

# Democratic Republic of the Congo

1 - 30 April 2018

Some **13,000 Central African refugees** were biometrically registered, under a new registration campaign in Bas-Uélé Province that began on 16 April 2018. The refugees arrived since May 2017 in DRC.

**Two schools and two health center** were finalized in areas hosting CAR and South Sudanese refugees. They will serve refugees and the host population alike.

**3,874 protection incidents** were documented in areas hosting internally displaced persons in the three provinces of North Kivu, Ituri and Tanganyika.

## KEY INDICATORS

**541,702**

Refugees in DRC as of 30 April 2018

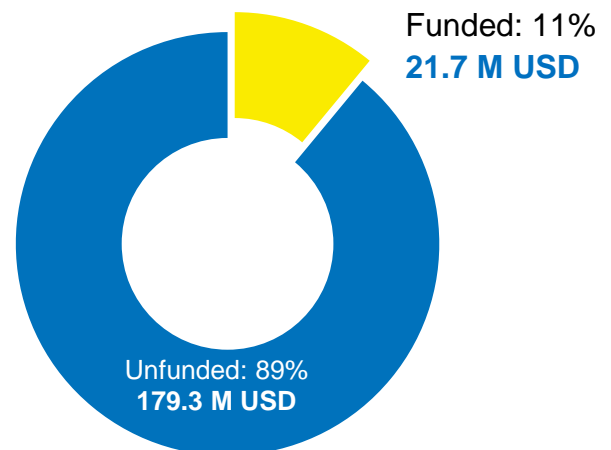
**4.49 Million\***

Internally Displaced People in DRC as of 31 December 2017

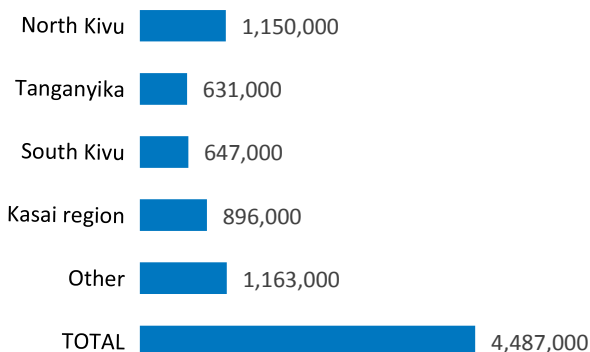
## FUNDING 2018 (AS OF 24 APRIL 2018)

**USD 201 M**

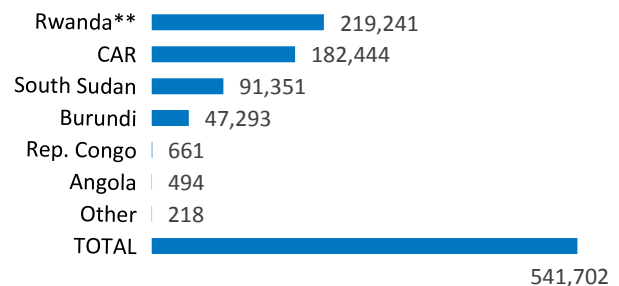
requested for the DRC (including special situations)



## Internally Displaced People by Province \*



## Refugees by country of origin



\* Source: OCHA (31 December 2017)

\*\*This figure is based on a pre-registration exercise conducted by the National Commission for Refugees in 2014-2015. Biometric registration is ongoing.

## Update on Achievements

### Burundian refugees

- On 7 April, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Mr. Filippo Grandi, visited Mulongwe refugee site (near Baraka, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province) during an official visit to DRC. He met with refugees and members of the local community. While noting the difficulties both communities face, heightened by the shortfall of funds, he praised the local authorities for granting access to health infrastructure, schools and agricultural land to refugees.
- In April, 1,437 recently arrived Burundian refugees were transferred to Mulongwe refugee site from transit centers, bringing the total number of refugees at Mulongwe to 4,683. As of the same date, 30,932 refugees live in Lusenda camp (equally in Fizi Territory).
- Heavy rainfall caused serious damages in Lusenda camp, affecting community infrastructure and individual shelters. The roads inside the camp were also damaged, causing serious access restrictions to parts of the camp.
- In Mulongwe site, the construction of 10 communal dormitories, 16 showers and 12 latrines was finalized. The dormitories will house 800 new arrivals, and should help continue the rapid transfer of refugees from transit centers to the site.
- Sensitization activities for Burundian refugees on good hygiene practices and cholera prevention continue. In Lusenda camp, a total of 19,042 refugees were sensitized on issues of clean water during the first half of April.
- In Mulongwe site, 78 plots of land and 128 shelter kits were distributed to refugees to allow them to start building their houses. The shelter kits are complemented by cash grants to buy additional materials. 30 refugee households finalised their shelters in April, bringing the total built in Mulongwe to 298.
- Humanitarian actors in Lusenda camp worked on a response strategy to the recent cholera outbreak in Nundu Health Zone, in order to ensure that it does not reach the camp. Community relays continued their screening of the refugee population, and 7 suspected cases were referred to Nundu General Hospital. The refugee community itself is involved in sensitisation activities, coordinated by UNHCR partner ADES.
- 1,839 school uniforms were distributed in the local primary schools near Lusenda camp and Mulongwe site, benefitting 1,650 refugee and 189 Congolese children.
- The nursery in Lusenda camp launched its activities for 2018, caring for 173 children.

