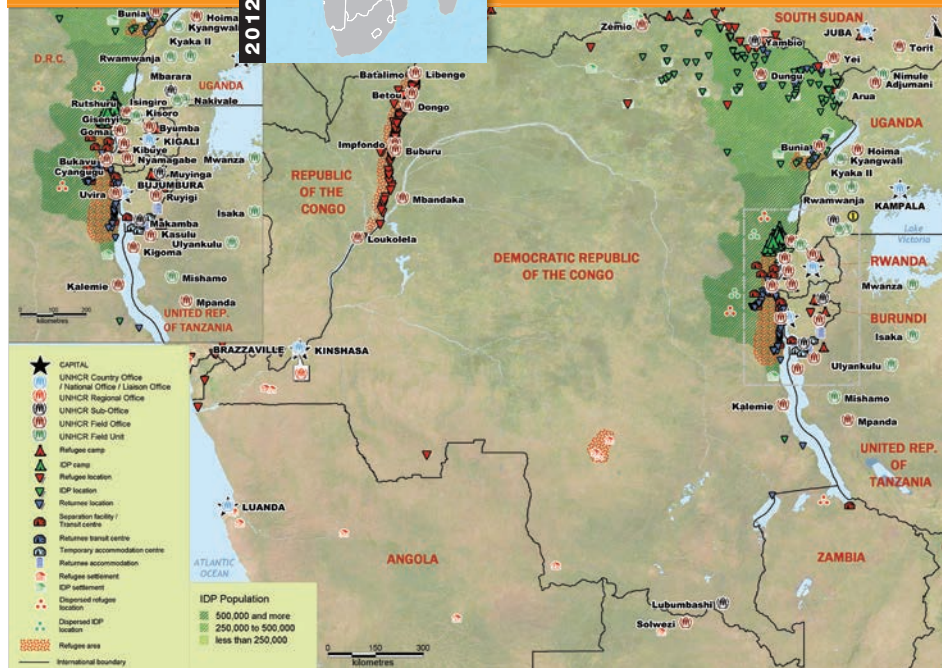


# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



UNHCR's presence in 2012	
Number of offices	17
Total staff	358
International staff	71
National staff	285
JPO staff	2
UNVs	28
Others	4

## Overview

### Operational highlights

- A tripartite commission including UNHCR and the Governments of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Republic of the Congo (Congo) organized the return and reintegration of some 46,300 Congolese refugees from Congo to Equateur Province in eastern DRC.
- UNHCR organized the repatriation of more than 10,700 Rwandan refugees.
- After the signing of a tripartite agreement between UNHCR and the Governments of the DRC and Angola, almost 15,600 Angolan refugees returned home and some 51,000 opted for local integration. Nearly 23,000 refugees still await repatriation.
- Due to the deterioration in the situation in the Central African Republic, in late 2012 UNHCR created a new camp in Equateur Province to accommodate up to 3,000 persons.
- In January 2012, UNHCR handed over refugee status determination (RSD) responsibilities to its government counterpart, the *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés*. UNHCR continues to help build the commission's capacity through training and coaching.
- The development of new rebel alliances led to renewed violence in the DRC's eastern Congo region and Katanga Province. The Goma takeover by rebels, in November 2012, led to new waves of displacement and severely affected UNHCR's access to its people of concern in the region.

### People of concern

In this operation, the main groups of people of concern to UNHCR were: Angolan refugees who arrived in the DRC in different waves, starting in the 1990s; Rwandan refugees residing in the DRC who fled the Rwandan civil war in the 1990s; and repatriated refugees from the DRC, who fled to the Congo during the post-2010 election crisis and returned to the DRC in 2012.

### Partners

- Implementing partners**
- Government agencies:** *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés*
- NGOs:** *Action et intervention pour le développement et l'encadrement social, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, African Conservation Fund, African Initiative for Relief and Development, Arche d'alliance, Association pour le développement social et la sauvegarde de l'environnement, Centre d'assistance médico-psycho-sociale, Centre d'intervention psycho-sociale, Centre de développement intégral, Communauté des églises libres pentecôtistes, Cooperazione sviluppo, Deutscher Caritasverband, Encadrement des réfugiés urbains de la ville de Kinshasa, Femme en mission pour le soutien et action aux vulnérables confondus, German Agro-Action, Groupe d'appui-conseils aux réalisations pour le développement endogène, Hope in Action, International Emergency and Development Aid, InterSOS, Les Aiglons, Lutheran World Federation, Medair, Multi-actions d'assistance aux marginalisés et sinistrés, Oxfam Quebec, Pain pour les déshérités, Première urgence - Aide médicale internationale, Save the Children International, Search for Common Ground, Women for Women International*
- Others:** IOM, UNOPS
- Operational partners**
- Others:** MONUSCO, UNICEF WFP

