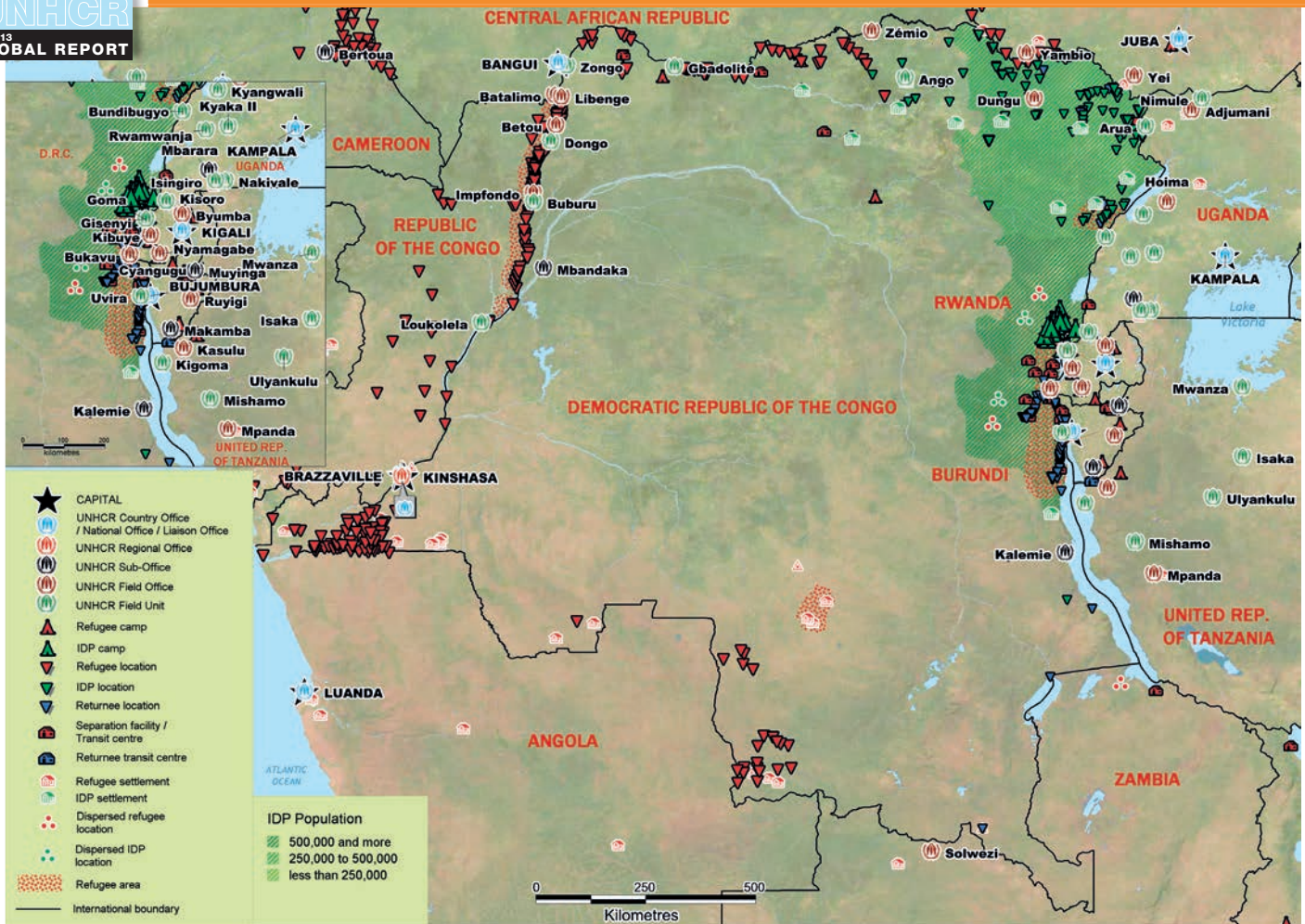


# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



## Overview

### Operational highlights

- Tensions and armed clashes in the Central African Republic (CAR) led to an influx of refugees into the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) from April 2013. The DRC Government allowed the establishment of four new refugee camps in the north of the country to ease the burden on host communities. By year-end, they hosted more than 23,000 Central African refugees, for whom UNHCR and partners mobilized to protect and assist.
- The organization facilitated the voluntary repatriation of more than 68,000 DRC refugees,

including almost 63,000 from Congo who received a cash grant. In addition, community-based projects were implemented in return areas to ensure social cohesion and enhance local infrastructure.