*Shelters built by refugees at  
Mulongwe site in South Kivu*

© UNHCR / B. Dabo



## Central African refugees

- A biometric registration campaign for Central African refugees living in Bas-Uélé Province began on 16 April, with some 13,000 refugees individually registered by the end of the month. The National Commission for Refugees (CNR) and UNHCR expect to individually register more than 37,000 Central African refugees who arrived since May 2017 in localities like Monga, Ndu, Nzeret and Kanzawi (Bondo territory). Upon registration, refugees obtain a certificate which allows them to move freely inside DRC.
- On 26 April, UNHCR and its partner *African Initiatives for Relief and Development* (AIRD) handed over a newly-built primary school for Inke village, the community that hosts more than 15,000 refugees in Inke camp (Nord-Ubangi Province). The local community contributed the bricks. The project is expected to strengthen cohesion between refugees and the host community.
- The construction of 240 transitional shelters for extremely vulnerable households in the Bili, Mole, Inke and Boyabu refugee camps began.
- Infrastructure was constructed to support CAR refugees who arrived in 2017-2018, as well as the host population, in Bas-Uélé Province. A new health center was completed by UNHCR partner Terre Sans Frontières (TSF) in Kanzawi. A new settlement area for the refugees in Ndu was also being prepared, with 42 transitional shelters under construction for the most vulnerable.
- Three new boreholes were completed in Yakoma and Satema (Nord-Ubangi Province) in April. Works were underway in Kanzawi, Monga and Ndu (Bas-Uélé Province). These boreholes benefit refugees and host communities alike.
- On April 5, a distribution of clothing (donated by Japanese company UNIQLO) took place outside in 7 villages nearby Inke refugee camp. A total of 411 members of the host community with special needs benefited from the donation. It aimed to strengthen coexistence between refugees and Congolese citizens. A similar distribution had taken place in Inke camp, to the benefit of refugees, in February 2018.



*Refugees build their shelters in Bas-Uélé*

© UNHCR / N. Gergely (2018)

## Rwandan refugees

- Voluntary repatriation remained low in April, with 239 candidates repatriated<sup>1</sup>. The low levels may be due to rumors circulating in DRC that reintegration assistance in Rwanda was reduced or had ended. Information sessions were organized in order to inform refugees about the return package and other voluntary repatriation related issues. Since the beginning of the year, 1,075 Rwandan refugees returned voluntarily to Rwanda, mostly from North and South Kivu provinces.
- Due to budgetary constraints, UNHCR reduced the number of Assembly Points, from 9 to 4 in North Kivu province. These structures are the departure points for Rwandan refugees who want to return.
- The pilot phase of a verification exercise of Rwandan refugees in South and North Kivu in order to confirm the number of refugees in the country and their intentions was completed in April. A total of 33,988 refugees were recorded so far in South and North Kivu provinces. Across both provinces, 45% of the refugees indicated that they may repatriate to Rwanda, whilst 43% indicated that they do not have the intention to return to their country of origin. 11% were undecided. Two-thirds were born in DRC and one third reported having been forcibly internally displaced in the previous 12 months. The second phase of the exercise will resume in both provinces. The National Commission for Refugees (CNR) leads the process, supported by UNHCR.

