



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

Annual Results Report

2022

Republic of Congo

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Section 1: Context and Overview

1.1 Changes to the Operational Context

The political context in the Republic of the Congo (Congo) was stable in 2022 (the legislative and municipal elections were held without major incident), and this stability is expected to continue in the run-up to the 2023 senatorial elections. Congo is a middle-income country with a GDP of 3.2 per cent and inflation of over 3 per cent in 2022.

After two consecutive years of recession, the economy returned to growth in 2022 (2.6 per cent), which should increase further in 2023 (forecast at 4.6 per cent) according to . Renewed investment by the largest oil producing companies and higher oil prices, have led to an increased volume of oil production. At the same time activity in the non-oil producing sectors of the economy is benefitting from the repayment of the Republic of Congo's domestic public debt arrears to the largest external commercial creditors. Government investment in agriculture and infrastructure, and steady activity in mining, manufacturing, and services have also stimulated growth. An agreement on a Second Review of the Extended Credit Facility Arrangement with the Republic of the Congo was reached with the IMF on 6 December 2022. However, IMF experts warn that if the inflation rate rises in 2023, Congo's recovery could be put at risk in the short term. It is worth noting that 52 per cent of the population lives below the poverty line, according to data from the World Bank.

Despite a return to growth, two previous years of recession increased the levels of vulnerability of many refugees and Congolese nationals especially those living in remote areas of Plateaux and Likouala departments.

In these rural areas, the presence of state and development actors and the private sector was still weak, and refugees' access to basic social services remained limited. In late 2022, recurrent flooding made roads impassable and further impeded people's access to basic services in remote areas. As of 31 December 2022, Congo hosted 59,930 refugees and asylum-seekers from the Central African Republic (CAR), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), and Rwanda. The remote northern departments of Likouala and Cuvette host about 60 per cent of all refugees, where access by road and river is often difficult, electricity and drinking water are not readily available and telecommunication coverage is patchy.

Since December 2018, DRC asylum-seekers, now numbering 8,802, have been hosted in Plateaux department. In December 2020, 8,018 CAR asylum seekers fled into the Congo following the clashes and armed opposition to the results of the CAR presidential election. More recently, since August 2022, 4,616 DRC asylum-seekers fled from ethnic clashes to Ngabé, Mpouya, and Ignié districts in Pool and Plateaux departments.

In 2002 the Ministry of Social Affairs, Solidarity and Humanitarian Action enrolled 26,875 internally displaced persons in the Pool department, who had fled armed clashes following the presidential election in 2016. The UN Country Team decided that the IDP situation was over, and that population in Pool will benefit of UN funded projects as per their criteria.

Approximately 199,400 people in the Congo are estimated to be at risk of statelessness, according to the 2018 Census conducted by the Ministry of Interior and Decentralization. People at risk of statelessness fall into four main categories. Firstly, the children of Congolese nationals living in remote areas whose births have not been registered because they cannot obtain ID cards or have access to national services without birth certificates. The costs of parents travelling from isolated villages to towns with birth registration centres and paying fines for late registration are the main obstacles, and the lack of general awareness among rural communities of the importance of birth registration is another risk factor. The second category are indigenous people living in forest areas who have never been registered. The third category of people at risk of statelessness are (former) IDPs who lost their identification documents and birth certificates when they were forced by armed conflict or natural disasters to flee from their homes. Finally, the fourth category at risk of statelessness are the children of economic migrants who have been living and working in Congo for a long time, often without regularizing their status. It is noted here that economic migration into Congo is relatively high. According to the World Bank's latest 2015 figures, the migrant stock in Congo is 8.6 per cent. UNHCR continued to support the work of the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Interior's General Department for the Administration of the Territory to conduct public information campaigns to

raise awareness about the importance of birth registration and conduct mobile courts to travel to remote areas and register children without documents. UNHCR has also been advocating for the government to deposit its signatures to the two statelessness conventions at the UN in New York and to amend discriminatory sections in the Family Code which allow Congolese fathers but not Congolese mothers to confer their nationality to their children.

1.2. Progress Against the Desired Impact

1. Impact Area: Attaining Favorable Protection Environments

By 2024, all refugees, persons at risk of statelessness, internally displaced people enjoy their fundamental rights and live above the extreme poverty line while enjoying equitable access to basic social services.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
1.1 Proportion of individuals seeking international protection who are able to access asylum procedures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	15.94%	26.73%
1.2 Proportion of PoC who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence. [GCR 2.1.2]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	91.00%

Congo has a generally favourable protection environment for asylum-seekers and refugees. The National Committee of Assistance for Refugees (CNAR), which is the national protection agency, registers asylum-seekers and conducts Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures. There have been no known cases of refoulement in the country for several years. The rate of asylum seekers with access to the procedures has risen from the baseline of 16 per cent to 27 per cent. The 8,800 asylum seekers in Plateaux department who have not received ID cards or had their refugee status determined since 2018 and the recent influx of 4,620 asylum seekers in Pool department, who had not yet been fully registered in proGres, or given asylum seeker documents by the end of the reporting year is the main reason why the proportion of individuals able to access asylum seekers is not higher than 27 per cent..

The backlog of asylum seekers without an RSD decision rose from the baseline of 13,600 (25 per cent of 54,500, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers) at the end of 2021 to 18,600 (31 per cent of the total population of 59,930 asylum seekers and refugees) at the end of 2022. UNHCR has been monitoring the borders and interacting with local authorities along the Congo River to ensure that those seeking international protection receive it. UNHCR also continues to advocate with the government for prima facie recognition of DRC asylum-seekers from Mai-Ndombe province. UNHCR continues to advise CNAR on efficient RSD case processing strategies to address the backlog of applications of 5,000 individual asylum seekers who have been interviewed for RSD and are awaiting a decision. UNHCR advocates that all refugees and asylum-seekers receive appropriate documentation in a timely fashion, including Convention Travel Documents (CTD) for those who need to travel abroad.

In 2022, UNHCR conducted four training sessions on international protection for government officials.

UNHCR's health strategy aims to provide inclusive access to health and nutrition services for some 59,930 refugees and asylum-seekers on an equal footing with the host population, strengthening peaceful coexistence and inclusion. Around 92 per cent of all refugees and asylum-seekers in the Congo have access to health services. The other 8 per cent are considered to be those who are living in remote areas where there is a lack of local government health clinics. Despite their limited resources, they have to find money for transport to cover long distances in order to approach a clinic. In real terms, access is therefore severely limited to this population.

In 2022, 89,452 people attended primary healthcare facilities supported by UNHCR (53,532 refugees and 35,920 host community members), with attendance rates of 0.92 consultations per refugee per year and of 0.50 consultations per host community member per year.

Across all ages, 93 deaths were recorded among refugees, an increase from 2021, which had 65 deaths recorded. Among children under 5 years old, the mortality rate was 0.24 deaths per 1,000 people per month in 2022, compared to 0.15 deaths per 1,000 people per month in 2021.

