

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 June 2019, **861,077 Congolese refugees are being hosted in several African countries.** From 1 January to 30 June 2019 alone, some 49,660 Congolese fled to neighboring countries, with a particularly **significant increase** in refugee flows to Uganda.

UNHCR together with 57 humanitarian and development partners launched the revised **2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)** on 30 June 2019 **to help respond to the needs of Congolese refugees in Africa.**

KEY INDICATORS


861,077*

Total of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC


10,863

New arrivals in June 2019

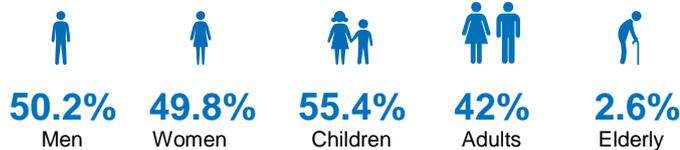
49,660 **

Total of new arrivals in 2019


51

Total number of Congolese refugees assisted to return in 2018.

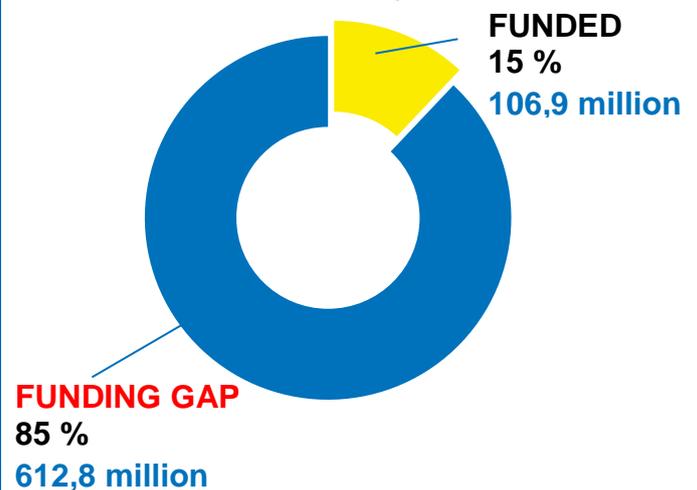
AGE, GENDER BREAKDOWN ***



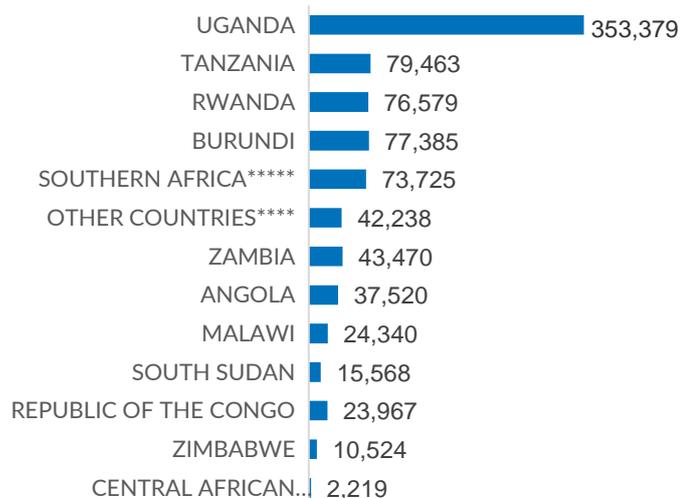
FUNDING

USD 720 million

Interagency RRRP requirements for 2019 (This includes revised financial requirements for Uganda)



POPULATION OF CONCERN IN HOST COUNTRIES



* **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, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

*** **This age and gender breakdown** include 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 Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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

NUMBER OF REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS in countries of asylum, as of the end of June 2019



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
Refugees from DRC in Africa - Map for Contingency Plan

As of 30 June 2019

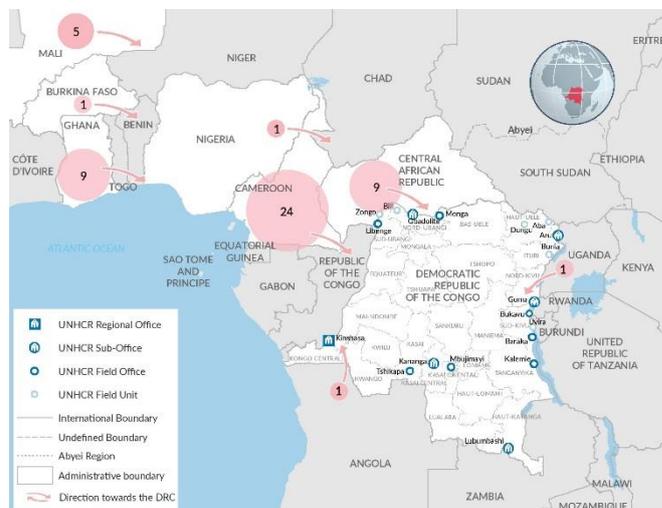


Creation date: 30 June 2019 Sources: UNHCR - Kinshasa Feedback: codkidrcim@unhcr.org

