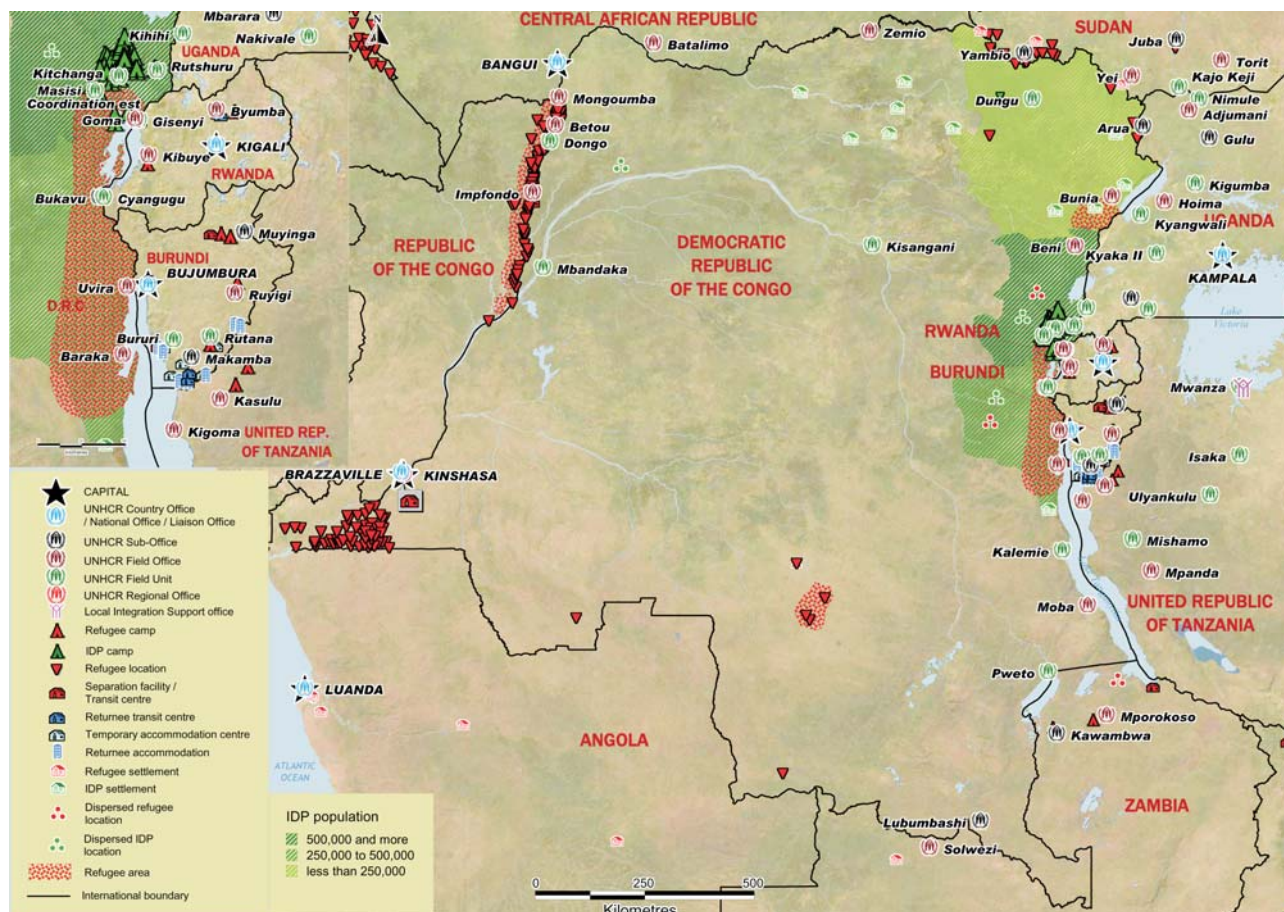


# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)



## Operational highlights

- Tripartite agreements were signed between UNHCR, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and neighbouring countries hosting Congolese refugees, including Rwanda, the Republic of the Congo (Congo) and Uganda. These agreements will pave the way for the repatriation of more than 200,000 Congolese refugees. Some 10,300 Congolese refugees returned home in 2010, mostly from Zambia.
- In the course of the year, some 3,600 Burundian and 10,800 Rwandan refugees living in the DRC returned to their countries of origin.
- UNHCR assisted some 100,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in 42 spontaneous settlements in North Kivu.
- Close to 7,700 IDP families and 2,400 returning refugee families were provided with shelter assistance.
- All urban refugees aged 12 and above received refugee identity cards. All other refugees now possess civil documents.