The main cause of death among refugees was malaria (23 people, 24.73 per cent of the total). The increased mortality compared with the previous year can be partly explained by the closure of the four health facilities in Ibenga, Thanry, Moualé, and Dongou, located in remote areas of Likouala department, which forced people to undertake expensive and long trips to the health centre in Bétou district to receive treatment.

The rehabilitation of 45 shelters allowed 345 refugees and asylum-seekers from CAR to live in safety and strengthened their protection in Bétou district (Likouala). In addition, thanks to the installation of Refugee Housing Units (RHU), 345 asylum-seekers from the DRC were provided with a safe environment in Ngabé district-(Pool). In total, 95 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers from CAR and the DRC live in a secure environment with access to national services.

3. Impact Area: Empowering Communities and Achieving Gender Equality

By 2024, 50% of refugee's including women, youth and vulnerable groups, are able to enjoy productive decent lives and benefit from National Social Safety nets when needed.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
3.1 Proportion of PoC who have the right to decent work [GCR, 2.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	61.89%	70.00%
3.2a Proportion of PoC enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90.00%	95.09%
3.2b Proportion of PoC enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	74.99%	79.99%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	IDPs	89.27%	95.24%
3.3 Proportion of PoC feeling safe walking alone in their neighborhood (related SDG 16.1.4).	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.36%	90.00%

More than half population in the Congo lives in the two main cities of Brazzaville and Pointe Noire, while 60 per cent of refugees and asylum-seekers in the country live in remote small towns and villages in the impoverished northern departments. The refugees and asylum-seekers living in urban areas generally find work and have access services on par with migrants and the host populations. In the remote rural areas, however, all population groups face difficulties in accessing jobs.

All children of urban refugees are enrolled in national schools in their neighbourhoods. In rural areas, indicators only reflect children enrolled in schools through the support of CNAR. In 2022, school insurance was paid for 2,000 refugee pupils in the schools of Bétou, Mouale, and Mougoungui districts by the local NGO AARREC (Agency of Assistance to Refugees and Returnees in Congo[1]). With funding from the Government of Japan, primary school buildings were constructed in Mougoungui, 90 desks were provided, and three classrooms and an administrative block were equipped.

PRAASED (Projet d'Appui à l'Amélioration du Système Educatif, Project of Support for Improving the Educational System) a government education project supported by the World Bank provided textbooks for four year-groups in primary and secondary schools in Likouala department and Ngabé district in Pool department. UNHCR transported and distributed these books.

In partnership with UNHCR, the Burotop Iris Foundation organized a drawing competition for pupils in the public primary schools of Bétou and Bouémba districts to incentivize peaceful coexistence. The theme was 'Living together and school inclusion'. The best drawings were used to create two murals. Other primary school pupils in Bétou district took part in a drawing competition, organized by the United Nations Information Center in Brazzaville, on the Sustainable Development Goals on United Nations Day. The drawing of a refugee pupil was selected as among the 10 best, and as a prize, the pupil received a backpack, notebooks, pens, and pencils.

UNHCR continued to provide technical assistance for the implementation of the World Bank-funded national flagship social safety nets Lisungi Project (IDA 18), which supports vulnerable populations in

refugee communities on an equal basis with host communities, in the Likouala departments, as well as in Brazzaville and Pointe Noire. Two sociodemographic surveys were conducted in Likouala among 1,054 households receiving conditional cash transfers for health and education and cash transfers to support income-generating activities. UNHCR facilitated the airlift of two tons of medical supplies to Likouala and enrolled an additional 1,440 households in the Lisungi project. More than 60 awareness-raising sessions were conducted with 6,000 beneficiaries. Two training sessions for 70 local agents to support income-generating activities and a training session on data collection tools for the Lisungi Project Management Unit were also conducted.

4. Impact Area: Securing Solutions

By 2024, at least 70% of refugees have enjoyed their desired durable and alternative solutions.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin. [RF/GCR 4.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9,220	200
4.2a Number of PoC who departed on resettlement. [GCR 3.1.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	7	3
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Others of Concern	0	0
4.2b Number of PoC who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	12
4.3a Number of stateless persons for whom nationality is granted or confirmed.	Stateless Persons	0	0
4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	896	0

For voluntary repatriation in 2022, four United Nations Humanitarian Assistance Service (UNHAS) flights were organized for 184 CAR refugees to Bangui. And 14 Rwandan refugees and one Burundian refugee were assisted to return to Kigali and Bujumbura on commercial flights. One DRC refugee was repatriated to Kinshasa by boat. In total, UNHCR helped 200 refugees to repatriate.

Forty-two refugees' cases were submitted for resettlement in 2022. Three refugees departed for resettlement to Canada, as opposed to the seven who departed in 2021. The UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa supported UNHCR Congo by sending a resettlement officer on mission and later a resettlement expert to the field for five months.

Twelve refugees managed to leave the Congo through complementary pathways, including five on family reunification (two from the DRC and three from CAR) and seven on sponsorships (six from the DRC and one from Rwanda).

No naturalization was granted to refugees in 2022.

To reduce the risk of statelessness, UNHCR supported the Ministry of Justice mobile courts in issuing 249 birth certificates in Likouala department and 309 birth certificates in Sangha department, including 175 for indigenous people. In September, the Ministry of Justice approved decree No. 2022-1301 on the creation, powers, and operation of a Committee for the Eradication of Statelessness in the Republic of Congo.

Awareness-raising campaigns on the risk of statelessness reached 49,890 people in Brazzaville, Bouémba in Plateaux department, Bétou in Likouala department, Dolisie in Bouenza department, and Sibiti in Lekoumou department. Eight civil status offices in Pointe Noire, Plateaux, Sangha, and Likouala departments were provided with computer equipment and tools, and 106 government service agents were trained in the new birth registration system in Cuvette, Niairi, Pointe Noire, and Lekoumou departments.

The number of stateless persons to whom nationality was granted or confirmed remains at zero, because in Congo, no one has been identified as statelessness. The analysis is of populations at risk of statelessness, and measures taken to reduce the risk.

Other Core Impact Indicators

Country	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Actual (2022)
Congo	2.2 Proportion of PoCs residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	91.60%	91.64%
Congo	2.3 Proportion of PoC with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	97.00%	95.43%

1.3 Challenges to Achieving Impacts

Funding gaps affected provision of health and education and made it more difficult to reach refugees and asylum seekers with Primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare coverage, referral mechanisms, and access to refugees in isolated areas; education, in terms of access to primary, secondary, and higher education; logistics, in terms of access difficulties to hard-to-reach refugee-hosting areas, particularly in Likouala department (Bétou and Impfondo districts), and inadequate transportation capacity due to the cessation of UNHAS flights in July 2022 (which represented a quarter of the administrative budget per year) and the recurrent fuel and electricity shortages; data management; voluntary repatriation; resettlement capacity (with 200 people needing resettlement and 1,240 people needing EAR in 2023); and legal aid for naturalization.

