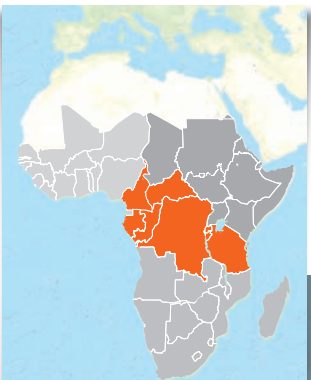


# CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES



IDPs in DRC making  
cooking blocks from wood

UNHCR  
2012 GLOBAL REPORT



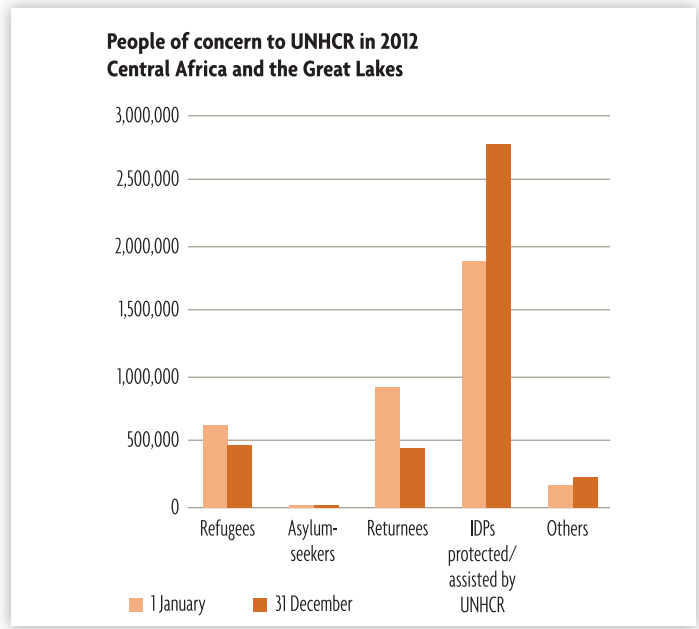
Burundi  
Cameroon  
Central African Republic  
Congo (Republic of the)  
Democratic Republic of the Congo  
Gabon  
Rwanda  
United Republic of Tanzania

# Overview



## Highlights

- More than 34,000 Burundian former refugees returned home from Mtabila Camp in the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) in an orderly, dignified and safe manner over the course of six weeks, and the returns were completed three weeks in advance of the Tanzanian Government's 31 December 2012 deadline. UNHCR facilitated the return and reintegration of some 46,000 Congolese refugees from the Republic of the Congo (Congo) to Equateur Province in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) by providing cash assistance and non-food items (NFIs) to the returnees and implementing community-based projects.
- In the DRC, UNHCR successfully repatriated some 10,000 Rwandans and almost 15,600 Angolan refugees; however, some 23,000 Angolan refugees still await repatriation.
- With UNHCR's support, the Government of Tanzania resumed the naturalization process for more than 2,000 Somali Bantu refugees in Chogo Settlement, which had been halted in 2011.
- In the Central African Republic, UNHCR together with the *Commission nationale pour les réfugiés* conducted a verification exercise for some 9,800 refugees from the DRC in four camps.
- UNHCR's office in Gabon was closed at the end of 2012 and the 4,000 refugees remaining in the country are now monitored by UNHCR's office in the DRC.



## Working environment

In 2012, the two Kivus, *Province Orientale* and Katanga Province in the DRC experienced new rounds of violence, triggering fresh waves of displacement both internally and to neighbouring countries. By the end of the year, Rwanda and Burundi had received some 20,000 and 5,000 refugees, respectively, from the DRC. In November 2012, a new rebel alliance took control of Goma, the capital of North Kivu Province. Although the rebels withdrew within a week, their taking control of Goma marked a shift in the humanitarian space and a drastic increase in the number of people of concern to UNHCR. By the end of 2012, some 2.5 million people were internally displaced and almost fully dependent on humanitarian assistance. However, Equateur Province remained calm and stable, allowing repatriation and reintegration activities to proceed largely as planned.

The signing of tripartite agreements, between the Congo, the DRC and UNHCR, in February 2012 formed the basis for the May 2012 start of the repatriation by boat of DRC refugees from Congo.

In the Central African Republic (CAR), the political situation became increasingly unstable and volatile in the course of the year, when a new rebel alliance took over important areas in the central and eastern parts of the country and marched towards the capital of Bangui in December. The rebels came to a halt at Damarra, a city 80 km from the capital. The violence in 2012 resulted in a new wave of displacement within the country as well as into neighbouring States, especially the DRC.

