

# CONGOLESE SITUATION – ANGOLA RESPONSE 2017



## Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2017

JUNE 2017

**COVER PHOTOGRAPH:**

*Congolese refugees making their way to the pre-registration point near Dundo, Angola.*  
UNHCR / A. TELO

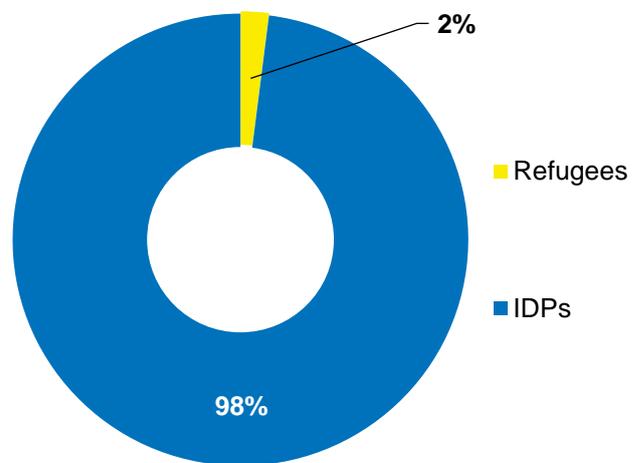
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## At a glance

### 1.4 million people of concern as of 31 May 2017

Sudden and high levels of displacement from the Democratic Republic of the Congo into Angola since April 2017 have required an emergency response and the revision of initial planning figures. UNHCR is establishing a supplementary budget to protect and assist up to 50,000 new Congolese refugee arrivals to Angola in 2017. Information on UNHCR’s response to internal displacement in the DRC, for which there are no additional requirements, are also included in this document.



**US\$102.5 million<sup>1</sup>** is needed in financial requirements for the Congolese situation for January to December 2017, including \$36.7 million<sup>1</sup> in supplementary requirements for April to December 2017.



<sup>1</sup> All dollar signs denote US dollars. Includes support costs (7%).

## Introduction

The escalating violence in the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has internally displaced 1.3 million civilians inside the country. The rate of internal displacement due to the Kasai conflict is now estimated at an average of 8,000 people per day. Protection concerns and human rights violations have been reported, indicating a high risk that the situation could develop into a large-scale inter-community conflict. Most civilians in areas affected by the conflict are at risk of serious human rights violations, including physical mutilation, killing, sexual violence, arbitrary arrest, and detention in inhumane conditions.

The Angolan Government is keeping its borders open, allowing UNHCR unhindered access to formal and informal border crossing points. According to the Angolan Government, since April 2017 over 30,000 Congolese—mainly from the Kamako area of Kasai, and arriving into Lunda Norte Province in Northern Angola—have crossed the border in order to save their lives and to seek asylum. The daily rate of arrival ranges between 300 and 500 people a day. Besides the indiscriminate and brutal violence targeting civilians, the recently reported shortage of food in the Kamako area is forcing people to flee. UNHCR has so far pre-registered some 25,700 refugees of whom 75 per cent are women, children and elderly. UNHCR has also identified a number of unaccompanied and separated children, as well as older persons at risk and female-headed households, all requiring urgent protection interventions. The Angolan authorities continue to conduct screening at the border to establish the civilian nature of the new arrivals.

Congolese asylum-seekers are staying in Mussungue and Cacanda reception centres in Dundo, Lunda Norte. They have indicated that they do not have immediate plans to return to the DRC due to the insecurity in their areas of origin. The condition in the reception centres remains extremely poor and congested, making it difficult for humanitarian agencies to provide basic services. A new site has been identified, and its development and the relocation of refugees from the two existing reception centres are priorities.

UNHCR expects the influx to Angola will continue and that an estimated 50,000 people will likely seek refuge in 2017. The unforeseen influx has stretched the Office's capacity to respond in Angola. The sudden and increased needs in 2017 for refugee protection and assistance are detailed in this supplementary appeal.