Regional Highlights and Operational Context

- Since 6 June, a flare-up of generalized violence between the Lendu and Hema communities has led to massive new displacements in Ituri province, Democratic Republic of the Congo. Thus, in June, 8,650 Congolese refugees fled to Uganda, nearly doubling the number of daily crossings as compared to May 2019. Together with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and humanitarian agencies, UNHCR is scaling up the transit and reception facilities to receive and accommodate new arrivals.
- In Angola, data collected following a return intention survey in Lóvua settlement mentioned that 85 per cent of the 7,740 adult Congolese refugees who were interviewed expressed willingness to return to DRC.
- As of 30 June, UNHCR relocated 1,156 Congolese asylum seekers to Bouemba site in the Plateaux Department, in the Republic of the Congo following violence which broke out in December 2018 in Yumbi, DRC.

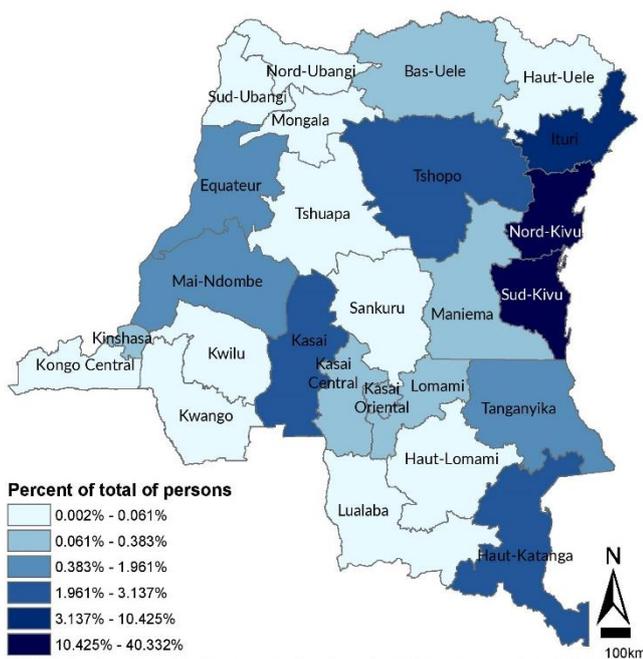
RETURNEES As of 31 December 2018



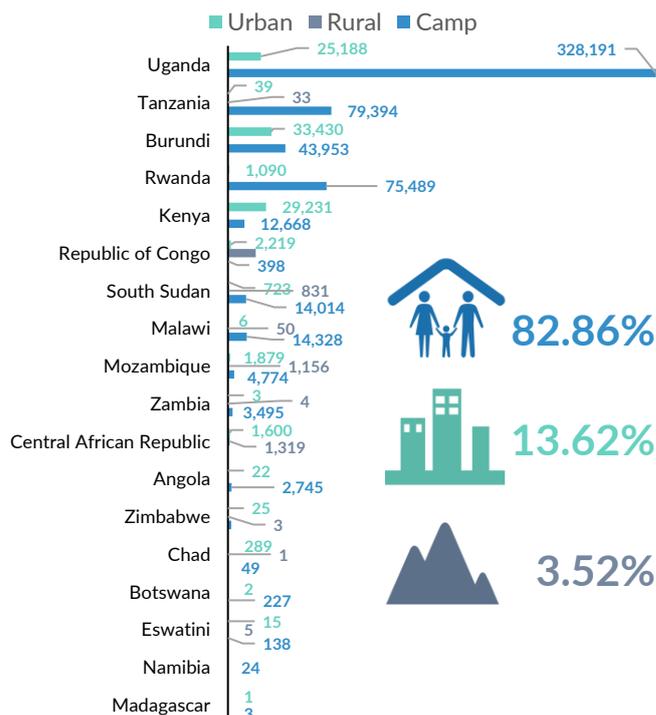
MONTHLY RETURNEES TREND Since January 2018



