relocated to new settlement



UNHCR and its partners are relocating thousands of Congolese refugees from overcrowded reception centres in northern Angola to a settlement in Lóvua, 100 kilometres from the border. The new 33 square-kilometre site will improve living conditions for refugees who have been receiving basic humanitarian assistance at centre in Cacanda. They will receive plots of land to build shelters and grow vegetables to supplement their food rations.

*A young boy who fled from militia violence in Kasai Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo crouches on a tree outside a shelter at Lóvua settlement in northern Angola.
© UNHCR/Rui Padilha*

Coordination and working in partnership

The refugee response in Angola is led and coordinated by the Government of Angola and UNHCR in line with the Refugee Coordination Model. Inclusive partnership, collaboration and complementarity is ensured with and between UN agencies, NGOs, civil society and local authorities.

Coordination and collaboration between UNHCR and its partners will continue at all levels of the operation, and through formal as well as informal mechanisms, through joint planning, regular meetings to share information and experiences on progress of implementation, challenges faced, lessons learnt and best practices. Monitoring of partners' activities will be ongoing. Briefings of donors will be held periodically.

A weekly inter-agency coordination meeting is held in Luanda. In Dundo, weekly inter-agency meetings ensure a comprehensive and integrated operational response to the refugee situation. Sectorial working group coordination meetings on protection, WASH and health/nutrition are also organized weekly in Dundo.

Financial requirements

To address the needs of Congolese refugees fleeing from the Kasai region of the DRC to Angola, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements amounting **\$27,720,129** presented below.

	Congolese situation		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment <i>Access to territory and legal assistance</i>	-	688,202	688,202
Fair protection processes and documentation	-	2,892,000	2,892,000
Security from violence and exploitation <i>Prevention of and response to SGBV</i> <i>Protection of children</i>	-	1,920,000	1,920,000
Basic needs and services	-	15,018,600	15,018,600
<i>Health</i>	-	2,050,000	2,050,000
<i>Food security and nutrition</i>	-	1,550,000	1,550,000
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>	-	2,700,600	2,700,600
<i>WASH</i>	-	3,100,000	3,100,000
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>	-	1,450,000	1,450,000
<i>Services for people with specific needs</i>	-	1,030,000	1,030,000
<i>Education</i>	-	1,250,000	1,250,000
<i>Energy</i>	-	888,000	888,000
Community empowerment and self-reliance <i>Community mobilization</i> <i>Self-reliance and livelihoods</i> <i>Peaceful coexistence</i> <i>Natural resources and shared environments</i>	-	2,650,000	2,650,000
Logistics and operations support <i>Logistics and supply</i> <i>Operations management and support</i>	-	3,311,327	3,311,327
Coordination and partnerships <i>Camp management and coordination</i>	-	1,240,000	1,240,000
SUBTOTAL	-	27,720,129	27,720,129
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	1,940,409	1,940,409
TOTAL	-	29,660,538	29,660,538

Republic of the Congo

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



23,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the Republic of Congo by end 2018



71%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

60 existing national and international staff

2 offices in the country

The Republic of the Congo country annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and respond to additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

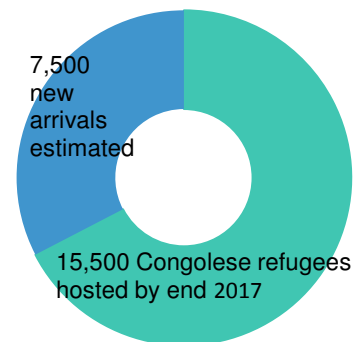
The Republic of the Congo hosts more than 50,000 refugees from different nationalities—including some 15,500 Congolese refugees who have fled insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

The Republic of Congo is a signatory to several international conventions on protection of refugees, including 1951 Refugee Convention relating to the status of refugees and its Protocol of 1967. As responsible of the refugee status determination process in the Republic of Congo, the CNAR (National Committee for Assistance to Refugees) is in charge of the reception of asylum claims. UNHCR will continue to support the CNAR to ensure international protection of refugees.

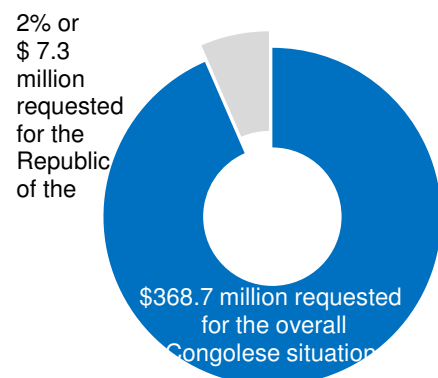
The situation remains volatile in the DRC, and UNHCR considers refugee flows will continue with 7,500 new Congolese refugees in Congo, bringing the overall Congolese refugee population to 23,000 by the end of December 2018.