## Populations of concern

OPERATION		POPULATION OF CONCERN <i>as of 31 May 2017</i>	PLANNED ASSISTED POPULATION <i>by 31 December 2017</i>
<b>ANGOLA</b>	Congolese refugees from Kasai region	30,000	50,000
<b>DRC</b>	IDPs	1,370,900	408,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>1,400,900</b>	<b>458,047</b>

## Financial summary

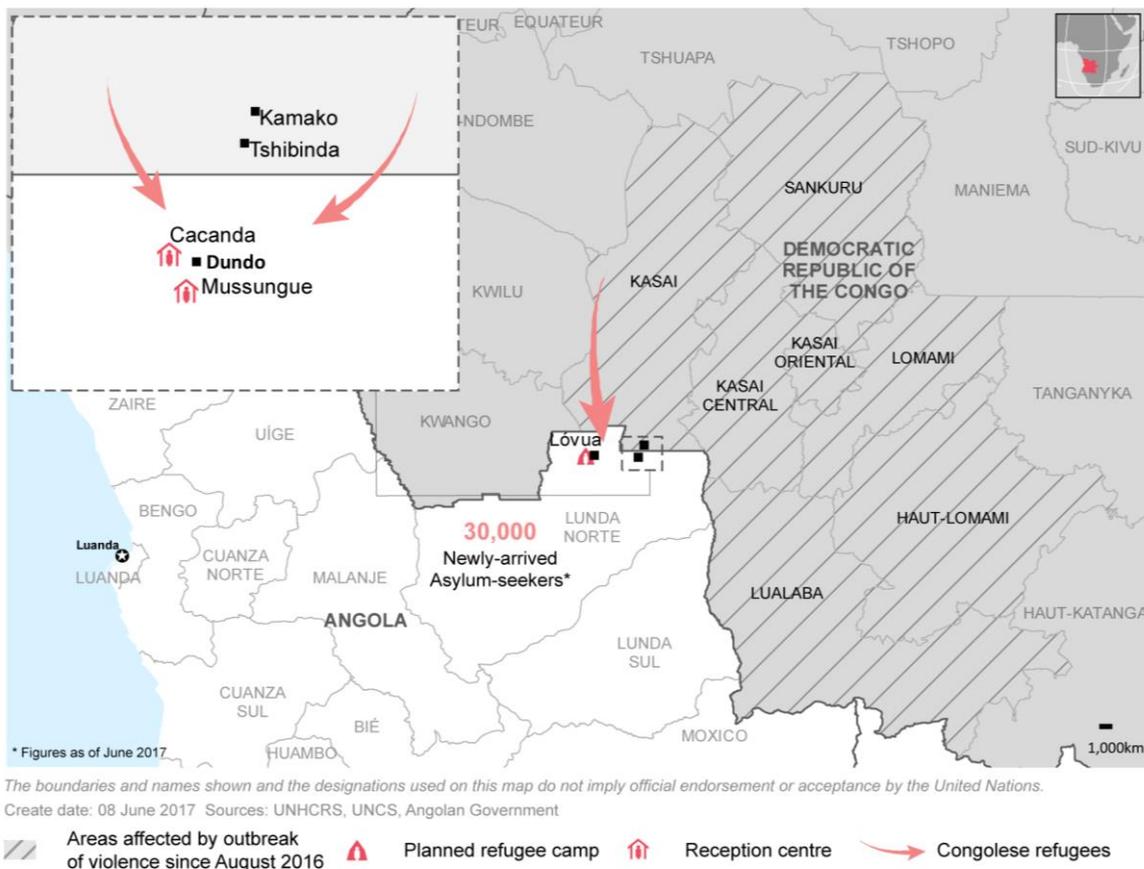
UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the Angola operation in 2017 was \$2.5 million. To respond to the refugee influx from the DRC, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to \$36.7 million.