## South Sudanese refugees

- UNHCR and its governmental partner CNR biometrically registered 168 newly arrived refugees and 149 newborn babies at Meri (Haut-Uélé Province) and Biringi refugee sites (Ituri Province).
- On 3 April, UNHCR handed over the renovated and expanded Momuzi primary school at Kaka site near the town of Dungu (Haut-Uélé Province) to the local authorities. One additional classroom, an office for the school director, and latrines were built. Before the renovation, the school had neither doors nor windows and when it rained, classes were cancelled. UNHCR equipped all classrooms with benches, desks and blackboards. The school helps to reinforce peaceful coexistence with the host community, as refugee and local children study together.
- UNHCR handed over a renovated health center at Kaka 2 site. Newly constructed facilities include latrines, a rainwater collection system, an incinerator, and a garbage pit. The rehabilitated health center also serves the six villages neighboring the site.
- At Kaka site, UNHCR's partner ADES rehabilitated two water sources. At Meri site three new wells were finished, nevertheless water supply is still less than half of the minimum standard (9.1 liters / refugee / day) and more boreholes are needed.
- 1,080 kg of peanut seeds were distributed to six agricultural cooperatives in Dungu. As of this season, refugees will reimburse the amount of seeds they received after their first harvest; this amount will then be given to newly arrived refugees to allow them to plant.

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<sup>1</sup> The figure is provisional, since the result of verifications in Rwanda of returnees from South Kivu were not yet available.



- In Dungu (Haut-Uélé Province), a sports tournament with six primary schools hosting refugee children was organized from 11 to 30 April, to promote integration and social cohesion between refugees and the local community. A tournament with girls was also organized in Doruma, sensitizing the community on the importance of education for refugee girls and reaching some 1,600 persons.
- UNHCR and its partners facilitated the election of new refugee steering and sectoral committees at Meri, Biringi and Kaka sites, and trained the new members on their roles and responsibilities as community leaders.
- UNHCR's partner COOPI deployed three psychosocial counselors to the community center at Meri site (Haut-Uélé Province), to Nyalanya health center and to the local referral hospital, to provide mental health and psychosocial support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). 19 SGBV cases were registered in Meri during April, all of whom received medical and psychosocial assistance.



*Children from the refugee and host communities participate in the first class held in the renovated school at Kaka site. © UNHCR / M. Cimanuka*

- A new influx of asylum seekers estimated at 450 persons was reported by UNHCR's partner INTERSOS in Masombo, Sugba and Bangalu in Haut-Uélé Province at the South Sudanese border. UNHCR currently has no access to these asylum seekers due to the precarious security situation caused by the presence of armed groups. They depend largely on the charity of local populations who host them. UNHCR requires supplementary funds to verify and relocate the large number of asylum seekers and refugees residing in the border areas of Haut-Uélé Province.

## Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

### Ituri Province

- UNHCR conducted protection assessments in Bunia, covering a total of 775 IDPs at the 'Institut Supérieur Pédagogique' (ISP) site and 3,021 IDPs in host communities. Key protection concerns include lack of documentation, loss of properties and family separation. The assessments showed that most urgent needs include food, shelter, health and non-food items, and that the vast majority of the displaced intend to return to their areas of origin as soon as the situation allows.
- Furthermore, UNHCR conducted two technical evaluations in displacement sites in Bunia, covering the ISP and the General Hospital sites. The recommendations of these evaluations were shared with humanitarian partners.
- A total of 1,470 protection incidents were documented through UNHCR's protection monitoring in Ituri province, including a majority of cases of violations of the right to property (cases of looting and extortion), violations of the right to liberty (cases of arbitrary arrests, forced labour and kidnappings), violations of the right to life and physical integrity as well as cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). UNHCR carried out interventions including referrals to SGBV support services and advocacy with the authorities. As a result of referrals, SGBV survivors received emergency medical treatment.
- UNHCR set up a weekly platform to coordinate interventions in the IDP sites in Bunia and throughout the province. This was done at the request of the authorities and in support of the Government's Civil Protection agency.
- UNHCR provided 1,600 non-food items (plastic sheets, blankets, mats and mosquito nets) for distribution to the Rapid Response to Population Movement (RRMP) mechanism. UNHCR also distributed 1,517 dignity kits to meet hygiene needs of displaced women and girls at the ISP site in Bunia.

### North Kivu Province

- In North Kivu, 1,115 protection incidents were documented under UNHCR's protection monitoring, including a majority of cases of violations of the right to property (cases of looting and extortion) and violations of the right to liberty (cases of arbitrary arrests, forced labour and kidnappings). 49 cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were reported. Protection monitors continued referring SGBV victims to support services and 26 victims received PEP kits. UNHCR conducted advocacy interventions on behalf of victims of human rights violations in 56 instances, resulting in the launch of enquiries in 25 cases and in the liberation of victims of arbitrary arrest in 24 cases. Additionally, one perpetrator was arrested.

