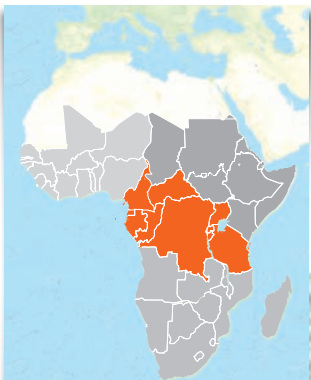


CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES



UNHCR

2013 GLOBAL REPORT

Burundi
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Congo (Republic of the)
Democratic Republic of
the Congo
Gabon
Rwanda
United Republic of
Tanzania

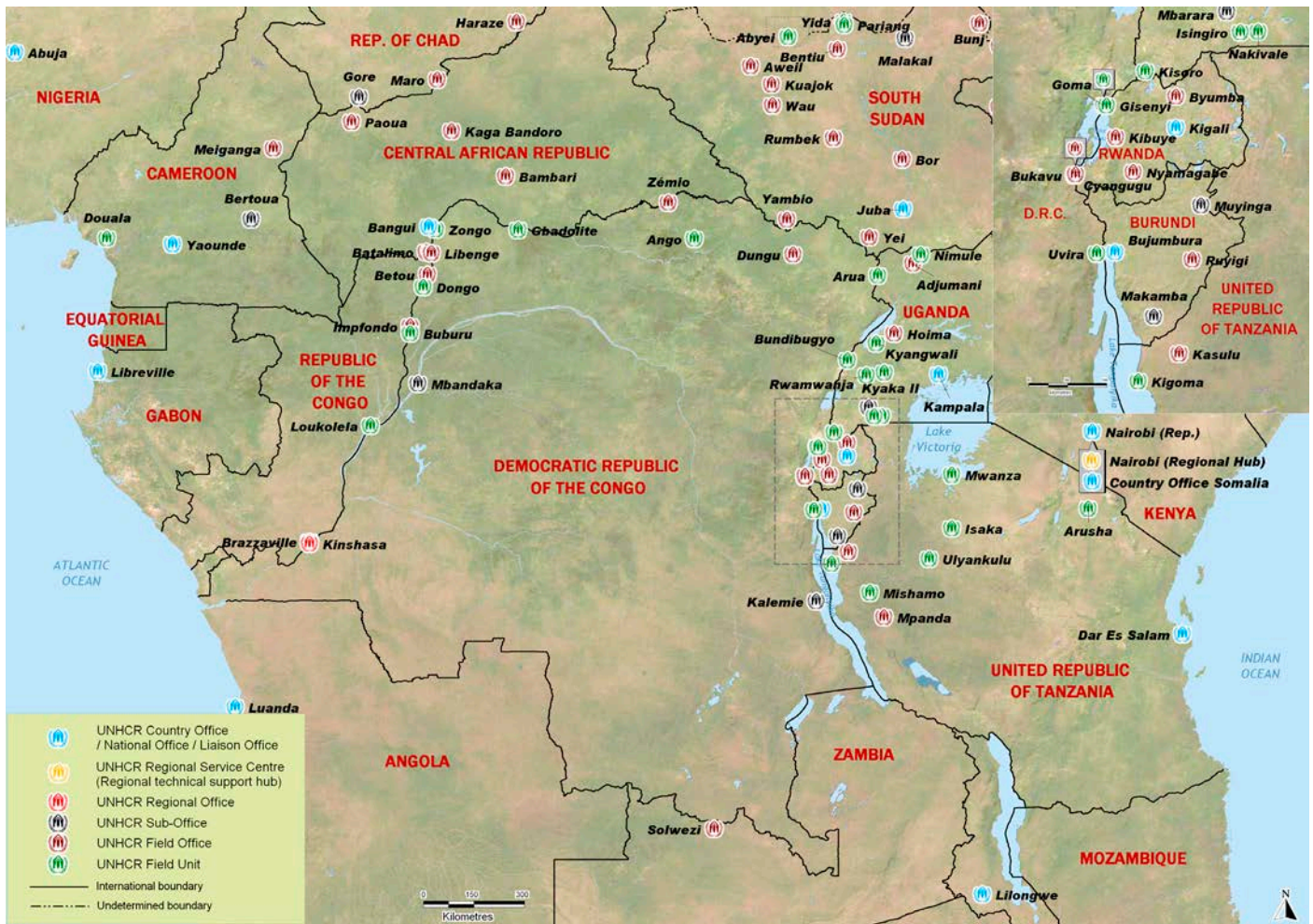


A former Rwandan refugee in Burundi is reunited with her daughter in Kigali after years of separation

