

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO SITUATION

This update concerns the situation of Congolese refugees and asylum seekers in countries in the region.

As of 30 September 2018, 810,227 Congolese refugees are being hosted in African countries. From 1 January to 30 September 2018 alone, some 139,395 Congolese fled to neighboring countries, with a particularly **significant increase** in refugee flows to Burundi, Uganda and Zambia.

KEY INDICATORS



Total of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC

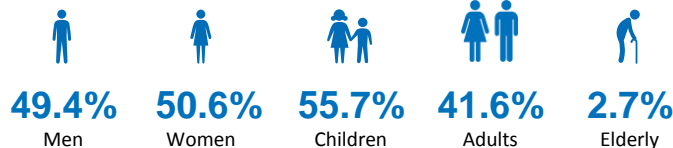


New arrivals in September 2018 Total of new arrivals in 2018

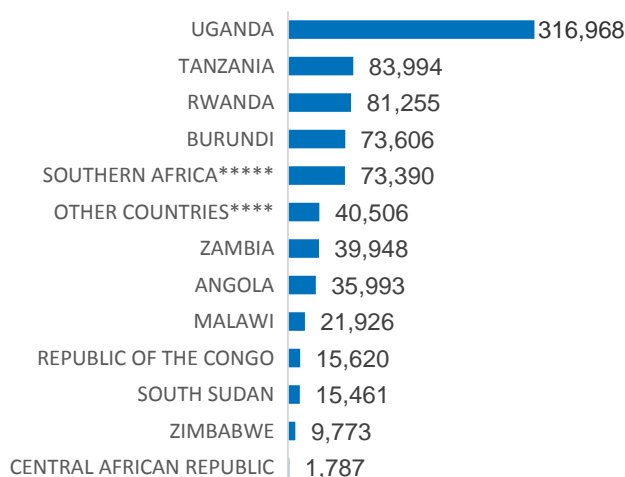


Total number of Congolese refugees assisted to return since January 2018.

AGE, GENDER BREAKDOWN ***



POPULATION OF CONCERN IN HOST COUNTRIES

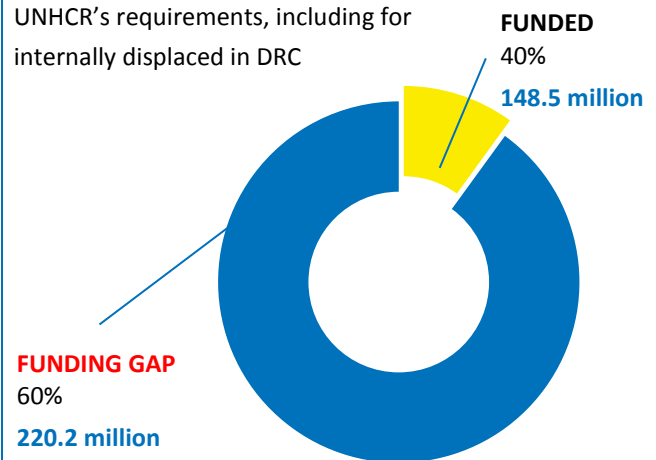


UNHCR together with 43 humanitarian and development partners launched the revised Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) on 17 July 2018 for **\$547 million to help respond to the needs of Congolese refugees in neighboring countries.**

FUNDING

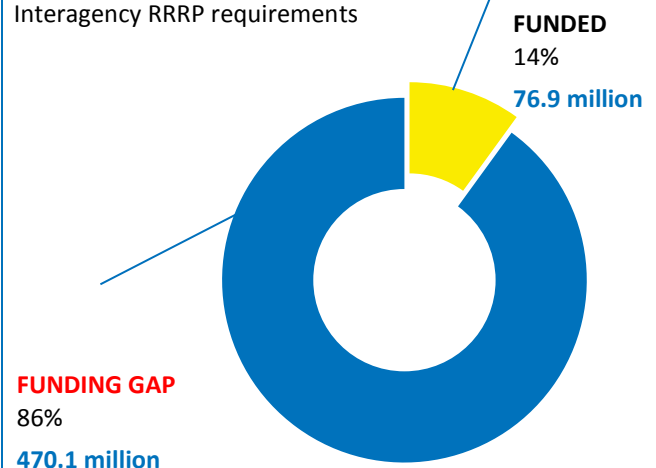
USD 368.7 million

UNHCR's requirements, including for internally displaced in DRC



USD 547 million

Interagency RRRP requirements



* **Total number** includes figures from Angola, Botswana Burundi Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