PROVINCES OF ORIGIN of Congolese Refugees



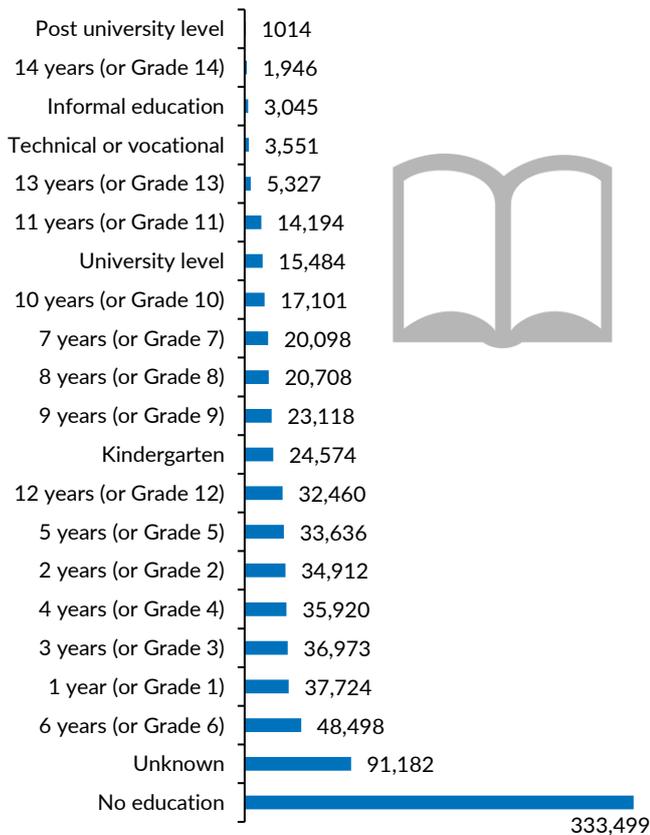
TYPE OF SETTLEMENT in Countries of Asylum



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

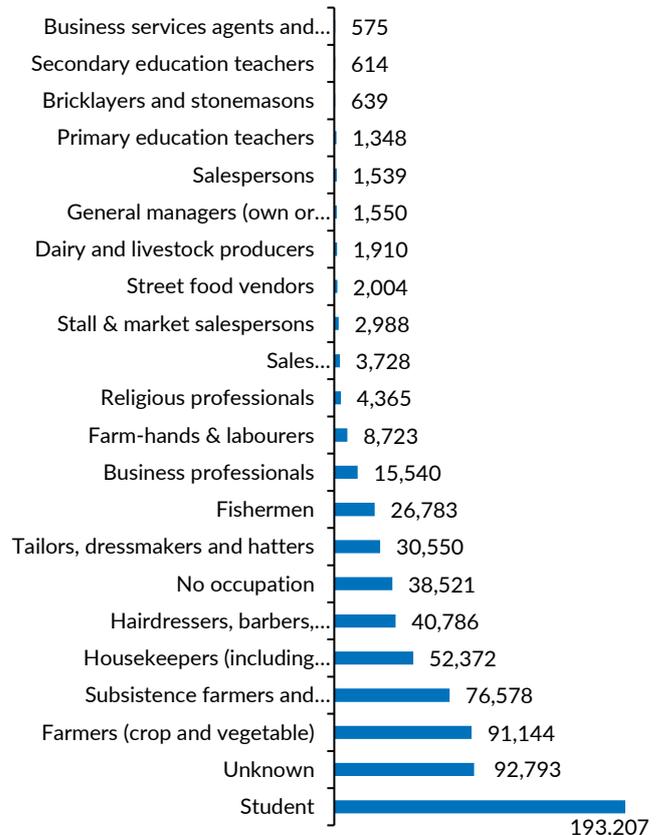
EDUCATION LEVEL OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons per Level



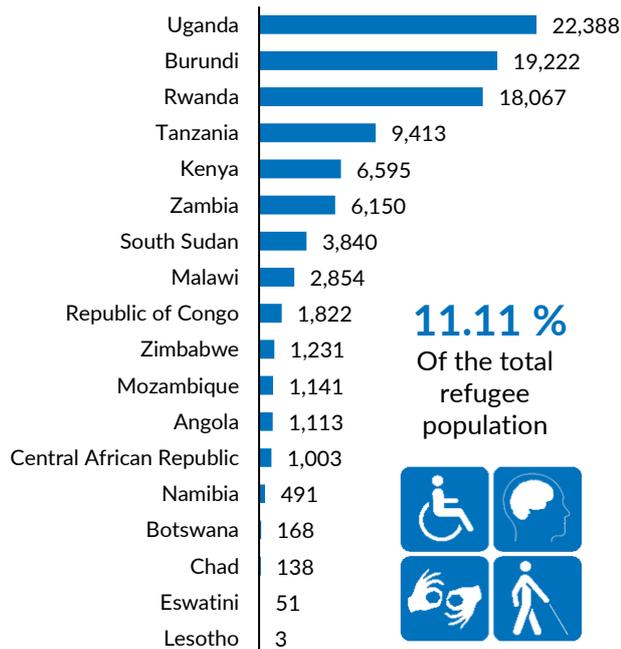
OCCUPATION OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons by Type of Occupation



