Finding safety, hospitality and hope – thanks to host countries
Results-based reporting

**Security from violence and exploitation**

3. Reducing protection risks faced by people of concern, in particular, discrimination, sexual and gender-based violence and child recruitment

- Provide and seek improved provision of support to known SGBV survivors in 17 refugee situations
- Provide and seek improved provision of support to known SGBV survivors in 17 situations where UNHCR is operationally involved with IDPs
- Provide and seek improved provision of support to known SGBV survivors to 17 returnee situations
- Maintain or increase the participation of out-of-school adolescents in targeted programmes in 17 refugee situations
- Maintain or increase the proportion of unaccompanied or separated refugee children for whom a best interest determination process has been completed or initiated in 17 refugee situations

**Basic needs and services**

4. Reducing malnutrition and anaemia addressing major causes of morbidity and mortality, and improving access to reproductive health care

- Maintain UNHCR standards in 24 situations where refugees live in camps or settlements

**MID-BIENNIAL PROGRESS END-2012**

- Improvements in the provision of support to known SGBV survivors were reported in 17 refugee situations. See chapter on Ensuring Protection for People of Concern and country operation chapters for examples.
- Improvements in the provision of support to known SGBV survivors were reported in 17 situations where UNHCR was operationally involved with IDPs. See chapter on Ensuring Protection for People of Concern and country operation chapters for examples.
- Improvements in the provision of support to known SGBV survivors were reported in 17 returnee situations. See chapter on Ensuring Protection for People of Concern and country operation chapters for examples.
- Increases in the participation of out-of-school adolescents in targeted programmes were reported in 17 refugee situations, while levels were maintained in a further 4 returnee situations. See chapter on Ensuring Protection for People of Concern and country operation chapters for examples.
- Increases in the proportion of unaccompanied or separated refugee children for whom a best interest determination process has been completed or initiated were reported in 17 refugee situations, while the proportion was maintained in a further 4 returnee situations. See chapter on Ensuring Protection for People of Concern and country operation chapters for examples.

5. Meeting international standards in relation to shelter, domestic energy, water, sanitation and hygiene

- Increase in the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings in 17 refugee situations
- Increase in the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings in 17 returnee situations
- Maintain or increase the level of water supply in 17 refugee situations

6. Promoting human potential through education, training, livelihoods support and income generation

- Increase in the percentage of refugee children aged 6-11 enrolled in primary education in 17 refugee situations
- Maintain or increase the percentage of refugee children aged 17-24 enrolled in secondary education in 17 returnee situations

**Durable solutions**

7. Facilitating durable solutions

- Support refugees to return voluntarily in 17 situations where conditions permit

8. Support returnee volunteers in 17 countries

**OPERATIONAL**

**ENGAGEMENT**

**MID-BIENNIAL PROGRESS END-2012**

- Increases in the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings were reported in 17 refugee situations, while the percentage was maintained in a further 20 situations. See chapter on Providing for Essential Needs and country operation chapters for examples.
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**UNHCR**

1 family torn apart by war is too many.
Protection

1 family torn apart by war is too many.
Stretching the limits

1 family torn apart by war
is too many.
Supporting resilience

1 family torn apart by war is too many.
Partnership
Operations across the world

- Refugees
- Asylum-seekers
- Returnees (refugees and IDPs)
- Stateless persons
- IDPs
- Others of concern

Population size:
- 6,000,000
- 3,000,000
- 600,000

1 family torn apart by war is too many.
Overview

Achievements and impact

Fair protection processes and documentation
- Some 2,500 refugee children from the DRC living in northeastern Congo were registered and their data transferred to the Civil Registration Office for the provision of birth certificates.
- Capacity building activities were undertaken for civil registration officials.

Security from violence and exploitation
- Training on ways to address sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) was conducted for medical, psychosocial and legal partners in rural and urban areas. The aim was to improve the referral system and the identification and documentation of cases.
- In Impfondo, Betou and Brazzaville, more than 160 victims of SGBV received medical treatment and/or psychosocial counselling and had access to legal assistance if requested.
- A total of six Women's Centres were built in 2012 in particular in the area of Sau-Djoum, Impfondo.