As the Congo is classified as a middle-income country, it is not among the priority targets for funding for humanitarian action and development projects. In addition, development funding in the Congo remains limited, with few actors present and with projects concentrated in urban areas. The Congo is part of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) not of the Southern African Development Community (SADC), although it is part of the UNHCR Regional Bureau for Southern Africa.

The majority of refugees are located in remote areas and face serious challenges to access infrastructure and services.

1.4 Collaboration and Partnerships

Throughout the country, the government protection agency CNAR (Comité National d'assistance aux réfugiés/ National committee of assistance for refugees) and implementing partners the NGOs AARREC and TSF[1] (Terre Sans Frontières/World without borders) received technical guidance from UNHCR and carried out planned activities effectively and with synergy.

Adjustments have sometimes been necessary to re-prioritize activities following situation analyses and feedback from the people of concern. Additional health and education services were provided by UNICEF (with nutrition, HIV, child care) WFP (treating malnutrition) and UNFPA (with reproductive health), UNAIDS (HIV).. Continued advocacy for the needs of refugees in their areas of settlement

and presenting supporting data have notably fueled advocacy actions that led to the reinforcement of medical staff at the Bétou health clinic by the Director of Health at Likouala department. Progress was also achieved in improving the living spaces of refugees in Mougoungui with the support of the CIB Forestry Company; including refugees in a programme for access to rights by the NGO Initiative Development; and supporting child protection activities in Bétou district by a French school in Brazzaville.

The UNHCR operation in the Congo has strengthened and maintained collaboration with various partners for funding and support in 2022. The World Bank-UNHCR Joint Data Centre financed a state-of-the-art survey on the economic impacts of the Lisungi project. The World Bank financed PRAASED project to deliver school books in remote areas hosting refugees. The Government of Germany provided funding for a mixed-market gardeners' group involving refugees and host community in Mougoungui. The Government of France funded tree planting activities to combat soil erosion in Bouémba district.

IECD supported the inclusion of refugees in a business management training course. Private companies Likouala Timber and OLAM-CIB donated school equipment and infrastructure. Burotop Iris Foundation donated school kits. And French school St Exupéry donated school kits, clothes, and toys for refugees.

Section 2: Results

2.1. Outcomes and Achievements

3. Outcome Area: Protection Policy and Law

By the end of 2024, the national legal framework offers permanent access to territory, timely RSD procedures and allows fair registration, profiling and documentation in line with international and regional conventions.

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Access to the territory for asylum-seekers is guaranteed by law in all parts of the country. Since August, more than 4,600 DRC asylum seekers fled from ethnic clashes to Ngabé district in Pool department. UNHCR monitored the borders alongside the local civil and military authorities and CNAR, to ensure that the those who had arrived were protected and assisted.

In 2022 CNAR issued 7,050 documents, 76 per cent of the target of 9,278, to refugees and asylum-seekers. These included 656 certificates for initial contact, 2,310 for temporary residency, 691 asylum application forms, 4,696 refugee identity cards, 203 birth certificates, and 50 convention travel documents. However, many refugees in rural northern departments face difficulties to register their infants or renew their expired refugee ID cards, which can cause them problems. There were no cases of refugees being arrested on account of their status. Sometimes UNHCR had to confirm the status of Rwandan refugees who were exempt from the 2017 cessation clause and of other refugees. There were less arbitrary arrests, possibly due to the training sessions on international protection UNHCR has provided.

About 1,050 refugees and asylum-seekers were registered in the ProGres database. However, UNHCR continues to advocate for 8,800 DRC asylum seekers, living in Plateaux department since fleeing ethnic clashes in 2018, to receive documentation and be recognised as refugees prima facie. UNHCR is advocating the same for the 4,600 new DRC asylum seekers in Pool and neighbouring departments. In 2022, 204 asylum applications were assessed in six eligibility sessions, short of the planned number of 240. At the end of the sessions, 54 decisions were favourable, 121 applications were rejected, 14 cases were pending further examination, and 1 application was invalidated.

No appeal hearings were held for rejected RSD cases in 2022, which is reflected in the indicator of 0 per cent of asylum-seekers with access to an effective appeal system. The long average waiting time of 1,095 days for case processing is partly explained by the wait that the 8,800 asylum seekers in Plateaux have had since 2018. More than 900 CAR asylum seekers in Betou have been waiting at least since 2020 for a decision. CNAR agreed at a UNHCR's regional online workshop in March to adopt differentiated case processing strategies to address the backlog.

No external partners offer legal counselling to asylum-seekers undergoing the RSD procedures in Congo. To reduce the risk of statelessness, UNHCR has supported the Ministry of Justice's mobile courts in issuing 558 birth certificates to indigenous and local populations in Likouala and Sangha departments. UNHCR also provided computers to civil registry centres to support birth registration and organized a capacity-building workshop in Cuvette department for 125 civil status officials.

Campaigns to raise public awareness of the statelessness risk reached 32,127 people in Brazzaville, 1,511 people in Plateaux department, 9,688 in Niari department, and 6,564 people in Lekoumou department.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Over 4,600 new DRC asylum seekers in Pool and neighbouring departments, were not fully registered and received no documents, and 8,800 DRC asylum seekers in Plateaux department, also without documents, have been awaiting the determination of their refugee status for five years. This inhibits their freedom of movement and increases their vulnerability.

Refugees in Likouala, Sangha, and other departments experience lengthy delays in the renewal of their refugee ID cards and in having their children's births registered and documented.

CNAR reduced its RSD staffing for several months which led to procedures being suspended and fewer RSD eligibility commission sessions than planned.

The high turnover of immigration officers reduces collective expertise. UNHCR had to intervene on occasions to inform new officers of the rights of refugees and asylum-seekers and explain the issue of expired cards in Likouala department. Immigration checkpoints over vast areas without a telephone network made it difficult for CNAR to intervene when refugees had problems.

Civil registry authorities do not have the means to issue birth certificates in the remote localities to refugees, or the host population.

4. Outcome Area: Gender-based Violence

By 2024, ROC Government can provide equal and adequate protection services enabling resilience opportunities for GBV survivors and Children.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
4.1 Proportion of PoC who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.36%	77.00%	87.62%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	IDPs	50.00%	90.00%	70.00%
4.2 Proportion of POCs who do not accept violence against women.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	49.64%	90.00%	93.02%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	IDPs	50.00%	50.00%	50.00%
4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with SGBV case management services.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	65.02%	65.00%	65.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR's intervention approach is based on prevention through awareness raising and capacity building of actors involved in the fight against GBV, risk mitigation and multi-sectoral response. These areas of intervention remain crucial to promote a favourable protection environment for refugees and host populations. Thus, the following results were achieved during 2022.

