

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Multi-year Strategy 2022 – 2026



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1.1 Executive Summary

The refugee population in the DRC has largely remained stable since 2021, following the influx of about 100,000 persons from the Central African Republic between December 2020 and April 2021. It is expected to reduce by at least 25% over the duration of this strategy (2022 – 2026) as refugees from Burundi, the Central African Republic, Rwanda, and South Sudan continue to return home. The population of internally displaced persons has increased from 5.2 million in 2022 to 6.8 million by April 2024. The majority of IDPs were displaced between 2017 and 2021.

The Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has been ravaged by decades of war but is stabilizing. The country has had two peaceful transfers of power following the elections in 2019 and 2023 respectively. However, despite its rich potential, the country struggles with several socio-economic problems. A vast majority of people live in poverty, with an estimated 74.6% of the Congolese population, equaling 78 million people, living on less than \$2.15 a day (below the global poverty rate of \$6,85) in 2023, according to the World Bank. The most recent World Food Programme (WFP) food security assessment estimated 23.4 million people as acutely food insecure. Additionally, 3.9 million children and pregnant and breastfeeding women are acutely malnourished, and another 2.8 million children are subject to severe acute malnutrition. The country also faces challenges such as an infant mortality rate of 75.6 per 1000, and a lack of access to basic services, including education and health. Moreover, the DRC has been ravaged by epidemics such as the COVID-19 pandemic, cholera, and Ebola, with North Kivu, South Kivu, and the Ituri provinces of northeastern DRC among the hardest hit..

Given the unstable security situation in the east of the country, the President declared a state of siege in May 2021 in the eastern provinces of North Kivu and Ituri. The state of siege has, among other things, impacted civil liberties, had economic disruptions, in some cases impeded humanitarian access, and affected long-term stability. With up to 266 armed groups present in the area (252 local and 14 foreign), at least four internal armed conflicts, and a deterioration in the rule of law and governance structures, substantial measures must be undertaken to pave the way for the eastern part of the country to realize its full potential. This involves harnessing its abundant natural and human resources to create an environment conducive to peaceful coexistence and finding lasting solutions to displacement issues. Most Congolese live in poverty and face high infant mortality, maternal mortality, malnutrition rates, and weak security, justice, and social services. Even in the most fertile areas, people face food insecurity,

mainly due to insecurity and isolation. Measles, cholera, malaria, and Ebola are endemic.

A new National Strategic Development Plan (NSDP, 2024 - 2028), is being developed. It is consistent with the previous NSDP (2019 - 2023), which was committed to overcoming poverty and achieving middle-income status by 2045 by building a diversified economy in conjunction with its development partners. The Government's vision is in line with the Strategic Development Goals (SDGs) and Agenda 2030 and is committed to mitigating the impact of natural disasters and strengthening the response to displacement.

The UNHCR's five-year plan is in harmony with the NSDP's four primary objectives and aims to support the Government in fulfilling its commitments made at the Global Refugee Forum. Additionally, it seeks to advance the goals of Agenda 2030 and reinforce the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF). The five-year plan prioritizes several key areas, including establishing protection measures, integrating climate change initiatives, implementing UNHCR's alternative to camps strategy, and ensuring the inclusion of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, stateless individuals, and host communities in national development plans at both local and national levels. Moreover, it aims to promote equitable access to resources and opportunities, bolster responsive and adaptable community-based humanitarian response systems, and expand access to durable solutions.

Central to the plan is the full integration of the humanitarian, development, and peace nexus approach. This involves enhancing collaboration with development stakeholders, strengthening local and national response capacities, establishing a sustainable coordination system for refugee response, ensuring access to asylum, and enabling UNHCR to respond to emergencies swiftly and effectively.

UNHCR's plan also ensures that IDPs have adequate and secure shelter and life essentials to live in safety and dignity and that relevant partnerships within the context of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus are established to ensure that the rights of IDPs are respected, protected, and fulfilled. The plan also aims to provide durable solutions for IDPs within 6-12 months wherever possible, including protection monitoring, the empowerment of affected people, and advocacy and capacity building.