UNHCR's strategy response will focus on ensuring access to territory and protection and provision of multi-sectoral assistance to refugees.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

Since 2016, the Republic of Congo has been facing unrest and violence as the army and former militiamen (so-called 'Ninjas') clash in the Pool Province. These clashes have led to large displacement. In addition, the economic crisis that Congo is currently facing is affecting refugees negatively. For example, reduced investment in the building sector, where many refugees worked, have led to their being laid-off or otherwise impacted.

Since the 1970s, the Republic of Congo has been a country of asylum for waves of refugees from different countries. A large majority of Congolese refugees have settled in the Likouala department, which is now facing huge challenges in development and access to basic services, such as health and education.

Despite this longstanding tradition of asylum, the Republic of Congo's capacity to handle such refugee situations is limited. The country has always relied on international support to provide multi-sectoral assistance to people of concern to UNHCR living on its territory. It is expected that the same will continue for the DRC situation.

In addition, the Republic of Congo is itself going through a humanitarian crisis, in which some 108,000 people have been forcibly displaced from Pool Province. In parallel to the humanitarian crisis which started in 2016 following political tensions during the electoral campaign, there is a serious economic crisis. The fall in oil prices has had significant impact on the country and, *ipso facto*, on the protection environment which is becoming more challenging as economic resources in the country are ever more restricted.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to respond to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

Ensure refugees access to the territory—In case of influx or of a moderate refugee inflow, there are two major potential entry points: those entering through Brazzaville might be hosted in host families or requesting support for housing. The Government has identified a refugee site 100km from Brazzaville which could host refugees whilst decisions are made on their final destination. Refugees arriving in Congo from other entry points in Betou or Impfondo will be taken to an existing refugee settlement near the entry points or placed in host families. UNHCR will build capacity of local authorities—police, army and immigration—and support the CNAR, which is primarily responsible for the asylum procedure in order to ensure asylum-seekers access to territory and refugee status determination and prevent any refoulement risk. In addition, the Office will conduct individual and biometric registration and documentation and support the local authorities for the issuance of civil documentation (e.g. birth certificates to children born in Congo).

Protection and multisectoral assistance—UNHCR will ensure timely identification and assistance of vulnerable cases, including children at risk and SGBV survivors. It will strengthen protection and multisectoral interventions for new arrivals and protracted rural and urban Congolese refugees. Emergency shelters will be built for the new arrivals and most vulnerable refugees in settlement areas, and shelter toolkits and core relief items will be provided to other people of concern.

Self-reliance and livelihoods improved—Refugees will be supported to engage in income-generating activities and assisted to have access to land. Activities will be promoted for both refugees and local populations to facilitate peaceful co-existence among the two communities.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR will focus on ensuring access to territory, registration, facilitating access to protection services, prevention and respond to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and other key vulnerabilities. UNHCR will:

- Ensure refugee access to territory and to asylum procedures and prevent risk of *refoulement*.
- Carry out protection monitoring at the 4 entry points of areas with a high concentration of refugees to identify and respond to protection needs of new arrivals.
- Conduct Level 2 biometric registration of Congolese refugees and provide individual identification documentation.
- Ensure that Congolese authorities maintain civilian character of asylum.
- Strengthen prevention of and response to SGBV—including identification of SGBV survivors and ensuring referral to multisectoral assistance such as appropriate medical, psychosocial and material assistance—and set up SGBV committees.
- Strengthen child protection interventions: Unaccompanied and separated children will be identified during registration. Best interest assessments will be conducted, and temporary care arrangements will be made with support of host families.
- Identify and assist people with specific needs.



Shelter and NFIs

Bearing in mind the parameters set by the Government of the Republic of the Congo, UNHCR will:

- Increase the capacity of host families through the distribution of domestic equipment.
- Support 1,000 households with distribution of core relief items—including blankets, mats, mosquito nets, jerry cans, kitchen utensils, buckets, etc.
- Distribute sanitary materials to refugees.



Health

UNHCR will strengthen, expand and support the health services to meet the health needs of the refugees. UNHCR will:

- Ensure refugee access to primary health care and support all cases with moderate and severe malnutrition.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Empower refugees with income-generating activities.