Durable solutions
- Four cross-border meetings and four "go and see" visits were conducted for refugees from the DRC living in the Congo in preparation for their repatriation, which started in May. By the end of the year, some 95 per cent (nearly 36,400) of the 38,000 refugees who intended to repatriate had done so. Transport by boat was arranged for refugees who wished to return to areas of their origin.

| Report on 2012 results |

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Type of Population</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Of whom assisted by UNHCR</th>
<th>Per cent female</th>
<th>Per cent under 18</th>
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<td>Refugees</td>
<td>DRC</td>
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<td>56</td>
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<tr>
<td>Others</td>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>Others</td>
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<tr>
<td>Returnees [refugees]</td>
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<td>50</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>102,270</td>
<td>102,270</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 family torn apart by war
is too many.
More accessible information

Logistics and operational support
- UNHCR improved its data management system in the Congo by rigorously recording the distribution of all non-food items (NFIs) and conducting inventories of assets in its offices in Brazzaville, Impfondo and Betoko.
- A total of 56 repatriation convoys were organized by UNHCR for the repatriation of refugees from the DRC.

Assessment of results
In 2012, through concerted efforts with its partners and in close collaboration with its offices in the DRC, UNHCR successfully implemented its repatriation programme, which will continue in 2013. As the response of the refugee population to repatriation was overwhelmingly favourable, UNHCR had to reallocate some of its resources from other programmes to fully fund the repatriation operation.

Birth certificates were issued to some 2,500 children, 50% more than originally planned, as additional children in need of documentation were identified in Likasi and areas surrounding Pointe Noire.

Owing to an inadequate asylum framework, progress on pending RSD cases was slow. More than 2,500 people were awaiting a decision on their status in 2012. The Eligibility Commission and Appeal board met once and approved 27 cases, a recognition rate of 14 per cent. UNHCR worked with the Comité National d’Assistance aux Réfugiés to assess asylum cases and to develop a fairer and more transparent RSD system. UNHCR began developing standard operating procedures for RSD in 2012.

These will be finalized in 2013.

Constraints
- Repatriation was hampered for many months by low water levels in the Congo River, which prevented boat travel between the Congo and the DRC. The high cost of fuel imported from Bangui put an extra strain on UNHCR’s limited resources in the Congo.
- Difficult access to some areas, such as Likasi, hindered the delivery of birth certificates to refugee children.
- The Eligibility Commission and Appeal Commission met only once in 2012, leading to an increase in the number of pending asylum claims.
- There is no adequate judicial system in the north to hear SGBV cases. Moreover, no post-exposure prophylaxis kits are available in some rural areas, treating rape survivors within 72-hour period is impossible.

Unmet needs
- Only 10,000 out of 80,000 refugee children in rural areas, and 224 out of 700 refugee children in urban areas, had access to secondary education.
- Approximately 860 refugee children in Likasi could not be provided with birth certificates.
- Some 1,120 refugees in urban areas lacked access to livelihood projects, thus leaving them entirely dependent on humanitarian assistance.
- Nearly 2,400 refugees from the DRC could not be repatriated in 2012.

Working with others
In 2012 UNHCR worked with six implementing partners, including local and international organizations, and one governmental partner. UNHCR was part of the UN Country team and participated to the preparation of the United Nations Development Action Framework. UNHCR also worked in close collaboration with several government departments, such as the Comité national d’assistance aux réfugiés, as well as with UNICEF, WFP and WHO.

Financial information

Expenditures for Congo | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR’s operation in the Congo amounted to USD 768 million in 2008. The level of

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Contributions to UNHCR in nominal and real terms (USD millions) | 2006-2012

NOTE:
Contributions in real terms have been adjusted with the United States Consumer Price Index, using 2006 as the base year.
Together, we can help them find safety, hospitality and hope.

War and persecution have forced more than 45 million people to flee their homes. You can give them help and hope.