## Achievements and impact

### Fair protection processes and documentation

- In Rwanda, the verification and re-registration exercise that started in 2011 was completed in 2012 and established the number of refugees in the old camps at 43,000, instead of the 55,000 estimated at the beginning of the exercise. Nearly 20,000 new arrivals were also registered and provided with valid identity documents.
- In Burundi, of the 36,000 returnees who arrived during the year, more than 16,000 of them above the age of 16, received national identity cards. In addition, all refugees of 14 years and above were eligible for proper documentation.
- In north-eastern Congo, some 2,500 refugee children from the DRC were registered and their data transferred to the civil registration offices for the provision of birth certificates.
- In the CAR some 7,500 persons at risk of being stateless received documentation.

### Security from violence and exploitation

- In Nyarugusu Camp in Tanzania, UNHCR assisted all identified survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV); introduced new guidelines, *Caring for Child Survivors of Sexual Abuse*; and facilitated the training of social workers responding to SGBV.
- In Burundi, nearly 31,500 refugees, of whom more than 21,500 were women, benefited from anti-SGBV programmes.

- In Rwanda, more than 200 cases of SGBV were reported and psychosocial support provided to the victims.
- In the DRC, various SGBV-awareness and prevention activities targeted 2 million people by means of open-air cinemas, street theatre, in-school activities, youth clubs and community organizations.

### Basic needs and essential services

- In Tanzania, approximately 35,000 women and girls of reproductive age in the two camps of Mtabila and Nyarugusu were provided with sanitary materials.
- In Congo, more than 760 out of 920 eligible refugee children in urban areas were enrolled in primary schools for 2011/2012; only 88 children required financial support from UNHCR. All 720 eligible students were enrolled in secondary education.
- In Burundi, more than 26,300 refugees in the camps were provided with water.
- In the DRC, UNHCR improved its collaboration with local health structures. The mortality rate of under-five refugee children dropped from 2 per 1,000 individuals at the end of 2011 to 0.76 by the end of 2012. In addition, in order to support the reintegration of Congolese returnees into their communities, UNHCR launched projects to rehabilitate schools and health posts and to dig new wells.
- In Rwanda, more than 4,000 new shelters were constructed in the four camps Nyabiheke, Gihembe, Kiziba and Kigeme. The structures included some 3,000 units in the newly established camp in Kigeme. Access roads and culverts were also constructed or rehabilitated in the same locations.
- In Cameroon, UNHCR provided assistance to some 106,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, including over 87,000 refugees of the Mbororo ethnic group from the CAR. Nearly 24,000 refugees benefited from technical assistance in agriculture and the distribution of agricultural inputs and tools. A total of 55 new water points were constructed to increase water available to these refugees and their host communities from 13 litres to 16 litres per person per day. In addition, a total of 12 blocks of latrines were constructed.
- In the CAR, some 4,000 internally displaced people received NFIs, while more than 81 per cent of refugee women received sanitary napkins.

### Durable solutions

- UNHCR assisted nearly 36,000 Burundian returnees with initial reintegration assistance, including reception and transportation to their places of origin in Burundi. More than 34,000 of the returnees arrived with UNHCR's assistance from Mtabila Camp in Tanzania, while over 1,000 arrived spontaneously either from Mtabila or elsewhere in Tanzania. Furthermore, nearly 500 refugees returned from the DRC and some 60 from other countries.
- Durable solutions were identified for more than 46,400 Congolese refugees who returned to the DRC, mostly from the Congo, while more than 26,800 refugees from Angola, Rwanda and Burundi returned home from the DRC with UNHCR's support.
- A total of 76 refugees in the DRC, 55 of them from the Congo, were resettled in 2012.

- Some 6,500 former Angolan refugees who opted to stay in the DRC received temporary residence cards valid for two years.
- In Rwanda, some 2,200 individuals were submitted for resettlement, with 800 refugees resettled in third countries.
- In Cameroon, some 1,800 Chadian refugees were repatriated to Chad.

## Constraints

- The poor security conditions in the DRC and the CAR and the rise of new rebel alliances that took over strategic areas seriously hampered the delivery of humanitarian assistance by limiting UNHCR's access to people of concern. In some places, such as the city of Bunia in the DRC, demonstrations against the United Nations took place. UNHCR offices were looted in Bunia and Bambari, and in Kaga Bandoro in the CAR. The remoteness of some areas and insufficient infrastructure throughout these countries also affected the operations and increased logistical costs.
- In 2012, another major constraint was the ongoing delay in the Government's decision regarding the local integration of 162,000 newly naturalized Tanzanians, resulting in growing anxiety among the population. This uncertainty also had a direct impact on livelihoods including agriculture.
- In Tanzania, the lack of national eligibility commission sessions in 2012 to review the backlog of hundreds of cases continued to severely hamper access to asylum, as did the official encampment policy and the common practice of deporting so-called illegal migrants without screening them for protection needs.
- In Cameroon, poor roads and the vastness of the area occupied by some 87,000 Central African refugees of the Mbororo ethnic group constituted a major constraint in the delivery of effective assistance and protection to these refugees. The Mbororo are scattered across some 300 locations in the east and Adamaoua provinces, which span some 50,000 square kilometres and are among the most underdeveloped parts of the country.
- In the CAR, the deterioration in security delayed project implementation, eventually bringing UNHCR's work to a standstill by end of the year, when international staff members from various humanitarian agencies and UN organizations were evacuated to Cameroon.