UNHCR / A. CASTELET



Overview

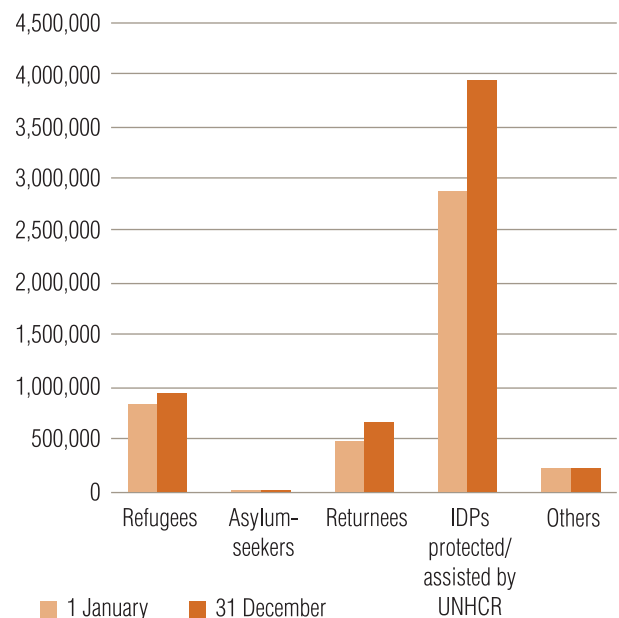


Highlights

- In 2013, UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of more than 68,000 refugees from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), of whom some 62,500 returned from neighbouring Congo.
- In Congo, 89 cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were reported and all survivors received psychological and social support, 85 per cent benefitted from medical assistance and 40 per cent from legal assistance.
- In Cameroon, the organization protected and assisted almost 115,000 refugees and over 8,000 asylum-seekers, most of whom came from the Central African Republic (CAR), including some 6,000 Central African refugees who had fled their country since March 2013.
- UNHCR supported the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) in completing the naturalization and local integration of just over 1,500 Somali Bantu refugees in Chogo settlement.
- In Rwanda, more than 73,000 refugees and 200 asylum-seekers, mostly from the DRC, received protection and assistance, including some 30,000 individuals who had arrived since April 2012.
- In Burundi, UNHCR and WFP replaced the food rations usually distributed in camps with a food voucher system. A new camp was opened in Cankuzo province for refugees from the DRC.

- Throughout the evolving CAR crisis, UNHCR led the protection, shelter and non-food items clusters which, by year-end, had supported 894,000 IDPs.

People of concern to UNHCR in Central Africa and the Great Lakes | 2013



Working environment

In 2013, the Great Lakes region continued to see massive displacement and new refugee emergencies. After the ousting of the President in March 2013, the Central African Republic experienced a complete breakdown of law and order, including the formation of different militia groups, which evolved into an ethnic-religious conflict resulting in a large-scale humanitarian crisis. By year-end, there were some 894,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) in the CAR, and 236,000 Central African refugees in the region, including in Cameroon, Chad, Congo and DRC.

The DRC crisis, which continued from 2012 into 2013, led to further displacement within the country and to a major outflow of refugees into Uganda, Rwanda and, to a lesser extent, Burundi. Despite improvements in the security situation in the Kivu region and the subsequent return of IDPs, other provinces such as Katanga and Orientale, witnessed a rise in militia attacks. In December 2013, there were an estimated 2.9 million IDPs and almost 480,000 Congolese (DRC) refugees in the region.

Achievements and impact

Multisectoral assistance was provided to all refugees in the subregion. UNHCR worked to strengthen asylum systems and facilitate durable solutions for refugees and other people of concern.

In Rwanda, a new asylum law was discussed and is expected to be promulgated in 2014. It included provisions on *non-refoulement*, non-penalization of illegal entry, cessation, exclusion, revocation, cancellation, the right to derivate status and UNHCR's observer status in eligibility sessions.

In Tanzania, refugee status determination (RSD) eligibility sessions by the National Eligibility Committee were resumed, with three sessions held in 2013. Meanwhile, over 1,500 Somali Bantu refugees completed their naturalization process.