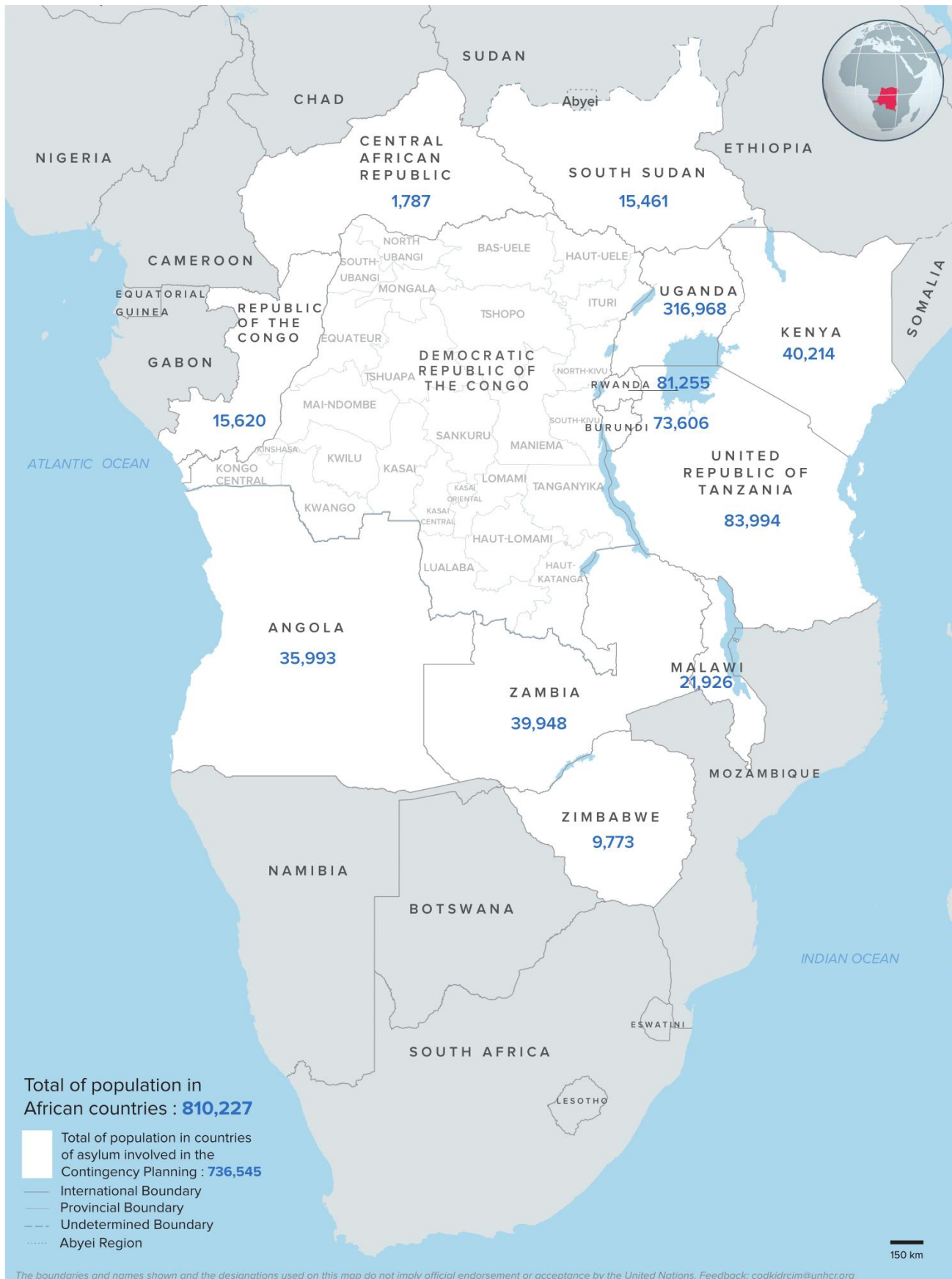
** **New arrivals** include figures from Angola, Botswana Burundi Chad, Central African Republic, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

*** **This age and gender breakdown** includes figures from Angola, Botswana Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**** **Other countries** include Chad and Kenya.

***** **Southern Africa** includes Botswana, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa.

NUMBER OF REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS in countries of asylum as of the end of September 2018

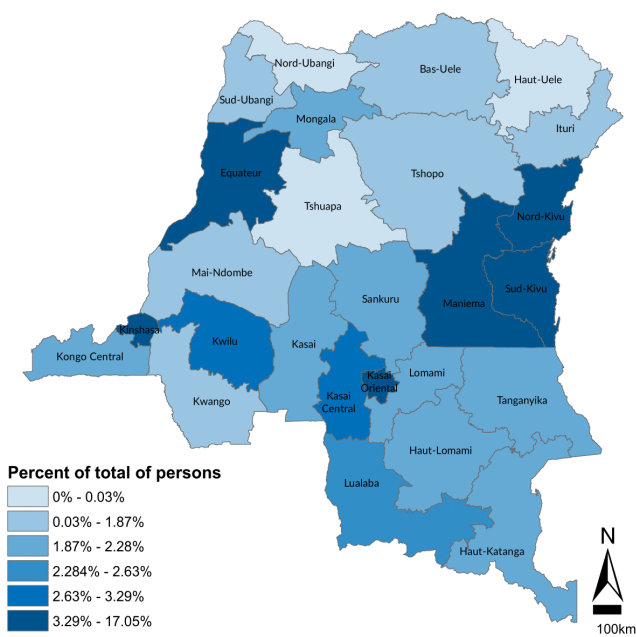


Creation date: 30 September 2018 Sources: UNHCR - Kinshasa Feedback: codkidrcim@unhcr.org

Regional Highlights and Operational Context

- A total of **810,227 Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers** are being hosted in countries in Africa, which have generously maintained an open door policy in granting asylum to old and new asylum seekers.
- The security conditions in the DRC, especially in the eastern and central provinces, remains volatile with sporadic outbreaks of violence leading to displacement of civilians within the country, and across borders to neighboring countries. This has placed the DRC refugee population **among the ten largest in the world**.
- UNHCR received **\$148.5 million** for the DRC situation, representing **only 40 per cent** of the total requirements for 2018.
- The interagency RRRP for the DRC situation has received **\$76.9 million**, representing **only 14 per cent** of the total requirements for 2018.

