

# UNHCR

## Global Report 2012

57<sup>th</sup> Standing Committee  
25-27 June 2013





Finding safety,  
hospitality and hope  
– thanks to  
host countries

**1** family torn apart by war  
**is too many.**

# Results-based reporting

## OPERATIONAL

### ENGAGEMENT

### MID-BIENNIUM PROGRESS END-2012

#### Security from violence and exploitation

- 1. 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 87 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 in 7 returnee situations
  - Maintain or increase the participation of out-of-school adolescents in targeted programmes in 27 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 56 refugee situations

Improvements in the provision of support to known SGBV survivors were reported in 51 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 16 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 5 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 12 refugee situations, while levels were maintained in a further 6 refugee 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 24 refugee situations, while the proportion was maintained in a further 18 refugee 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

- Maintain or increase the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings in 54 refugee situations

- Maintain or increase the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings in 12 situations where UNHCR is operationally involved with IDPs

- Maintain or increase the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings in 7 returnee situations

- Maintain or increase the level of water supply in 44 refugee situations

- Maintain or increase the percentage of refugee children aged 6-13 enrolled in primary education in 102 refugee situations

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

### ENGAGEMENT

### MID-BIENNIUM PROGRESS END-2012

Increases in the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings were reported in 31 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.

Increases in the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings were reported in 9 situations where UNHCR is operationally involved with IDPs, while the percentage was maintained in a further 3 situations. See chapter on *Providing for Essential Needs* and country operation chapters for examples.

Increases in the percentage of households living in adequate dwellings were reported in 3 returnee situations while the percentage was maintained in 1 other situation. See chapter on *Providing for Essential Needs* and country operation chapters for examples.

Increases in the levels of water supply were reported in 25 refugee situations, while the levels were maintained in a further 15 situations. See chapter on *Providing for Essential Needs* and country operation chapters for examples.

Increases in the percentage of refugee children aged 6-13 enrolled in primary education were reported in 62 refugee situations, while the percentage was maintained in a further 29 situations. See chapters on *Providing for Essential Needs* and *Drawing Support from the Private Sector* and country operation chapters for examples.

#### Basic needs and services

- 4. Reducing malnutrition and anaemia; addressing major causes of morbidity and mortality; and providing adequate reproductive health care
  - Maintain UNHCR standards or reduce level of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in 24 situations where refugees live in camps or settlements

In 2012, nutritional surveys were carried out in 57 camps and settlements in 18 country operations, and standards were met in 28 of those. Where standards were not met, the nutritional situation improved in 8 camps, deteriorated in 9, and surveys were carried out for the first time in 12 camps in new emergency situations. In addition, data was available from 100 camps.

#### Durable solutions

- 7. Facilitating durable solutions

- Support refugees to return voluntarily in 54 situations where conditions permit

Some 90% of those who expressed their intention to return voluntarily to their country of origin, were supported by UNHCR in 46 of 54 situations. See chapters on *Providing Durable Solutions* and country operation chapters for examples.