In Burundi, a verification exercise of refugees and asylum-seekers (including the collection of primary data and fingerprints) was carried out by UNHCR and the *Office National pour la Protection des Réfugiés et Apatrides* (governmental partner). At year-end, Burundi remained home to more than 45,000 refugees and some 6,000 asylum-seekers. Convention travel documents were printed for 1,000 refugees in the country. Following advocacy by the Office, the Burundian authorities renewed the temporary residence permits of some 1,300 people of Omani origin at risk of statelessness living in the country.

In Gabon, 250 identity documents for people of concern were issued and/or renewed. In Congo, 2,188 requests for late birth registration were presented to the District Attorney, who signed them.

A tripartite agreement was signed between UNHCR and the Governments of Burundi and Uganda for the voluntary repatriation of some 13,000 Burundians from Uganda. Meanwhile, some 2,000 former Burundian refugees who returned from the DRC, Tanzania and Zambia benefited from a reintegration programme. The organization also assessed the extent to which former Burundian refugees who had returned from Mtabila camp in Tanzania had reintegrated.

In Congo, almost 63,000 refugees received transportation assistance to repatriate to the DRC, where over 68,000 returnees received return packages or cash grants; shelter assistance was extended to the most vulnerable. Some 6,000 former Angolan refugees also received residence permits in DRC. In Rwanda, more than 7,000 people returning from the DRC received reintegration assistance, including reception and transportation to their places of origin.

As part of the regional resettlement programme for DRC refugees, some 2,600 refugees were resettled from Rwanda, 1,064 from Burundi, 362 from Tanzania, 50 from Congo and 18 from Cameroon.

In cooperation with the Burundian Government and an NGO partner, an intention survey of almost 79,000 IDPs was carried out in six of the 20 IDP sites in preparation for possible durable solutions.

In DRC, protection and assistance was provided to some 23,000 CAR refugees in four settlements: Boyabu, Inke, Mboti and Mole. In Rwanda, a fifth refugee camp for DRC refugees was opened in Mugombwa. A fourth camp for DRC refugees was opened in Kavumu, in Burundi's Canzuko Province, as well as two transit centres, Cishemere (Cibitoke Province) and Kajaga (Bujumbura Rural Province). In Cameroon, Minawao camp, in the Far North, was established for some 3,200 Nigerian refugees. Meanwhile, in CAR at the end of 2013, DRC refugees in Batalimo were preparing to repatriate, which would entail the camp's closure.

Awareness-raising and prevention campaigns on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were implemented for all groups of concern, which reduced risks and improved the quality of response. Referral systems for survivors, such as in the DRC, included legal, medical, psycho-social, and economic support to the victims and their families. In Tanzania, where almost 500 new cases were reported, standard operating procedures were formulated following SGBV assessments. In Rwanda, an agreement with the National Police led to the establishment of police posts outside each refugee

camp. In Burundi, over 870 refugees and more than 600 asylum-seekers victims of SGBV were assisted and training was conducted for partners, local authorities, police and refugee leaders.

In Tanzania, support was provided to almost 5,400 child protection cases. In DRC, almost 200 unaccompanied and separated children from CAR received foster care and the Government partner received training on child protection and children's rights.

In Burundi, all refugees in camps and returnees had access to primary health care, including those living with HIV and AIDS. In Gabon, 16 people living with HIV and AIDS received anti-retroviral therapy (ART) regularly. Meanwhile, in DRC, three training sessions were organized for national health staff on reproductive health/HIV in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, and in Congo, almost 90 and 100 per cent of affected refugees, in urban and rural areas respectively, received ART.

In DRC, over 1,000 returnees from Congo received materials and tools for transitional shelter, while some 3,000 of the most vulnerable returnees were provided with non-cash support. NFI improved living conditions for almost 87,000 IDPs while 8,500 emergency shelters were built for another 40,460 IDPs. In Tanzania, 294 families received plastic sheeting for shelter repair, while 223 families were supported with shelter construction materials. In Rwanda, corrugated iron roofing was provided in lieu of plastic sheeting. In Burundi, new refugees received shelter kits; 1,000 permanent houses were built for the most vulnerable returnees and shelters were built for 37 women heads of households who had no land.

Access to education remained a priority. In Tanzania almost all children of school age were enrolled in primary schools, in Burundi 90 per cent of school-aged children and in DRC 100 percent of urban refugee children were enrolled in primary school. A multi-year education strategy was finalized in Rwanda to integrate refugee children into national schools.

