

Democratic Republic of the Congo

1 – 31 October 2019

The first organised convoy of voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees from Angola left Lòvua settlement for DRC on 9 October. As of 31 October, 844 persons were voluntarily repatriated to DRC in three convoys to Tshikapa and Kamonia, Kasai Province.

4,127 Central African refugees confirmed their intention to voluntarily return to the Central African Republic (CAR) from Sud Ubangi Province. Among them, 3,444 wished to return immediately. UNHCR will start repatriations in November.

The construction of the new Bele settlement for South Sudanese refugees is ongoing in Haut Uele Province. As of 15 October, all 14 planned communal latrine blocks and shower blocks were completed, as well as 331 family latrines and shower blocks out of 500 planned.

From 22 to 24 October, UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) organised an [international conference](#) in Kinshasa, the capital of DRC, to discuss [durable solutions for situations of displacement](#), including internal displacement, refugee situations, and persons at risk of statelessness. The conference gathered experts and victims of displacement, and the final communiqué is available online [here](#).

Refugees

Burundian refugees

Total in DRC

46,069

As of 31 October 2019

- UNHCR and partners conducted [Best Interest Assessments](#) for 14 Burundian refugee children at risk, to establish links with tutors, the background of their separation, and to evaluate protection conditions in their current families. UNHCR and partners also conducted [Best Interest Determination](#) for 10 Burundian refugee children at risk, living in four families. The panel decided to keep the children in their current families, given their wishes and the favourable protection conditions.
- Following the biometric registration of 1,199 Burundian asylum-seekers by UNHCR and partners in September, another **1,030 were registered** in three Transit Centers (TCs) in South Kivu Province, pending their recognition as refugees by CNR. In addition, 300 asylum-seekers were transferred from Sange Assembly Point to Kavimvira TC, where they can receive assistance.
- In response to the growing number of asylum-seekers in Transit Centers (TC) in South Kivu Province, **six dormitories were rehabilitated** in Mulongwe settlement and Mongemonge TC. This is to improve sleeping conditions in TCs, and to prepare for asylum seekers' transfer to Mulongwe settlement once refugee status is granted. Five dormitories were also rehabilitated in Kavimvira TC in September.
- In October, UNHCR identified 26 Burundian refugees (5 households) living in [Kalemie, Tanganyika Province](#), who fled Burundi in 2015. UNHCR is assessing their protection needs.
- In Lusenda camp and Mulongwe settlement, Burundian refugees and locals started farming fields for the season, as part of a [self-reliance and peaceful coexistence project](#) implemented by UNHCR's partner ADRA.



Rehabilitated dormitories at Mongemonge Transit Center, South Kivu. © UNHCR/Sanne Biesmans

Some 50 chickens were also distributed. A total of 3,060 people are part of this project, which includes agriculture, fishing and breeding activities.

- UNHCR's partner AIDES distributed **536 solar lamps** to Refugee Committees, unaccompanied children and their host families, and persons with specific needs in Lusenda camp and Mulongwe settlement.



Refugees and local farmers work together on a rice field outside Lusenda camp. © ADRA/Adolph Liboko

- Feasibility studies were launched to look into **improving access to water** for 165,000 persons in Lusenda camp, Mulongwe settlement, and among refugee-hosting local populations in Nundu and Fizi Health Zones. Access to water in Mulongwe settlement is at 15 liters/person/day, below the post-emergency standard of 20 liters, while access is at just 20 liters/person/day in Lusenda camp.

- In Lusenda camp, Burundian refugees and the host population were able to **rehabilitate 585 shelters** by working together in mixed associations put in place by UNHCR and partners CNR and AIDES.

Central African refugees

Total in DRC

173,185

As of 31 October 2019

- In Sud Ubangi Province, 4,127 Central African refugees in Mole and Boyabu camps confirmed their **intention to voluntarily return** to parts of the Central African Republic (CAR). Among them, 3,444 wished to return immediately. UNHCR organised a "Go and See" mission to CAR to allow refugees to make an informed decision. In November, UNHCR will start repatriating those who wish to return immediately.

- According to a joint evaluation by UNHCR, CNR and national authorities, 2,554 Central African refugees have **become homeless in parts of Nord Ubangi Province, following floods** caused by torrential rains. The floods however affected a much larger area, with total numbers of affected people likely to be significantly higher, and still to be confirmed. UNHCR and other humanitarian partners are working with local crisis committees to assess the magnitude of the damage.