# 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.**



# Durable solutions

**1** family torn apart by war  
**is too many.**



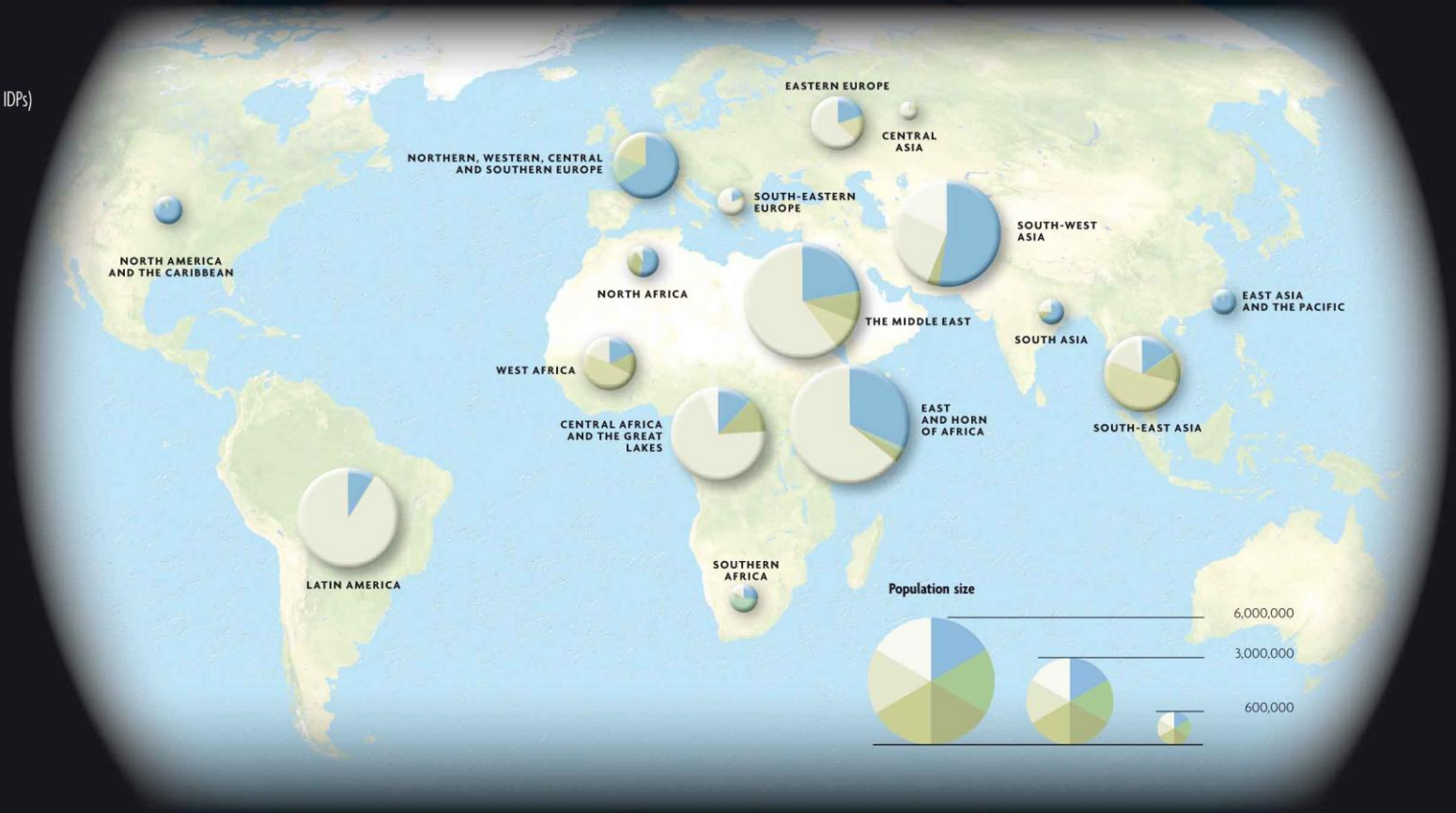
# Partnership

**1** family torn apart by war  
**is too many.**



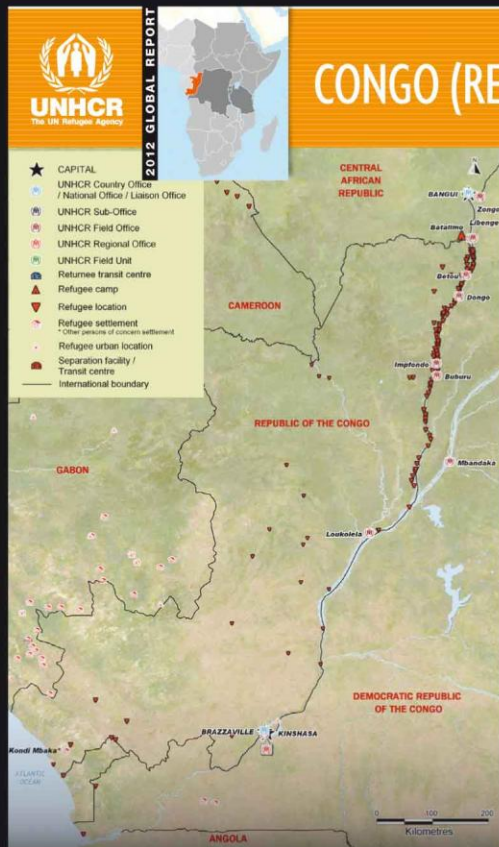
# Operations across the world

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



**1** family torn apart by war  
**is too many.**

# Individual country operations



2012 GLOBAL REPORT



## CONGO (REPUBLIC OF THE)

UNHCR's presence in 2012	
Number of offices	4
<b>Total staff</b>	<b>76</b>
International staff	9
National staff	49
UNVs	18