This strategy aims to address the complexities faced by refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and returnees in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which

are compounded by the vastness of the country's territory. The significant logistical challenges posed by this vastness result in a higher-than-usual cost of operational implementation. The ongoing cyclic and protracted nature of the crises in the DRC also heavily impacts operations. Moreover, refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons, host communities, and other affected populations are in some of the most remote, poverty-stricken, and underserved areas of the DRC, where access to services, including transportation, is inadequate.

DRC humanitarian response remains heavily underfinanced, although more recently, the UNHCR High Commissioner has put in place funding and programming mechanisms to ameliorate these difficulties. In alignment with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), however, the Government has supported UNHCR and other stakeholders by providing resources such as land. Host communities have also demonstrated hospitality towards displaced persons, aiding in the implementation of the alternative-to-camps policy and collaborating with the Government to include refugees and other displaced persons in community programming and service provision.

1.2 Situation Analysis

The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is one of the most complex protection crises in the world. It is the result of structural inadequacies of the state, and security challenges linked to multiple armed and inter-communal conflicts which typically trigger forced displacement and serious human rights violations. This is compounded by a struggle for power and influence by different national and foreign actors, including around 150 armed groups. It is also aggravated by frequent flooding in some regions, high-impact epidemics such as Ebola, cholera, and COVID-19, and the inadequacy of the infrastructural base. Repeated displacements from some of these causes have resulted the DRC being the only country in Africa where UNHCR has had to declare three L2 emergencies for refugees as well as two L3 emergencies and two L2 emergencies for internally displaced persons (IDPs) in less than five years in support of a chronically underfunded operation.

Overview by Population Group

Refugees and Asylum Seekers

As of 30 April 2024, the DRC hosted 522 410 refugees and 5,083 asylum seekers, more than half of whom live in the east of the country. Just under three quarters of the refugees live in rural communities, while about 25% reside in camps and sites, and only

1% live in urban areas. Some of the refugees are in the DRC because of recent displacement between 2013 to date (Southern Sudanese, Burundians, and Central Africans) and prolonged displacement dating from 1993 and 1994 (Angolans and Rwandans). Fifty seven percent (57%) of refugees are children, 52% women and girls.

According to official Government policy, all assistance to refugees is to be directed to official camps and sites, which are mostly in border areas in the north, east and south of the country. The Government and UNHCR have over the past years relocated refugees to areas more than 50 km from international borders to ensure minimum protection guarantees although this is increasingly difficult particularly in the west of the country where a significant number of refugees live along the 1,577 kilometres border with the Central African Republic (CAR). Given the mostly remote locations, difficulties arising from the centralisation of the asylum system are a concern, including delays in the refugee status determination procedure.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Returnees

The number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) has been steadily rising in recent years with the current IDP Population at 7.1 million people (31 March 2024), making the IDPs in DRC the largest IDP population in Africa and one of the largest in the world. Cycles of displacement are caused by the activities of a multiplicity of armed groups, deep-rooted inter-community tensions over issues of national identity, and access to and management of natural resources. There are serious human rights violations such as extrajudicial executions, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrest and detention, torture, gender-based violence, restrictions on freedom of movement, recruitment of children by armed groups and attacks on basic social services. Aggregated data by age and sex is not available, but it is estimated that about 60% of IDPs are children, over 50% are women, between 2% and 4% are elderly and about 15% are persons living with disabilities.

The majority of IDPs live with host families and only about 20% in displacement sites. With cyclical and multiple displacements, the capacity of IDPs and host communities to cope with crises has been considerably weakened due to limitations in social support systems, impunity, inadequacies in the judicial system, an unstable security and political uncertainties.

The severity of the security and human rights situation is also demonstrated by:

1. A downward trend in return movements.
2. The fact that the number of Congolese who were forced to flee the DRC has significantly increased over the past three years and now stands at 1,063,508 (31 March 2024), most of whom are hosted in neighbouring countries.