A community-based prevention and response mechanism was put in place to address GBV among refugees and asylum seekers. Strengthened awareness and community participation made it possible to increase the percentage of people who have access to GBV services from 60% in 2021 to 70% in 2022. 70% of people do not accept gender-based violence, a significant advance due to awareness-raising activities that have helped break taboos and ignorance about GBV. The rehabilitation support (supplementary aids, hygiene kits, soap) given to survivors supported the restoration of their dignity. The 16

days of activism for the elimination of violence against women and girls created a sense of urgency for the prevention and elimination of violence against women and girls. Since then, there has been a progressive awareness and unprecedented momentum thanks to the advocacy work carried out by UNHCR and its partners, and the involvement of local authorities. According to GBV prevention and response principles, legal responses are conditional on the consent of the survivors, who are often unwilling to press charges. The long distances to law courts in northern departments is another big obstacle to survivors obtaining justice.

In all 6,257 refugees, including 4,087 women/girls, were made aware of sexual and gender-based violence in the Likouala and Plateaux departments through 123 GBV awareness campaigns. In response to GBV incidents, 45 survivors received financial support (IGAs, rental deposit, additional assistance, etc.) and 19 others legal assistance. For child protection, 42 unaccompanied and separated children from Mossaka, Bouanga, Makotimpoko, Bouémba, Mpouya, Bétou and Impfondo received financial support exceeding the total 37 planned. A total of 26,219 women and girls of childbearing age received dignity kits (soap, underwear, sanitary towels). And 1,800 UNFPA essential household items were distributed in Ngabé for vulnerable women.

In Likouala, 19 discussion groups attending the Betou community centre were organized for the benefit of 86 refugee children. 19 sessions of recreational activities conducted on refugee children attending the community centre. In Betou, 244 refugees were reached through the screening of a film on the prevention of maternal mortality for women on 15 April. 475 pupils from Betou secondary school attended awareness raising sessions, including 182 girls who received personal hygiene kits. Educational talks were for 47 adolescents on the themes of HIV/AIDS and rape.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In Plateaux Department, 30 per cent of de facto refugee women and girls do not have access to GBV services.

There is an unmet need for national referral pathways, and national support services to respond to incidents of GBV such as specialized health clinics, psycho-social support staff and effective legal response. Perpetrators of rape enjoy effective immunity because they are released without trial in out-of-court settlements partly due to the lack of legal proceedings.

In Likouala, the judicial services are weak, although a court of first instance exists in Bétou, the lack of resources for the police poses serious problems in the deferral of perpetrators of rape.

The refugees often live in remote locations far from the police and law courts, which makes pressing charges difficult. Another challenge is the cultural trivialization of acts of rape.

7. Outcome Area: Community Engagement and Women's Empowerment

By 2024, more women can play an active role for peaceful coexistence in all rural communities hosting Persons of concern.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
7.1 Proportion of PoC who participate meaningfully across all phases of the OMC.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.00%	50.00%	35.00%
7.2 Proportion of PoC who have access to effective feedback and response mechanisms.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77.36%	77.00%	30.00%
7.3 Proportion (and number) of active female participants on leadership/management structures.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	40.00%	22.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

In Plateaux, 32 de facto refugees received monetary support to start an income-generating activity in Bouemba. One project was implemented for the benefit of host populations and refugees, in order to strengthen peaceful cohabitation. Two community leaders received smart phones to strengthen communication and social cohesion between communities.

One training session on the management of the Bouemba site was organised for the benefit of the partners TSF and AARREC and the asylum seekers' representative bodies.

As part of the inclusion and economic empowerment of refugees and asylum seekers in Likouala, UNHCR continues to pursue efforts by supporting some households to carry out income-generating activities (IGAs). Thus, in 2022, 43 young learners completed skills training (sewing, catering, mechanics, electricity, etc.) at the Likouala Timber Catholic Learning Centre (CACTL) in Bétou. In addition, 20 young refugee girls whose low level of education does not allow them to follow a traditional vocational training course at the CACTL are learning the sewing trade at the community sewing centre, which opened on 20 June 2022 and is located at the Bétou listening centre. The young girls, some of whom are at risk, benefit from practical training, thanks to the supervision provided by a volunteer, a Central African refugee who was a dressmaker before fleeing the CAR but who took a diploma course at the CACTL in 2017. To do this, 6 machines are made available to these young learners.

In addition, the partner AARREC, with funding from the UNHCR, has provided sewing machines to seven young learners who have completed a sewing course, as part of the support to young women in extreme vulnerability.

In order to strengthen community-based protection, awareness-raising sessions were held for refugees on the role and importance of refugees in their personal and community development. Women were encouraged to join the leadership and especially to remain active and dynamic for the good of the community. With the drastic reduction of financial resources over the years and not to depend on humanitarian assistance, refugees were regularly urged to be responsible for their own protection, security and development. Thus, with the end of funeral support in June 2022, the community has taken over, despite difficulties, to bury their deceased with dignity. As with the lack of financial/material assistance from PBS, community solidarity has been put to the test and progress is being made in this direction.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

There is a need to strengthen community leadership and involvement in Likouala, Plateaux, Pool and Brazzaville.

The relative lack of involvement of some refugee women in community-based structures and activities and in their participation in community elections is thought to be due to cultural taboos, which UNHCR has systematically been trying to overcome in line with its policies of inclusion and autonomation.

8. Outcome Area: Well-Being and Basic Needs

By 2024, All refugees & asylum seekers identified in acute needs receive adequate basic assistance enabling their well-being in a sustainable manner

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
8.1 Proportion of PoC in need that receive cash transfers or in-kind assistance.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	85.99%	86.00%	25.00%
8.2 Proportion of PoC with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology [SDG 7.1.2 Tier 1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	41.67%	42.00%	16.01%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

UNHCR Congo teams and partners contributed to the wellbeing of the refugees and asylum seekers with the following activities.

They distributed 35,108 non-food items (tarpaulins, blankets, mosquito nets, jerry cans, mats, buckets, solar lamps and toilet soaps) to refugee households and dignity kits (underwear, sanitary pads, toilet soaps, laundry soap, and plastic bucket) to women and girls. As part of efforts to strengthen peaceful coexistence, members of host communities were also targeted in this assistance.

A total of 7,255 households of 22,099 individuals, refugees and host community members, received NFI while 6,224 women and girls were assisted with dignity kits. The distribution of dignity kits also targeted schoolgirls from refugee and host communities.

To prevent COVID-19, soap was distributed to 6,428 students and teachers.

In a pilot activity, improved stoves were distributed to 200 households (600 individuals) among the CAR and DRC refugees and asylum-seekers households, host community members to help save energy and reduce the negative impact of logging in Likouala and Plateaux departments.

Some families benefited from cash assistance to meet their various needs.

In Mougoungui 92 refugee households (estimated 276 individuals) were supported with handwashing devices to promote hygiene and prevent diseases;

In Likouala, 27 refugee households (estimated 81 individuals) received cash assistance in response to their various needs.