UNHCR's ExCom budget for operations in the DRC in 2017 amounts to \$234.3 million. This includes \$65.8 million to address the needs of IDPs, for which UNHCR has already planned responses within its programmes and for which there are no additional requirements.

The total revised 2017 requirements for the Angola refugee response, including additional requirements, now amount to \$102.5 million.

OPERATION	ExCom-approved budget excluding the Congolese situation	CONGOLESE SITUATION			Total revised requirements
		ExCom budget and subsequent adjustments related to the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total	
<b>ANGOLA</b>	2,538,116	-	34,104,068	34,104,068	<b>36,642,184</b>
<b>DRC</b>	168,533,771	65,779,129	-	65,779,129	<b>234,312,900</b>
<b>REGIONAL AND GLOBAL ACTIVITIES</b>	4,901,972	-	200,000	200,000	<b>5,101,972</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>175,973,859</b>	<b>65,779,129</b>	<b>34,304,068</b>	<b>100,083,197</b>	<b>276,057,056</b>
Support costs (7 per cent)	-	-	2,401,285	2,401,285	<b>2,401,285</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>175,973,859</b>	<b>65,779,129</b>	<b>36,705,353</b>	<b>102,484,482</b>	<b>278,458,341</b>

## Regional strategy and coordination



### Strategy overview

UNHCR’s regional strategy aims to ensure access to territory, and provide international protection and life-saving humanitarian assistance for the displaced.

#### Ensure access to territory for refugees seeking asylum

UNHCR’s primary objective is to ensure that asylum-seekers have access to safe territory and asylum. UNHCR will also advocate that the principle of non-refoulement, which protects refugees to be returned where their lives are at risk, is respected and that asylum-seekers are not penalized for entering a territory. UNHCR will make all efforts to strengthen local protection capacity, including by promoting knowledge and skills that ensure a protection-centred response and facilitates the development of a strong asylum system.

**Increase reception capacity in the refugee hosting country**

The sudden influx into Angola continues to overstretch the response capacity of the Government and local communities. Unless addressed immediately, limited reception capacity will result in increased tension among refugees. UNHCR and partners will continue to increase capacity on the ground with the emergency deployment of advanced teams who are focused on supporting refugees in close cooperation with local authorities. Registration, along with information campaigns, initially at the household level and then individually using biometric technology, are being carried out. Identification and referral of people with specific needs to appropriate services will continue to be prioritized.

**Provide protection and life-saving assistance**

In close cooperation with governments and partners, life-saving interventions will be key priorities during the initial stages of the emergency. People in host communities in areas affected by violence in Kasai will also indirectly benefit from assistance. UNHCR will also continue to advocate for the support of development actors to pursue sustainable solutions, particularly in the health, education and livelihood sectors.

## Coordination and partnerships

In line with the Refugee Coordination Model, UNHCR leads and coordinates a refugee response which is inclusive and collaborative, and which enhances partnerships with host governments, UN agencies and NGO partners, as well as host communities. Technical meetings are organized per sector at the capital and sub-national levels.

An inter-ministerial Committee was created under the Minister of Defence, which consists of representatives from the Ministries of the Interior, Health, Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Energy, and Planning. The Ministry of Welfare and Social Reintegration (MINARS) coordinates the emergency response in Angola. In mid-May, an inter-ministerial mission was undertaken, which brought together 26 participants including representatives from the inter-ministerial Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Angola and of the DRC, the Provincial Government, UNHCR, WFP, WHO, UNICEF and the UN Resident Coordinator. UNHCR will step up its efforts to support hosting communities and advocate for integrating the needs of the DRC refugees into provincial and national development plans.