Stateless Persons

The question of nationality in the DRC has been at the root of armed conflict and its legal and administrative management continues to create risks of statelessness. Since the last population census in 1984, no administrative census has been carried out, and no Congolese today has a national identity card. The DRC's civil registration and vital statistics system (CRVS) is limited, as illustrated by the fact that only 41% of births are registered. No data is available on the number of stateless persons in the DRC.

Overview by Province

In North and South Kivu, the population served by UNHCR consists of Rwandan and Burundian refugees, IDPs, persons at risk of statelessness and returnees. The Burundian refugee camp of Lusenda and the Mulongwe site are both in South Kivu in Fizi territory. These provinces are experiencing increasing activism by some 252 national and 14 foreign armed groups (ADF, NALU, FDLR, Mai-Mai, etc.), as well as inter-community conflicts which cause recurrent displacement and a pendular pattern of displacement and return.

In Ituri (Aru and Djugu territories), Haut Uélé (Dungu and Faradje territories) and Bas Uélé (Ango territory), there are South Sudanese refugees, IDPs, persons at risk of statelessness and returnees. These provinces have been marked by conflict caused by a multiplicity of armed groups, the absence of the rule of law, serious human rights violations, recurrent displacement of the population following the conflicts between Hema and Lendu. In 2018 and 2019, UNHCR declared an L2 (internal) and then L3 (internal and system-wide) emergency in three provinces (Ituri, North and South Kivu), and had to extend the latter in 2020. Another L2 emergency was declared in 2021 after the Nyiragongo volcanic eruption where over 500,000 people were displaced. More recently, an L2 emergency has been declared due to the activities of the M23 rebel group in North Kivu. These cyclical displacements weaken social structures for both displaced families and the communities that receive them.

In Tanganyika, Lomami, Lualaba and Upper Katanga, there are mainly IDPs, people at risk of statelessness, returnees/returnees, and a small number of urban refugees – most of them in Tanganyika because of the conflicts between the Twa and Luba populations. A return trend is observed from Tanzania, Zambia and returnees who were previously displaced in the region.

In the centre of the country, the provinces of Kasai, Kasai-Central and Kasai-Oriental have been the most affected by the Kamwina N'sapu crisis with serious human rights violations, significant population movements (IDPs and refugees) and, above all, a weak presence of state authorities.

There has been a significant return movement from Angola, including a series of expulsions. Due to the heavy destruction of dwellings, most of these people do not

return to their areas of origin but settle in larger towns, waiting for the situation to improve in their locality.

In North and South Ubangi lie the reception areas for refugees from the Central African Republic. Some of them live in camps although the majority live with in host communities. Both provinces are relatively unaffected by the activities of armed groups, except for a few cases of sporadic incursions by armed men from the Central African Republic into certain localities in North Ubangi province. With extremely poor roads, living conditions in these provinces are extremely difficult, with inaccessible or almost non-existent basic social services.

In Central Congo and Kinshasa there are refugees from the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and Angola. These are long-term refugees who have established good relations with the host community.

An analysis of the various political, legal, socio-cultural and security factors highlight that each province faces distinct problems, dynamics, and trends. This therefore requires adapted responses and implementation of the humanitarian, peace, and development Nexus approach hand in hand with area-based approaches.

Protection Challenges

- The main protection challenges for refugees and asylum seekers, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons in the DRC can be summarised as follows:
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- Inadequate legal framework (see also below) and civil registration system. The DRC has acceded to but not ratified the Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons. There is also a lack of a specific national instrument for the protection of IDPs. The DRC has also acceded to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness but needs to domesticate the convention. The civil registration system is not fully functional, and administrative shortcomings in the management of nationality, non-existence of a Congolese national identity card.
- There is insufficient rule of law and political uncertainty in addition to insecurity in some areas and significant difficulties in accessing to the population that we serve for logistical or security reasons, which also impacts the Government' s ability to fully assume its protection responsibilities.
- Socio-economic exclusion of the people that we serve from national and provincial planning, creates significant dependency challenges resulting from strong dependence on international aid.
- The local government system is limited which contributes to limited enjoyment of civil, economic, and social rights. Government services, including police, justice, and civil registration services, are also limited, and not adequately funded, and

are therefore not easily accessible to people living in rural areas. There is also limited access to services such as schools, health centres, water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities. Moreover, the housing, land, and property regulations make it difficult for displaced people to own assets.