### Partners

- Implementing partners**
- Government agencies:**  
Comité national d'assistance aux réfugiés
- NGOs:**  
African Initiative for Relief and Development, Agence d'assistance aux rapatriés et aux réfugiés au Congo, Commission d'aide pour les migrants et les réfugiés, International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, International Partnership for Human Development, Médecins d'Afrique
- Others:**  
UNV
- Operational partners**
- Government agencies:**  
International Co-operation and Francophonie, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Social Affairs, Humanitarian Actions and National Solidarity
- NGOs:**  
International Partnership for Human Development, Médecins Sans Frontières-France
- Others:**  
IFRC, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO

### Overview

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
Refugees	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	89,400	89,400	52	56
	Rwanda	8,400	8,400	42	49
	Various	600	600	41	39
Asylum-seekers	Dem. Rep. of the Congo	2,600	2,600	46	42
	Rwanda	220	220	50	29
	Chad	160	160	29	25
	Central African Rep.	140	140	28	26
	Various	210	210	15	12
Others of concern	Angolese refugees under the cessation clause	600	600	49	37
	Various	390	390	51	99
Returnees (refugees)	Various	50	50	49	38
<b>Total</b>		<b>102,770</b>	<b>102,770</b>		

## | Report on 2012 results |

### Achievements and impact

#### Fair protection processes and documentation

- Some 2,500 refugee children from the DRC living in north-eastern 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 Imfondo, 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 to provide

adequate water and sanitation facilities. All women who were repatriated received sanitary materials.

- HIV and AIDS awareness sessions were organized, particularly for pregnant women and women of childbearing age. UNHCR also encouraged refugees to participate in HIV screening. Refugees who tested positive received anti-retroviral treatment.
- Urban refugees received training in various areas such as soap making and cutting and sewing in order to improve their livelihood opportunities. A total of 60 groups of refugees were trained in market gardening. Refugees were also provided with tools, seeds, pesticides, nets and canoes.

#### 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 46,400) of the 49,000 refugees who intended to repatriate had done so. Transport by boat was arranged for refugees who wished to return home in organized groups, while others who wished to

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 Bétou.
- A total of 46 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, 500 more than originally planned, as additional children in need of documentation were identified in Liranga and areas surrounding Pointe Noire.

Owing to an inadequate asylum framework, progress on pending RSD cases was slow. More than 3,300 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.

## 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.

## 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 Liranga, 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, as there are no post-exposure prophylaxis kits in some rural areas, treating rape survivors within a 72-hour period is impossible.

## Unmet needs

- Only some 5,000 out of 18,000 refugee children in rural areas, and 224 out of 720 refugee children in urban areas, had access to secondary education.
- Approximately 860 refugee children in Liranga 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.

## Budget, income and expenditure in the Congo | USD

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>30,582,224</b>	<b>30,582,224</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	871,657	<b>871,657</b>
Other funds available / adjustments / transfers	13,005,401	<b>13,005,401</b>
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>13,877,058</b>	<b>13,877,058</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>		
<i>Favourable Protection Environment</i>		
Law and policy	25,109	<b>25,109</b>
Administrative institutions and practice	22,956	<b>22,956</b>
Public attitude towards persons of concern	164,136	<b>164,136</b>
Subtotal	212,200	212,200
<i>Fair Protection Processes and Documentation</i>		
Reception conditions	369,728	<b>369,728</b>
Individual documentation	546,306	<b>546,306</b>
Civil registration and status documentation	148,641	<b>148,641</b>
Subtotal	1,064,675	1,064,675
<i>Security from Violence and Exploitation</i>		
Prevention and response to SGBV	725,147	<b>725,147</b>
Protection of children	312,856	<b>312,856</b>
Subtotal	1,038,002	1,038,002
<i>Basic Needs and Essential Services</i>		
Health	1,851,417	<b>1,851,417</b>
Reproductive health and HIV services	358,371	<b>358,371</b>
Nutrition	165,084	<b>165,084</b>
Water	925,780	<b>925,780</b>
Sanitation and hygiene	537,077	<b>537,077</b>
Basic and domestic items	331,979	<b>331,979</b>
Services for people with specific needs	282,414	<b>282,414</b>
Education	1,265,043	<b>1,265,043</b>
Subtotal	5,717,164	5,717,164
<i>Community Empowerment and Self Reliance</i>		
Community mobilization	88,765	<b>88,765</b>
Self-reliance and livelihoods	313,352	<b>313,352</b>
Subtotal	402,117	402,117
<i>Durable Solutions</i>		
Comprehensive solutions strategy	82,068	<b>82,068</b>
Voluntary return	1,390,603	<b>1,390,603</b>
Integration	44,382	<b>44,382</b>