Central African refugees after floodwater destroyed their houses in Mobayi, 25km from Gbadolite, Nord Ubangi Province. © UNHCR

- UNHCR facilitated the **relocation of 46 Central African refugees** from localities around Gbadolite to Inke camp, Nord Ubangi Province, for their own protection. Most were victims of an attack by suspected armed groups in CAR. The refugees can now access security, healthcare, education and other basic services in Inke camp. They also received clothes and other basic items. UNHCR and partners are evaluating the number of refugees who need to be relocated for similar reasons.
- UNHCR's partner ADSSE distributed over **5,000 clothing items** donated by UNIQLO in Mogoro, Mobayi Mbongo Territory, Nord Ubangi Province. The 324 beneficiary households (1,038 persons) included refugees and host community members.
- For **World Food Day** on 16 October, UNHCR, the DRC Government and other UN agencies organized a fair in Gbadolite, where refugees from Inke camp could sell almost 14,000 kg of diverse local products such as

food, handmade soap and furniture. Held for the second time in Gbadolite, the fair encourages refugees' self-reliance.



A Central African refugee woman sells locally-made soap at a fair in Gbadolite, Nord Ubangi Province.
 © UNHCR/Claris ACHU

- UNHCR's partner ACTED completed the construction of **28 latrines** in Mole camp. The latrines will improve hygiene conditions, and were built using a cash-based approach.

- ACTED distributed **seeds and farming tools** to about 1,800 households in the refugee-hosting locality of Ndu, Bas Uele Province, to encourage self-reliance. 70% of beneficiaries were refugees, while the rest were members of the host community.

- UNHCR's partner Terre Sans Frontières (TSF) distributed **education kits** (pens, books, school bags and uniforms) to 130 Central African and local primary school pupils in the refugee-hosting locality of Ndu, Bas-Uele Province, to encourage school attendance for out-of-camp refugees. TSF also launched **vocational trainings** for

85 adolescent Central African refugees in three refugee-hosting localities in the Province. The trainings include tailoring and business management, with the aim of encouraging self-reliance activities.

Rwandan refugees

Total in DRC (figure based on a pre-registration done by the DRC Government)	Repatriated this month (figure pending verification)	Repatriated in 2019 (figure pending verification)
215,661	265	1,464

As of 31 October 2019

- UNHCR and the National Refugee Commission (CNR) **renewed the refugee certificates of 3,086 Rwandan refugees** in Kalehe and Uvira territories, South Kivu Province. Documentation facilitates freedom of movement and access to basic services for refugees.
- In North Kivu Province, **repatriations to Rwanda more than tripled** from September to October. During focus group discussions, Rwandan refugees mentioned the current insecurity in Masisi and Rutshuru territories as the main reason. Rwandan refugees are increasingly assimilated to foreign armed combatants in their hosting areas, putting them at great protection risk.
- In response, UNHCR reinforced its **monitoring of human rights violations** for Rwandan refugees, in collaboration with CNR. In October, UNHCR and CNR facilitated the transport of refugees from various locations to Assembly Points in Masisi Territory, given the security risks they face if traveling to Assembly Points on their own.
- In Masisi and Rutshuru territories, North Kivu Province, **intense armed clashes** continued to endanger civilians, including Rwandan refugees.