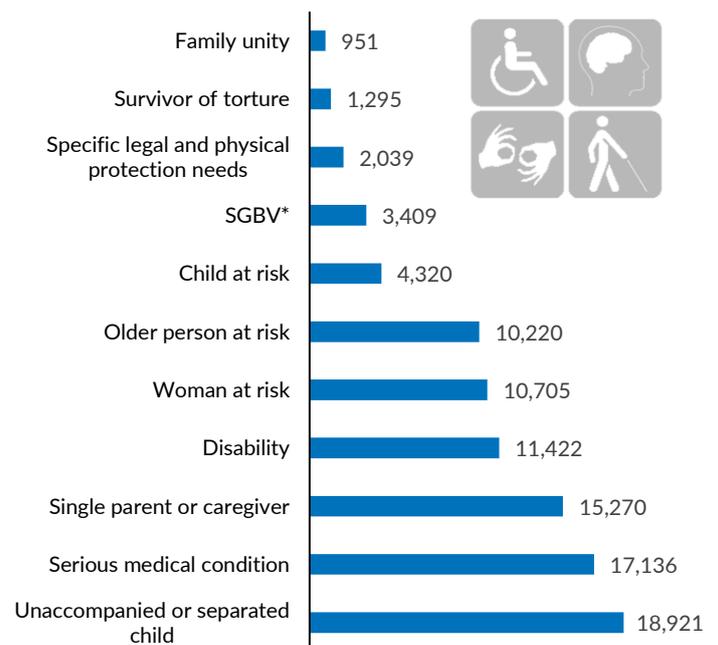
NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Per Country of Asylum



NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Per Category of Concern



* Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

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

Achievements during the Reporting Period

ANGOLA



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

Understanding the needs, concerns and expectations of Congolese refugees located in Lóvua settlement is a key part of the durable solutions strategy and vital to ensuring that refugees can take an active role in shaping their futures. Data collected following a return intention survey mentioned that 85 per cent of the 7,740 adult Congolese refugees who were interviewed, expressed willingness to return to DRC. A majority of refugees reported the challenging living conditions in Angola, and the security and educational opportunities in DRC being better than in Angola. In regard to the timeline for return, 55% said they do not know, as they expect UNHCR and the Government of DRC to decide when is the right time for their return. However, when it comes to the expected conditions of return since the election of the new President, the majority of them do not want to return to their area of origin, instead many want to return to Kinshasa.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Food commodities required for June distributions were procured and delivered on time to relevant extended distribution points (EDPs) in Lóvua settlement to ensure that refugees receive the planned food basket at full ration. The food pipeline based on the current caseload is covered until March 2020.



LIVELIHOODS

- UNHCR supported agricultural production by providing agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools to 941 refugees and 150 host community members.

BURUNDI



PROTECTION

- 77,385 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers are currently receiving humanitarian assistance from UNHCR and its partners in camps and urban areas.
- 710 new DRC asylum seekers were registered. Since January 2019, refugee status was granted to 5,773 DRC asylum seekers. A total of 177 resettlement cases were submitted, and 315 Congolese refugees departed for resettlement countries.
- 158 Congolese refugees were transferred from Cishemere Transit Center and Bujumbura urban communities to Nyankanda camp.
- UNHCR worked towards improving gender equality through assistance given to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in addition to prevention measures. In Kinama and Musasa camps, SGBV prevention workshops have been conducted. The following topics were discussed with refugees: fight against child marriage and early pregnancy and how to Engage Men in Accountable Practice (EMAP).
- 1,022 children between seven and 14 years old with specific needs received clothes from private donors.
- UNHCR and partners closely monitored detention condition for refugees and asylum seekers involved in various criminal cases. Findings show that they have limited access to food. Solutions are being discussed with UNHCR's partner International Rescue Committee (IRC).



EDUCATION

- UNHCR facilitated the transport and housing of 287 children living in the five camps to pass their secondary education final exam in Bujumbura. In addition, 1,079 children attended the end of primary school exam in the five camps.
- UNHCR provided scholarships for 10 refugees at the tertiary level through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). The purpose of the DAFI Programme is to contribute to the self-reliance of refugees by providing them with a professional qualification for future employment.
- Classes remain overcrowded (between 70 and 80 students per classroom). Additional qualified teachers are needed. In addition, recreational spaces for children are lacking in all camps.