Coordination and working in partnership

UNHCR will continue to support the Government through the Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Affairs and Solidarity to strengthen its coordination capacity for the refugee response, and support CNAR as its Government counterpart.

UNHCR will also work with local authorities, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and host communities, and will serve as an interface for donors, civil society and other stakeholders for the response to Congolese refugees.

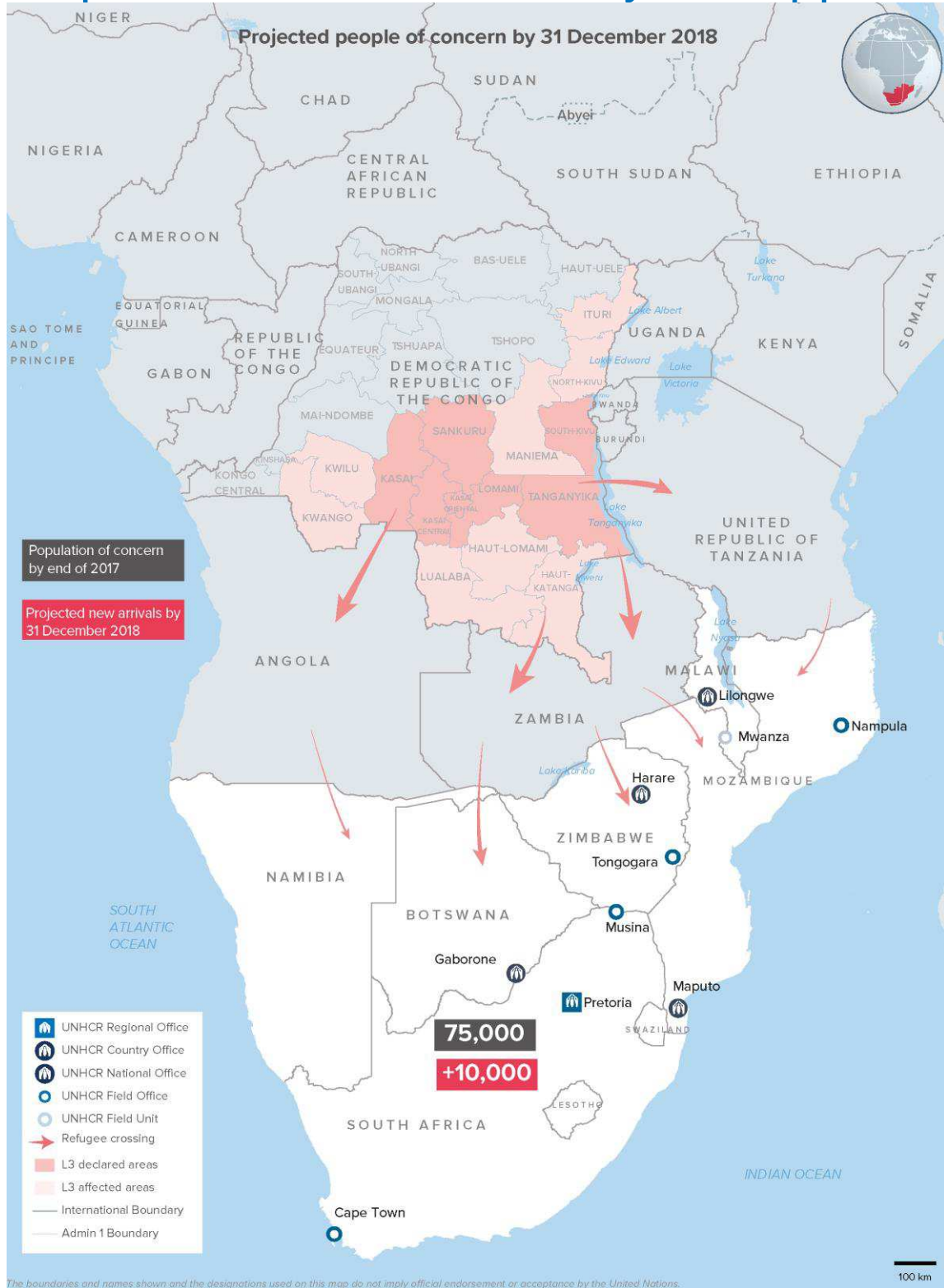
Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for the Republic of the Congo in response to the Congolese situation amounts to **\$7,297,087**, presented below. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	Congolese situation		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Favourable protection environment <i>Access to the territory and risk of refoulement</i>	50,000	-	50,000
Fair protection processes and documentation <i>Reception conditions Registration and profiling Individual documentation</i>	653,016	-	653,016
Security from violence and exploitation <i>Prevention of and response to SGBV Protection of children</i>	407,098	-	407,098
Basic needs and services	4,161,932	-	4,161,932
<i>Health</i>	2,098,301	-	2,098,301
<i>Food security and nutrition</i>	250,000	-	250,000
<i>Shelter and infrastructure</i>	240,000	-	240,000
<i>Basic and domestic items</i>	181,963	-	181,963
<i>Education</i>	656,410	-	656,410
<i>People with specific needs</i>	675,258	-	675,258
<i>WASH</i>	50,000	-	50,000
Community empowerment and self-reliance <i>Community mobilization Self-reliance and livelihoods Peaceful co-existence</i>	693,848	-	693,848
Durable solutions <i>Potential for integration Voluntary return Resettlement</i>	208,711	-	208,711
Logistics and operations support <i>Programme management, coordination and support</i>	1,087,482	-	1,087,482
Leadership, coordination and partnerships <i>Coordination Camp management Donor relations and resource mobilization</i>	35,000	-	35,000
SUBTOTAL	7,297,087	-	7,297,087
Support costs (7 per cent)		-	
TOTAL	7,297,087	-	7,297,087