In Likouala, these are additional to the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Affairs' Lisungi project that provided conditional cash assistance (health and education) to 5,170 households, including 2,162 refugees as well as cash for IGR activities to 7,917 people including 2,917 refugees in 2022.

This year in Likouala, UNHCR's assistance focused on the rehabilitation of shelters for 45 households of 317 people at the 15 April site in Betou with roofing made of durable materials. Most of the houses in this area, especially on the Betou side, are covered with palm straw and therefore deteriorate over a short period of time. For the maintenance of the shelters, five community relays were made available for shelter and infrastructure awareness activities. Awareness-raising activities reached 5,024 people. The themes addressed during the sessions were the importance of shelter rehabilitation, firefighting fire prevention and response in the sites, and the maintenance of sites for the protection of shelters and the right to seek safety. To provide equitable learning conditions for refugee and local pupils at Mougoungui, a primary school building with three classrooms equipped with 90 tables and benches and an administrative block with furniture were built and handed over to the departmental and educational authorities. To reinforce the security of refugees 16 solar streetlamps were repaired and eight more were installed at the 15 April site in Betou and the Betou listening centre. And 5,825 solar lamps were distributed to CAR and DRC refugees in the Likouala and Plateaux. The infrastructure is built of fired clay bricks and wood, similar to the local habitat. 200 improved stoves were distributed to refugee families and asylum seekers from CAR and DRC in order to help reduce logging which affects the environment in Likouala and the Plateaux. All this assistance has helped to raise the standard of living of the refugees.

Immunization coverage for RR1 (Measles-Rubella) among refugee children under five years of age is 57.41% (1,322 children vaccinated out of a target of 2,303 in the localities of Betou, Impfondo, Gamboma and Brazzaville). This result is higher than the annual target of 50 per cent, but remains lower than the standard target of 95 per cent set by WHO. This coverage could still have been satisfactory if there had not been recurrent shortages of measles vaccines at national level. To compensate for this, eight multipurpose mobile clinics were also set up on the various roads surrounding the sites.

The proportion of births assisted by qualified personnel is 98.54 per cent, higher than the target of 98 per cent, but it must be noted that the Bétou 15 Avril refugee site alone recorded all the 25 home births for the year.

These figures are only found in the four localities covered by the UNHCR, which house nearly 60 per cent of the refugees and asylum seekers in the Congo. Advocacy is therefore carried out with UN partners involved for maternal and child health (UNICEF, UNFPA).

Lisungi provides two kinds health support in Likouala (1) medical equipment and medicines for health centres and (2) also cover health fees for more than 60,000 people in Likouala support.

In 2022, five boreholes equipped with a manual pump were constructed, three of which are in Likouala (Mougoungui, Thanry and Moulalé) and two in Bouanga (Plateaux). A well was repaired with the installation

of a manual pump, 25 existing water points were maintained, 10 of which are in Bouemba and 15 in the 15 Avril site in Betou. The water quality was monitored with microbiological and physico-chemical analyses. However, pumps of 14 water points are not functional. Currently, the BOUEMBA site has 12 water works, including nine human powered pumps (HMP) and three photovoltaic boreholes. Of the 12 water points, seven are operational. Similarly, the water management committees of the host villages of the Moualé axis: Mougoungui and Thanry, and the 15 April site in the Likouala, and BOUEMBA and three in BOUANGA of the plateaux have been strengthened in the monitoring, use and maintenance of the works. All the members of these committees were also trained in minor repairs to the works and received repair kits. Water Day was celebrated in Mougoungui and Makotimpoko with refugees and host populations. The activities mainly concern the refugee and asylum-seeking communities of CAR, DRC and the local population, of which 23,219 people are under mandate.

During the period, 20 latrine blocks were rehabilitated, 10 at the 15 April site in Betou and 10 at the Bouemba site. And 40 latrines were emptied with community participation, 10 at 15 April and 10 at Bouemba. In Mougoungui, UNHCR built 31 family latrines. Coordination with the private sector has enabled a timber company to build 50 family latrines/showers. In Betou 100 sato pan slabs were manufactured and distributed to refugee families and the host population of the urban community of Betou. The objective of this construction/rehabilitation work is to improve access to sanitary facilities for the refugees settled in the 15 Avril sites of Betou, the Bouemba site and the host villages of Mougoungui and Betou. 7,009 people including 4,828 in Bouemba, 738 in Bouanga and 1,464 in Makotimpoko have been sensitised to hygiene. 1,581 households for 6,699 people have been sensitised in the sites /villages of 15 April, Mougoungui, Moualé and Ikpengbelé.

Hygiene promotion sessions were conducted for 13,708 refugees and host population were on in Likouala (Betou, Ikpengbelé, Mougoungui, Moualé) and the Plateaux (Bouemba, Bouanga and makotipoko). The sensibilisation and distribution of 57,600 water treatment products to 1440 DRC asylum seekers in Ngabé-Pool.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Due to logistic challenges especially during the rainy season, which in the northern departments lasts almost three quarters of the year, some refugee hosting areas could not easily be reached to deliver planned assistance to ensure the well-being and respond to basic needs. In Plateaux, reaching isolated de facto refugees and host communities by poor roads and river presents resources challenges. The logistical means are limited and outdated.

Across Congo, more than 300 shelters are in need of major rehabilitation in addition to the fact that the roofs of almost all shelters need to be repaired. Knowing that straw has only a short, six-month lifespan of straw, and that refugees do not have access to the palm straw used in the districts as roofing material, due to its economic costs which landowners cannot afford to give for free, efforts need to be made to assist refugees in roofing their shelters. The lack of resources is the main cause of the low coverage of shelter rehabilitation and the construction of only three new school buildings in Bétou There is also a lack of means for more sustainable habitat such as wooden houses.

The health system already has certain weaknesses, particularly in the supply of medicines and laboratory which are particularly lacking in remote and cut-off locations where most refugees are hosted in northern Congo.

This leads to stocks being depleted and a gap in service provision. It will be important to support the health system in the availability of essential medicines and nutritional inputs.

The population must be made aware of the importance of early recourse to care and vaccination activities. The host population also lacks effective health coverage for both vaccination and maternal health.

The main challenges are the lack of spare parts for water works at the deconcentrated level. It should also be noted that the beneficiaries are in scattered populations, some of them in remote locations, others integrated among the host communities, some in protracted situations and others are in emergency phase. Rainfall and strong winds at times caused flooding and recurrent deterioration of structures which contributed making needs more acute. And there are very few development organisations/actors in Likouala, Plateaux and Pool to respond to or prevent those needs.