## Planning assumptions

- The conflict in the Kasai region is expected to continue to generate displacement within the DRC, as well as across the border into Angola.
- The number of Congolese entering Angola from the Kasai region will continue to increase rapidly.
- It is expected that by the end of 2017, an estimated 50,000 DRC refugees fleeing violence in Kasai will seek safety in Angola.
- The number of arrivals per day will vary between 300-500 people while the borders will remain open to refugees seeking protection in Angola.
- Humanitarian access to most of the affected areas inside the DRC will be limited, owing to the ongoing military operations and volatile security situation on both sides of the border.
- Conditions for safe and dignified return are not expected to be conducive by the end of 2017.

## Preparedness planning and risk assessment

In response to a possible influx from the DRC, all UNHCR operations in the countries neighbouring the DRC had prepared contingency plans. UNHCR continues to monitor the developments in Kasai region and is increasing its capacity so as to keep its emergency response time at a minimum. For example, in Angola, together with the Resident Coordinator, regular meetings are held with the key Ministries in the Government and partners to plan for response and identify possible risks. Reception centres have been upgraded in Zambia along the DRC border, and preparedness plans developed together with key Government counterparts and partners.

## Planned response

### ANGOLA

#### Existing response

Some 25,700 refugees have been registered so far by UNHCR at the household level (Level 1), and 8,322 with individual (Level 2) registration. The rapid protection assessment, as well as the preliminary protection interviews conducted with the refugees at the pre-registration stage, revealed severe atrocities committed by parties to the conflict. Women and children continue to arrive with mutilated limbs, machete cuts, or severe burns. Refugees have also reported rape, and the killing of children, wives and husbands in villages and while fleeing to the Angolan border.

In light of this tragedy, the Angolan Government has kept the borders open allowing refugees to reach safety while providing unhindered access by UNHCR to formal and informal border crossing points. The authorities are engaged in separating armed elements and people suspected of belonging to militias or Congolese armed forces among the civilian population, with a view to maintaining the civilian character of asylum.

UNHCR has set up 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. 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. The newly identified site where the new refugee settlement is expected to be established is located some 85 kilometers from Dundo.

Conditions in the reception centers are extremely poor. They are over-crowded and cannot provide adequate protection to refugees under torrential rains in the evenings. Many children are suffering from fever and malaria, as well as other tropical diseases. The water and sanitation situation in both reception centers is below emergency standards.

## Strategy and coordination

UNHCR's primary response for protection is to ensure the admission of refugees to safety in Angola and facilitate the movement of refugees from the border areas to the reception centers. Preliminary protection interviews are regularly undertaken during the pre-registration of refugees. Biometric individual registration is undertaken to obtain reliable planning data, identify people with vulnerabilities and specific needs, as well as to strengthen the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Refugees with specific needs, unaccompanied and separated children, single parents, refugees with serious medical conditions, as well as disabled and older refugees have been systematically identified and referred for appropriate follow-up.

However, it should be noted that the existing response capacity is nascent. Strengthening the capacity of national service providers and engagement with communities as agents of protection is required to scale up protection in both refugee reception centres, as well as within the host community. UNHCR therefore assigns a priority to strengthening the community leadership structure to promote peaceful coexistence and social cohesion among refugees, as well as between refugee and host communities. Two-way communication will be established to engage communities in mitigation of protection risks and to respond to the identified protection cases.

Inter-agency referral mechanisms will be developed between the protection actors present. UNHCR will continue to advocate for refugees to have access to basic rights and services including education, documentation, freedom of movement, and livelihood opportunities. In addition, UNHCR will work with the Government to provide documentation attesting the legal status wherever needed and will continue to develop standard operating procedures to record refugee birth and death. In light of the security context refugees are fleeing from, UNHCR will continue to advocate for maintaining the civilian character of asylum in Angola.

Specialized services will be provided to children at risk, as well as survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The key areas of intervention in child protection will be identification of unaccompanied and separated children, family tracing and family reunification. Recreational activities in coordination with refugee leaders and volunteers from the Angolan Red Cross Society will be put in place. UNHCR will deploy an SGBV expert under the Safe from the Start project to develop a prevention and response strategy for survivors. The expert will also be in charge of creating accessible, confidential, and survivor-centered multi-sectoral services in collaboration with other agencies.