## Working environment

Further to the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1925 in June 2010, the mandate of the UN peacekeeping mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) was redefined to include new priorities, such as the protection of civilians and peace consolidation. This offered UNHCR greater opportunities to advocate on behalf of its people of concern within MONUSCO.

Violence in the eastern and western parts of the country, characterized by atrocities committed by various armed groups, including sexual and gender-based violence, has resulted in the displacement of more than 1.7 million people. The continuing instability hampered UNHCR's programmes by reducing access to certain areas.

## Achievements and impact

### • Main objectives and targets

UNHCR's main objectives in 2010 were to provide people of concern with a better protection environment and improve the Government's refugee status determination (RSD)

capacity. Particular focus was placed on addressing sexual violence. UNHCR also sought to find durable solutions for protracted refugee populations and help with the reintegration of Congolese returnees. With respect to IDPs, UNHCR fulfilled its responsibilities as cluster lead for protection, emergency shelter and camp coordination/camp management.

## Favourable protection environment

- Through its protection-monitoring mechanism, the Office was able to record and report some 19,900 violations of human rights related to sexual violence, arbitrary detention, abduction and the usurpation of land and property. UNHCR's monitoring capacity allowed it to target its advocacy efforts more effectively, in particular by organizing workshops for the military and police forces on international humanitarian law and protection principles.

## Fair protection processes

- During the year, UNHCR registered 670 newly arrived refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in the Province Orientale; 10,200 Angolan refugees spontaneously settled in Katanga; 1,600 Rwandan refugees in Mbuji Mayi; and nearly 15,700 Burundian refugees in South Kivu, who are preparing for repatriation.
- Some 3,300 identity cards were distributed to refugees in Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Goma and Bukavu. In addition, nearly 1,600 birth certificates were provided to refugee children who lacked civil documents.
- UNHCR also profiled some 15,100 IDPs in Katanga and conducted weekly training sessions on RSD and other protection issues for its government partner, the *Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés*.

## Security from violence and exploitation

- In 2010, UNHCR was officially tasked to lead the protection and prevention pillar of the comprehensive strategy to combat sexual and gender-based violence in the DRC. UNHCR supported the establishment of

protection groups, community sensitization programmes, local community networks in charge of sensitization and case referral, the socio-economic reinsertion of survivors and the creation of civil and military mobile courts. It also organized training sessions for the provincial branches of the Ministry of Social Affairs and, through coordination efforts, improved the monitoring of sexual violence.

## Basic needs and services

- Urban refugees continued to benefit from educational assistance, medical care and occasional subsistence allowances (e.g. rental advances) for specific cases.
- In Province Orientale, some 670 new arrivals from CAR fleeing LRA attacks were sheltered, protected and assisted by UNHCR at a very remote location. The number of IDPs living in adequate emergency shelters was increased by 5.4 per cent through the provision of more than 4,300 shelters for the most vulnerable. In addition, some 240 transitional shelters were built for returnees, raising the number of returnee households living in adequate shelter by 3.3 per cent.
- Over 100,000 IDPs living in 42 spontaneous camps in North Kivu were assisted by UNHCR, which was responsible for camp management and security. Some 36,200 return attestations were delivered and close to 15,600 non-food item (NFI) kits were distributed to 43,000 returning IDPs. In South Kivu, some 1,100 shelters for vulnerable refugee and IDP returnees were constructed, while another 580 are almost complete. This contributed to community cohesion. More than 3,600 fast-growing shade trees and over 1,800 fruit trees were distributed to returnees to protect the environment and supplement nutritional needs.
- In Katanga, some 400 shelters for vulnerable returnees were constructed and 1,500 shelter kits distributed to returnee families. In addition, some 2,100 households received seeds and tools. Outside the camps, 800 host families and 160 returnee households were assisted with shelter kits. Nearly 22,100 plastic sheets were distributed to IDPs in and outside the camps.