Southern Africa

Map of the area covered by this appeal



Overview



807,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in the region by end 2018



85,000

Congolese refugees expected to be hosted in Southern Africa by end 2018



70%

Of Congolese refugees are women and children



UNHCR Presence

159 existing national and international staff
20 offices in the subregion

The Southern Africa annex is part of the supplementary appeal for Congolese situation, which outlines UNHCR's protection interventions planned in 2018 and its response to the additional and most urgent needs of people of concern fleeing from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

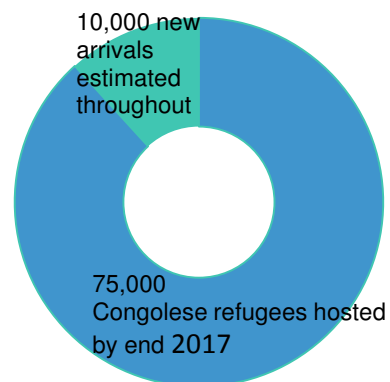
Southern Africa subregion (excluding Angola and Zambia—see *Angola and Zambia country annexes for more information*) hosts over 75,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), mainly in South Africa (33,960), Malawi (19,113), Mozambique (9,822) and Zimbabwe (8,208) but also in Namibia, Botswana, Swaziland, Lesotho, and Madagascar.

Congolese refugees are fleeing to Southern Africa as part of mixed movement flows by crossing several country borders before formally seeking asylum. Many try to reach South Africa for better integration possibilities and to join their families. They are mainly hosted in camps or settlements with the exception of South Africa where they have freedom of movement and the right to work.

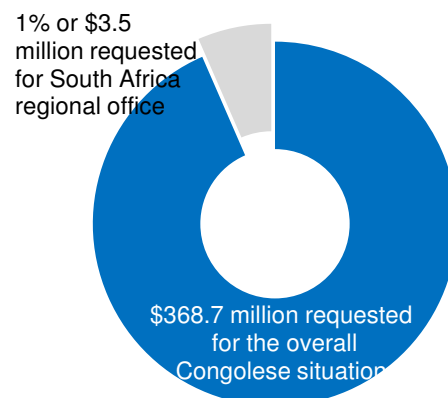
The number of Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers is increasing due to the worsening situation in the DRC. UNHCR expects that refugee flows will continue with 10,000 new Congolese refugees in the subregion, bringing the overall Congolese refugee population to 85,000 by the end of December 2018.

UNHCR's Regional Representation for Southern Africa based in Pretoria provides support to UNHCR operations in the subregion through technical expertise and emergency deployments. Considering that most offices in the region have very limited resources, the ability to provide immediate regional support, oversight and guidance will be important and require additional resources.

Population of concern



Financial requirements



Needs and response

Identified needs

The influx of Congolese refugees in the subregion has constrained the capacity of local authorities to provide protection and assistance to new arrivals. Likewise, UNHCR's capacity to provide support to the Governments in the region is challenged due to limited financial resources.

Despite some successful livelihoods interventions, most of the Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers are dependent on assistance and services provided by UNHCR and its partners.