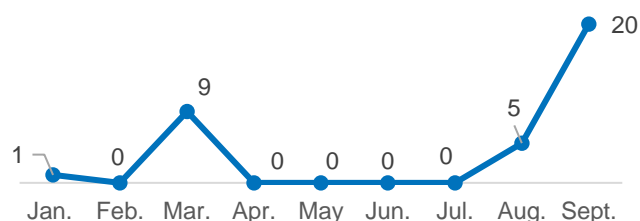
PROVINCES OF ORIGIN of Congolese Refugees



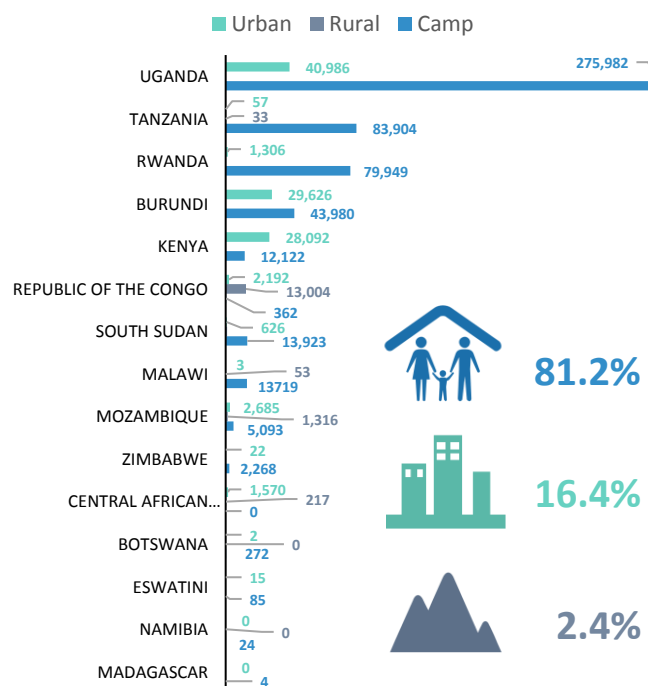
RETURNEES As of 30 September 2018



MONTHLY RETURNEES TREND Since January 2018



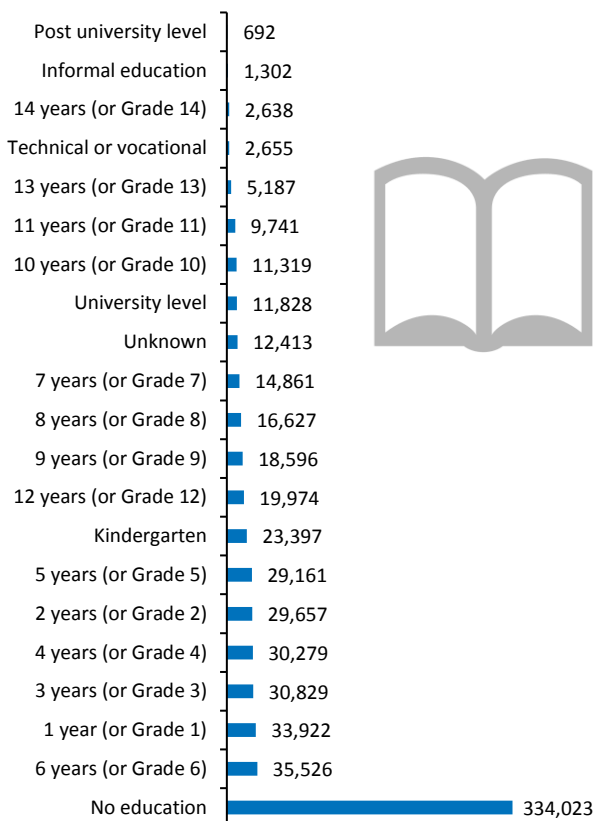
TYPE OF SETTLEMENT In Countries Of Asylum



The above map includes figures from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