## Operations

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

In 2012, UNHCR in the **Central African Republic** continued to assist some 2,000 Sudanese refugees in Bambari and nearly 10,000 refugees from the DRC living in Batalimo and Zemio camps. In preparation for their voluntary repatriation, UNHCR also conducted a verification exercise among Congolese refugees and consolidated the camps of Obo, Mboki and Zemio. In addition, some 2,500 urban refugees, as well as some 2,600 asylum-seekers, received assistance. For instance, UNHCR partially covered educational expenses for some 430 refugee children. Almost 30 people received cash grants to help them start up a business. Some 70 families received non-food items to cover their most basic needs.

In **Cameroon**, a tripartite agreement, signed in October by the Governments of Chad and Cameroon and UNHCR, paved the way for the repatriation of some 1,800 Chadian refugees from Langui Camp in northern Cameroon in December 2012. Some 100 refugees remained in Langui at the end of the exercise. The camp is scheduled for closure in the first quarter of 2013 and staff will be redeployed to field offices in Bertoua and Meiganga in the East and Adamaoua regions, which are critically understaffed.

In August, members of the eligibility and appeals commissions were nominated. This followed the promulgation of a decree for the establishment of these commissions in November 2011. The two commissions were not yet functional at the end of December 2012, and UNHCR plans to work with the Government to support their activation.

## | Financial information |

UNHCR's initial requirements in the subregion of USD 393.7 million increased during the year owing to the rise in the numbers of Congolese and Central African refugees and IDPs, following renewed violence in the DRC and the CAR. Supplementary

appeals were launched, bringing overall requirements to USD 400.3 for the subregion. Total expenditure stood at USD 177.9 million in 2012, with the operation in the DRC representing approximately 43 per cent of this amount.

### 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
<b>Burundi</b>	Budget	28,894,186	663,253	0	1,263,407	<b>30,820,846</b>
	Expenditure	21,855,979	479,472	0	978,298	<b>23,313,749</b>
<b>Cameroon</b>	Budget	19,830,246	826,304	0	0	<b>20,656,550</b>
	Expenditure	10,549,883	216,741	0	0	<b>10,766,624</b>
<b>Central African Republic</b>	Budget	16,343,708	825,624	0	10,708,445	<b>27,877,777</b>
	Expenditure	6,337,638	90,000	0	3,902,248	<b>10,329,886</b>
<b>Congo</b>	Budget	30,582,224	0	0	0	<b>30,582,224</b>
	Expenditure	13,877,057	0	0	0	<b>13,877,057</b>
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office<sup>1</sup></b>	Budget	84,337,627	1,022,752	22,316,667	49,995,579	<b>157,672,625</b>
	Expenditure	43,221,652	517,235	8,246,045	24,267,791	<b>76,252,723</b>
<b>Gabon</b>	Budget	5,652,551	0	0	0	<b>5,652,551</b>
	Expenditure	1,802,166	0	0	0	<b>1,802,166</b>
<b>Rwanda</b>	Budget	46,260,310	0	779,282	0	<b>47,039,592</b>
	Expenditure	20,001,511	0	0	0	<b>20,001,511</b>
<b>United Republic of Tanzania</b>	Budget	21,465,897	0	58,510,522	0	<b>79,976,419</b>
	Expenditure	14,791,106	0	6,726,562	0	<b>21,517,668</b>
<b>Total budget</b>		<b>253,366,749</b>	<b>3,337,933</b>	<b>81,606,471</b>	<b>61,967,431</b>	<b>400,278,584</b>
<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>132,436,992</b>	<b>1,303,448</b>	<b>14,972,607</b>	<b>29,148,337</b>	<b>177,861,384</b>