The Angolan authorities will open a new site in Lóovua Municipality, which is located 45 km from the border and some 85 km from Dundo. Site development started on 22 May following the positive technical assessment of UNHCR affirming the suitability of the site for refugee settlement.

## Coordination and partnerships

Response coordination mechanisms were established at the beginning of the crisis. MINARS is coordinating the humanitarian response on behalf of the Government. UNHCR has established a coordination mechanism with MINARS both at national and provincial levels, and is as well working closely with UN agencies and NGO partners to provide protection and assistance to newly arriving refugees.

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

## Planned activities

Favourable protection environment	
<b>Access to legal assistance and legal remedies</b>	Provide legal assistance and other related services to 50,000 refugees at the two existing reception centres (Cacanda and Mussungue) and the proposed site in Lóvua.
<b>Access to territory and risk of refoulement</b>	<p>Conduct border monitoring to formal and informal entry points and migration facilities in Lunda Norte at least 3 times a week.</p> <p>Organize at least 4 capacity building sessions in refugee protection for Border Police Officials, Service of Migration and Foreigners, and Angolan Armed Forces to ensure access to the territory.</p>
Fair protection processes and documentation	
<b>Reception conditions</b>	<p>Ensure that refugees are received in reception centres that have infrastructure meeting protection standards.</p> <p>Construct 2 reception centres to improve reception conditions for refugees.</p>
<b>Registration and profiling</b>	<p>Regularly update registration with minimum set of data.</p> <p>Conduct biometric registration of estimated 50,000 refugees and provided issuance of documentation attesting their legal status.</p> <p>Establish registration centres and procure relevant equipment, including biometrics equipment as well as laptops and mobile servers.</p>
<b>Individual documentation</b>	<p>Provide birth registration certificates to new-borns.</p> <p>Provide refugees with documentation that includes family composition.</p>
<b>Civil registration and civil status documentation</b>	Provide technical guidance to national institutions for the issuance of civil status documentation.
<b>Family reunification</b>	Establish family reunification mechanisms in coordination with ICRC and other partners.

<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	
<b>Protection from crime</b>	Organize capacity building of law enforcement, management of registration data and provide technical support to government to develop various SOPs for separation of fighters to maintain civilian character of asylum and provide security/safety of refugees.
<b>Prevention of and response to SGBV</b>	Maintain effective case management and multi-sectorial response (medical, legal, safety, psychological) to survivors.  Hold dialogues on SGBV with different groups including leaders, committees, men, boys, girls and women.  Conduct training of different actors for the prevention of and response to SGBV among the partners staff/workers.
<b>Protection of children</b>	Provide psychological and recreational support to children including through the construction of child-friendly spaces in the new refugee site.  Identify and register unaccompanied/separated children and other children at risk.  Undertake fast best interests assessments and determination for all unaccompanied/separated children.  Ensure an effective child protection case management system and referral pathways for all unaccompanied/separated children.  Conduct awareness-raising sessions for the refugee community on child protection.
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	
<b>Health</b>	Recruit health staff to provide adequate health services to refugees.  Construct 4 health facilities.  Support more than 50,000 refugees to benefit from referral system and provide assistance to refugees referred to the hospitals in Dundo.  Supply essential medicines, medical supplies and other medical consumables.
<b>Reproductive health and HIV services</b>	Conduct awareness raising on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS targeting women, men, youths and adolescents.
<b>Nutrition</b>	Conduct nutritional assessment and surveillance systems.
<b>Food security</b>	Procure food for 25,000 people.
<b>Water</b>	Construct or upgrade water supply systems, and ensure their operation and maintenance, in each of the reception centres and refugee site.  Make operational 20 boreholes.  Construct communal structures and 1000 latrines, showers and hand washing facilities.
<b>Sanitation and hygiene</b>	Procure hygienic supplies for general distribution and selective distribution (dignity kits) to around 25,000 women and girls).
<b>Shelter and infrastructure</b>	Construct emergency shelters for 6,000 families and 3,000 transitional shelters.
<b>Energy</b>	Distribute energy-efficient stoves.
<b>Basic and domestic items</b>	Procure core relief items for 5,600 families
<b>Services for persons with specific needs</b>	Set up identification system and provide quality service for 3,000 people with specific needs.
<b>Education</b>	Ensure the enrolment of 6,000 children aged 3-5 years for early childhood education.