Protection Opportunities

The DRC's willingness to conform to international legal norms is an opportunity that UNHCR needs to seize to strengthen its advocacy so that instruments of particular interest, such as the 2009 Kampala Convention on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons, the 2006 Protocol on the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons; the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness, and the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and the 1969 Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (OAU Convention), are all ratified.

Advocacy strategies to influence political will for the ratification of these instruments and the improvement of normative frameworks will involve systematic and targeted approaches to engage policymakers, stakeholders, and the public through building a coalition of support with like-minded organizations and individuals and leveraging the coalition to present a united front and increase collective influence. UNHCR will also develop clear advocacy messages that emphasize the benefits of these actions, such as enhanced human rights, economic inclusion, and access to justice, social protection and basic goods and services. UNHCR will also engage with policymakers and decision-makers and conduct public campaigns and awareness raising, while also engaging with journalists and media outlets to ensure coverage of the advocacy issues.

If the DRC succeeds in integrating these conventions of particular interest to UNHCR into its internal legal order, the comprehensive legal framework could contribute to the improvement of the legal environment, and its effective application could benefit refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons, and host communities, to UNHCR.

Several important commitments in this direction have been made by the Government in the framework of the Global Forum on Refugees (GFR). Provisions for equal treatment of refugees and nationals with respect to the provision of basic services are already part of the national legal system; as is the principle of equal treatment and protection for host communities and IDPs and returnees, all of whom are nationals of the same country.

In addition, the State and host communities have begun a gradual appropriation of protection mechanisms, such as Local Standing Conciliation Committees (CLPC) and Local Standing Development Committees (CLPD). The creation of these committees is a chance for UNHCR to build partnerships for protection, for the transfer of expertise

and the search for solutions to strengthen an environment of peace and stability and to improve the protection and well-being of refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons, and host communities.

As part of the increased engagement with the World Bank as a strategic partner, UNHCR is working with the Bank on several initiatives within the context of the IDA 20 Window for Host Communities and Refugees with the aim of fostering a favorable protection environment, as well as enhancing socio-economic inclusion and solutions for forcibly displaced populations. Such initiatives will include jointly advocacy and support to the DRC government to review the legal framework on refugees, development of a national policy on refugees to foster their inclusion in national development systems and support to government initiatives on digital identity management in a manner that guarantees inclusion of displacement persons.

1.3 Vision and Strategic Orientation

Recognising the diversity of contexts and needs, UNHCR is committed to working with a diversity of stakeholder, in humanitarian, transitional, development, peace arrangements to advance the enjoyment of legal rights; increase access to services including justice and social protection; expand self-reliance and socio-economic inclusion; improve conditions in areas of displacement and settlement; reinforce accountability to affected populations; and pursue opportunities for solutions. The vision is outlined in the operation' s Protection Strategy, as follows:

“ The DRC provides an environment in which refugees and asylum-seekers, internally displaced persons, returnees, stateless persons and the host community live in peace and security, enjoy their rights without discrimination and in accordance with their specific needs, play an active role in their own protection, and have effective and equitable access to goods, services and income to enable them to lead a dignified life and have progressive access to durable solutions.”

The four strategic objectives of the Protection Strategy are aligned with the impact areas of this plan:

- (1) Improve the legal environment and protection mechanisms for refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons through accession to and ratification and domestication of international instruments and working with the State to ensure the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons, and host communities, and to improve the asylum system and processes to prevent statelessness.
- (2) Advance the inclusion of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons in national structures and communities and in activities concerning them in systems designed to address civil, social, cultural and economic rights, community response and

planning structures, local, provincial and national accountability systems and in all processes designed to prevent GBV.