<sup>1</sup> Coordinates activities in Gabon and the 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
<b>CENTRAL AFRICA AND THE GREAT LAKES SUBREGION</b>					
Brazil				150,000	<b>150,000</b>
Canada				2,256,770	<b>2,256,770</b>
<i>Deutsche Stiftung für UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe</i>				649,351	<b>649,351</b>
Finland				2,010,724	<b>2,010,724</b>
Luxembourg				1,333,333	<b>1,333,333</b>
Netherlands				7,450,000	<b>7,450,000</b>
Private donors in China (Hong Kong SAR)				37,049	<b>37,049</b>
Private donors in the United Kingdom				324	<b>324</b>
United States of America				5,000,000	<b>5,000,000</b>
<b>Central Africa and the Great Lakes subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18,887,552</b>	<b>18,887,552</b>
<b>BURUNDI</b>					
Belgium	647,668				<b>647,668</b>
European Union	1,243,781				<b>1,243,781</b>
Norway	3,531,073				<b>3,531,073</b>
Switzerland				544,070	<b>544,070</b>
United Nations Peacebuilding Fund	535,652		171,895		<b>707,547</b>
United Nations Population Fund	15,667				<b>15,667</b>
<b>Burundi subtotal</b>	<b>5,973,842</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>171,895</b>	<b>544,070</b>	<b>6,689,806</b>
<b>CAMEROON</b>					
Central Emergency Response Fund	899,999				<b>899,999</b>
Germany	649,351				<b>649,351</b>
Turing Foundation	51,480				<b>51,480</b>
<b>Cameroon subtotal</b>	<b>1,600,830</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,600,830</b>
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>					
Brazil				100,000	<b>100,000</b>
Central Emergency Response Fund	280,036		319,956		<b>599,992</b>
International Olympic Committee	24,999				<b>24,999</b>
Japan			3,000,000		<b>3,000,000</b>
Switzerland				544,070	<b>544,070</b>
United States of America				4,400,000	<b>4,400,000</b>
<b>Central African Republic subtotal</b>	<b>305,035</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,319,956</b>	<b>5,044,070</b>	<b>8,669,061</b>
<b>CONGO (REPUBLIC OF)</b>					
Central Emergency Response Fund	863,315				<b>863,315</b>
Charities Aid Foundation				342	<b>342</b>
USA for UNHCR	8,000				<b>8,000</b>
<b>Congo (Republic of) subtotal</b>	<b>871,315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>871,657</b>
<b>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO REGIONAL OFFICE</b>					
Andorra			19,430		<b>19,430</b>
Australia				5,219,207	<b>5,219,207</b>
Australia for UNHCR	3,234		356,603		<b>359,836</b>
Belgium			1,295,337		<b>1,295,337</b>
Canada				2,006,018	<b>2,006,018</b>
Central Emergency Response Fund			201,390		<b>201,390</b>
Democratic Republic of the Congo Pooled Fund			2,114,424		<b>2,114,424</b>
España con ACNUR		19,420			<b>19,420</b>
European Union	1,761,916				<b>1,761,916</b>
France			605,263		<b>605,263</b>
Germany			664,011		<b>664,011</b>
Japan	1,880,000	963,000	2,157,000		<b>5,000,000</b>

Earmarking / Donor	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	All pillars	Total
Private donors in the Republic of Korea				41,933	<b>41,933</b>
Spain	539,914	660,546	1,395,892		<b>2,596,352</b>
Stabilization and Recovery Funding Facility in Eastern DRC			1,215,000		<b>1,215,000</b>
Sweden				1,502,404	<b>1,502,404</b>
United States of America				24,000,000	<b>24,000,000</b>
Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS	242,737				<b>242,737</b>
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo Regional Office subtotal</b>	<b>4,427,801</b>	<b>1,642,965</b>	<b>10,024,349</b>	<b>32,769,562</b>	<b>48,864,677</b>
<b>GABON</b>					
United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security	200,646				<b>200,646</b>
<b>Gabon subtotal</b>	<b>200,646</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>200,646</b>
<b>RWANDA</b>					
Central Emergency Response Fund	1,534,378				<b>1,534,378</b>
Educate A Child Programme	116,850				<b>116,850</b>
European Union	1,243,781				<b>1,243,781</b>
Fast Retailing Co., Ltd. (UNIQLO)	107,063				<b>107,063</b>
Germany	627,353				<b>627,353</b>
International Olympic Committee	23,999				<b>23,999</b>
South Africa	58,673				<b>58,673</b>
Switzerland	449,321				<b>449,321</b>
United Nations Delivering as One	2,788,666				<b>2,788,666</b>
United States of America	199,807				<b>199,807</b>
USA for UNHCR	60,000				<b>60,000</b>
<b>Rwanda subtotal</b>	<b>7,209,890</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,209,890</b>
<b>UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA</b>					
European Union	2,487,562				<b>2,487,562</b>
United Kingdom	100,082				<b>100,082</b>
United Nations Delivering as One	3,686,856				<b>3,686,856</b>
<b>United Republic of Tanzania subtotal</b>	<b>6,274,500</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,274,500</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,863,859</b>	<b>1,642,965</b>	<b>13,516,200</b>	<b>57,245,594</b>	<b>99,268,618</b>

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) Reserve.