Ensure the enrolment of 10,000 children aged 6-14 years in primary education, including children with disabilities, at the existing and new camps sites.

Ensure the enrolment of 12,000 children aged 15-18 years in secondary education, including children with disabilities.

Construct 6 schools with all facilities (classrooms, including administrative block, latrines and water).

Provide training to 200 teachers including female teachers.

Provide 20,000 children with adequate access to teaching and learning materials.

**Community empowerment and self-reliance**

**Community mobilization** Ensure continued support to more than 4 community self-leadership mechanisms and structures.

Strengthen protection from crime and enhance peaceful coexistence in the settlements through the establishment of community policing mechanisms.

**Peaceful coexistence** Support host communities and facilitate their access to services (water, health and education).

Provide capacity building to refugees for entrepreneurship, business and vocational skills.

Provide start-up kits for trained refugees to business skills and vocational training.

**Natural resources and shared environment** Raise awareness among refugee and host communities on environmental protection.

**Coordination and partnerships**

**Coordination and partnerships** Conduct regular coordination meetings (inter-agency, sector workings, sub sector working groups) in refugee site.

**Logistics and operations support**

**Logistics and supply** Maintain a fleet of vehicles, generators.

Procure spares parts, fuel and other logistics.

Manage warehouses, customs clearance and forwarding.

**Operations management, coordination and support** Provide training to partners.

Conduct partners' verification, quarterly and annually.

Organize joint visits and missions with donors and partners.

## Financial requirements

To address the needs of Congolese refugees who have been displaced to Angola as a result of the recent violence in the Kasai region of the DRC, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented below amounting to \$36.7 million, including regional and global activities of \$200,000, as shown in the table below.

	ExCom budget for the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
<b>Favourable protection environment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>991,622</b>	<b>991,622</b>
Access to legal assistance and legal remedies	-	520,811	520,811
Access to the territory and risk of refoulement	-	470,811	470,811
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,271,620</b>	<b>2,271,620</b>
Civil registration and documentation	-	248,324	248,324
Reception conditions	-	530,324	530,324
Registration and profiling	-	986,324	986,324
Individual documentation	-	308,324	308,324
Family reunification	-	198,324	198,324
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,024,623</b>	<b>2,024,623</b>
Protection from crime	-	310,541	310,541
Risk of SGBV and quality of response	-	733,541	733,541
Protection of children	-	980,541	980,541
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,627,899</b>	<b>18,627,899</b>
Health	-	3,206,491	3,206,491
Reproductive health and HIV services	-	206,511	206,511
Nutrition	-	465,151	465,151
Food security	-	243,178	243,178
Water	-	1,496,511	1,496,511
Sanitation and hygiene	-	376,511	376,511
Energy	-	526,511	526,511
Shelter and infrastructure	-	5,426,511	5,426,511
Basic and domestic items	-	3,035,362	3,035,362
People with specific needs	-	876,511	876,511
Education	-	2,768,651	2,768,651
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,811,623</b>	<b>1,811,623</b>
Community mobilization	-	730,541	730,541
Natural resources and shared environment	-	400,541	400,541
Peaceful coexistence	-	680,541	680,541