- UNHCR helped some 8,300 refugees to repatriate in safety and dignity from the DRC, including more than 7,000 to Rwanda and over 1,100 to Burundi.
- To provide privacy and protection from severe weather, shelter kits were distributed to over 31,300

### UNHCR's presence | 2013

<b>Number of offices</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Total personnel</b>	<b>351</b>
International staff	63
National staff	242
JPOs	3
UN Volunteers	38
Others	5

internally displaced people (IDPs) households, including 29,900 in North Kivu and 1,400 in Orientale Province.

- In order to prevent statelessness in the country, some 4,500 children received birth certificates.

## People of concern

The main populations of concern in the DRC during 2013 included refugees from the CAR, who arrived in Equateur and Orientale Provinces after April 2013, owing to the ongoing conflict in their country; DRC

returnees mainly from Congo; IDPs mainly living in North and South Kivu, Katanga and Orientale Provinces; and former Angolan refugees whose refugee status had ceased.

Type of population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Central African Rep.	53,400	23,100	51	55
	Rwanda	43,700	11,400	54	59
	Burundi	9,800	9,800	49	52
	Uganda	2,700	2,700	59	72
	Sudan	2,600	2,600	47	45
	Congo	700	140	40	43
	Angola	600	600	44	48
	Others	60	60	48	50
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Burundi	900	900	51	57
	Rwanda	400	400	51	62
	Others	210	210	42	41
<b>IDPs</b>	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2,963,800	1,634,000	56	63
<b>Returned IDPs, including people in an IDP-like situation</b>	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	595,200	43,000	55	63
<b>Others of concern</b>	Former refugees from Angola of concern to UNHCR	71,300	11,500	52	46
<b>Returnees (refugees)*</b>	Congo	62,900	62,900	52	61
	Sudan	4,500	-	52	61
	Others	1,100	490	52	61
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,813,870</b>	<b>1,803,800</b>		

\* Demographic breakdown of returnees refers to all returnees

# | Results in 2013 |

## Achievements and impact

The following matrix contains examples of objectives and targets set for UNHCR's programme interventions in this operation in 2013. Short commentaries on the

end-year results and impact on people of concern are provided, including indications of why targets may not have been met.

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION</b>			
<b>The quality of registration and profiling is improved or maintained</b>			
<p><b>Results/impact:</b> UNHCR registered approximately 46 per cent of the IDP population individually. The increased activities of different insurgent groups, mainly in the Kivu provinces, saw the number of IDPs in the DRC increase from 2.7 million in December 2012 to almost 3 million in December 2013. All CAR refugees living in camps were individually registered (half of CAR refugees present in the country), as were 83 per cent of Congolese returnees.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Lack of access due to security problems, logistical constraints and the increasing number of IDPs within the DRC, prevented UNHCR from reaching its registration target in 2013. With regard to CAR refugees, registration was only conducted for refugees living in camps, as access to host communities remained difficult.</p>			
% of PoC registered on individual basis	IDPs	100%	46%
	CAR refugees	100%	45%
<b>BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES</b>			
<b>Shelter and Infrastructure are established</b>			
<p><b>Results/impact:</b> Shelter material and tool kits were provided to returnees from Congo. In Equateur Province, 610 vulnerable households received shelter assistance. CAR refugees in camps were temporarily accommodated in communal shelter while individual shelters were erected. Transitional shelter support was provided to IDPs, mainly in the Kivus and Orientale Province.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Owing to limited resources, UNHCR could only provide shelter assistance for CAR refugees living in camps. For returnees, owing to limited resources, durable shelter solutions were available only for the most vulnerable families.</p>			
% of households living in adequate dwellings	CAR refugees	100%	50%
	Returnees	100%	53%
<b>Population has optimal access to education</b>			
<p><b>Results/impact:</b> In 2013, 65 classrooms were built in Mole, Inke and Boyabu refugee camps. All 4,480 school-aged CAR refugee children in camps received school kits and attended primary school. For returnees, six schools were built in Equateur Province (two in Mbandaka, two in Buburu, one in Libenge and one in Imesse).</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Owing to limited resources, Central African refugee children in camps could not access secondary education. Moreover, the delivery of primary school kits was delayed owing to logistical and access difficulties. Most schools in returnee areas in Equateur were in poor condition and will require rehabilitation.</p>			
# of educational facilities constructed and accessible for children with disabilities	CAR refugees	87	65
% of PoC aged 6-13 years enrolled in primary education	Returnees	95%	62%
<b>Population has optimal access to reproductive health and HIV services</b>			
<p><b>Results/impact:</b> In addition to sensitization campaigns and condom distribution, UNHCR piloted a project aimed at providing a safer environment for 176 people identified as having engaged in transactional sex in IDP camps in North Kivu. An HIV and AIDS prevention and response programme was established for CAR refugees, in line with IASC guidelines. This allowed 89 refugees living with HIV to continue their antiretroviral treatment. A reproductive health programme was also in place, which prevented maternity-related deaths in the camps in 2013.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> HIV and AIDS services were only available to a small proportion of IDPs due to limited access to displacement areas and the need to prioritize the response to the CAR refugee influx.</p>			
Extent to which PoC had access to HIV services	IDPs	100%	30%
% of HIV-positive PoC eligible for ART who receive antiretroviral therapy	CAR refugees	100%	100%