## | Financial information |

### Expenditures for Congo | 2008 to 2012

The financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in the Congo amounted to USD 300 million in 2012. This level of

Millions (USD)

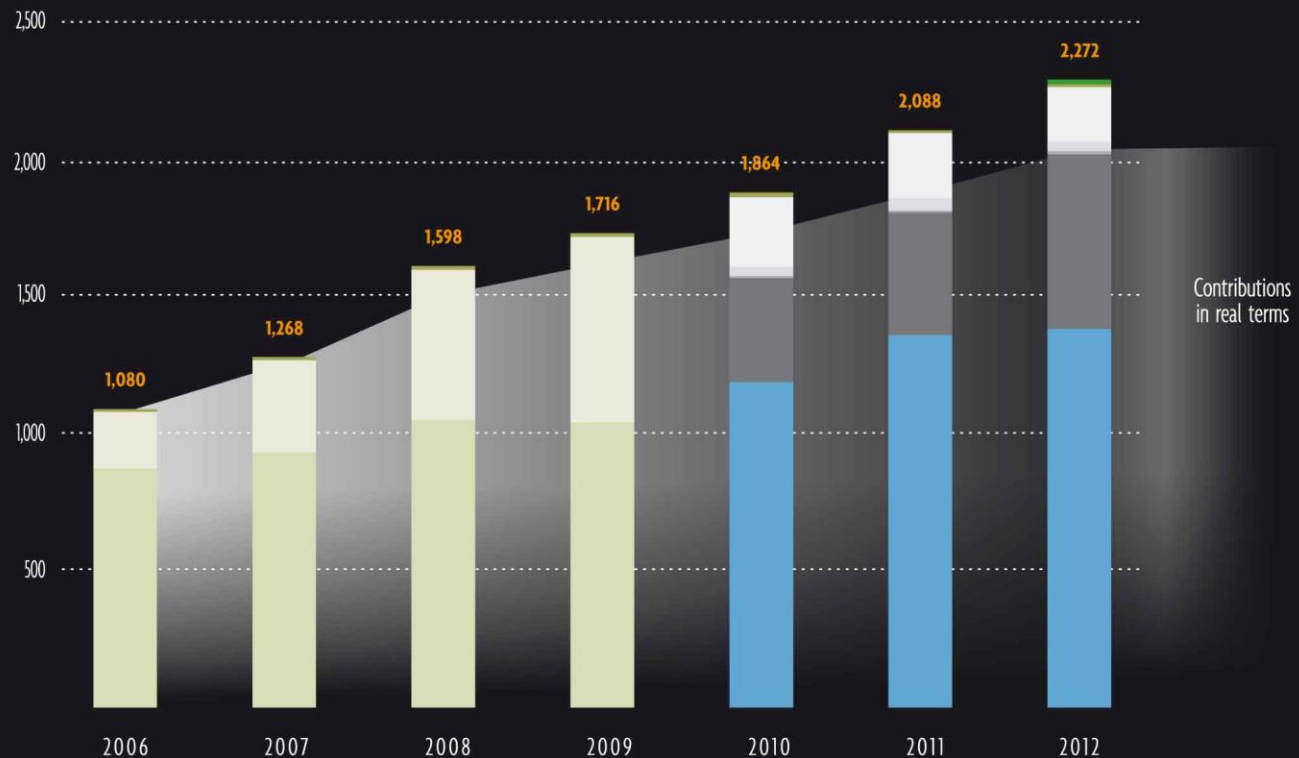
2012

Annual budget

1 family torn apart by war  
is too many.