<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,151,622</b>	<b>1,151,622</b>
Coordination and partnerships	-	1,151,622	1,151,622
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,225,059</b>	<b>7,225,059</b>
Logistics and supply	-	4,935,465	4,935,465
Operations management, coordination and support	-	2,289,594	2,289,594
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>34,104,068</b>	<b>34,104,068</b>
<b>Regional and global activities</b>		<b>200,000</b>	<b>200,000</b>
Support costs (7%)	-	2,401,285	2,401,285
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,705,353</b>	<b>36,705,353</b>

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

### Existing response

Some 8,000 people a day are being internally displaced in the Kasai region of the DRC. UNHCR, as the protection cluster lead agency, is working with partners to assess the humanitarian needs and to identify ways to reach IDPs to deliver protection and assistance. From 20 to 28 April 2017, the Provincial Inter Cluster of Kalemie undertook an assessment mission to the region. The findings indicated a dire situation for IDPs, many lacking means to meet their basic needs such as food and shelter. Most of the IDPs reported having been extorted, looting, pillaging and forced recruitment of children into militias.

Notwithstanding the needs, significant challenges remain in delivering protection to the IDPs fleeing Kasai region (which are in addition to other IDPs from other crises such as the ethnic conflict between Bantous and Twa). Due to a combination of the deteriorating security situation, ongoing military operations, the need to negotiate access with armed groups, and poor to non-existent infrastructure, many locations with IDPs are all but inaccessible, and render the delivery of protection and humanitarian assistance extremely difficult. In terms of comparison, and to put in perspective the logistical challenges of reaching populations in dire need of humanitarian assistance and protection, it is worth mentioning that the Kasai region is bigger than South Sudan or Somalia. Distances between hot spots are rarely less than 500, and sometimes up to 1,000 km.

UNHCR in close collaboration with other stakeholders including the governmental partner, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), and its partner ADSSE, have a limited presence and are monitoring the security situation in key cities such as Kananga (Central Kasai), Mbuji-Mayi (Kasai Oriental) and Tshikapa (Kasai). UNHCR will prioritize interventions to coordinate the inter-agency protection response, strengthen partnerships with stakeholders including local authorities to protect civilians, and undertake IDP profiling and identification of IDPs with specific needs.

### Strategy and coordination

Until recently, the Kasai region had been one of the more relatively stable regions in the DRC, in comparison with others such as North Kivu, and this despite limited basic services and high levels of malnutrition. The initial response to internal displacement is expected to be provided by local authorities and communities themselves. With most affected areas virtually inaccessible, the response strategy is informed by the following:

- 2017-2019 Humanitarian Response Plan for the DRC.

- Flash Appeal on Kasai of 25 April 2017 launched by the Humanitarian Coordinator on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team.
- IASC Policy on Protection in Humanitarian Action.

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

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 by presence is also essential for UNHCR to coordinate an efficient protection response with the protection cluster members. At present, UNHCR needs to open offices and adequately cover the Kasai region.

Support for refugees' and host communities' self-reliance will be encourage by developing income-generating activities as indicated in the DRC operation's global strategy. Therefore, with FAO, UNHCR will develop a plan of action and a road map that will be implemented in 2017 to reinforce agricultural activities in the relocation sites to enable refugees becoming self-reliant, thus no longer dependent on external assistance and to produce their own renewable fuel and wood.

## Coordination and partnerships

In the Kasai Province, where UNHCR has no operational presence, the intervention strategy will be gradually implemented by establishing and maintaining a presence as well as collaborative work relationships with partners but also with provincial authorities, humanitarian actors and national NGOs. UNHCR will also work closely with MONUSCO for security escorts, through ad-hoc missions in order to organize awareness campaigns on IDP rights, as well as about on duties and responsibilities of national authorities; and deploying international and national staff to coordinate inter-agency protection response in Kananga, Mbuji-Mayi and Tshikapa and within OCHA offices – to implement essential protection interventions permitting security situations.