South Sudanese refugees

Total in the DRC

98,691

As of 31 October 2019

- The construction of the new **Bele settlement** for South Sudanese refugees is ongoing in Haut Uele Province. As of 15 October, all 14 planned communal **latrine blocks and shower blocks** were completed, as well as 331 family latrines and shower blocks out of 500 planned.
- Heavy rainfall has hampered the **road constructions** needed to facilitate the relocation of South Sudanese refugees away from border areas. The road to the new Bele settlement was severely damaged. UNHCR and partner AIRD are currently rehabilitating several roads and bridges.
- **51 South Sudanese refugees** (17 households) were registered at the Aru Transit Center before being transferred to Biringi settlement, Ituri Province. They received basic household items and food rations. Meanwhile, **139 Dinka refugees and asylum seekers** remained at the Aru Transit Center, fearing for their security if relocated to Biringi settlement because of interethnic tensions.
- UNHCR and partners CNR and ADSSE carried out a **verification exercise** in Biringi settlement, Ituri Province, in September, with the aim of updating UNHCR's database of refugees. Subsequently, the presence of 6,477 South Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers was confirmed (1,938 households), including 82% of women and children, 2% of elderly individuals, and 17.5% of youths aged 15 to 24. There were 92 persons living with disabilities, 74 elderly persons at risk, 49 women at risk and 43 individuals with serious medical conditions.
- In October, **13 cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence** (SGBV) were recorded in Meri, Biringi and Kaka settlements, including six cases of rape. All rape cases received medical attention within 72 hours, and all SGBV cases received psychosocial care.
- In Biringi and Kaka settlements and in Dungu town, UNHCR and partners distributed **underwear donated by PUMA/STICHD** to 2,261 women and girls. In addition, at least 1,939 women and girls of childbearing age received menstrual hygiene kits.
- UNHCR partner ADSSE provided **1,280 warm meals** to 202 hospitalized beneficiaries affected by various pathologies.
- In the refugee-hosting Faradje Territory and Aba town, Haut-Uele Province, **malaria was the leading cause of death**, exacerbated by a lack of available mosquito nets. More funding is needed in order to reinforce both the prevention and treatment of malaria, for example with mosquito nets, rapid diagnostic tests, and anti-malaria drugs.
- **Awareness-raising on HIV** reached 935 refugees and host community members in Bele settlement, of whom five tested positive for HIV following the voluntary testing of 89 individuals. In addition, 2,880 male and female condoms were distributed. In Meri settlement, awareness-raising on malaria and Ebola reached 6,971 persons of concern to UNHCR.
- Following **medical screenings** in Bele and Meri settlements, 196 children were given anti-parasites, 156 were vaccinated, and 40 received vitamin A supplements. In Bele, eight cases of **acute malnutrition** were recorded.
- In Biringi settlement, Ituri Province, UNHCR's partner ADES participated in setting up a **blood bank** with the assistance of nine local voluntary blood donors.



The severely damaged road to Bele, Haut Uele Province.
 © UNHCR

- In terms of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), UNHCR provided **cash-for-latrines** assistance in Biringi settlement to help construct 240 latrines. Six washing areas were also completed in October, as well as the development of a 6th water borehole.

Urban refugees

- ADSSE **provided school supplies and paid the year's school fees** for 467 urban refugee students in Kipushi and Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province, in an effort to improve access to education for refugee children.

Congolese returnees

- In Tanganyika Province, UNHCR and partners conducted an assessment mission to **evaluate the protection and security situation in Kabimba**, Kalemie Territory; a site where 3,044 Congolese returnees (936 households) were identified in August. They returned from refugee camps in Tanzania and Burundi since March 2019. Among them, 1,532 persons (474 households) expressed their intentions to return in their villages of origin in Kalemie Territory. The mission highlighted urgent needs in shelter, food, non-food items (NFIs), as well as transport for those wishing to return to their villages of origin.



Asiya, her husband and their children were part of the first repatriation convoys from Angola to DRC. They now live in a rented house in Tshikapa, Kasai Province. © UNHCR/John Wessels

- **Return movements of Congolese refugees** who sought asylum in Uganda from Ituri Province since May 2019 were observed in Djugu and Mahagi territories, with exact numbers yet to be established.
- On 9 October, the first organised convoy of voluntary repatriations from Angola left Lövua settlement (Angola) with 218 people on board. As of 31 October, a total of **844 Congolese refugees had been voluntarily repatriated** in three convoys. Refugees were safely repatriated to Tshikapa and Kamonia, Kasai Province, through the Kandjadjji entry point and the Mugamba Transit Center. UNHCR and WFP provided repatriation packages, consisting of cash assistance to cover food and transportation to areas of origin.
- At the request of the DRC Government, and responding to high numbers of spontaneous returnees stranded at the Angolan border, UNHCR **transported 6,786 spontaneous returnees (1,665 households) from the border crossing point of Kalamba Mbuji to Nkandji**, a temporary Government site situated near Kananga, Kasai Central. In Nkandji, UNHCR and WFP provided **return packages** composed of multipurpose cash to cover further transportation and food expenses. As of 31 October, 14,411 persons had received this package in Nkandji (Kasai Central Province) and in Kamako (Kasai Province).
- UNHCR verified the presence of a total of **14,757 spontaneous Congolese returnees** from Angola; 12,291 in Kasai Central Province, and 2,466 in Kasai Province.