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Rwanda	50,700	7,200	54	59
	Burundi	9,400	9,400	49	52
	Sudan	2,500	2,500	47	44
	Central African Rep.	1,700	1,700	51	44
	Congo	700	700	40	38
	Various	80	80	38	52
Asylum-seekers	Burundi	900	900	51	60
	Rwanda	700	700	53	54
	Congo	130	130	50	68
	Various	90	90	45	40
IDPs	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2,669,100	457,200	-	-
Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	304,600	2,300	-	-
Others of concern	Former Angolan refugees under cessation clause	71,800	-	52	48
Returnees (refugees) <sup>1</sup>	Congo	46,400	46,400	51	62
	Uganda	21,900	10	51	62
	Sudan	2,400	-	51	62
	Central African Rep.	800	-	51	62
	Various	390	390	51	62
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,184,290</b>	<b>529,700</b>		

<sup>1</sup>The demographic breakdown of returnees refers to the total 71,980 Congolese returning refugees.

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Achievements and impact

#### Fair protection processes and documentation

- While in 2011, 85 per cent of Angolan refugee children were provided with birth certificates, almost all had received birth certificates by the end of 2012.

#### Favourable protection environment

- Six transit centres and 12 reception centres along the Congo River ensured the organized reception of returnees.

#### Security from violence and exploitation

- Awareness-raising sessions conducted through open-air cinemas, street theatre, school activities and youth clubs targeted more than two million people, including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and people from the host communities.
- Survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) identified through protection monitoring were referred for medical, psycho-social and legal assistance. In addition, UNHCR conducted a series of projects aimed at strengthening SGBV victims' professional skills in order to improve their livelihood opportunities.

#### Basic needs and essential services

- The provision of school fees and school materials for refugee children boosted attendance at the primary level from 90 per cent in 2011 to 94 per cent in 2012. Attendance at the

secondary level rose from 64 per cent in 2011 to 93 per cent in 2012. The construction of two additional schools, each with six classrooms, in Equateur Province ensured that more than 6,300 returnee children (some 41 per cent) had access to primary education.

- Approximately 77 per cent of displaced people living with HIV and AIDS had access to treatment by the end of 2012, as compared to 55 per cent in 2011.
- UNHCR's collaboration with local health structures at the provincial level helped bring down the mortality rate among refugee children under five from two per 1,000 individuals at the end of 2011 to 0.76 by the close of 2012.
- Medical facilities in the transit centres treated some 3,800 returnees, with some 500 referred for further treatment.
- All returnees had access to free medical assistance in health centres supported by UNHCR and its partners for six months. In order to improve access to health facilities for returnees as well as the local communities, the organization established an additional health centre, signed cooperation agreements with 30 existing centres and provided medicines and equipment to health posts.
- Out of 400 women selected for income-generation projects, 386 completed training and received grants to start their activities.
- Some 2,300 IDP and host-population households (including some 1,700 vulnerable households) in Orientale Province received shelter materials to improve their dwellings. In addition, 1,750 returnee families (some 14 per cent of the

returnee population) received shelter materials to help them with their reintegration.

- The digging of nine additional wells in Libenge and Dongo, the main areas of return, increased the availability of potable water from eight litres per person per day in 2011 to ten litres in 2012.

### Durable solutions

- Several “go and see visits” were organized for Angolan refugees from the DRC, after which some 15,500 of them returned home voluntarily. Approximately 6,500 people opted for local integration and received residence cards valid for two years.
- All returnees from Congo received cash grants of USD 15 per person. Families were provided with return kits that included blankets, mosquito nets, a plastic sheet and a kitchen set. Community-based projects, such as the rehabilitation of schools, provision of health services and the digging of additional wells, supported the reintegration of returnees into their communities.

### Logistics and operational support

- Important assets were acquired in 2012 to support the various repatriation programmes, including six riverboats, four speedboats, four trucks and nearly 850,000 litres of fuel.

## Assessment of results

In 2012, UNHCR in the DRC successfully implemented in parallel three repatriation programmes as well as a returnee operation. Nearly 27,000 persons returned to Angola, Burundi and Rwanda, considerably more than the target figure of 14,000 and 46,300 people originally from the DRC returned from Congo. Protection and assistance to IDPs remained a major challenge as the security deteriorated in the course of the year and led to renewed displacement. UNHCR maintained its lead role in the Protection Cluster, but faced some challenges with regards to coordination and the implementation of strategic priorities. First of all, the recruitment of new staff took longer than expected and affected the cluster coordination. In addition, the lack of access to some areas in the east of the country due to security reasons hindered the implementation of strategic priorities.