## Persons of concern

Type of Population	Origin	Total	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Per cent female	Per cent under 18
<b>Refugees</b>	Angola	79,600	79,600	52	47
	Rwanda	69,800	11,100	47	64
	Burundi	12,800	12,800	50	58
	Sudan	2,500	2,500	47	44
	Congo	800	800	40	87
	Central African Rep.	700	700	50	47
	Various	70	70	37	58
<b>Asylum-seekers</b>	Burundi	700	700	54	63
	Rwanda	150	150	39	51
	Various	60	60	44	35
<b>IDPs</b>	DRC	1,721,400	72,300	-	-
<b>Returnees (IDPs)</b>	DRC	460,800	36,200	-	-
<b>Returnees (refugees)</b>	Zambia	9,300	9,300	-	-
	Uganda	6,200	10	-	-
	Burundi	1,100	1,100	-	-
	Various	70	70	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,366,050</b>	<b>227,460</b>		



After attending a business training organized by Women for Women International, two Congolese women are managing a rabbit-breeding enterprise in Uvira.

UNHCR / W. HOFER

- In Katanga, some 660 emergency shelters were constructed for new IDP arrivals with community participation. In the Equateur region, 430 returning IDP families benefited from shelter assistance.

### Community participation and self-management

- In South Kivu, almost 1,200 women returnees benefited from vocational training that improved their self-reliance. In Katanga, 460 returnees received fishing or husbandry tool kits, and 160 youths were enrolled in 16 vocational training centres and received stipends. Over 30 community-based projects benefited from microcredits and a total of 2,100 households received seeds and tools. These activities allowed returnees to improve their level of socio-economic independence.

### Durable solutions

- In 2010, UNHCR repatriated some 10,800 Rwandan and 3,600 Burundian refugees in conditions of safety and dignity.
- Though the prevailing conditions were not conducive to returns in many parts of the DRC, a total of 16,600 Congolese refugees repatriated to the country, including more than 10,400 assisted by UNHCR and 6,300 who returned spontaneously from Uganda.
- Resettlement continued to be used primarily as a protection tool and a total of 169 individuals were submitted for resettlement in 2010.

### External relations

- UNHCR continued to liaise closely with the media to ensure that the situation of people of concern was brought to the attention of a wider public. It also strove to raise funds locally and, in this respect, cooperated with UN multi-donor trust funds.

### Logistics and operational support

- All returnees benefited from safe and dignified transport as well as social and medical care and referral upon arrival in their country of origin. Two transit centres and one way station were rehabilitated in South Kivu in preparation of the voluntary repatriation from and to Burundi, while in Katanga four transit centres were maintained to receive returnees in safety and dignity.
- In 2010, UNHCR managed 25 warehouses, nine fuel stations, 116 trucks, 268 light vehicles and one aircraft in the west of the country.

### | Constraints |

Rampant violence and continuing human rights violations remain major sources of concern, while access to affected populations was hampered by poor infrastructure. In areas of high insecurity, where MONUSCO escorts are mandatory, the limited time available for assessment missions did not allow for in-depth evaluations or the necessary regular follow-up.

Fundamental issues such as access to land and other natural resources in most parts of the country were not addressed. This resulted in a new refugee outflow to the Congo and hampered the return of Congolese refugees in the east. Moreover, weak administrative and judiciary structures make it difficult for people to seek justice.

### | Financial information |

With UNHCR's increased involvement with IDPs and continuous support for the reintegration of returning refugees, financial requirements in the DRC have grown steadily since 2006 and the budget amounted to almost USD 109 million in 2010. While the needs of refugees and Congolese returnees were largely covered, the funding shortfall of some USD 36 million meant that UNHCR could not respond to all the needs of the IDPs.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Organization and implementation

UNHCR's Regional Office in the DRC also covers the Republic of the Congo and Gabon. In the DRC, the operation was managed through 20 offices and 364 staff. New offices were opened in Dongo and Mbandaka.

## UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	<b>20</b>
□ Total staff	<b>364</b>
International	70
National	250
JPOs	4
UNVs	33
Others	7

## Working with others

UNHCR worked with two governmental agencies, two UN agencies and 23 international and local NGOs as implementing partners.

In addition, UNHCR worked closely with WFP, which provided three-month food rations to all organized returnees and new refugees in Province Orientale. Under the cluster approach, UNHCR worked with partners to protect and assist IDPs.

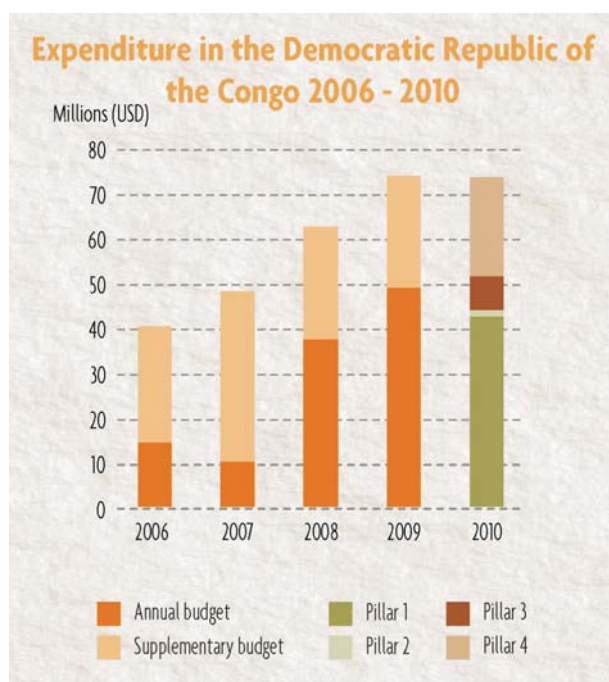
UNHCR also implemented two joint UN programmes through the Human Security Trust Fund and the Peace-Building Fund.

## Overall assessment

The tripartite agreements signed with Rwanda, the Congo and Uganda represented a major breakthrough in finding durable solutions for DRC refugees in the region.

UNHCR made progress with finding durable solutions for protracted refugee populations, notably from Angola, Burundi, Congo and Rwanda. The repatriation of Rwandan refugees continued and a similar process for Burundian refugees was begun. More effort is needed to promote local integration for those refugees who have lost their connections with their country of origin and wish to settle permanently in the DRC.

With regard to IDPs, UNHCR consolidated its contribution under the cluster approach. Although protection monitoring was extended to new districts, insecure conditions and lack of resources prevented UNHCR and other humanitarian actors from responding to all the needs.



### Partners

#### Implementing partners

**Government:** *Gouvernorat régional du Nord-Kivu, Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés*

**NGOs:** *Africa Humanitarian Action, Actions et Interventions pour le Développement et l'Encadrement Social, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Aide et Action pour la Paix, Arche d'Alliance, Association Africaine de Défense des Droits de l'Homme, Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement, Care International, Caritas (Germany), Communauté des églises libres pentecôtistes, Cooperazione Internazionale, Encadrement des Réfugiés Urbains de la Ville de Kinshasa, International Medical Corps, InterSOS, Lutheran World Federation, Norwegian Refugee Council, OXFAM, Pain pour les Déshérités, Première Urgence France, Réseau d'Actions Citoyennes pour le Développement, Search for Common Ground, Vétérinaires Sans Frontières, Women for Women International*

**Others:** *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, UN-HABITAT, UNOPS*

#### Operational partners

**Others:** *Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit und Entwicklung, UN-HABITAT, UNOPS, WFP, UNICEF, FAO*