Statelessness

- One of the main factors of statelessness in DRC is the national authorities' **lack of financial and material resources** to register new births within the 90-day deadline prescribed by the law. UNHCR therefore provided office furniture and civil registry books to 11 Civil Registry Offices in Bunia, capital of Ituri Province.
- On 1 and 2 October, UNHCR organized a **Statelessness Forum** in Goma, North Kivu Province, gathering some 50 Government, civil society and United Nations actors to discuss statelessness risks in eastern DRC. The aim of the forum was to validate priority actions, and encourage provincial authorities to make this fight a priority.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Ituri Province

- There were **no reported attacks on IDP sites** in October, with intensified army and MONUSCO patrolling. However, returnees and displaced persons were the most affected by human rights violations in Djugu and Irumu territories, due to general violence. In Djugu Territory, community leaders signed an official agreement positioning themselves against rebel groups' activities.
- UNHCR's partner INTERSOS recorded **963 human rights violations** in accessible areas of Ituri Province in October, compared to 706 in September. Incidents mainly consisted of lootings (260), injuries (164), and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (180, including 62 cases of rape). 79% of cases of rape were committed against minors aged 12 to 17. Survivors were referred to medical facilities for follow-up.
- In Djugu Territory, an estimated **3,987 displaced households have now returned** to 30 villages in Dhendo and in Linga communities, according to OCHA. Returnees took advantage of the lull in fighting to go back to their places of origin, and enroll their children in school. Timid returns from Bunia, capital of Ituri Province, and neighboring locality Iga Barrière were also observed by community leaders.
- UNHCR and partner INTERSOS conducted a protection needs assessment on the Komanda-Luna axis, in Djugu Territory. **61,707 persons (11,582 households) were found to be displaced**, with their most important needs being WASH, education, and menstrual hygiene kits for women and girls.
- UNHCR and other humanitarian actors organized **discussions with 59 leaders of the Lendu community**. The Lendu were severely affected by violence, but humanitarian access is extremely limited to their areas of refuge. Reported human rights violations included sexual violence as a weapon of war, torture, arbitrary arrests, abductions and killings. Burned and looted villages and public buildings were also reported. The community's main needs were related to Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, child protection, education, and health. Young people have limited access to education, which exposed them to juvenile delinquency. Child malnutrition in IDP sites remained a concern. UNHCR recommended **joint humanitarian assessment missions** to investigate human rights violations and better document needs.
- UNHCR **recorded the presence of a total of 9,184 households** (41,525 persons, including 23,044 women and 18,481 men) in nine out of 12 IDP sites coordinated by UNHCR in Ituri, as part of an ongoing exercise to collect information on IDPs' needs and socio-economic profiles. Registration continued in the three remaining sites of Drodro, Rho and Bule (Djugu Territory).



UNHCR registration staff collects data about a displaced woman at Ramogi site (Mahagi Territory).

© UNHCR/Benjamin Kabika



Shelter construction in Drodro, Djugu Territory.
© UNHCR/Anja Pirjevec

- A total of 617 households received **non-food item kits** (blankets, mosquito nets, jerrycans, sanitary pads and soap) in October. Among them, 243 households also received plastic sheeting for emergency shelter in Kpangba site, and 227 households received hygiene kits in Venyo site.
- Since June, UNHCR, and its partner the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), so far constructed **39 communal hangars** for 468 persons, and **1,200 emergency family shelters** in displacement-affected areas of Djugu Territory, since June. In Ituri's provincial capital Bunia, the new Kigonze IDP site was under construction to decongest the existing ISP and General Hospital sites, with 294 emergency shelters completed out of 2,000 planned.
- Since June, UNHCR and partners Caritas and AVSI trained 40 local leaders and members of local authorities (including 11

women), 18 community-based protection structures, and 14 IDP committees in Djugu, Irumu and Mambasa territories on **community-based protection**.