Response

Throughout 2018, UNHCR interventions will be guided by the following strategic priorities to respond to protection and immediate needs of Congolese refugees:

Increased sector expertise for regional guidance and support—UNHCR will stand ready to support operations in the subregion with sector and technical expertise, guidance, oversight and direct deployments of staff to emergency areas.

Replication of successful models of community based protection—The regional strategy will aim to ensure access to territory, provision of international protection and humanitarian assistance, and application of effective protection and policy approaches across the region. This engagement will require additional resources especially in areas of registration, technology integration in relief distribution processes, and implementation of community protection systems based on successful models in the region.

Information technology solutions for registration and commodity distribution—UNHCR will capitalize on South Africa's technology and innovation capabilities to identify and implement solutions in sectors related to energy, water, sanitation and education. Expert guidance and support will be provided to operations in the implementation of livelihood interventions. In addition, the regional office will play an instrumental role in harmonizing intervention on approaches in the subregion, identifying and leveraging on inter-connectedness with regional offices of other UN agencies, and inspiring knowledge-sharing across sectors through regional coordination mechanisms and regional communication channels. Resources will also be required for additional operational capabilities to support these sectoral interventions, including emergency coordination, field safety and security, supply and logistics, program management, risk and financial compliance, and administrative support.

Key intervention areas



Protection

UNHCR will focus on access to territory, reception, registration, access to protection services, prevention and response to SGBV and addressing the protection needs of unaccompanied and separated children and those with specific needs. UNHCR will:

- Provide technical support to UNHCR and partner staffs and government authorities in countries affected by the DRC influx in establishing, maintaining and improving the protection environment through dissemination of guidelines, monitoring visits, protection assessments, working meetings and multi-stakeholder consultations.
- Provide technical support in registration, database management and biometric technology integration for UNHCR staff, partner teams and government authorities in countries affected by the DRC influx.
- Ensure enhanced screening processes at border areas.
- Provide technical assistance to government national offices through equipment and advanced internet technology.
- Disseminate and implement best practices in community based protection, SGBV and child protection through replication of successful models from South Africa in countries affected by the emergency.
- Expand community based child protection models in refugee settlements.



WASH

UNHCR will take a lead in supplying potable water and regarding sanitation of the settlement. UNHCR will:

- Install boreholes equipped with solar motor pumps and ensure construction of latrines and a water distribution system.



Community empowerment and self-reliance

UNHCR will strengthen the local capacity to host refugees and promote peaceful coexistence among refugees and with host communities. UNHCR will:

- Support to assess and identify long-term livelihoods strategies and cash-transfer projects.
- Implement livelihoods and cash-transfer projects; promote the development of local markets.



Coordination and partnerships

UNHCR will support the authorities to ensure adequate and effective response to the needs of Congolese refugees. UNHCR will:

- Support for emergency and contingency planning.
- Support regional conferences, training programs and workshops for offices and teams involved in emergency response.
- Support to national institutions providing social services to refugees.

Coordination and working in partnership

UNHCR will continue to work closely with UN Agencies and NGO partners at both regional and national levels. Coordination with regional bodies, including also the Southern African Development Community will also be pursued.

UNHCR will advocate for the inclusion and mainstreaming of refugees into development and national action plans whenever feasible, and the needs of the refugee hosting communities are met.

Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2018 ExCom budget for the South Africa regional office in response to the Congolese situation amounts to **\$3,546,443**, presented below. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	CONGOLESE SITUATION		
	ExCom Budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
Fair protection environment <i>Access to the territory and risk of refoulement</i>	226,972	-	226,972
Fair protection processes and documentation <i>Registration and profiling</i>	283,715	-	283,715
Security from violence and exploitation <i>Prevention of and response to SGBV</i> <i>Protection of children</i>	453,945	-	453,945
Basic needs and services	1,092,304	-	1,092,304
<i>Education</i>	141,858	-	141,858
<i>Energy</i>	567,431	-	567,431
<i>Sanitation and hygiene</i>	383,016	-	383,016
Community empowerment and self-reliance <i>Self-reliance and livelihoods</i> <i>Peaceful co-existence</i>	1,205,791	-	1,205,791
Logistics and operations support <i>Programme management, coordination and support</i>	283,715	-	283,715
SUBTOTAL	3,546,443	-	3,546,443
Support costs (7 per cent)		-	
TOTAL	3,546,443	-	3,546,443

CONGOLESE SITUATION

RESPONDING TO THE NEEDS OF DISPLACED CONGOLESE AND REFUGEES

ANNEXES

Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2018



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Displaced and struggling to survive. © UNHCR/John Wessels