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

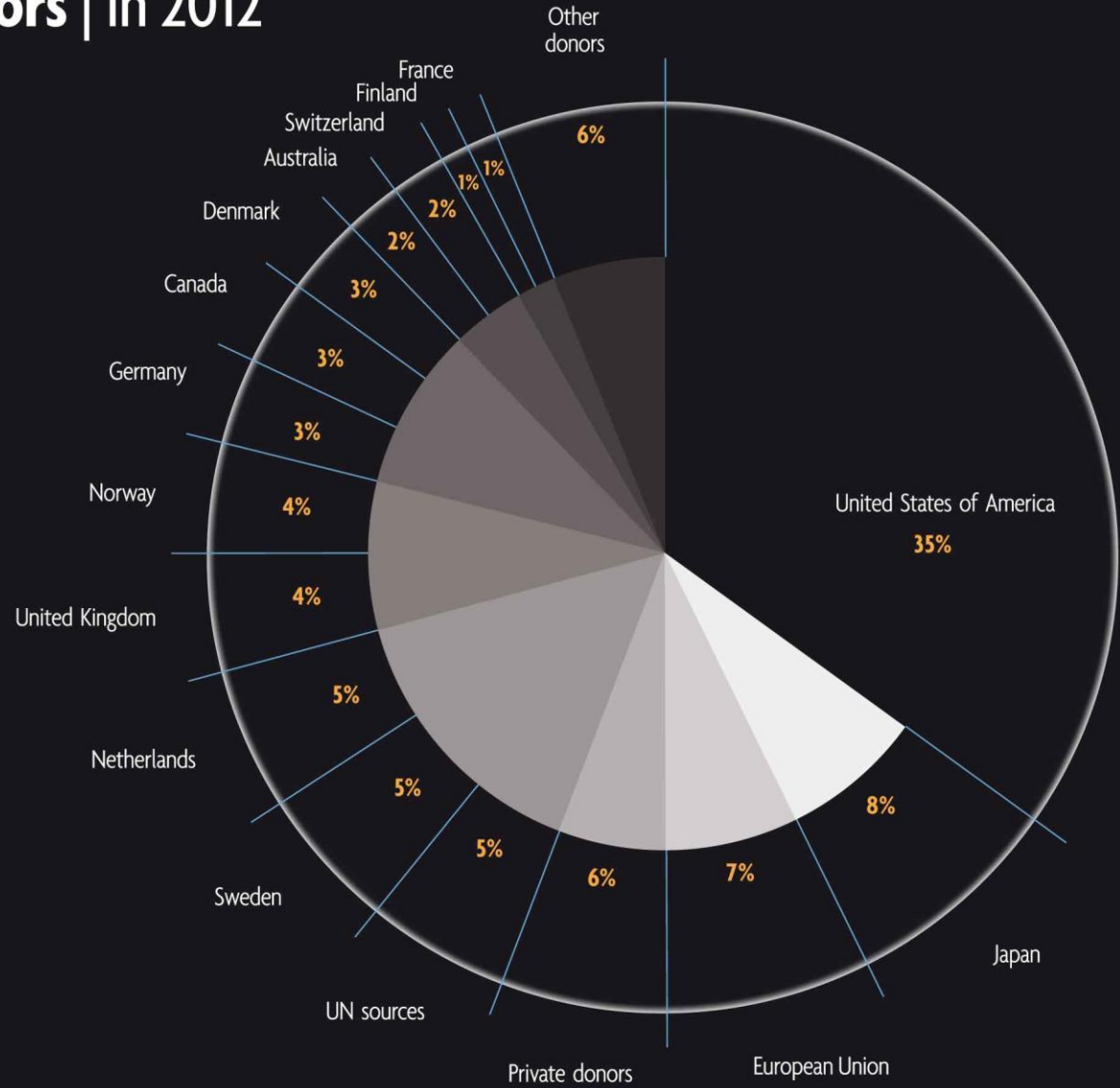
- Annual Programme Budget
- Supplementary Programme Budget
- JPOs
- Special Accounts (CHP)
- Unrestricted or unearmarked to a specific pillar
- Pillar 1
- Pillar 2
- Pillar 3
- Pillar 4



NOTE:  
Contributions in real terms have been adjusted with the United States Consumer Price Index, using 2006 as the base year.

**1** family torn apart by war  
**is too many.**

# ● UNHCR's main donors | in 2012



**1** family torn apart by war  
**is too many.**



**IN 1 MINUTE A FAMILY CAN LOSE EVERYTHING.**



**IN 1 MINUTE YOU CAN HELP THEM.**

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



Learn. Share. Donate  
[www.unhcr.org/1family](http://www.unhcr.org/1family)



1 family torn apart by war is too many

Together,  
we can help them  
find safety,  
hospitality and hope