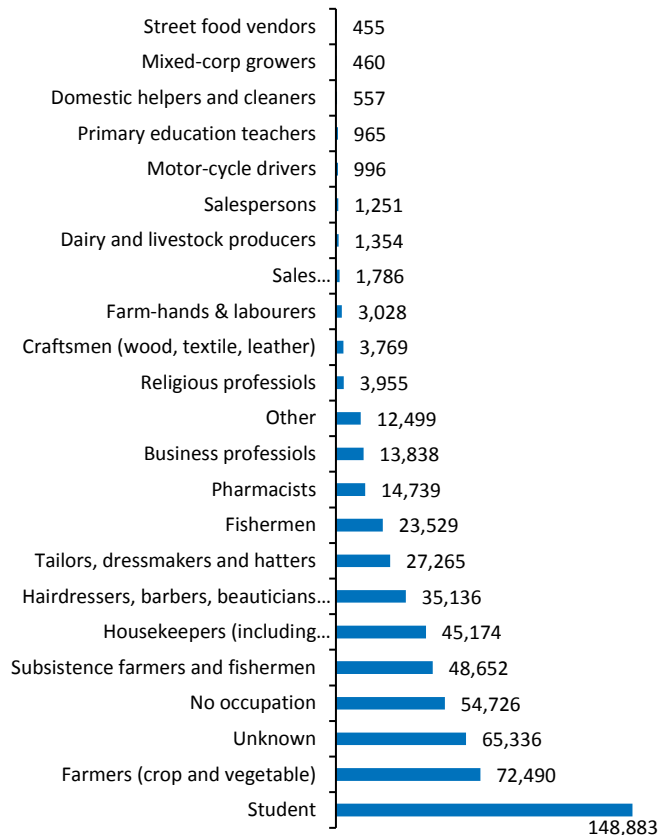
EDUCATION LEVEL OF REFUGEES

Number Of Persons Per Level



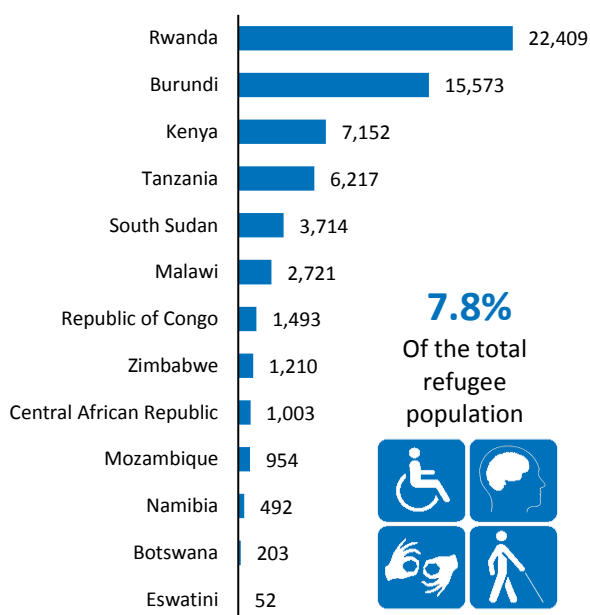
OCCUPATION OF REFUGEES

Number Of Persons By Type Of Occupation



NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Per Country of Asylum



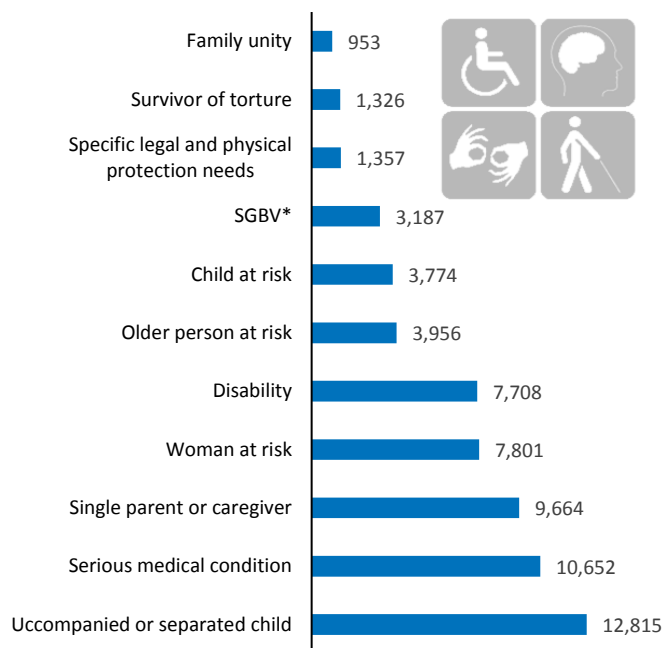
7.8%

Of the total
refugee
population



NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Per Category of Concern



* Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

The above charts include figures from Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zimbabwe.

Achievements during the Reporting Period

ANGOLA

Latest developments

- In September some 14,084 Congolese refugees (3,400 families) were residing in Lóvua settlement. About 41 families (174 individuals) relocated from Fucauma to Lóvua settlement.
- CERF approved funding appeal of USD 2 million in September for food security & nutrition, as well as health and WASH.

Achievements

- Key messages on the consequences of teenage pregnancy reached a total of 2,350 people in the Lóvua settlement.
- Some 2,992 medical consultations were undertaken, including 991 for children under 5 years. A total of 31 patients were referred to secondary health care in Dundo. Regarding maternal and newborn care, about 179 antenatal care (ANC) and 48 of postnatal care (PNC) consultations were done.
- During the relocation from Fucauma to Lóvua settlement, 209 doses of vaccines were administered, involving children under 5 years, pregnant women and adults.
- General food distributions (GFD) for September were carried out as planned in both Lovua and Dundo. The full ration to ensure the provision of 2,100 kcal per person/day was re-introduced following stabilization of the funding situation. The nutrition landscape continues to be monitored to ensure there is no deterioration and the GAM rate remains below the emergency threshold level.
- Support was provided to about 800 households in the construction of transitional shelters made of mud brick walls or timber poles and mud.
- Fifty emergency shelters were constructed to facilitate relocation in September.
- Three boreholes were drilled in the Lóvua settlement and should be fully operational by November.
- A total of 40 solar lamps were installed in the Lóvua settlement and more will be installed by the end of November.

Challenges

- There are concerns regarding the condition of refugees waiting for surgery in Centralidade Hospital in Dundo. Surgeons informed that the hospital could not perform surgeries due to absence of material. The situation is being followed up with urgency.
- Following a presidential directive from 25 September, authorities in Angola committed to combat the exploration and illegal diamond trafficking, to reorganize the exploration and to protect Angolan's raw materials. The operation targeted populations in seven provinces, including Lunda Norte. The Government declared that 90 per cent of those taking part in illegal mining or trafficking of diamonds are foreigners. UNHCR Angola is monitoring the situation carefully.