11. Outcome Area: Education

By 2024, all refugees children in age of being in primary school have equal access to national education systems and enjoy quality education.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
11.1 Proportion of PoC enrolled in tertiary and higher education.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1.19%	0.00%	0.30%
11.2 Proportion of PoC enrolled in the national education system. [GCR 2.2.1]	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	44.97%	45.00%	45.00%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Successful advocacy by UNHCR to the new Departmental Director of Education in Likouala to improve the learning conditions of pupils who sometimes sit on the floor, has led to the Ministry of Education in Brazzaville, ordering the delivery order of 3,000 bench-tables from the Likouala Timber company in Bétou. Financial allowances from the Lisungi project, particularly the conditional cash transfers (CCTs) which oblige parents receiving CCTs to send their children to school, has resulted in improvements in school attendance. In Likouala, 3161 refugee households are beneficiaries of the Lisungi project, which was officially launched in September 2021.

In Bétou in 2022, 43 young learners in took part in skills training (sewing, catering, mechanics, electricity, etc.) at the Likouala Timber Catholic Learning Centre (CACLT). In addition, 20 young refugee girls whose low level of education does not allow them to follow a traditional vocational training course at the CACLT have been learning the sewing trade at the community sewing centre, which opened in June and is located at the UNHCR-funded listening centre. The young girls, some of whom are at risk, benefit from practical training, thanks to the supervision provided by a volunteer, a Central African refugee who was a dressmaker before fleeing the CAR but who took a diploma course at the CACLT in 2017. To do this, six machines are made available to these young learners. To achieve gender equality, particular emphasis is placed on the composition of groups who benefit from financial support.

A higher percentage is given to girls/women who wish to undertake an income-generating activity than to men. For example, out of the eight groups financed in 2022 in the different areas of activity, four groups are essentially made up of women, making fougou, selling doughnuts and porridge and selling agricultural products.

In Bouemba, the policy of inclusion into national education systems is ongoing for 1,200 de facto refugee children for preschool and primary school children. These children also benefit from free meals at school canteens, with the support of WFP. This has made it possible to improve the school environment and the level of school attendance among the children of the de facto refugees from 60 per cent in 2021 to 90 per cent in 2022. UNHCR has also taken on the payment of monthly premiums for 10 voluntary teachers (from the de facto refugee and host populations) and also has increased the capacity of these voluntary teachers in training sessions to improve the pupil's exam scores.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Due to delayed verification/registration in recent times, the figures of children attending school may have changed. In addition, the low rate of schooling can be explained by several factors related to distance, insufficient infrastructure and teaching staff, and the socio-economic conditions of families. In addition, there are very limited opportunities outside of primary and secondary education for children in rural and cut-off areas.

At secondary level, there is no UNHCR support for students. Similarly for university studies, where no scholarship programme is available. Also, no literacy programme is implemented in the Likouala department for the benefit of refugees. In the rural zones of Pool where the new de facto refugees have arrived, untrained volunteers are recruited to fill in the lack of teachers, cannot be said to increase undermines education standards.

13. Outcome Area: Self Reliance, Economic Inclusion and Livelihoods

By 2024, 50% of youth and adults are able to carry out economic activities generating enough income to support the family basic needs.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
13.1. Proportion of PoC with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider [SDG 8.10.2 Tier 1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10.00%	0.00%	22.58%
13.2. Proportion of PoC who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	40.00%	40.00%	10.33%
13.3 Proportion of PoC (working age) who are unemployed.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	37.76%	38.00%	1.69%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Eight income-generating projects have been implemented in Bétou since the end of November 2022 with 80 beneficiaries from CAR and DRC. They are additional to the ones refugees are benefiting from the MASSAH's Lisungi project. Thanks to this funding, young girls, women and men are now active in the manufacture of clay bricks, the sale of manioc (foufou), the sale of doughnuts, the men's hairdressing salon, motorbike repairs at a workshop, the sale of various agricultural products and finally the foufou and manioc processing mills. Young brick makers at the 15 April site have more than 9,500 bricks waiting to be fired in the charcoal kiln. The DRC women's group making foufou bought a field of cassava tubers and in the process of selling the foufou, they invested their first profits in the purchase of a second field of cassava tubers.

At the market gardening site on 15 April, around 30 refugees, mostly women, are continuing their activity, with funding from previous years. It should be noted that it is these market gardeners who supply the stalls of the local market in Bétou with fresh vegetables. Other vegetables are bought by customers from neighbouring localities such as Enyellé, where a forestry company is based and has a significant need for fresh vegetables. To this end, the partner AARREC has continued with technical supervision and regular monitoring of the market gardeners to optimise results and production.

UNHCR's advocacy enabled the Kwa na kwa group of market gardeners in Mougoungui to obtain funding of 1,000 Euros from the German Embassy in Congo. For its official recognition by the local authorities of Enyellé, the Kwa na kwa group, with the support of UNHCR and AARREC, has taken steps to follow the required administrative and fiscal procedures. A bank account was opened for the group in February 2023. The effective implementation of the activities will take place after the funds from the German embassy are credited to their bank account at Ecobank Ouessou. The Kwa na kwa group has about forty members, most of whom are women.

In Plateaux, to facilitate socio-economic inclusion, four projects benefited 50 households (250 persons) with seeds for 25 persons in Bouemba and Mpoua engaged in market gardening, nets, boats and paddles for 15 persons to do fishing, and 20 sheep and help in building two sheepfolds for 15 persons (10 de facto refugees and five Congolese nationals) engaged in animal husbandry.

With UNHCR's advocacy, one de facto refugee in Bouemba and one Congolese national in Bouanga also benefited from a training course financed by the FAO on techniques for conducting agro-pastoral activities. With UNHCR funding, the gains from this training have been capitalised on, as these people are running their own livestock projects and managing to meet the basic needs of their households.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

The challenges include :

Flooding of the market garden site during the rainy season negatively impacting on vegetable growth and yield;

Insufficient farming equipment;

Lack of a sales point for seeds, fertilisers and phytosanitary products. Recourse is made to Brazzaville, Ouessou and Bangui.

Insufficient training and supervision to strengthen the administrative and financial management capacities of cooperatives.

14. Outcome Area: Voluntary Return and Sustainable Reintegration

By 2024, 100 per cent of refugees who opt for voluntary repatriation are granted support for return.

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
14.2 Proportion of PoC who wants to receive the CoO information actually receives it.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50.87%	51.00%	50.87%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

For 94 per cent of the refugee and asylum seeker population whose countries of origin are CAR and DRC, conditions are not considered suitable for promotion of voluntary repatriation. The security situation in both countries of origin remains unstable. Those individual refugees who seek to be repatriated are counselled and supported in returning. In 2022, 200 refugees from CAR, DRC and Rwanda who wished to return to their countries of origin were assisted with transportation to do so and thus found a durable solution.

Refugees sometimes express interest in voluntary repatriation as a way of expressing their frustration with the high cost of living in Congo and their desire to be resettled. When they are counselled more carefully, they are often observed to speak of repatriation as an option in the medium and long term.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

In Brazzaville, the refugees who have sought support in voluntarily returning to their countries of origin have been assisted.