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

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<b>FINAL BUDGET</b>	<b>65,034,856</b>	<b>1,310,000</b>	<b>7,624,405</b>	<b>35,008,873</b>	<b>108,978,134</b>
Income from contributions <sup>1</sup>	42,133,966	0	2,529,326	12,522,444	57,185,736
Other funds available	397,031	1,300,835	5,055,575	9,401,374	16,154,814
<b>TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE</b>	<b>42,530,997</b>	<b>1,300,835</b>	<b>7,584,900</b>	<b>21,923,818</b>	<b>73,340,550</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE BREAKDOWN</b>					
<i>Favourable protection environment</i>					
Policies towards forced displacement	0	0	0	212,516	212,516
Prevention of displacement	1,163,267	0	0	718,943	1,882,210
Prevention of statelessness	0	441,156	0	0	441,156
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	1,559,453	0	0	0	1,559,453
Environmental protection	0	0	0	239,605	239,605
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,722,720</b>	<b>441,156</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,171,064</b>	<b>4,334,940</b>
<i>Fair protection processes and documentation</i>					
Reception conditions	122,856	0	0	0	122,856
Registration and profiling	1,279,544	0	0	1,079,024	2,358,568
Individual documentation	393,789	0	0	0	393,789
Civil status documentation	663,424	0	0	314,587	978,011
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,459,613</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,393,611</b>	<b>3,853,224</b>
<i>Security from violence and exploitation</i>					
Impact on host communities	1,317,307	0	0	603,956	1,921,263
Law enforcement	105,953	0	0	304,859	410,812
Gender-based violence	1,253,769	0	0	887,482	2,141,252
Non-arbitrary detention	380,674	0	0	0	380,674
Access to legal remedies	381,811	0	0	0	381,811
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,439,514</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,796,297</b>	<b>5,235,812</b>
<i>Basic needs and essential services</i>					
Nutrition	28,124	0	0	0	28,124
Water	189,751	0	0	0	189,751
Shelter and other infrastructure	829,382	0	944,760	3,681,625	5,455,767
Basic domestic and hygiene items	1,860,203	0	0	1,018,819	2,879,022
Primary health care	1,254,928	0	0	0	1,254,928
HIV and AIDS	509,627	0	563,890	505,633	1,579,150
Education	692,485	0	0	16,258	708,742
Sanitation services	34,306	0	0	0	34,306
Services for groups with specific needs	569,009	0	0	0	569,009
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>5,967,814</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,508,651</b>	<b>5,222,334</b>	<b>12,698,799</b>
<i>Community participation and self-management</i>					
Participatory assessment and community mobilisation	308,340	0	0	3,526	311,866
Community self-management and equal representation	810,463	0	0	0	810,463
Camp management and coordination	0	0	0	1,738,201	1,738,201
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,093,536	0	1,456,064	0	2,549,600
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,212,339</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,456,064</b>	<b>1,741,727</b>	<b>5,410,130</b>

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	PILLAR 2 Stateless programme	PILLAR 3 Reintegration projects	PILLAR 4 IDP projects	Total
<i>Durable solutions</i>					
Durable solutions strategy	50	0	0	0	50
Voluntary return	10,321,646	15,741	0	7,198	10,344,585
Rehabilitation and reintegration support	527,768	0	2,108,101	2,141,155	4,777,023
Resettlement	447,800	0	0	0	447,800
Local integration support	286,070	0	0	0	286,070
Reduction of statelessness	0	311,473	0	0	311,473
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11,583,334</b>	<b>327,214</b>	<b>2,108,101</b>	<b>2,148,353</b>	<b>16,167,002</b>
<i>External relations</i>					
Donor relations	403,730	0	0	0	403,730
Public information	422,034	8,800	5,491	634,004	1,070,328
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>825,763</b>	<b>8,800</b>	<b>5,491</b>	<b>634,004</b>	<b>1,474,058</b>
<i>Logistics and operations support</i>					
Supply chain and logistics	4,623,080	0	1,230,659	2,892,061	8,745,800
Programme management, coordination and support	3,506,157	523,665	695,449	1,828,752	6,554,022
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>8,129,237</b>	<b>523,665</b>	<b>1,926,109</b>	<b>4,720,812</b>	<b>15,299,822</b>
Instalments to implementing partners	5,187,962	0	580,485	3,090,687	8,859,134
Other objectives	2,700	0	0	0	2,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,530,997</b>	<b>1,300,835</b>	<b>7,584,900</b>	<b>21,918,889</b>	<b>73,335,621</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.