### Kasai region

- As co-lead of the provincial Cash Working Group (CWG), UNHCR established a 4W (who, where, what, when), encouraging actors across the region to provide information and figures relating to their cash-based responses. The 4W indicates that cash-assistance has reached 269,282 beneficiaries across the Kasai provinces between 2017 and April 2018. The majority of actors are providing unconditional cash.
- From 4 to 12 April 2018, UNHCR Tshikapa participated in an Inter-Cluster mission in Luebo, Mweka and Ilebo territories (in the Kasai province). The mission noted serious Protection issues. 300 women were reported to have been raped; over 250 children were identified as unaccompanied or separated and 1,400 children have left the militia.

Priority needs include shelters and non-food items, health care, farming tools/seeds, food, as well as referral for cases of sexual and gender-based violence and psychosocial care.

- UNHCR partner ActionAid started the renovation of two schools in Lukunzu, Miabi territory in Kasai Oriental, and in Kananga's neighbourhood of Malandji, in Kasai Central.

### Tanganyika / Haut-Katanga

- UNHCR's protection monitoring identified 1289 protection incidents in Tanganyika and Haut-Katanga Provinces during April, including 78 cases of sexual and gender-based violence. 907 advocacy actions were undertaken to respond to cases of extortion, arbitrary arrests and forced marriages. As a result, 170 persons were released and 239 properties returned.
- In early April, the authorities transferred 1,432 families (both IDPs and residents) from Lukwangulo to Kikumbe site. Some IDPs indicated that they were transferred without their belongings, adding to their needs.
- Between 27 April and 2 May, shelter kits were distributed at Kikumbe site by UNHCR, IOM and RRMP. UNHCR partners identified a number of protection issues. The number of separated children is significant, many of them under the care of their teenage siblings or elderly. 1,685 families were assisted.
- In April 2018, 142 UNHCR's partner AIRD finalised the construction of transitional shelters for vulnerable and extremely vulnerable individuals. This brought the total of shelters finalised to 211.
- UNHCR's partner AIDES organized 82 sensitization sessions on the prevention of sexual violence.
- To promote peaceful coexistence, AIDES helped to establish 11 local peace committees in Pweto, Moba and Kalemie territories. These committees organized five events bringing together different communities (football matches, traditional games); and 8 trainings for community leaders. Broadcasting of radio messages on harmful traditional practices and on peaceful coexistence was ongoing.
- In April, UNHCR provided 680 plastic sheets to 340 families transferred to IDP sites. Since February 2018, International Organization for Migration (IOM) has been relocating IDPs from spontaneous sites near public buildings (primary schools, etc.) in Kalemie town to designated IDP sites.

### Clusters and Working Group

- The results of a joint assessment of shelter and WASH conditions affecting IDPs and returnees in Kasai Central Province were issued by the **Shelter Working Group** and the WASH Cluster. One of the findings is that 193,000 shelters were destroyed or damaged during the conflict in the province. The results are available online, providing information at provincial level (<http://bit.ly/2rkfe6x>) and by Health Zone (<http://bit.ly/2FGGr3Jm>).
- On 4 April, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, met with members of DRC's national **Protection Cluster**. NGO representatives evoked gaps in capacity building for national authorities and local communities on normative frameworks for

protection and assistance to the Internally Displaced, including the Guiding Principles on International Displacement and the Kampala Convention. The High Commissioner emphasised the importance of placing protection at the heart of humanitarian action.

- In support of the **Camp Coordination / Camp Management (CCCM) Working Group**, the National Commission for Refugees (CNR) conducted a verification exercise in the IDP site of Nyanzale. Out of 985 households of 4,446 individuals active in March, 484 families of 2,251 individuals have spontaneously left the sites. The reasons for the departure are mainly the increased insecurity in the area, lack of assistance provided in the site, as well as opportunity for local integration since some IDPs have bought houses and land nearby the site. The exercise will continue in May in other sites.
- On 24 April, during the CCCM Working Group meeting, the CCCM/North Kivu strategy was approved by the members.