BURUNDI**Latest developments**

- Coordination meetings were organized in Bujumbura and in refugee camps on issues relating to SGBV and to persons with specific needs. In addition, joint missions by UNHCR, UN partners, donors and international NGOs, including UNDP, IOM, WFP and FFP (Food for Peace Washington), and MSF (Doctors without Borders Belgium) were organized in eastern camps to take stock of the situation of the assistance provided in refugee camps.

Achievements

- Three convoys of 98 households of 390 Congolese refugees were organized from Bujumbura and Cishemere Transit Center to Kavumu refugee camp. Of this, some 94 households of 381 refugees were new arrivals. The remaining four households of nine individuals were transferred to Kavumu from Bujumbura urban communities. From those on these convoys, 98 persons with specific needs, including 47 children at risk, were assisted accordingly.
- Some 49 resettlement cases were submitted in September, 112 departed for resettlement countries, bringing the number of resettled Congolese refugees to 2039 since the beginning of this year.
- The construction of the fifth refugee camp in Nyankanda entered its final stage.
- Six additional classrooms were constructed and equipped in Kavumu refugee camp. The process to identify candidate refugee students who will be granted the DAFI scholarship started in refugee camps as did the campaign for the enrolment of children and against dropouts in primary school.
- More than 35,002 individuals living in refugee camps were supported by UNHCR with medical care. Low crude mortality rate reached 1.2/1000/month and low under 5 mortality rate reached 0.7/1000/month. The births attended by skilled health worker rate have increased (100 per cent). Immunization coverage (measles) rate is 97.7 per cent in refugee camps
- Some 758 households of refugees in urban areas are enrolled in the health mutual insurance (SOLIS). Integration of refugees in the national health system is in progress.
- UNHCR continues to implement preventive mechanisms for Ebola in refugee camps, including campaigns and training of medical and field staff.
- Food fares were organized for 27,427 refugees in camps. Available food items included maize and cassava flour, beans, local and imported rice, and oil and salt.
- Malnourished refugees, pregnant and lactating women in need of support were identified. Moderate acute malnutrition is provided by UNHCR via by the medical partner (GVC).
- Preparation of an area to produce 10,000 tree seedlings, which will be planted around Kavumu refugee camp. Some 79 individual houses were rehabilitated and 1,553 refugee households in Bwagiriza and Kavumu, as well as 390 new arrivals were assisted with non-food items.

Challenges

- The operation remains underfunded, negatively impacting the overall assistance for refugees, including self-reliance activities and education.
- The operation is experiencing more challenges with the ban of international NGOs as announced by the Government on 27 September 2018, thus impacting the entire UNHCR operation including related to the DRC situation.
- There are still overcrowded classes and lack of school materials/manuals in refugee camps. There is a need to build additional classrooms and to rehabilitate the ones built with wooden materials. There is also a need for qualified teachers in refugee camps.
- There is a need to extend the hangar for distribution given the high number of refugees living in Kavumu camp. This issue was discussed in a coordination meeting in Muyinga. UNHCR is going to extend the food distribution hangar as soon as possible.
- Nutrition support/supplementation assistance targets only pregnant women and lactating mothers and people living with the HIV chronic diseases. Nutritional assistance to refugees with severe acute malnutrition is provided by UNICEF through Government's health structures, outside refugee camps. UNHCR is to discuss with UNICEF and WFP to see how this assistance could be available in refugee camps.

MALAWI

Latest developments

- As of end September 2018, the total population from DRC was at 21,945. About 55 per cent of the entire population were children aged 0-17yrs, 44 per cent were those aged 18-59 and 1 per cent were those 60 or older. Among the refugee population, 46.2 per cent are female including girls and 53.8 per cent male including boys.

Achievements

- A new site for new arrivals was identified in Dzaleka camp.
- UNHCR together with the Ministry of Home Affairs installed lighting outside of dormitories at Karonga Transit Centre as a measure to improve security and reduce protection risks especially at night for women, children and girls when visiting latrines. Door locks on latrines were also fixed for protection and privacy
- Some 3,967 children from DRC enrolled in schools in Dzaleka camp (188 pre-school; 2,977 in primary school; and 346 secondary and 456 tertiary) representing 32.8 per cent of the eligible children for enrollment from DRC.
- WFP provided food rations to 628 asylum seekers from DRC at Karonga Transit Centre.
- Welthungerhilfe (WHH), a WASH partner, carried out a number of WASH improvements at Karonga Transit Centre including: constructed a soak pit at the laundry area; emptied a waste pit, renovated a septic tank; and installed water taps in pour flash latrines.

Challenges

- Congestion in schools at all levels is a significant challenge compromising the quality of education. Teacher/student and classroom/student ratios are also very high ranging from 1:80-120 per teacher/classroom against minimum local standards of 1:60.

- CSB for porridge was not provided as it was out of stock. Long waiting times to be transported from the transit centre to Dzaleka camp is a big challenge and causes shortage of food items.
- Access to water needs to be increased at Karonga Transit Center. There is currently only one functional water point. WHH is in a process of increasing water points by installing a solar powered water pump.
- General hygiene at Karonga Transit Centre, and the reception points at the border, needs to be promoted so the surroundings are kept clean at all times to avoid risk of infections.

RWANDA

Latest developments

- The number of refugees and asylum seekers from the DRC stood at 81,255, as at September.