**HEALTH**

- UNHCR sprayed individual houses in all refugee camps to prevent and limit the propagation of insects able to transmit diseases.
- 6,970 refugees living in Nyankanda, Kavumu and Bwagiriza camps participated in sensitization session on HIV/AIDS, Ebola and other infectious diseases conducted by UNHCR's partner Conseil pour l'Education et le Développement (COPEDE). In addition, UNHCR's medical partner continued the measles vaccination campaign. In Ruyigi Province, all refugees and asylum seekers have been vaccinated against measles.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- UNHCR's partner the World Food Programme (WFP) distributed food items in all five camps targeting 44,266 refugees.
- UNHCR conducted nutritional screenings targeting a total of 1,099 children in Kinama and Musasa camps of whom 291 children have been identified as moderately malnourished children, and have been given supplement (enriched flour). Moreover, 734 refugees were sensitized on the impact of poor nutrition and the promotion of good nutrition practices.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- UNHCR's partner trained refugees in all camps on maintaining and fixing shelters themselves. In a context of asylum, these workshops give tools to refugee in having control over their living conditions and not having to rely on UNHCR's team to provide all services. Furthermore, it improves the sense of community as refugees who have been trained can support others in the camp in doing shelter repairs.
- UNHCR is addressing the energy needs of refugees by utilizing solar-powered lighting at Nyankanda camp. Moreover, UNHCR constructed an environmentally-friendly waste disposal plant at Musasa Camp.
- Shelter maintenance kits need to be revised to improve shelter performance and durability.

**WASH**

- When the water quality is degraded, personal hygiene suffers and the incidence of parasitic, fungal, and other infectious diseases as well as diarrhoeal diseases increases immediately. To ensure safe access to water, UNHCR selected locations in all camps for testing water quality. Moreover, UNHCR is looking at solutions to ensure access to sufficient quantities of safe water at Musasa camp.
- UNHCR rehabilitated damaged WASH facilities in camps and transit sites and chlorinated water points.
- UNHCR and partners conducted several awareness raising workshops on hygiene, wastewater and waste management. These workshops have a practical approach teaching refugee for example: how to properly clean their hands, why not to reuse untreated wastewater and how to store waste safely to avoid pollution.
- Deteriorated WASH facilities in schools affect the overall educational experience for all school students, putting them at further risk of health problems.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- Following a market study conducted to implement cash-based interventions in refugee camps, UNHCR signed an agreement on 18 June with Burundian phone company Lumitel, to incorporate a money transfer tool which will reduce the risk of robberies and will allow UNHCR to transfer cash in a safe manner to persons of concerns.

MALAWI**OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION**

- As of 30 June, Malawi was host to 24,340 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers.
- During the reporting period, 389 new DRC asylum seekers were registered.
- UNHCR trained Government registration officers and handed over registration activities. UNHCR will continue to support the national institutions where and when necessary.

**PROTECTION**

- Dzaleka camp remains congested at 300 per cent of its capacity thus negatively impacting on the services provided. UNHCR identified a new site in Katubza to decongest the camp.

**HEALTH**

- UNHCR delivered 6,000 Health passports to PoCs living in Dzaleka camp, Karonga transit center, Chitipa waystation, Mbilima and Songwe border. Health passports which usually need to be purchased are required to access free healthcare services.
- 25 health workers from Karonga and Chitipa attended a trainings on Infection prevention and control, vital signs, Integrated Management of Childhood illnesses, nonviolent communication and Emergency Triage Assessment and Treatment (ETAT).
- Dzaleka Health centre serves over 70 000 individuals which is way above the catchment population for a Health centre of 10 000, this impacts on the quality. Current Dzaleka Health centre expansion plan will improve services.
- As Health services in Dzaleka are overstretched, UNHCR is planning on expanding the Health center and providing additional staff and equipment.

**WASH**

- UNHCR organized a 'Keep our Camp Clean' campaign at Dzaleka refugee camp and Karonga transit center, involving 285 participants. In addition, cleaning materials were provided in Karonga, Chitipa and Mbilima sites.
- A solid waste management survey was finalized at Dzaleka camp. To reduce environmental impacts, the use of organic inputs such as manure was recommended as well as the production of briquettes, an alternative and environmentally-friendly solution for cooking.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO**PROTECTION**

- The relocation of DRC asylum seekers to the site of Bouemba is ongoing. 23 households (85 individuals) have been relocated during the reporting period.
- 12 cases of sexual and gender-based violence were identified at Bouemba site and were referred to service providers.
- In an ongoing effort to prevent sexual and gender-based violence at Bouemba site, UNHCR organized an awareness campaign on sexual violence targeting 75 asylum seekers.