## Planned activities

<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	
<b>Registration and profiling</b>	Undertake IDP profiling in targeted areas and share data in line with the data protection framework. Promote the use of profiling results by relevant stakeholders.
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	
<b>Protection from the effects of armed conflict</b>	Establish and strengthen community services on crime prevention and reporting of incidents. Conduct awareness-raising campaigns for people of concern upon arrival to the new settlement.
<b>Prevention of and response to SGBV</b>	Address violence against women, girls and boys through clear social and behaviour change communication. Provide appropriate assistance to 100% of SGBV survivors, including medical assistance and psychological counselling.
<b>Basic needs and essential services</b>	
<b>Reproductive health and HIV services</b>	Ensure access to essential drugs and medical supplies.
<b>Services for persons with specific needs</b>	Undertake an assessment and analysis to highlight specific needs. Provide services for people of concern with specific needs, including older people and people with disabilities.
<b>Shelter and infrastructure</b>	Provide shelter assistance, core relief items and sanitary materials through cash grants or vouchers.
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	
<b>Community mobilization</b>	Support community self-leadership mechanisms and structures.
<b>Peaceful coexistence</b>	Support host communities and facilitate their access to services (water, health and education).
<b>Self-reliance and livelihoods</b>	Provide capacity building to IDPs for entrepreneurship, business and vocational skills, and enhance vocational training.
<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	
<b>Coordination and partnerships</b>	Establish partnerships with stakeholders and UN agencies, as well as sub-clusters and working groups. Coordinate the protection response in Kasai. Collect and disseminate protection information with partners. Advise UN Country Team/Humanitarian Country Team on protection delivery.
<b>Camp management and coordination</b>	Update on a continuous basis the beneficiaries registration data.
<b>Donor relations and resource mobilization</b>	Organize meetings with donors.
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	
<b>Logistics and supply</b>	Maintain a fleet of vehicles, generators. Procure spares parts, fuel and other logistics.
<b>Operations management, coordination and support</b>	Manage warehouses, customs clearance and forwarding. Provide general project management services

## Financial requirements

UNHCR's 2017 ExCom budget for the Democratic Republic of the Congo includes \$65.8 million to address the needs of IDPs displaced by violence in the eight affected territories of former Katanga Provinces. No additional requirements are requested in this appeal.

	ExCom budget for the Congolese situation	Additional requirements	Total
<b>Favourable Protection environment</b>	<b>4,232,101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,232,101</b>
Law and policy	4,232,101	-	4,232,101
<b>Fair protection processes and documentation</b>	<b>964,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>964,952</b>
Registration and profiling	964,952	-	964,952
<b>Security from violence and exploitation</b>	<b>24,004,149</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24,004,149</b>
Protection from effect of armed conflict	18,443,873	-	18,443,873
Risk of SGBV reduced	5,560,276	-	5,560,276
<b>Basic needs and services</b>	<b>9,261,747</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,261,747</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	527,934	-	527,934
Services for people with specific needs	1,951,194	-	1,951,194
Shelter and infrastructure	6,782,619	-	6,782,619
<b>Durable solutions</b>	<b>5,142,686</b>		<b>5,142,686</b>
Comprehensive solutions strategy	5,142,686		5,142,686
<b>Community empowerment and self-reliance</b>	<b>3,889,885</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,889,885</b>
Community mobilization	421,568	-	421,568
Peaceful coexistence	1,765,401	-	1,765,401
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,702,916	-	1,702,916
<b>Leadership, coordination and partnerships</b>	<b>6,067,109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,067,109</b>
Coordination and partnerships	1,796,489	-	1,796,489
Camp coordination and camp management	3,942,685	-	3,942,685
Donor relations and resource mobilization	327,934	-	327,934
<b>Logistics and operations support</b>	<b>12,216,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12,216,500</b>
Logistics and supply	7,240,230	-	7,240,230
Operations management, coordination and support	4,976,271	-	4,976,271
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65,779,129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65,779,129</b>

# CONGOLESE SITUATION

2017

## Supplementary Appeal

January – December 2017

JUNE 2017



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