Achievements

- SGBV cases reported in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps were provided support.
- Some 11 refugees received legal assistance in Kiziba camp.
- 200 second-hand school desks were handed over from Gihembe camp to the G.S Nyabicwamba in Nyabiheke to alleviate the lack of desks obliging some students to sit on the floor.
- INKOMOKO started the enrolment for the 2019 cohort targeting 1,600 entrepreneurs in five camps and urban areas for business skills training and access to financial stabilization. About 20% of the targeted entrepreneurs will be from the host communities.
- About 12,869 people benefited from outpatient medical consultation; 39 consultations per clinician per day. The top three morbidity diseases were: Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (45 per cent), intestinal worms (7 per cent), and skin disease (5 per cent).
- A five day training for health providers was conducted for some health staff in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps.
- The management of severe and moderate malnutrition for children under 5, pregnant and lactating mothers was done in clinics both outside and inside the camp.
- The recovery rates for moderate and severe malnutrition were 87 per cent and 86 per cent, respectively while the average length of the stay in supplementary Feeding Programme (FP) for moderate malnutrition and therapeutic FP for severe malnutrition were 7.5 days and 72 days, respectively.
- An average of 20.1 liters of water per person per day was provided in Kiziba camp and an average of 18 liters of potable water per person per day was supplied in Gihembe camp.
- About 40 shelters have been renovated from plastic sheeting to corrugated iron sheets in Kiziba camp and 16 shelters were rehabilitated in terms of wall improvement and one new shelter was constructed. The roofs of 476 shelters in Gihembe camp and 405 shelters in Nyabiheke camp have been renovated from plastic sheeting to corrugated iron sheets.

Challenges

- No birth certificates were provided as LAF Mugombwa requested the payment for all the registered birth certificates but have not yet received the payment.

- Congolese students enrolled in boarding schools away from the refugee camps still do not have access to healthcare, whereas the schools are obliging the children to get insured.
- There are insufficient text books and teaching materials in Kiziba camp as the number of students is high.
- There is still limited space for individuals to open shops or for livelihoods opportunities, and limited land for farming activities, in particular in Kigeme camp and start-up capital.
- The ambulance in both Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps do not meet the Rwanda national standards. There is still a limited budget for medical referrals in all camps that results in many needs not being met and lack of treatment for Hepatitis C.
- Gaps in Ebola preparedness: Infrared thermometer, personal protective equipment, trainings, Information Education and Communication (IEC) materials, no isolation room in Kigeme camp.
- The maternity wing, the HIV block, and the nutrition centre in Nyabiheke camps need rehabilitation.
- Semi-permanent nutrition structures in Nyabiheke camp need to be changed to permanent structures.
- The usage of latrines in Kiziba camp is currently 41 users per drop hole (below the minimum standard of 20 persons per drop hole). In both Kigeme and Mugombwa camps there is a lack of retaining walls and stairs around some dischargeable latrines, creating a high risk of accidents and hindering accessibility.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Latest developments

- Since the influx of 1,200 asylum seekers from the DRC via Lake Tanganyika in January 2018, there has been a drastic reduction in the number of new arrivals between February and March with no new arrivals since April. The Government's decision to close all southern corridor entry points and the restricted measures of the regional authorities in Kigoma applied to asylum seekers regarding access to Kibirizi port explains this reduction.
- In addition, the rejection rate of refugee claims in 2018, and the consequences have a significant impact on the protection environment of Congolese refugees in Nyarugusu camp. By the end of June, UNHCR and partners started documenting and following up on unregistered cases of individuals and families living at the camp and possible cases who have left the camp and migrated somewhere else in search of international protection.
- As at September 2018, the total number of Congolese refugees and asylum seekers stood at 83,994, representing 25.5% of the entire refugee population in Tanzania.

Achievements

- Some 414 people of concern (PoCs) were reached during SGBV prevention and advocacy awareness campaigns at Nyarugusu refugee camp.
- About 107 PoCs had access to legal services at the camp and at detention centers in the Kasulu region and 49 PoCs were attended to at the reception desk. They were counselled and referred to other units for follow up including individual protection assessments.

- The Instant Network School (INS) programme supported girls' Information and Communication Technology school clubs in Nyarugusu camp. The students were taught how to troubleshoot network issues and resolve minor technology-related problems. INS is a programme which transforms classrooms into an innovation hub for learning by providing young refugees and teachers with access to a wealth of digital educational content and resources.
- The DRC Ministry of Education released the 2018 Form Six National Examinations results. Among the 542 (168F, 392M) candidates who did this exam, 361 (111F, 250M), or 66.6 per cent, passed.
- A shortage of classrooms continues to exist due to funding shortfalls. Although the double shift strategy has temporarily eased this pressure, 77 additional classrooms are still required as some classrooms are dilapidated and put students at risk.
- Malaria remains the leading cause of morbidity by 25 per cent followed by upper respiratory tract infection (23%) and lower respiratory tract infection (LRTI) by 17 per cent. LRTI was observed to be the major cause of mortality (18 per cent of all death reported) followed by malaria (14 per cent) in Nyarugusu camp.
- WFP continued ensuring food distribution for the entire Congolese refugee population in Nyarugusu refugee camp and NMC transit center. In September, the food ration was increased by 92 per cent from 90 per cent in August. The Supplementary Feeding Programmes maintained the full rations of 100 per cent.
- About 343 tents and 652 emergency shelters were constructed to accommodate 3,770 new asylum seekers who were relocated from the mass shelters to individual family plots. Currently there is no asylum seeker residing in the mass shelters. 71 Refugees Housing Units were constructed to accommodate persons with specific needs from the Congolese asylum seeker and refugee population.