In Gamboma, most of the de facto refugees from Mai-Ndombe (Yumbi and Kwamouth) have not expressed any serious interest in voluntary repatriation.

In Likouala in 2022 the information available on the desire to return collected in 2019 no longer reflected the reality on the ground. This situation justified the use of a gradual collection of intentions during the various contacts of refugees with the UNHCR and CNAR teams. The collection continued until the end of the year, without reaching all relevant localities, and thus limited planning efforts. The departure center in Bétou is no longer functional and needs to be rehabilitated for repatriation by road.

15. Outcome Area: Resettlement and Complementary Pathways

By 2024, all refugees in acute need of adequate protection solutions are resettled, and alternative opportunities in third countries are offered

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	350	42
15.2 Average processing time from resettlement submission to departure under normal priority.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	4.00	4.00	4.00
15.3 Number of PoC admitted through complementary pathways from the host country.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	2	2	12

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Resettlement is a durable solution for the very most vulnerable of the refugee populations. UNHCR Congo has only one dedicated Durable Solutions Associate, based in Brazzaville, to cover all resettlement, voluntary repatriation and local integration activities in Congo. To compensate, the protection team try to provide support when they can find the time. Resettlement activities such as case identification, are done with the support of protection staff, and completing the resettlement registration form is usually done by resettlement expert employees provided with the help of Regional Bureau in Pretoria, which also advocates for resettlement countries to give Congo a resettlement quota.

In 2022, with RBSA Pretoria's support including arranging the deployment of a resettlement expert for five months the UNHCR Congo submitted the cases of 42 refugees for resettlement, which was less than the PGRN target of 350 individual submissions for 2022.

The average time taken to process a case between the submission to a resettlement country and departure is seven years, because the countries of resettlement take time to consider the cases.

Twelve refugees departed through complementary pathways to Canada.

In Betou, with the temporary cessation of resettlement case submissions during the COVID-19 period, no Protection Needs Assessments were developed or used submitted in 2022. The Bétou Office has a caseload of over 60 mainly self-referred cases pending.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

UNHCR Congo has only one full time dedicated staff member to cover all the durable solutions work of the operation in Brazzaville, Gamboma and Betou. Congo also has no quotas from resettlement countries, but RBSA Pretoria is actively advocating for an allocation of quotas.

In Betou, with the temporary cessation of resettlement case submissions since the COVID-19 period, no Protection Needs Assessments have been developed and used in 2022. The Bétou Office has a case-load of over 60 cases pending consideration for resettlement.

16. Outcome Area: Integration and other Local Solutions

By the end 2024, legal and socio-economic opportunities enabling local integration are available for refugees in Congo

Indicators	Population Type	Baseline (2022)	Target (2022)	Actual (2022)
16.1. Proportion of PoC with secure tenure rights and/or property rights to housing and/or land [revised SDG indicator 1.4.2].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0.01%	2.00%	2.00%
16.2. Proportion of PoC covered by social protection floors/systems [SDG 1.3.1].	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100.00%	100.00%	25.49%

Progress Against the Desired Outcome

Since 2021, as part of the inclusion of refugees in the social safety net/Lisungi programme of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Humanitarian Action funded by the World Bank, the government has provided for the creation of a social safety net.

Out of three planned surveys, a second survey of Lisungi payment beneficiaries was conducted, to further analyse the impact of the Lisungi project on the daily lives of beneficiaries. UNHCR also facilitated the airlift of medical supplies from Brazzaville to Likouala.

Through its partner AARREC, 10 mixed national refugee groups benefited from the Food for Asset (WFP) project and were supported in the framework of IGA support, while 3 groups were financed by UNHCR through its partner AARREC (market gardening, food crops and fishing).

In the Plateaux department, four projects of economic interest have been set up for the benefit of 50 households, representing 250 people, particularly in the sectors of market gardening, food crops, fishing and livestock, to facilitate socio-economic integration and reinforced the participation of asylum seekers in the construction in the locality. This mainly concerns the creation at the Bouemba site and at Bouanga in the Gamboma district of a mixed group of small ruminant breeders made up of 15 people (10 asylum seekers and 5 nationals), construction of two sheep pens, endowment of 20 sheep. Also, market gardening seed products and phytosanitary products distributed to market gardeners in Bouémba were distributed for the benefit of 25 people in Bouémba and Mpouya. 15 fishermen, 10 in Makotimpoko and five others in Bouémba received fishing kits, as well as canoes and paddles to improve their fishing yields.

Also, with the advocacy of the UNHCR, two people, one asylum seekers and one national identified at the Bouemba site and in Bouanga benefited from training financed by the FAO on the techniques of conducting agropastoral activities which took place in Kinkala (department of Pool) in 2022. With UNHCR funds, the achievements of this training have been capitalized on, as these people carry out their own livestock projects and manage to meet the basic needs of their households.

Challenges to Achieving Outcome

Many of the needs identified in the area of operations could not be met due to the insufficient resources allocated. De facto refugees have insufficient access to arable land. The lack of vocational training structures/institutions, the lack of access to micro-credits and the difficulties of transporting agricultural products to urban centers, due to a lack of identity documents, are factors that block the economic capacities asylum seekers and hamper their socio-economic inclusion, with repercussions on the financial autonomy of households.

Another challenge concerns the strengthening of advocacy to landowners and local authorities to facilitate sufficient access of refugees and asylum seekers to cultivable land.

Refugees and host populations' income generating activities have been hampered by recurrent floods.

2.2. Age, Gender and Diversity

As part of the implementation of the age, gender, and diversity (AGD) policy, the UNHCR operation in the Congo organized a participatory exercise with communities in December 2022. This exercise identified the main protection needs of refugees and asylum-seekers and their capacities and resources and proposed solutions. In terms of strategy for this 2022 participatory evaluation, UNHCR in Bétou chose to focus on the capacities, resources, and solutions of the refugee community during focus group discussions and individual interviews; this approach aimed to promote community participation for community empowerment and gradual transfer of responses to the community. Forty-seven sub-groups based on gender, age, and diversity, with a total number of 468 participants (220 women, 138 men, 70 girls, and 40 boys) took an active part in these exchanges.

In order to guarantee the participation of all, refugee children from Bétou centre were mobilized to participate in the writing and oratory workshop led by AARREC's social worker and community relays. Also, in order to guarantee access to social and protection services, more than 1,300 women and girls were received at the listening centre in Bétou.

In 2022, 5,252 women and girls of reproductive age received 17,547 sanitary kits; 475 students from Bétou secondary school were sensitized on GBV, among which 182 girls received individual hygiene kits; 51 awareness-raising sessions on GBV were organized for around 1,530 refugees, particularly women, with approximately 30 participants per session.