Some 23,000 Angolan refugees who were willing to return home could not be repatriated after the invocation of the cessation

## Working with others

UNHCR signed sub-agreements with 32 national and international implementing partners in the DRC, including one government partner and two UN agencies. UNHCR also participated in several coordination forums, such as the United Nations Development Action Framework, the UN country team and different working groups. In addition, the organization led the protection cluster and the working group on SGBV prevention and co-led the shelter cluster.

WFP and UNICEF worked in close collaboration with UNHCR, and the three agencies coordinated their activities with MONUSCO. Regular contacts were maintained with the IFRC, as well as with different institutions and civil society.

UNHCR also built the capacity of local partners by providing office and information technology equipment, financing the salaries of key staff, participating in workshops on relevant topics and organizing training sessions. After RSD became the responsibility of the DRC authorities in 2011, UNHCR continued to train and assist its governmental counterpart, the *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés*.

clause, and are still waiting for their return to be arranged. Of the 51,000 Angolans, who opted for local integration in the DRC, 6,500 received temporary residence cards in 2012.

UNHCR, as the lead of the Prevention and Protection pillar of the national DRC strategy to combat gender-based violence, organized SGBV prevention activities that reached more than 2 million people. In 2013, emphasis will be placed on improving coordination and streamlining the response to incidents of SGBV.

## Constraints

Insecure and unstable conditions within the country remained major constraints in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. The unexpected takeover of Goma by a new rebel alliance in November 2012 once again changed the humanitarian landscape in Eastern Congo and reduced humanitarian space by limiting UNHCR's access to the area for weeks. Despite a new round of African Union-sponsored peace negotiations in Kampala between the Government of the DRC and the rebel alliance, no agreement had been reached by end of 2012.

The remoteness and impoverished infrastructure of the Equateur Province and Orientale Province as well as some areas of Katanga continued to impede UNHCR's access to people of concern, including internally displaced Congolese and Rwandan refugees.

## Unmet needs

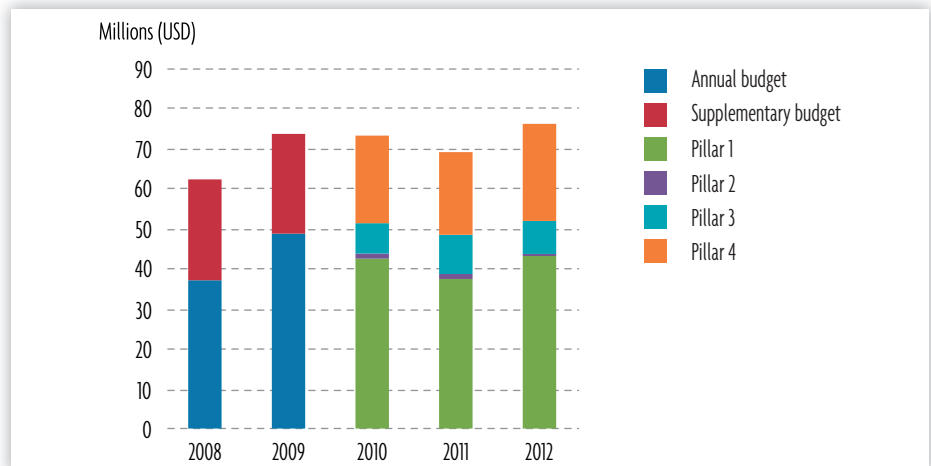
- More than 85 per cent of the Congolese returnees did not receive shelter materials to help them with their re-establishment.
- Some 23,000 Angolan refugees, who had expressed their willingness to return to their country, could not be repatriated in 2012.
- Out of the 51,000 Angolan refugees who opted for local integration, 44,500 were still awaiting their residency permit at the end of 2012.
- In 2012, the protection of more than 25 per cent of the IDP population could not be monitored, owing to the remoteness of some IDP sites as well as the security situation in some areas.

## Financial information

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in the DRC amounted to USD 157.7 million in 2012, an increase of approximately 13 per cent from some USD 139.6 million in 2011. Available funding allowed the operation to expend USD 76.2 million.

The increase in requirements was mainly due to the surge in the number of IDPs, from 1.7 million at the end of 2011 to 2.6 million in the first half of 2012. In order to respond adequately to the growing needs, an appeal was launched in September 2012 for the emergency needs in response to the situation in the eastern DRC, covering the requirements for IDPs as well as Congolese refugees in Rwanda and Uganda. Furthermore, additional funds were required owing to the unexpectedly high number of returnees from the Congo in 2012, compelling UNHCR to redirect logistical and human resources from other parts of the country to Equateur Province.