North Kivu Province

- The situation in Lubero, Masisi and Rutshuru territories remained of particular concern in October, as fighting significantly increased **human rights violations** committed against civilians. At least **4,464 individuals (776 households) were displaced** in October, most now living in schools and churches and in urgent need of assistance¹. OCHA estimates that over 147,000 persons were displaced since January 2019 in Bwito and Bashali Mukoto Health Zones, in Masisi and Rutshuru territories, which is close to 15% of the total population.
- 47 attacks by armed groups were recorded in Masisi Territory in October, including in three IDP sites. The **civilian and humanitarian character** of sites was continuously endangered.
- The situation was tense around **Oicha**, Beni Territory, a town home to 20,000 IDPs living in extremely precarious conditions².
- In the Nobili area, near the Ugandan border, **large-scale returns of IDPs** to their places of origin were observed from 4 October, with some 95,000 IDPs (out of an estimated total of 112,000) having returned according to OCHA, and facing critical needs.
- UNHCR partner INTERSOS recorded **1,221 human rights violations** (mainly extortion, lootings, bodily harm and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence) committed by armed men, state services and civilians against 952 individuals in October, in North Kivu Province. Among them, 58 cases of sexual violence were committed, including 43 rapes. All survivors benefited from psychosocial support and medical care, and 24 received PEP kits within 72 hours. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) is widespread yet underreported as a result of stigmatization. Legal assistance is also quasi nonexistent.
- In Masisi, Rutshuru and Lubero territories, 1,669 out of 1,700 **transitional shelters** were complete for returned IDP households, as part of a UNHCR shelter project implemented by partner AIDES. With cash assistance, raw materials and expertise, the households built family shelters and toilets using locally-available materials.
- UNHCR is responding to increasing **emergency shelter needs** in IDP sites. 848 emergency shelters are planned before year-end in two sites in Masisi Territory, where numerous persons have arrived. By the end of October, 173 were under construction and 49 completed. The project also includes the **rehabilitation of an 8-classroom primary school** currently occupied by IDPs in Oicha, Beni Territory. This is to facilitate IDPs' access to education and promote peaceful coexistence with the local community.
- In the Nobili area, UNHCR distributed **tarpaulins and non-food items (NFIs)**, consisting of mats and jerry cans, to 202 recently-displaced households living in schools, so they could relocate to emergency shelters and so teaching could resume. Patients in some overwhelmed health centers received the same NFIs.
- Community-based protection structures throughout North Kivu began rehabilitating two water networks, building a communal market, and were involved in resolving resource-related conflicts, as part of UNHCR "Quick Impact Projects" to **improve peaceful coexistence**.



The soon-to-be inaugurated Mwangaza primary school, rehabilitated in Beni Territory. © AIDES



People receiving training on agricultural techniques from ANPT-PP agronomists, UNHCR's partner. © ANPT-PP

¹ For details about protection and multi-sectoral needs for IDPs in North Kivu Province, please consult UNHCR's [Weekly Emergency Update on Ituri and North Kivu \(22-28 October 2019\)](#).

² Ibid.

- UNHCR's local partners ANPT-PP and SOCOAC, conducted peaceful coexistence efforts through **community fields** in Beni, Lubero, Masisi and Rutshuru territories. The fields involve Rwandan refugees, IDPs, IDP returnees and locals cultivating the fields together. In October, at least 251 persons received training on farming techniques, climate change and peaceful coexistence.

South Kivu Province

- **Armed clashes** continued in the highlands of South Kivu, affecting an area ranging from the Minembwe and Fizi Highlands (Fizi Territory) to Itombwe sector (Mwenga Territory), and recently spilling over to Bijombo (Uvira Territory). The violence flared in September and continued in October, leading about 77,000 IDPs to flee to the Lower Fizi Highlands and to Lake Tanganyika, according to OCHA.
- In **Itombwe sector**, Mwenga Territory, land disputes between Banyamulenge herders and Bantu tribes continued to gravely endanger civilians, with armed groups involved. Thousands of children, women and men fled their homes and many were reportedly killed in the clashes. Humanitarian access to the most affected areas is severely limited by insecurity, inadequate infrastructure and the mountainous terrain.
- In Fizi Center, UNHCR carried out a profiling exercise of the persons who fled the Minembwe Highlands since early September, and identified **10,860 displaced persons** (1,552 households).
- Some 1,000 internally-displaced persons will benefit from **cash-for-shelter assistance** from UNHCR and partner AIDES in two localities in South Kivu Province. Eligibility surveys are being conducted to select beneficiaries, who will receive cash-for-shelter to increase their host families' housing capacity. 98% of IDPs in South Kivu are staying with host families.
- A total of 71 members of local authorities, the military, the police, and civil society participated in three capacity-building sessions organized by UNHCR and partners INTERSOS and AVSI, on how to **improve the protection environment** for internally-displaced persons.