Some 6,365 Persons with specific needs from CAR, the DRC, and Rwanda (4,861 women and girls and 1,504 men and boys), were identified and registered in the ProGres database. Of this total, 49 received cash and funeral assistance through partner AARREC. For people with specific needs, home visits were regularly organised at 15 Avril site in Bétou, Likouala, and in neighbouring areas in order to ensure protection and assistance reached the most vulnerable. In Moundougou, 240 shelters were rehabilitated, with a particular focus on persons with specific needs. In 2022, 30 children with disabilities, including 20 girls and 10 boys, each received a clothing kit consisting of three items; this donation was made possible by the students of the French consular school Saint Exupéry in Brazzaville. Similarly, 52 children with disabilities received a kit.

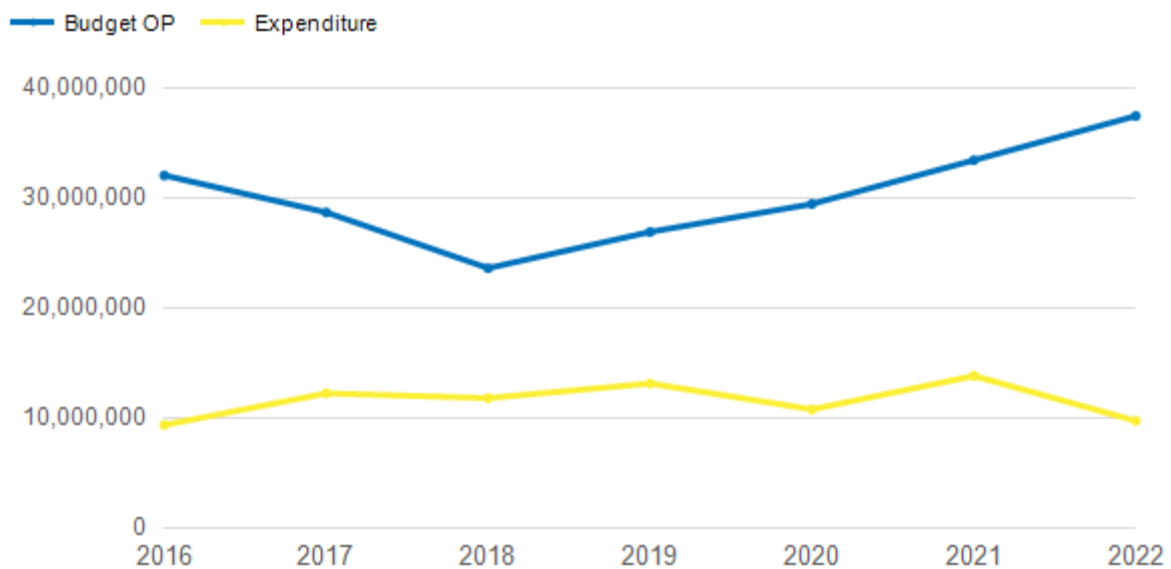
Section 3: Resources

3.1 Financial Data

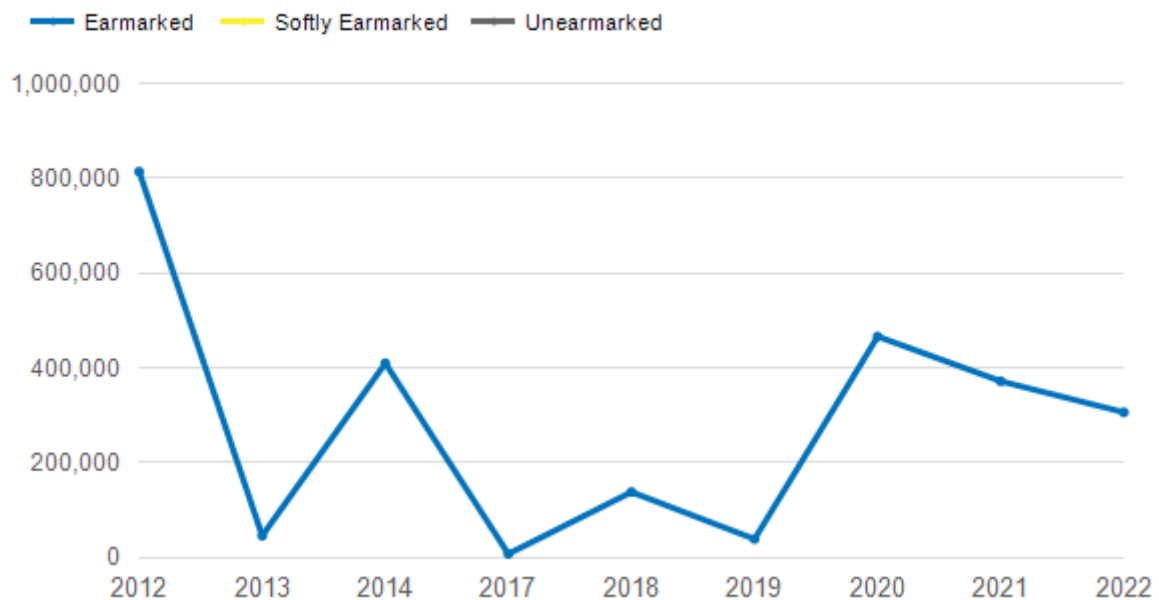
Impact Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
IA1: Protect	22,295,725	6,154,756	27.61%	6,154,756	100.00%
IA3: Empower	8,457,708	1,717,581	20.31%	1,717,581	100.00%
IA4: Solve	6,652,116	1,843,236	27.71%	1,843,236	100.00%
Total	37,405,548	9,715,573	25.97%	9,715,573	100.00%

Outcome Area	Final Budget	Funds Available	Funds Available as % of Budget	Expenditure	Expenditure as % of Funds Available
OA3: Policy/Law	7,012,815	2,378,993	33.92%	2,378,993	100.00%
OA4: GBV	3,491,708	698,443	20.00%	698,443	100.00%
OA7: Community	837,326	100,589	12.01%	100,589	100.00%
OA8: Well-being	15,282,910	3,775,755	24.71%	3,775,755	100.00%
OA10: Health		0	0.00%		0.00%
OA11: Education	1,799,885	356,776	19.82%	356,776	100.00%
OA13 Livelihood	2,328,789	561,773	24.12%	561,773	100.00%
OA14: Return	4,039,621	745,579	18.46%	745,579	100.00%
OA15: Resettle	739,562	517,636	69.99%	517,636	100.00%
OA16: Integrate	1,872,933	580,028	30.97%	580,028	100.00%
Total	37,405,548	9,715,573	25.97%	9,715,573	100.00%

Budget and Expenditure Trend



Contributions Trend by Type



3.2. Resources Overview

The 2022 budget for the operation came to \$37.4 million for the year, more than half of it for Impact Area 1 (Protect). Underfunding of the operation meant that expenditure only amounted to 26% of the budgeted needs, or \$9.7 million. Contributions during the year amounted to \$8.5 million, almost half of it provided by donors of unearmarked funding.



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