(3) Strengthening response systems, self-reliance, and solutions through improved community-based emergency response systems; local development plans that take into account the specific needs and the presence of displaced and returned populations; more inclusive and protective economies and support to national structures so they can better protect rights in an environment conducive to solutions.

(4) Enhancing Strategic Partnerships with humanitarian, development, and peace actors, to open gateways for sustainable solutions, while simultaneously reducing the humanitarian burden on countries of origin and the DRC, by strengthening common approaches based on a shared understanding, a shared vision, and a shared set of common priorities targeting all refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons, and host communities, to UNHCR. This will allow UNHCR, and the broad range of partners to enhance their comparative advantages, contribute towards more inclusive service provision, reduce vulnerabilities and poverty, in line with the SDGs, the Leave-No-One-Behind agenda and the Government National Strategic Development Plan (2019 – 2023).

The four strategic objectives are aligned to the Accountability to Affected Populations framework.

1.4 Fair Access and Representation

In the DRC, some social and legal norms prevent gender equality and contribute to widespread gender-based violence. Social inequalities compound the marginalization of refugees, IDPs, returnees and stateless persons, and increase the risk of exploitation and abuse.

Working with affected communities to identify needs and a response strategy, as well as risks and mitigation measures is an essential part of ensure that Age Gender and Diversity are taken into account in programming. The UNHCR Protection Strategy (2020 – 2025), and this five-year plan, envisage enhanced participation of refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons and host communities, in developing a response plan, in local development planning, and open access to the labour market and financial systems to ensure that displaced persons and returnees are at the centre of programming.

All Sub Offices and the Representation Office, use participatory assessments regularly involving diverse groups of concern to UNHCR, as well as in-depth protection monitoring to ensure that the overall strategy is responsive to the needs of refugees,

IDPs, returnees, stateless persons and host communities, of different age, gender and backgrounds. Key activities include:

- Collaborating with Government so that laws, policies, and administrative procedures are sensitive to the risks and challenges faced by refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons and host communities, particularly women, girls, and others with specific needs.
- Collaborating with governments, partners, displaced and returned populations and host communities on capacity development.
- Strengthening of PoCs committees and community leaders to enhance representation of women, youth, persons with disabilities and older persons.
- Lifting barriers to the meaningful inclusion of women and youth on management committees and in decision-making processes.
- Ensuring that education and health services are appropriately structure to cater to the needs of displaced persons.
- Collaborating with development actors on resilience projects that address gender inequalities affecting access to and control of opportunities and resources.
- Documenting the results of participatory planning, implementation and monitoring to better define priorities and to continually measure the success of the strategy, thus ensuring accountability and feedback.
- Partnering with displaced and returned populations so that their capacities, agency, rights, and dignity are at the centre of programming.

Changing power relations at the individual, community, and institutional level by establishing a favourable protection environment, expanding access to rights, and enhancing accountability to, and among refugees, IDPs, returnees, stateless persons, and host communities. This will enhance community level resilience, enable them to have agency in the decisions that affect them and facilitate their response to emergency situations.

2. Impact Statements

Impact statement

Refugees and Asylum - Seekers, IDPs, Returnees, Stateless Persons, and Host Communities live in peace and security, and enjoy their rights without discrimination

Impact area: Attaining favourable protection environments

Outcome statements

By 2026, refugees, returnees, IDPs and people at risk of statelessness have valid identity documents

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2026, refugees, returnees, IDPs and people at risk of statelessness have valid identity documents

Outcome area: Access to territory, registration and documentation

By 2026, asylum-seekers can access effective and cost-free national refugee status determination procedures.

Outcome area: Refugee status determination

By 2026, the Government will accede to, ratify and domesticate the 1954 Convention relating to the status of stateless persons, and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness and the AU Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention).