In Gabon, 791 refugee students were admitted to the national school system, 16 people received vocational training to improve their livelihood options and 46 received cash grants to start small-scale businesses.

Finally, in DRC, where UNHCR leads the protection cluster, more than 23,000 protection incidents were recorded as well as some 1,600 conflict incidents, of which 973 were resolved with the support of mobile courts.

Constraints

Political instability, the rise of new alliances of armed groups and a lack of access to some remote areas, either due to insecurity or absence of infrastructure, impeded the successful implementation of certain protection and assistance activities.

The Office's ability to provide humanitarian assistance against a backdrop of deteriorating humanitarian space and increased violation of human rights in some countries was affected by funding constraints.

Lack of infrastructure, long travel distances and limited access, particularly during the rainy season to some areas, also posed additional challenges to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in a logistically challenging environment.

Operations

The operations in **Burundi, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and the United Republic of Tanzania** are covered in separate chapters.

In **Cameroon**, by year-end, UNHCR was protecting and assisting almost 115,000 refugees and over 8,300 asylum seekers – most of whom had arrived from the CAR in previous years and were to some extent self-settled in 308 sites in the East and Adamaoua regions. Among them were some 6,000 individuals who had fled the CAR since March 2013. Refugees in the eastern part of the country received multi-sectoral assistance, while help for people of concern in Yaoundé and Douala was provided in line with UNHCR's policy on urban refugees.

In March 2013, the situation in the **Central African Republic** deteriorated, leading to the ousting of the President and subsequent fighting between two armed groups, resulting in the complete breakdown of law and order and ethnic-religious conflict. By December 2013, there were 894,000 IDPs in the CAR (some 510,000 in Bangui alone) as well as some 18,000 refugees and asylum-seekers mainly from the DRC and Sudan. Some 236,000 refugees from the CAR fled to neighbouring countries, namely Cameroon, Chad, Congo and the DRC as of 31 December 2013. With the declaration of the L-3 emergency for the CAR, UNHCR reinforced its team in the country, which, by the end of 2013, consisted of 69 staff (26 internationals, including 15 on mission, and 43 nationals). In the CAR, UNHCR led the protection, shelter/NFI and the CCCM clusters. In early 2014, the Office launched an initial three-month emergency supplementary appeal to cover estimated requirements from January to March 2014 for IDPs in the CAR and refugees in surrounding countries. This was subsequently revised for the considerably increased needs anticipated up to the end of 2014, following new assessments and the issuance of an inter-agency Regional Response Plan for the Central African Republic in April 2014.

The situation in **Gabon** remained calm and stable. UNHCR, through an implementing partner, continued to provide protection and multi-sectoral assistance to over 1,600 refugees and almost 2,500 asylum-seekers (mostly from Chad, Congo and DRC). Of these, 98 people received cash assistance in response to their specific needs.

Financial information

As a result of the supplementary appeals launched in 2013 for the situation in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (March 2013) and the Joint UNHCR-UNICEF-WFP appeal for emergency response to the influxes of CAR refugees into neighbouring

countries (July 2013), UNHCR's initial financial requirements of USD 322.6 million for the subregion increased to USD 397.1. The level of funding available for the Central Africa and the Great Lakes subregion allowed for overall expenditure of USD 186.8 million.

Budget and expenditure in Central Africa and the Great Lakes | USD

Operation		PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
Burundi	Budget	30,242,242	619,345	0	682,325	31,543,912
	Expenditure	21,964,059	528,278	0	416,635	22,908,972
Cameroon	Budget	22,800,657	782,931	0	0	23,583,588
	Expenditure	12,843,700	122,301	0	0	12,966,000
Central African Republic	Budget	9,908,598	5,519,680	5,070,163	6,121,224	26,619,665
	Expenditure	6,645,811	89,570	0	4,870,840	11,606,221
Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office ¹	Budget	84,295,442	1,763,709	24,572,564	85,995,703	196,627,418
	Expenditure	48,314,125	1,402,687	12,224,769	18,498,681	80,440,262
Republic of the Congo	Budget	32,086,000	0	0	0	32,086,000
	Expenditure	14,687,582	0	0	0	14,687,582
Rwanda	Budget	44,648,867	0	2,344,429	0	46,993,296
	Expenditure	24,793,541	0	11,785	0	24,805,326
United Republic of Tanzania	Budget	15,863,715	0	23,793,323	0	39,657,039
	Expenditure	13,246,400	0	6,149,508	0	19,395,908
Central Africa and the Great Lakes	Budget	239,845,521	8,685,665	55,780,480	92,799,251	397,110,918
	Expenditure	142,495,217	2,142,835	18,386,063	23,786,156	186,810,271
Total budget		239 845 521	8 685 665	55 780 480	92 799 251	397 110 918
Total expenditure		142 495 217	2 142 835	18 386 063	23 786 156	186 810 271