2013 activities	People of concern (PoC)	2013 comprehensive target	2013 year-end result
<b>DURABLE SOLUTIONS</b>			
<b>The potential for integration is realized</b>			
<p><b>Results/impact:</b> In 2013, no voluntary repatriation of former Angolan refugees took place. However, local integration was pursued and some 6,000 residence cards were distributed to former Angolan refugees who opted for local integration in the Bas-Congo Province and in Kinshasa.</p> <p><b>Gap:</b> Due to financial constraints, the provision of residence permits for all of the 47,880 candidates for local integration was not possible in 2013. The exercise will continue in 2014 for those remaining.</p>			
<b>% of PoC opting for local integration who had locally integrated</b>	<b>Former Angolan refugees</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>The potential for voluntary return is realized</b>			
<p><b>Results/impact:</b> UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of more than 68,000 former DRC refugees in 2013, with some 62,500 of them repatriating to Equateur Province and 286 to South Kivu Province.</p> <p>To ensure the safety and dignity of returnees, UNHCR established seven transit centres and 13 assembly points in Equateur, and two transit centres in South Kivu. Special assistance was provided for almost 2,000 returnees with specific needs. Cash grants were distributed to all returnees in Equateur and return packages to those in South Kivu.</p>			
<b>% of PoC with intention to return had returned voluntarily</b>	<b>Returnees</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION</b>			
<b>The risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and the quality of the response improved</b>			
<p><b>Results/impact:</b> CAR refugee survivors of SGBV received medical, legal and psychological support. Urban refugees received medical, psychological as well as social and economic reintegration assistance in North Kivu and Katanga, and medical assistance in Kinshasa and South Kivu. UNHCR provided medical and legal assistance to all returnees in Equateur, where more than 600 cases were identified in 2013.</p>			
<b>Extent to which known SGBV survivors receive support</b>	<b>Returnees</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>100%</b>
	<b>CAR refugees</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Partners

### Implementing partners

#### Government agencies:

*Commission nationale pour les réfugiés*

#### NGOs:

*Actions et interventions pour le développement et l'encadrement social, African Initiative for Relief and Development, Agir pour le genre, Association pour le développement social et la sauvegarde de l'environnement, Équipe d'encadrement des réfugiés urbains de Kinshasa, Femmes en mission pour soutien et action aux vulnérables confondus, German Agro-Action, Groupe d'appui-conseils aux réalisations pour le développement endogène, International Emergency and Development Agency Relief, INTERSOS, Médecins d'Afrique, Mouvement international des droits de l'enfant, Première urgence, Search for Common Ground, Women for Women International*

#### Others:

UNOPS, UNV

### Operational partners

#### Others:

UNICEF, WFP

## Assessment of results

In 2013, the DRC successfully repatriated almost 63,000 DRC refugees from neighbouring Congo, with the remaining 30,000 due to be repatriated in early 2014. Reintegration was aided by cash grants and return packages, and the most vulnerable received shelter assistance. Communities receiving returnees benefitted from support that included expanding or rehabilitating schools and health posts, and the drilling of additional wells to ensure sufficient water supply.