Challenges

- Shortage of NFI due to budgetary constraint, there has been no general NFI replenishment distribution for Congolese refugee since 2014. NFI kits should be renewed on an annual basis in accordance with the distribution protocols. This is particularly relevant in the case of Nyarugusu, given the environmental conditions and climate change. Also additional budget is required to enable distribution of soap at the recommended standard.
- Congestion at center one in Nyarugusu camp, the existing waiting shelter cannot accommodate the entire population to be served per day.
- Currently there are near 17,000 Congolese asylum seekers pending refugee status determination. High rejection rates for DRC asylum seekers were recorded with the last NEC session, with a 100% non-recommendation for status.
- A shortage of classrooms continues to exist due to funding shortfalls. Although the double shift strategy has temporarily eased this pressure, 77 additional classrooms are still required as some classrooms are dilapidated and put students at risk.
- Restraining Government policies continue limiting refugee opportunities for livelihoods and self-reliance. Since August, the authorities decided to reduce the market space in Nyarugusu refugee camp from three days per week of labor to only one and prohibit circulation of non-authorized vehicles including motorcycles and bicycles. Residents at Nyarugusu refugee camp are at this point almost entirely dependent on humanitarian

assistance and therefore at heightened protection risks such as SGBV, exploitation and abuse. Despite the challenges and the extremely reduce protection environment, UNHCR keeps investing its advocacy and resource mobilization efforts, to increase integration activities of stability and resilience and mitigate as much as possible negative coping mechanisms that result from the precarious socio-economic environment, food insecurity and limited access to basic social services and infrastructure.

UGANDA

Latest developments

- Arrival trends indicate a rise in the number of new arrivals from DRC towards the fourth week of September 2018. The main reasons for flight remain insecurity, abduction and killing by militia groups, tribal tensions, sexual and generalized violence.

Achievements

- A team comprising of representatives from UNHCR, GRI, MTI and Koboko District Local Government conducted a joint monitoring visit to the border entry points of Busia, Salia Musala and Barijaku, as well as at Kuluba transit centre. The purpose of the visit was to assess the Ebola preparedness and response mechanisms that are in place given the continuous free entry and exit of people, especially refugees from Ebola-affected areas. Twentythree (23) Congolese refugees from Beni (Ebola-affected area) were registered in Kuluba transit centre. In Arua, a similar visit was carried out to the border points of Vurra, Lia and Odramachaku on 18 September. During the visit, the team, including the Arua District Local Government discussed Ebola preventive and response mechanisms with the Ugandan border officials and at Vurra with Congolese border officials. An assessment for Ebola virus disease readiness preparedness by the Public Health Officer in all bordering districts to DRC was completed. Anxiety among partner staff on the possible Ebola outbreak in the settlements required information flows to be managed. Ebola preparedness PPE supplies (procured by UNHCR) have been dispatched to all UNHCR offices in Kampala and in the field for use and protection of staff.
- Partners continue to respond on DRC new arrivals as well as Ebola preparedness activities focussing on hygiene and sanitation. Construction of family latrines continued in settlement with combined completion of over 2,500 units bringing the coverage to 45%.
- A total of 5 production boreholes were drilled in Nakivale settlements as part of emergency preparedness for possible DRC influx.
- In Kyaka II, a total of 22 semi-permanent PSN shelters were officially handed over to beneficiaries, resulting in 48 shelters finished and occupied to date in 2018.
- In Kyaka II, UNHCR supported OPM's plot demarcation process with 1047 new arrivals (670 HHs) receiving settlement NFI kits (including emergency shelter items) upon plot allocation.
- In Kampala, for the urban verification exercise, AIRD completed the site setup at the Old Kampala Senior School and continue to provide ongoing site maintenance/management works to facilitate the ongoing verification exercise. WFP generously installed one extra rub hall to allow for a larger waiting area.

Challenges

- The continuous flow of new arrivals to refugee-receiving settlements in the South and Midwest, as well as the pace of registering new arrivals, has placed a strain on transit and reception facilities, also contributing to bottle necks with the plot allocation process.

ZAMBIA

Latest developments

- Since last year, Congolese arrivals continue to seek a safe haven in Zambia where they are being received and registered mainly in Lusaka, North-Western, Luapula, Copperbelt and Northern Provinces. UNHCR, in close cooperation with the Government, UN agencies and other partners, has been responding to the refugee influx by providing protection and material assistance to the most vulnerable.
- As of 30 September, Zambia hosted 39,948 Congolese comprising 11,929 households (37,486 refugees and 2,463 asylum seekers), of which 4,406 were persons with specific needs. Since June 2018, a total of 4,781 individuals who missed three consecutive general food distributions in Mantapala Settlement in Nchelenge District were deactivated. Some 417 Congolese new arrivals were registered in September 2018.