¹ Coordinates activities in Gabon and Congo

Voluntary contributions to Central Africa and the Great Lakes | USD

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES					
Canada				2,065,595	2,065,595
Denmark				1,300,000	1,300,000
Finland				1,915,709	1,915,709
Luxembourg				974,026	974,026
Private donors in Australia				72,581	72,581
Private donors in Canada				2,617	2,617
Private donors in China (Hong Kong SAR)				910	910
Private donors in Germany				1,409,073	1,409,073
Private donors in Japan				3,926	3,926
Private donors in Spain				6,949	6,949
Private donors in Switzerland				7,126	7,126
Private donors in the United Kingdom				349	349
Sweden				1,502,404	1,502,404
United States of America				19,800,000	19,800,000
CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES Total				29,061,264	29,061,264
BURUNDI					
Central Emergency Response Fund	692,472				692,472
<i>Conférence internationale sur la Région des Grands Lacs</i>	82,000				82,000
Denmark	1,200,001				1,200,001
European Union	1,303,781				1,303,781
Japan	5,000,000				5,000,000
Private donors in Japan	370,626				370,626
Switzerland	828,014				828,014
United States of America	685,400				685,400
BURUNDI Total		10,162,294			10,162,294
CAMEROON					
Central Emergency Response Fund	839,843				839,843
Private donors in the Netherlands	48,077				48,077
CAMEROON Total		887,920			887,920
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC					
African Union			100,000		100,000
Central Emergency Response Fund			1,702,981		1,702,981
France			178,525	323,415	501,940
Japan	2,738,000		762,000		3,500,000
Sweden				746,046	746,046
Switzerland			882,029		882,029
United States of America				3,700,000	3,700,000
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC Total		2,738,000	3,625,535	4,769,461	11,132,996
RWANDA					
Central Emergency Response Fund	1,953,839				1,953,839
European Union	1,955,671				1,955,671
Japan	2,000,000				2,000,000
Private donors in Qatar				686,785	686,785
United Kingdom	1,599,827				1,599,827
United Nations Delivering as One		407,781			407,781
United States of America	525,545			4,600,000	5,125,545
RWANDA Total		8,034,882	407,781	5,286,785	13,729,448

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO					
Private donors in Switzerland	28,900				28,900
United Nations Children's Fund	16,800				16,800
THE REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO Total	45,700				45,700
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA					
European Union	1,303,781				1,303,781
Japan	3,000,000				3,000,000
Private donors in Switzerland	30,052				30,052
United Nations Delivering as One	4,510,484				4,510,484
United States of America	901,329				901,329
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA Total	9,745,646				9,745,646
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO REGIONAL OFFICE					
African Union			200,000		200,000
Belgium		1,308,901	2,652,520		3,961,420
Central Emergency Response Fund	5,360,068				5,360,068
Democratic Republic of the Congo Pooled Fund			925,471		925,471
Denmark	1,000,000			1,000,000	2,000,000
European Union	1,170,025				1,170,025
France	174,410		213,688		388,098
Germany	1,326,260				1,326,260
Holy See	5,000				5,000
Japan	3,758,065	1,441,935			5,200,000
Private donors in Australia			5,907		5,907
Private donors in Canada				106	106
Private donors in China (Hong Kong SAR)			761		761
Private donors in Switzerland				401	401
Private donors in the Republic of Korea				217,756	217,756
Private donors in the United Kingdom			60		60
Spain	190,070		156,787		346,857
Sweden				2,270,204	2,270,204
Switzerland	317,460		539,957		857,417
United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	273,468				273,468
United States of America				24,300,000	24,300,000
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO REGIONAL OFFICE Total	13,574,827	2,750,836	4,695,151	27,788,468	48,809,281
Total	45,189,268	3,158,616	8,320,685	66,905,978	123,574,548

Note: 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)