SGBV awareness-raising and prevention campaigns were launched for all populations of concern, as well as for local authorities and the military, in different provinces. Meanwhile, the existing referral system, which provided judicial, psychological, social, medical and economic support to survivors and their families, continued. With UNHCR support, 100 women underwent necessary surgery at two provinces.

Protection monitoring and protection by presence remained essential activities in IDP areas. In South Kivu, more than 23,400 protection incidents and almost 1,600 conflict incidents were recorded during the year of which some 970 were resolved with the support of mobile courts. The organization, together with partners, provided emergency shelter for the most vulnerable IDPs and returnees.

CAR refugees in camps had access to essential services such as health, water, education and food. Specific focus was given to agricultural activities in order to improve the self-reliance of the refugee population in the camps. However, owing to the remoteness of the area, the lack of infrastructure and the inaccessibility of certain areas during the rainy season, UNHCR was not able to reach out to CAR refugees living outside the camps.

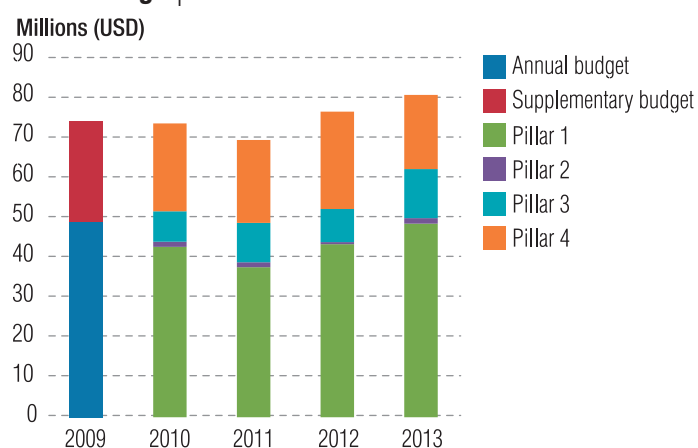
## Working with others

UNHCR led the Protection Cluster, the technical working group for shelter and the working group on SGBV prevention and awareness raising, and coordinated camp coordination and camp management activities. The organization also participated in the Humanitarian Country Team, the UN Country Team and the Humanitarian Advisory Group.

The Office helped to prepare the Humanitarian Action Plan and other joint funding requests. Sub-agreements were signed with 15 implementing partners in five DRC provinces and capacity-building activities were carried out with the Government's refugee body, *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés*, to improve refugee status determination procedures and ensure that international standards were met.

# Financial information

## Expenditure in the Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2009 to 2013



The comprehensive budget for UNHCR's operation in the DRC, set at USD 155.9 million in early 2013, grew to USD 196.6 million – a rise of 24 per cent compared to 2012 requirements. The developing crisis in the CAR and ongoing displacement challenges in eastern DRC were the main reasons for this increase, for which supplementary budgets were established in 2013. The level of funding available for the DRC operation allowed for overall expenditure of USD 80.4 million, corresponding to 38.3 per cent of overall requirements.

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

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>84,295,442</b>	<b>1,763,709</b>	<b>24,572,564</b>	<b>85,995,703</b>	<b>196,627,418</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	41,363,294	0	2,750,836	4,695,151	<b>48,809,281</b>
Other funds available / transfers	6,950,818	1,402,687	9,473,934	14,195,725	<b>32,023,164</b>
<b>Total funds available</b>	<b>48,314,113</b>	<b>1,402,687</b>	<b>12,224,769</b>	<b>18,890,876</b>	<b>80,832,444</b>

### EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE

#### Favourable Protection Environment

International and regional instruments	3,673	139,187	0	225,290	<b>368,151</b>
Law and policy	213,629	0	0	0	<b>213,629</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	49,260	0	0	0	<b>49,260</b>
Access to territory and refoulement risk reduced	305,602	0	0	0	<b>305,602</b>
Public attitude towards people of concern	628,180	139,188	0	331,247	<b>1,098,615</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,200,344</b>	<b>278,375</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>556,537</b>	<b>2,035,257</b>