Outcome area: Protection policy and law

By 2026 GBV response services are available for all GBV survivors in all PoC sites and follow clear standard operating procedures.

Outcome area: Gender-based violence

By 2026, the risks related to violence, exploitation and abuse of children are identified and adequately addressed.

Outcome area: Child protection

By 2026, effects of conflict on the protection environment are diminished.

Outcome area: Safety and access to justice

Impact statement

Refugees and Asylum - Seekers, IDPs, Returnees, Stateless Persons and Host Communities have effective and equitable access to goods, services, and income, to enable them to lead a dignified life.

Impact area: Realizing rights in safe environments

Outcome statements

An efficient and well coordinated programme management system that ensures efficient delivery of goods and services to the population of concern (PoCs).

Outcome area: Operational support and supply chain

Strategic partnerships are enhanced through increased visibility, information-sharing, and reporting on the common vision contained in UNHCR's five-year plan

Outcome area: External engagement and resource mobilization

By 2026, persons of concern have access to livelihoods ensuring that an increasing percentage is self-reliant and no longer dependent on humanitarian assistance

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

By 2026, IDPs targeted by the Shelter Cluster and refugees and returnees have access to adequate, secure, environmentally friendly, and affordable shelter.

Outcome area: Sustainable housing and settlements

By 2026, refugees and returnees are integrated in national and community healthcare systems.

Outcome area: Healthy lives

By 2026, persons of concern have unfettered access to enough potable water and water for personal hygiene and have access to adequate sanitation facilities.

Outcome area: Clean water, sanitation and hygiene

By 2026, PoC school age children have improved access to equitable and quality basic education through the national system.

Outcome area: Education

By 2026, 100% of all persons of concern with specific needs (based on a participatory vulnerability assessment), and new arrivals, have access to adequate, secure, environmentally friendly and low cost shelter, and are provided with adequate Non-Food Items.

Outcome area: Well-being and basic needs

By 2026, persons of concern and host communities enjoy greater social cohesion, have effective, participatory, and balanced management structures in terms of age, gender and diversity and take part in development planning.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Impact statement

Refugees and Asylum - Seekers, IDPs, Returnees, Stateless Persons and Host Communities play an active role in their own protection.

Impact area: Empowering communities and achieving gender equality

Outcome statements

By 2026, persons of concern and host communities enjoy greater social cohesion, have effective, participatory, and balanced management structures in terms of age, gender and diversity and take part in development planning.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

By 2026, persons of concern have access to livelihoods ensuring that an increasing percentage is self-reliant and no longer dependent on humanitarian assistance

Outcome area: Self-reliance, economic inclusion and livelihoods

By 2026, persons of concern and host communities enjoy greater social cohesion, have effective, participatory, and balanced management structures in terms of age, gender and diversity and take part in development planning.

Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

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Outcome area: Community engagement and women's empowerment

Impact statement

Refugees and Asylum - Seekers, IDPs, Returnees, and Stateless Persons have progressive access to durable solutions

Impact area: Securing solutions

Outcome statements

By 2026, refugees and internally displaced persons have adequate information to return in dignity and security and in a sustainable manner.

Outcome area: Voluntary repatriation and sustainable reintegration

By 2026, pathways to nationality for long lasting refugees will be established and tenure and land rights of IDPs and returnees will be increasingly secured.

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

By 2026, pathways to nationality for long lasting refugees will be established and tenure and land rights of IDPs and returnees will be increasingly secured.