**HEALTH**

- UNHCR's partner Terre Sans Frontières (TSF) conducted 1,507 consultations at Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Betou integrated health centers and at the hospital in Impfondo. Moreover, 216 Congolese refugee women benefited from prenatal consultations. UNHCR recorded 29 safe births attended by skilled personnel. The main challenges remained the shortage of essential drugs, the lack of anti-retroviral (ARV) tablets and HIV tests and the lack of nutritional assistance for HIV positive patients at Bouemba and Betou health centers.
- Six Congolese refugees undertook voluntary HIV testing in Betou. Counselling was provided to patients by health professionals.
- Due to lack of funding, refugees have limited access to health facilities located in Thanry, Lopola, Mokabi and Mouale.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- A total of 324 shelters have been constructed in Bouemba settlement housing 1,047 Refugees. As of end of May, 1,358 RHUs remain in stock for the relocation of asylum seekers in Bouemba. The relocation/construction of RHUs is ongoing.

**WASH**

- UNHCR provided 600,000 liters of safe water at Bouemba settlement.
- 17 WASH facilities (latrines and showers) were constructed at the settlements.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- As of 30 June, Tanzania was host to 79,463 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers.
- The common markets in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps remained closed during the reporting period, compromising refugees' ability to supplement their food rations with fresh produce. Advocacy with the Government of Tanzania to reopen the markets continues.



PROTECTION

- UNHCR organized interactive awareness-raising sessions at Nyarugusu camp on sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) targeting over 100 Congolese refugees.
- Over 30 Congolese cluster leaders and women committee members attended a workshop at Nyarugusu camp aimed at exploring the root causes and ways to end SGBV in the refugee community. Moreover, a meeting was held between religious leaders and SGBV actors to strengthen and better coordinate SGBV prevention and response.
- Access to territory and asylum remains a major challenge for Congolese asylum seekers following the closure of all border entry points. UNHCR advocates to ensure that newly arriving asylum seekers and refugees have access to the territory and access to asylum and asylum procedures.



EDUCATION

- In an effort to address the current shortage of learning materials, UNHCR's partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) distributed over 15,000 exercise books to Congolese students studying at Nyarugusu camp.
- 30 students participated in ICT literacy trainings at e-learning centres at Nyarugusu camp. They learnt how to connect computers and tablets to projectors and design power point presentations.
- An insufficient number of classrooms, textbooks and school latrines remains at Nyarugusu camp. UNHCR advocates to secure additional funding.



HEALTH

- The crude mortality rate stood at 0.1/1000 population/month and the under-five mortality rate at 0.4/1000 population/month in June, which are within sphere standards. Over 21,000 consultations were carried out at various health facilities serving the Congolese caseload. The leading cause of morbidity during the reporting period was upper respiratory tract infection, followed by malaria, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection and diarrhea.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and health partners, held two meetings on Ebola preparedness at Nyarugusu camp. The purpose of the meeting was to raise awareness amongst all stakeholders on Ebola in the event of an influx of asylum seekers from the DRC.
- A shortage of contraceptives for mass distribution remains. More funding is required to address the existing gap.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Food entitlements were distributed at 96 per cent of the full ration in the month of June due to a pipeline break.
- Opportunities for refugees to diversify their diets remains a major challenge across the three camps since the closure of the markets. During a joint UNHCR and WFP post-distribution monitoring exercise, refugees complained about receiving the same entitlements and requested more diversified foods as well as the introduction of a cash and voucher programme which would give them more autonomy.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- UNHCR's partner African Initiatives for Relief Development (AIRD) finished electrical and cosmetic repairs on the refugee community leaders' office block in Nyarugusu camp.
- Funding shortages forced UNHCR to limit its distribution of non-food items across the three camps.

**WASH**

- Water supply at Nyarugusu camp stood at 22 litres per person per day, exceeding the sphere minimum standard of 15 litres. The crude latrine coverage stood at eight person per latrine, which is also above the sphere minimum standard of 1:20.
- UNHCR finalized the construction of a new borehole close to Nyarugusu camp which will provide an adequate quantity of potable water and therefore reduce tensions between refugees and the host community.
- Funding is needed to conduct urgent repairs on water storage tanks in Nyarugusu camp.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- UNHCR's partner Good Neighbors registered 200 Congolese refugees for practical skills trainings on kitchen gardens and business skills. In addition, over 130 Congolese attended life skills and ICT trainings during the reporting period.
- Refugees' self-reliance remains significantly weakened following the closure of the common markets and certain refugee-run businesses. As a result, it has become increasingly difficult for refugees to obtain diversified goods and services.