#### Fair Protection Processes and Documentation

Reception conditions	165,618	0	0	0	<b>165,618</b>
Registration and profiling	1,117,474	139,187	0	247,703	<b>1,504,365</b>
Status determination procedures	736,501	0	0	84,980	<b>821,481</b>
Individual documentation	245,888	0	0	0	<b>245,888</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	522,175	556,489	0	84,380	<b>1,163,044</b>
Family reunification	27,025	0	0	0	<b>27,025</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,814,681</b>	<b>695,676</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>417,064</b>	<b>3,927,421</b>

#### Security from Violence and Exploitation

Protection from crime	243,984	0	0	0	<b>243,984</b>
Protection from effects of armed conflict	91,058	0	572,222	2,530,085	<b>3,193,365</b>
Prevention and response to SGBV	1,778,976	0	473,744	1,548,178	<b>3,800,898</b>
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	222,774	0	236,871	0	<b>459,645</b>
Protection of children	535,031	0	0	0	<b>535,031</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,871,823</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,282,837</b>	<b>4,078,262</b>	<b>8,232,922</b>

Operation	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>					
Health	2,576,782	0	1,739,446	7,361	<b>4,323,588</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	596,251	0	1,991,513	658,041	<b>3,245,805</b>
Nutrition	120,821	0	0	0	<b>120,821</b>
Food security	1,162,817	0	0	0	<b>1,162,817</b>
Water	1,058,878	0	545,373	0	<b>1,604,251</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	544,484	0	236,871	186,223	<b>967,579</b>
Shelter and infrastructure	1,722,578	0	1,459,903	2,454,937	<b>5,637,418</b>
Basic and domestic items	1,206,358	0	0	782,970	<b>1,989,329</b>
Services for people with specific needs	963,414	0	256,495	1,208	<b>1,221,117</b>
Education	1,124,691	0	1,342,870	84,980	<b>2,552,541</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,077,073</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,572,472</b>	<b>4,175,721</b>	<b>22,825,266</b>
<i>Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance</i>					
Community mobilization	639,884	139,188	473,743	180,660	<b>1,433,475</b>
Coexistence with local communities	663,585	139,187	239,477	386,749	<b>1,428,998</b>
Natural resources and shared environment	166,705	0	0	84,980	<b>251,685</b>
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	285,379	0	879,682	512,638	<b>1,677,699</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,755,553</b>	<b>278,375</b>	<b>1,592,903</b>	<b>1,165,027</b>	<b>4,791,857</b>
<i>Durable Solutions</i>					
Comprehensive solutions strategy	350,099	0	0	84,980	<b>435,079</b>
Voluntary return	8,433,821	0	352	195,818	<b>8,629,991</b>
Reintegration	0	0	322,410	0	<b>322,410</b>
Integration	1,148,800	0	0	0	<b>1,148,800</b>
Resettlement	672,233	0	0	0	<b>672,233</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>10,604,952</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>322,762</b>	<b>280,798</b>	<b>11,208,513</b>
<i>Leadership, Coordination and Partnerships</i>					
Coordination and partnerships	212,590	139,188	0	117,808	<b>469,586</b>
Camp management and coordination	90,615	0	0	1,176,064	<b>1,266,679</b>
Donor relations and resource mobilization	693,855	0	0	200,628	<b>894,483</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>997,060</b>	<b>139,188</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,494,500</b>	<b>2,630,747</b>
<i>Logistics and Operations Support</i>					
Logistics and supply	11,056,163	0	757,326	2,821,070	<b>14,634,558</b>
Operations management, coordination and support	1,273,513	0	267,725	953,361	<b>2,494,599</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,329,676</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,025,051</b>	<b>3,774,430</b>	<b>17,129,157</b>
<i>Headquarters and Regional Support</i>					
Technical advice and support to operations	561	0	0	0	<b>561</b>
Media relations and public affairs	240	0	0	0	<b>240</b>
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>801</b>
Balance of instalments with implementing partners	4,662,161	11,073	428,745	2,556,341	<b>7,658,321</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48,314,125</b>	<b>1,402,687</b>	<b>12,224,769</b>	<b>18,498,681</b>	<b>80,440,262</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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.