Outcome area: Local integration and other local solutions

By 2026, opportunities for refugees in need of resettlement will have increased

Outcome area: Resettlement and complementary pathways

3. Democratic Republic of the Congo 2025 Indicators and Targets

Country	Results Level	Result Area	Indicator	Population Type	Baseline	Target 2025
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.1 Proportion of people seeking international	Refugees and	100%	Not applicable

			protection who are able to access asylum procedures	Asylum-seekers		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA1: Protect	1.2 Proportion of people who are able to move freely within the country of habitual residence	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.2 Proportion of people residing in physically safe and secure settlements with access to basic facilities	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	25%	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA2: Respond	2.3 Proportion of people with access to health services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.1 Proportion of people who have the right to decent work	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2a Proportion of children and young people enrolled in primary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	63%	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.2b Proportion of children and young people enrolled in secondary education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36%	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA3: Empower	3.3 Proportion of people feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.1 Number of refugees who voluntarily return in safety and dignity to their country of origin	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	10,576	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2a Number of people who departed on resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	93	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.2b Number of people who departed through complementary pathways	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	16	Not applicable

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Impact	IA4: Solve	4.3b Number of refugees for whom residency status is granted or confirmed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0	Not applicable
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	IDPs	40%	30%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	78%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.2 Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority	Returnees	100%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA1: Access/Doc	1.3 Proportion of people with legally recognized identity documents or credentials	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	75%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.1 Average processing time (in days) from registration to first instance asylum decision	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90	180
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.2 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to legal representation	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA2: Status	2.3 Proportion of people undergoing asylum procedures who have access to an effective appeal mechanism after first instance rejection of their claim	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.1 Extent national legal framework is in line with the 1951 Convention and/or its 1967 Protocol	None	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA3: Policy/Law	3.2 Extent national legal framework is in line with the	None	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points	Broadly aligned: ≥90 points

			1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness			
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	IDPs	70%	75%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.1 Proportion of people who know where to access available GBV services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	95%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	IDPs	67%	73%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.2 Proportion of people who do not accept violence against women	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	64%	70%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	IDPs	50%	88%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA4: GBV	4.3 Proportion of survivors who are satisfied with GBV case management services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	90%	92%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.1 Proportion of children at heightened risk who are supported by a Best Interests Procedure	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	2%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.2 Proportion of children who participate in community-based child protection programmes	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	5%	9%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA5: Children	5.3 Proportion of unaccompanied and separated children who are in an alternative care arrangement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	25%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	IDPs	Moderate: 40-69 points	Moderate: 40-69 points

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	Extensive: ≥70 points	Extensive: ≥70 points
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.1 Extent participation of displaced and stateless people across programme phases is supported.	Returnees	Moderate: 40-69 points	Moderate: 40-69 points
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	IDPs	100%	80%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	77%	80%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.2 Proportion of people who have access to safe feedback and response mechanisms	Returnees	85%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	IDPs	42%	50%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA7: Community	7.3 Proportion of women participating in leadership/management structures	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	50%	50%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	IDPs	0%	35%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	100%	13%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.1 Proportion of people that receive cash transfers and/or non-food items	Returnees	100%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	27%

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA8: Well-being	8.2 Proportion of people with primary reliance on clean (cooking) fuels and technology	Returnees	0%	19%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	IDPs	33%	50%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	9%	85%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.1 Proportion of people living in habitable and affordable housing	Returnees	100%	8%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA9: Housing	9.2 Proportion of people that have energy to ensure lighting	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	12%	51%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.1 Proportion of children aged 9 months to five years who have received measles vaccination	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71%	95%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA10: Health	10.2. Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	71%	95%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.1 Proportion of young people enrolled in tertiary and higher education	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	0%	5%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA11: Education	11.2 Proportion of children and young people enrolled in the national education system	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	36%	45%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.1 Proportion of people using at least basic drinking water services	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	58%	100%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA12: WASH	12.2 Proportion of people with access to a safe household toilet	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	62%	85%

Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.1. Proportion of people with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	33%	17%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.2. Proportion of people who self-report positive changes in their income compared to previous year	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	14%	16%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA13: Livelihood	13.3 Proportion of people (working age) who are unemployed	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	35%	25%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA15: Resettle	15.1 Number of refugees submitted by UNHCR for resettlement	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	418	To be confirmed
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.1 Proportion of people with secure tenure rights to housing and/or land	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	1%	30%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Outcome	OA16: Integrate	16.2 Proportion of people covered by national social protection systems	Refugees and Asylum-seekers	11%	17%