UGANDA**OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION**

- Since 6 June, a flare-up of generalized violence between the Lendu and Hema communities has led to massive new displacements in Ituri province, DRC. During the reporting period, around 8,650 Congolese refugees fled to Uganda, nearly doubling the number of daily crossings as compared to May 2019 and placing a strain on the already overstretched facilities.
- Some refugees arrived with significant belongings, fearing they will not be able to return home. Others who have fled imminent danger have little more than the clothes on their backs.
- The congestion of the reception centers remains a major challenge. Kigoma reception center currently houses close to 4,000 refugees but was only built to accommodate 2,500 people. Together with the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and humanitarian agencies, UNHCR is scaling up the transit and reception facilities to receive and accommodate new arrivals. UNHCR and the OPM relocated refugees to Kyangwali refugee settlement, where they were allocated plots of land, shelter material, kitchen items and construction tools to build a new home.

**PROTECTION**

- UNHCR finalized a draft on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Strategy (MHPSS). MHPSS is critical in Uganda due to worrying trend of suicides among refugees. The gap in the provision of MHPSS services needs to be urgently addressed as a lifesaving intervention.
- A total of 1,927 cases were received through the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) which allow refugees to report urgent protection and assistance-related problems. 998 cases were followed-up on, while 929 case were referred to appropriate service providers. Technical issues are being addressed and capacity building trainings are planned to transfer cases to relevant agencies for resolution.

**HEALTH**

- UNHCR is engaged in the ongoing Ebola preparedness. UNHCR completed a new permanent isolation ward at Rwamwanja Health Center.
- 12,933 refugees and host community members benefited from healthcare services. Malaria and diarrhea were the major health concerns.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- In June, 3,400 refugee households received their monthly cash food assistance through their own bank accounts. This pilot programme initiated by WFP which promotes financial inclusion and enables refugees to withdraw cash through authorized agents.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- 620 new combined shelter and agriculture plots (each 30m x 30m) were demarcated in Kakoni zone, Kyaka II refugee settlement. Meanwhile, in Kabazana area of Nakivale refugee settlement, 423 households were allocated new shelter plots.

**WASH**

- As families continue to collect water from unsafe sources, UNHCR distributed water treatment chemicals in Kyaka II and Kyangwali refugee settlements. WASH sensitization sessions are underway.
- Activities related to Ebola preparedness and response continued during the reporting period. Infection prevention and control measures were put in place as well as behavioral change communication (SBCC) activities to increase awareness about the transmission of the disease.

**ENVIRONMENT**

- In Adjumani and Lamwo, over 140,000 assorted tree seedlings were planted mainly in individual households and community institutions. The tree growing initiative provides opportunities for refugees and host communities for improved access to shelter materials and wood fuel to meet basic energy needs.
- 10,500 kg of biomass briquettes were distributed to extremely vulnerable individuals in Nakivale and Oruchinga. Moreover, 1,137 household energy-saving stoves were constructed in several schools and reception centers.

ZAMBIA**OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION**

- As of 30 June, Zambia was host to 43,470 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers.
- During the reporting period, 558 new DRC asylum seekers were registered. Projections foresee that numbers of newly arrived Congolese may increase in the coming months because of ongoing instability in DRC.

**PROTECTION**

- UNHCR and its partners organized Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) awareness sessions in the three settlements and in Lusaka, targeting refugees and host community members.
- UNHCR Protection Help Desks staff members continued to conduct SEA and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) awareness-raising sessions in the settlements. Cases identified were referred to appropriate service providers.
- The absence of a child protection implementing partner negatively affected the identification and case management of unaccompanied and separated children at Meheba Refugee Settlement. World Vision partner will take over child protection related activities in the coming month.

**EDUCATION**

- Additional funds are required to construct and rehabilitate classrooms and ICT and sciences laboratories necessary to fulfill secondary schooling at Mantapala Settlement.

