

# 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

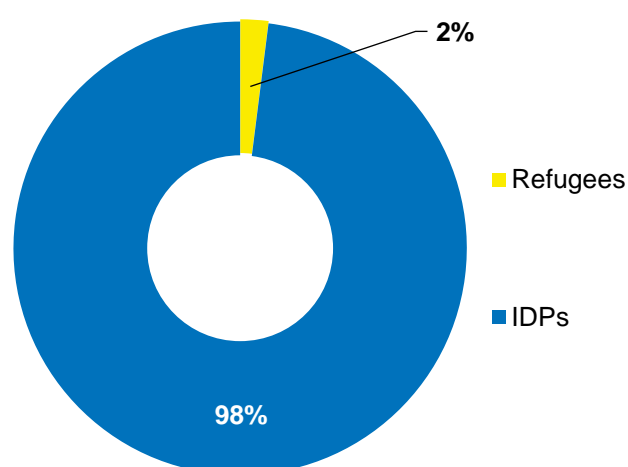
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## At a glance

### 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.

**ANGOLA**



\$34.1 million

**DRC**



\$65.8 million

**REGIONAL  
AND  
GLOBAL**

\$0.2 million

<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

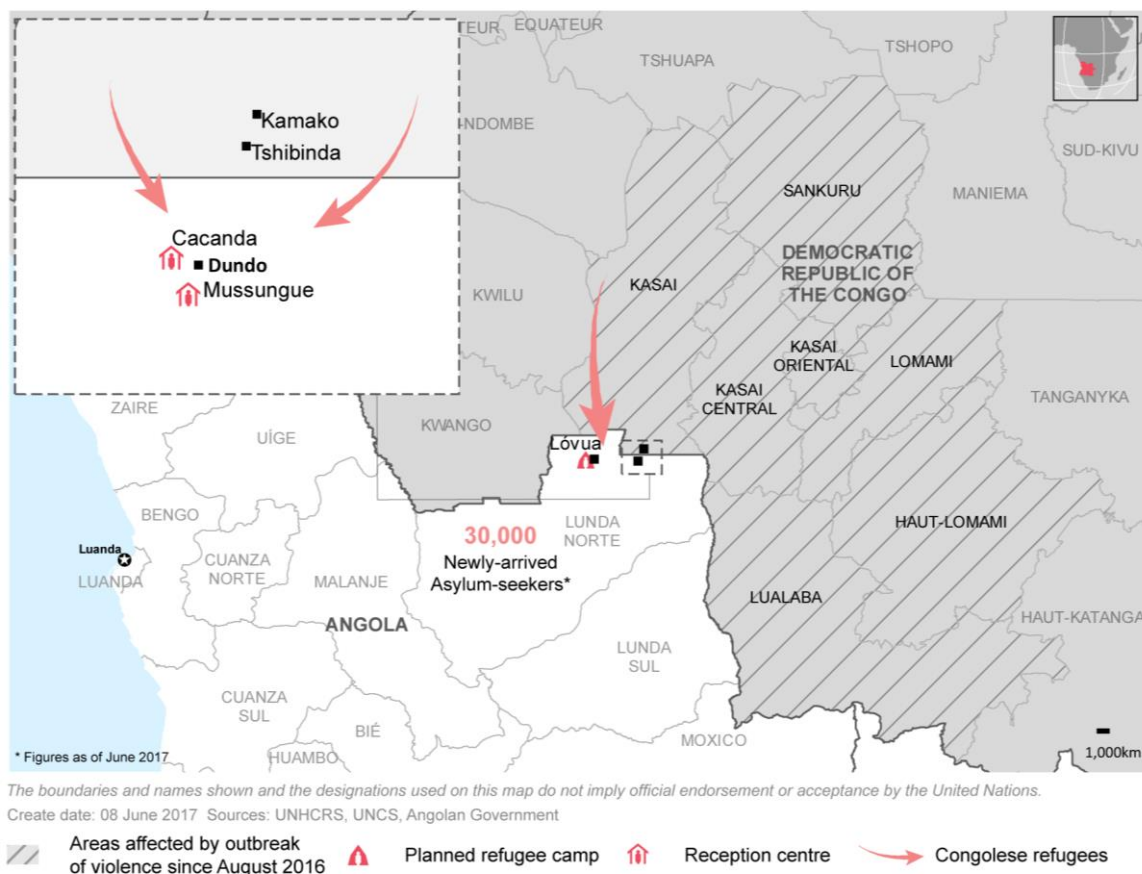
UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the Angola operation in 2017 was \$2.5 million. To respond to the refugee influx from the DRC, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to \$36.7 million.

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

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