### Expenditures for Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2008 to 2012



### Budget, income and expenditure in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>84,337,627</b>	<b>1,022,752</b>	<b>22,316,667</b>	<b>49,995,579</b>	<b>157,672,625</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	37,197,363	0	1,642,965	10,024,349	<b>48,864,677</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	6,024,289	517,235	6,603,080	14,965,263	<b>28,109,867</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>43,221,652</b>	<b>517,235</b>	<b>8,246,045</b>	<b>24,989,612</b>	<b>76,974,544</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>					
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>					
International and regional instruments	105,507	0	0	0	<b>105,507</b>
Law and policy	1,642	0	0	121,984	<b>123,626</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	285,480	0	0	110,058	<b>395,537</b>
Access to legal assistance and remedies	281,458	0	0	358,279	<b>639,737</b>
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	640	0	0	100	<b>740</b>
Public attitude towards persons of concern	1,406,942	38,603	5,000	573,864	<b>2,024,410</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,081,668</b>	<b>38,603</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>1,164,285</b>	<b>3,289,557</b>
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>					
Registration and profiling	1,770,672	38,603	0	622,124	<b>2,431,399</b>
Status determination procedures	814,553	0	0	0	<b>814,553</b>
Individual documentation	208,464	117,178	0	0	<b>325,642</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	105,770	207,044	0	331,408	<b>644,222</b>
Family reunification	151,304	0	0	0	<b>151,304</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,050,764</b>	<b>362,824</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>953,532</b>	<b>4,367,120</b>

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>					
Protection from effects of armed conflict	93,819	0	0	2,508,299	<b>2,602,118</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,201,207	0	145,474	2,410,800	<b>3,757,482</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	189,833	0	0	0	<b>189,833</b>
Protection of children	385,715	0	0	0	<b>385,715</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,870,574</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,474</b>	<b>4,919,099</b>	<b>6,935,147</b>
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>					
Health	1,822,898	0	321,041	13,920	<b>2,157,859</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	1,293,710	0	943,604	540,169	<b>2,777,483</b>
Nutrition	231,804	0	0	0	<b>231,804</b>
Food security	0	0	2,235	0	<b>2,235</b>
Water	10,000	0	290,949	0	<b>300,949</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	610,816	0	113,237	165,731	<b>889,784</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	422,760	0	1,047,105	2,836,409	<b>4,306,274</b>
Basic and domestic items	583,505	0	0	1,357,904	<b>1,941,409</b>
Services for people with specific needs	500,387	0	72,737	117,902	<b>691,025</b>
Education	795,042	0	423,796	220,115	<b>1,438,954</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6,270,922</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,214,704</b>	<b>5,252,151</b>	<b>14,737,776</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	845,272	38,603	72,737	942,902	<b>1,899,513</b>
Coexistence with local communities	882,863	77,205	107,034	270,644	<b>1,337,747</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	5,000	0	0	220,116	<b>225,116</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	447,892	0	326,715	762,332	<b>1,536,940</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,181,027</b>	<b>115,808</b>	<b>506,487</b>	<b>2,195,994</b>	<b>4,999,316</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	93,819	0	0	0	<b>93,819</b>
Voluntary return	11,361,937	0	13,290	224,178	<b>11,599,405</b>
Reintegration	7,339	0	1,258,581	233,135	<b>1,499,055</b>
Integration	444,055	0	372	0	<b>444,427</b>
Resettlement	771,703	0	0	0	<b>771,703</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,678,853</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,272,243</b>	<b>457,313</b>	<b>14,408,409</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	436,661	0	0	330,173	<b>766,833</b>
Camp management and coordination	375,276	0	0	1,428,277	<b>1,803,554</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	1,183,721	0	0	582,303	<b>1,766,024</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,995,658</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,340,754</b>	<b>4,336,411</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	6,570,069	0	1,209,019	1,997,822	<b>9,776,909</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	2,391,371	0	432,161	1,036,556	<b>3,860,087</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,961,440</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,641,179</b>	<b>3,034,377</b>	<b>13,636,996</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>					
Technical advice and support to operations	929	0	0	0	<b>929</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>929</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	4,129,818	0	1,460,958	3,950,286	<b>9,541,061</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,221,652</b>	<b>517,235</b>	<b>8,246,045</b>	<b>24,267,791</b>	<b>76,252,723</b>

\*Income from contributions includes indirect support costs that are recovered from contributions to Pillars 3 and 4, supplementary budgets and the “New or additional activities – mandate-related” (NAM) Reserve. Contributions towards all pillars are included under Pillar 1.