## Working in partnership

- Together with the DRC Government, through the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), UNHCR ensures international protection and delivery of multi-sectorial assistance to persons of concern. UNHCR closely collaborates with other UN Agencies and other humanitarian actors for a coordinated and effective response. UNHCR works with 16 implementing partners (ACTION AID, ACTED, ADES, ADSSE, AIDES, AIRD, AJEDEC, ADRA, COOPI, CNR, DRC, INTERSOS, NRC, SAVE CONGO, TSF and WAR CHILD) and many operational partners in the DRC.
- UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster, which coordinates the protection actors in their support of IDPs and other vulnerable persons. UNHCR co-leads the Protection and Prevention component of the National Strategy on Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in DRC. UNHCR leads also the Shelter Working Group within the Shelter/NFI Cluster, as well as the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Working Group in North Kivu (jointly with IOM).



## External / Donor Relations

As of 31 April 2018

### Special thanks to donors for UNHCR operations in DRC in 2018

United States of America (12.7 M) | CERF (3.9 M) | Sweden (2.5 M) | European Union (1.2 M) | Canada (1.2 M) | Vodafone Foundation (0.07 M) | UNAIDS (0.05 M)

### Special thanks to donors of regional or sub-regional funds 2018

United States of America (56.2 M) | Germany (5.1 M) | Private Donors Australia (3.8 M) | Canada (3.3 M)

### Thanks to the major donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2018

Sweden (98.2 M) | Norway (42.5 M) | Netherlands (39.1 M) | United Kingdom (31.7 M) | Denmark (25.5 M) | Private Donors Spain (19 M) | Australia (18.9 M) | Switzerland (15.2 M) | Italy (11.2 M)

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## Links

### [DR Congo Emergency page](http://www.unhcr.org/dr-congo-emergency.html)

<http://www.unhcr.org/dr-congo-emergency.html>

### [UNHCR DRC operation page](http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45c366.html)

<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e45c366.html>

### [DRC Facebook page](https://www.facebook.com/UNHCR-R%C3%A9publique-D%C3%A9mocratique-du-Congo-111965425530257/)

<https://www.facebook.com/UNHCR-R%C3%A9publique-D%C3%A9mocratique-du-Congo-111965425530257/>

### [Shelter crisis forcing elderly South Sudanese couple to live apart](http://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/stories/2018/4/5ac506694/shelter-crisis-forcing-elderly-south-sudanese-couple-to-live-apart.html)

<http://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/stories/2018/4/5ac506694/shelter-crisis-forcing-elderly-south-sudanese-couple-to-live-apart.html>

### [UNHCR chief meets urban refugees on Congo visit](http://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/4/5ac7e52b4/unhcr-chief-meets-urban-refugees-congo-visit.html)

<http://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/4/5ac7e52b4/unhcr-chief-meets-urban-refugees-congo-visit.html>

### [Burundian refugees in Congo forge a better future](http://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/4/5ab0d2984/burundian-refugees-congo-forge-better-future.html)

<http://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/4/5ab0d2984/burundian-refugees-congo-forge-better-future.html>

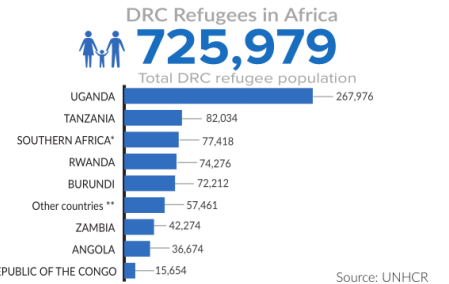
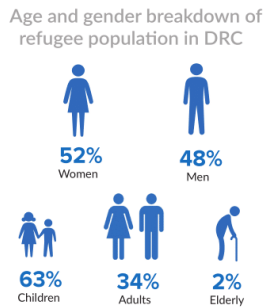
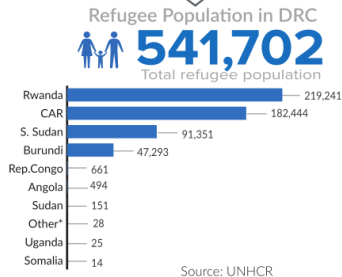
### [Reintegration project offers hope and homes to displaced Congolese](http://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/stories/2018/5/5afacbab4/reintegration-project-offers-hope-and-homes-to-displaced-congolese.html)

<http://www.unhcr.org/afr/news/stories/2018/5/5afacbab4/reintegration-project-offers-hope-and-homes-to-displaced-congolese.html>



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO  
**DRC AT A GLANCE**

as of 30th April, 2018



\*Other include Syria, Jordan, Eritrea, Chad, Liberia, Sierra Leone etc.

\*Southern Africa include Namibia, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Madagascar, RSA and Swaziland. \*\*Other Countries include South Sudan, Kenya, Central African Republic and Chad