Achievements

- In Mantapala Settlement, the use of referral systems in the SGBV response was enhanced. About 30 SGBV cases were reported and received counselling with a follow-up with the police undertaken.
- The number of relocated asylum-seekers increased by 88 per cent in September compared to August. Meanwhile, a total of 346 asylum seekers, i.e. 259 to Mantapala Settlement and 87 to Meheba Refugee Settlement, were relocated from the four border reception centres.
- With funding from UNICEF, Save the Children and Plan International have constructed 24 classrooms (2 schools of 12 classrooms each) in Mantapala Settlement. Furniture for both schools was delivered. School-aged new arrivals relocated in Meheba Refugee Settlement and Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlement are regularly enrolled in the existing school system, especially in the primary category.
- Provision of health services to the Congolese and host community continued in Mantapala Settlement. In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlements, Congolese arrivals received health services accorded to other refugees. Construction of the clinic and staff house was almost complete in Mantapala Settlement during the month of September.
- In September, WFP, AAH and UNHCR distributed a complete food basket to over 10,700 Congolese refugees in Mantapala Settlement, while the new arrivals in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlements receive cash assistance. However, the new arrivals at the reception centre in Meheba Refugee Settlement receive daily dry food rations.
- A total of 44 functional water systems have been constructed and are providing adequate water supply of 341 cubic metres/day in Mantapala Settlement or 31.4 litres/day/person. There were 396 communal toilets (ratio 1:27) in Mantapala Settlement.

- Acceptable levels of hygiene and sanitation standards have been maintained at reception centres. Several water points were rehabilitated in Meheba Refugee Settlement, for the benefit of all the refugees, including Congolese. Hygiene promotion volunteers carried out door-to-door hygiene promotion in all the three settlements.
- The demarcation and allocation of farm plots at Mantapala Settlement begun on Friday 28 September. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Commissioner for Refugees are leading the process of farm allocation. A total of 1,000 farm plots of 0.5 ha each will be allocated to farmers.
- In Mantapala Settlement, 400 beneficiaries received small livestock comprising chickens, ducks and rabbits from UNHCR and Caritas Czech Republic, the livelihoods partner in the settlement.

Challenges

- The absence of network and connectivity in most parts of Mantapala settlement as well as the absence of access to energy and lighting in particular, remains a major challenge.
- Lack of teachers' guides and learner text books affected the quality of teaching and learning in Mantapala Settlement. The enrolment of 4, 949 learners is challenged by a lack of text and exercise books, pencils and pens to students. UNHCR has approached some well-wishers for in-kind donation of books.
- Due to partnership re-arrangements with Zambia Red Cross Society, food assistance at the border reception centres was insufficient to cover the needs of all asylum-seekers who were registered. However, WFP had favourably responded to a request from UNHCR to continue supporting the basic food requirements of new arrivals.
- Bloody diarrhoea cases, especially in Mantapala settlement, continue to persist. Water supply and bathing facilities were limited at most reception centers. Bathing shelters at all centres were dilapidated and in need of urgent improvements once funds are available.
- Inadequate funding remains a challenge in the implementation of livelihood activities for refugees.

Financial Information

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to our activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the situation or operations.

Donors who have contributed to the DRC situation:

- United States of America
- CERF
- United Kingdom
- Private donors Germany
- Belgium
- Finland
- Japan
- Denmark
- European Union
- Sweden
- Italy
- Educate A Child Programme (EAC/EAA)
- Swedish Postcode Lottery
- Republic of Korea
- IKEA Foundation
- Norway
- Better Shelter RHU AB
- UN Children Fund
- Andorra

BROADLY EARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

United States of America 257 million | **Private donors Australia** 9.7 million | **Canada** 6.6 million | **Sweden** 3.2 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 2.1 million

France | Germany | Luxembourg | Malta | Norway | Republic of Korea | Switzerland | United Kingdom | Private donors

UNEARMARKED CONTRIBUTIONS

Sweden 98.2 million | **Private donors Spain** 58.7 million | **United Kingdom** 45.3 million | **Norway** 42.5 million | **Netherlands** 39.1 million | **Private donors Republic of Korea** 28.5 million | **Denmark** 25.5 million | **Switzerland** 15.8 million | **Private donors Italy** 15.1 million | **Private donors Japan** 14.6 million | **France** 14 million | **Germany** 13.7 million | **Italy** 11.2 million | **Private donors Sweden** 11.2 million

Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | Bosnia and Herzegovina | Bulgaria | Canada | Chile | China | Costa Rica | Estonia | Finland | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Lithuania | Luxembourg | Monaco | Montenegro | New Zealand | Philippines | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private donors

Working in Partnership

Partners involved in the 2018 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC include:

Action Africa Help | Action Against Hunger | Adventist Development and Relief Agency | African Initiative for Relief and Development | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development | American Refugee Committee | Building Resources Across Communities | CARE International | Caritas | Danish Refugee Council | Fédération Luthérienne Mondiale | Finn Church Aid | Food and Agriculture Organisation | Good Neighbours International - Tanzania | Gruppo di Volontariato Civile | Help Age International | Humanitarian Open Street Map Team | Humanity and Inclusion | International Aid Services | International Organisation for Migration | International Rescue Committee | Jesuit Refugee Service | Johanniter | Kabarole Research and Resource Center | Lutheran World Federation | Médecins du Monde | Medical Teams International | Norwegian Church Aid | Norwegian Refugee Council | OXFAM | People in Need | Plan International | Save the Children International | Tutapona | Uganda Red Cross Society | United Nations Children's Fund | United Nations Department of Safety and Security | United Nations Development Programme | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees | United Nations Population Fund | United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office | World Food Programme | World Health Organisation

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REGIONAL COORDINATION

- **Ms. Ann Encontre** is the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the DRC situation, covering DRC refugees in Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and other countries receiving refugees from the DRC.
- UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the DRC refugee emergency, ensuring that the response is coherent with developments within the DRC, in close collaboration and consultation with relevant government counterparts, and with the support of UN Country Teams and other humanitarian and developments partners.

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