**HEALTH**

- Mantapala clinic continued providing health services to both refugees and host community members. In June, the most common diagnosed cases in the settlement was malaria in both adults and children under-five years.
- UNHCR ensured 33 safe deliveries provided by skilled health personnel and provided supplementary feeding to 22 Congolese living with HIV/AIDS in Lusaka.
- 107 children received routine immunizations at Mantapala Settlement.
- UNHCR improved access to healthcare by finalizing the construction of a new health facility at Mantapala Settlement.
- Due to limited funding, patients were not able to afford specialized health treatment services in Lusaka. UNHCR is currently advocating to facilitate quality health services for refugees at a level similar to that of nationals.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- UNHCR's partner the World Food Programme (WFP) distributed food rations to 13,323 refugees at Mantapala Settlement.
- There is a lack of general food distribution to complement the Supplementary Feeding Programme. UNHCR is advocating for the urgent provision of food.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- UNHCR finalized the construction of a distribution center located at Mantapala Settlement, reducing walking distance for refugees to reach the facility.
- In order to reduce overcrowding in classrooms at Mantapala Settlement, 15 additional classes will need to be constructed. UNHCR is advocating to support this activity.

**WASH**

- 51 boreholes at Mantapala continued providing adequate water of 456m³/day and community volunteers continued conducting daily door-to-door hygiene sensitization targeting 280 households to encourage good hygiene practices.
- 17 hygiene promoters attended a training on Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST) at Mantapala Settlement.
- 19 additional boreholes are needed at Mantapala Settlement.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- Because of increased number of traders, UNHCR constructed a new market where a total of 114 individuals were allocated trading spaces at Mantapala Settlement. The new site has offered opportunities to persons of concern, especially females, trading mostly food.
- During the reporting period, the National Credit and Savings (NATSAVE) Bank conducted a meeting targeting traders from the host and refugee communities, business associations and market committee members at Mantapala Settlement to introduce the tailored 'Karibu Product' bank account.
- Mantapala host community endorsed and expressed willingness to allocate more (0.5 ha) farm land to each additional refugee farmer identified. Demarcation of the farm land by the District Agriculture Office is ongoing.
- A Business Association (MBA) was formed in Mantapala and has been registered with the office of Registrar of Societies in Nchelenge District. The established committee composed of 33 members participated in community forums, which included discussions on the establishment of the major market.
- UNHCR organized vocational trainings at the Solwezi youth skills training centre and at the Mongu trades training institute, targeting 40 youth members from Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Settlements.

ZIMBABWE

- As of 30 June, Zimbabwe was host to 10,524 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers.
- 77 new Congolese asylum seekers were registered during the reporting period.

Financial Information

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency is grateful for the support of its donors who have contributed to 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 Interagency RRRP for the DRC situation (Funds received in US\$)

- Allocation of unearmarked / broadly earmarked funding 66 million
- European Union 17 million
- United States of America 11 million
- Private donors 5 million
- Denmark 2 million
- Sweden 2 million
- Japan 1.5 million
- Germany 1 million
- CERF 1 million
- Czech Republic 0.5 million
- Finland 0.4 million
- The Netherlands 0.3 million
- France 0.3 million
- Belgium 0.2 million
- Others 0.2 million
- Spain 0.1 million



For more information: <http://reporting.unhcr.org>

Working in Partnership

Partners in the 2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC include:

Action Africa Help International | Action contre la Faim | ADRA Zambia | African Initiative for Relief and Development | African Women and Youth Action for Development | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development | American Refugee Committee | Association of Volunteers in International Service | Building Resources Across Communities | Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants | CARE International | Caritas | Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid | Catholic Relief Services | Church World Service | Community Environmental Management and Development Organization | Danish Refugee Council | Finn Church Aid | Good Neighbours Tanzania | Humane Africa Mission | Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team | Humanity & Inclusion | Impact Initiatives | International Aid Services | International Rescue Committee | Jesuit Refugee Services | Johanniter | Kabarole Research and Resource Centre | Lutheran World Federation | Lutheran World Relief | Médecins du monde | Medical Teams International | Mines Advisory Group | Norwegian Refugee Council | Oxfam | People in Need | Plan International | Programme Against Malnutrition | Samaritan's Purse | Save the Children International | Self Help Africa | Uganda Red Cross Society | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization | United Nations International Organization for Migration | United Nations Capital Development Fund | United Nations Development Programme | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund | United Nations Population Fund | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women | United Nations World Food Programme | United Nations World Health Organization | War Child Holland | Water Mission | Windle International Uganda | Women Legal Aid Center | World Vision International

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2019-2020 Regional
Refugee Response
Plan (RRRP) for the
DRC situation



2018 Regional Refugee
Response Plan (RRRP)
for the DRC situation



UNHCR Brochure on
Underfunded
Situations in 2018



UNHCR and UNDP
Joint Programming
for the DRC situation

REGIONAL COORDINATION

- **Ann Encontre** is the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the DRC situation, covering Congolese 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.

CONTACTS

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