Partner AIDES staff conducting an eligibility survey for a cash-for-shelter project in South Kivu Province.
© AIDES



A survivor of sexual and gender-based violence takes a sewing class in Kananga, Kasai Central Province, as part of a UNHCR socio-economic reintegration project. © UNHCR/Tshoper Kabambi

Kasai region

- On 10 October, UNHCR began a socio-economic reintegration project for **201 survivors of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)** in Kananga, Kasai Central Province. Beneficiaries received training in income-generating activities, such as baking, tailoring and soap-making, as well as literacy classes.
- In Kamonia (Kasai Province) and Kamiji (Lomami Province), UNHCR and its partner NRC provided **cash-for-shelter assistance** to 2,840 households who were either displaced, expelled from Angola, or vulnerable members of the local community. UNHCR and NRC had previously facilitated the obtention of land occupancy documents for these households.
- From 19 to 26 October, UNHCR provided **multipurpose cash assistance to 3,594 households** out of 3,700 targeted in Kamonia Territory, Kasai Province. The assistance benefitted Congolese people who were expelled from Angola in 2018 and 2019, as well as displaced, returned and local households.
- In October, UNHCR and partner War Child UK documented **1,134 human rights violations** in the Kasai region, including 260 cases of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV), themselves including 97 cases of rape. Women and children were the most affected, accounting for 589 of the violations.
- UNHCR and partners **responded to 839 violations**, including 219 SGBV cases. Civilians, including relatives of the victims, perpetrated 702 out of the 1 134 violations. Locals were the most affected (421 cases), followed by returnees (407 cases), while 165 incidents affected returnees from Angola.

Tanganyika / Haut-Katanga Provinces

- On 2 October in Tanganyika Province, UNHCR and partners welcomed **81 returning IDPs** (42 households) at the port of Moba, after they voluntarily returned to their area of origin from IDPs sites in Kalemie. UNHCR and partner AIRD distributed **42 basic household item kits**, and UNHCR is conducting protection monitoring to collect information on and respond to risks of human rights violations.
- From 16 to 25 October, UNHCR carried out a **profiling operation** in three IDP sites in Kalemie, Tanganyika Province. The operation aimed to understand the socio-economic profile and needs of IDPs, and to identify possible areas of return, as IDP sites in Kalemie are under closure by Provincial authorities. UNHCR aims to provide adequate assistance upon return. Preliminary findings highlighted a large number of women, children under five, and school-age children living in dire conditions in the sites. Further results are pending analysis.
- UNHCR resumed **protection monitoring activities** in Tanganyika, Haut Katanga and Lualaba Provinces, after an interruption since December 2018 due to a change in partnerships. In its first September report, new partner INTERSOS recorded 342 human rights violations committed against 301 persons, with Nyunzu (56%) and Manono (37%) territories being the most affected. The majority of incidents consisted in violations of the right to property (56%) and of the right to freedom (34%). Eight out of the 18 recorded rape survivors were girls aged 12 to 17. Sexual and Gender-Based Violence remained a significant issue, with IDPs and returnees representing 90% of victims. Forced child labor was reported in Kiambi Health Zone, Manono Territory.
- UNHCR's partner AIRD distributed a first round of **cash-for-shelter** to 71 returned IDPs in two localities in Manono Territory, Tanganyika Province. The project will assist 330 beneficiaries.
- On 18 October, UNHCR and partner ADSSE sensitized 114 pupils and three school teachers on **birth registration**, the **right to education**, and types of **sexual violence** in a school in Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province.



A boat takes internally-displaced persons from the town of Kalemie to the town of Moba, their place of origin, in Tanganyika Province. IDPs had expressed the wish to return. © UNHCR/Aline Irakarama

Clusters and Working Groups

Protection Cluster

- Violence in South Kivu Province's Itombwe area led to the **displacement of an estimated 1,250 persons** to Kitutu, Bionga and Mulombozi in Mwenga Territory. The Protection Cluster, led by UNHCR, conducted a joint assessment with national and international NGOs, and state actors. IDPs living with host families were found to have not received any assistance. Their most urgent needs were registration, security, food, drinking water and basic healthcare.
- The Protection Cluster conducted a **needs assessment in Fizi Centre** and surrounding villages, where many IDPs found refuge from violence in Itombwe and Minembwe, South Kivu Province. As violence persisted, more IDPs were seeking shelter with host families. The mission recommended to strengthen peaceful coexistence activities, in order to prevent a deterioration of social cohesion between IDPs and host communities.
- In Tanganyika Province, the Protection Cluster advocated for authorities in Pweto Territory to **ensure freedom of movement**, following cases of threat and extortions committed at roadblocks put up by national armed forces (FARDC). The advocacy led to the liberation of six persons who had been arbitrarily detained.

External / Donor Relations

As of 22 October 2019

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency is grateful for the support of:

Donors for UNHCR operations in DRC in 2019

United States of America (32.3 M) | **CERF** (3.7 M) | **European Union** (3.2 M) | **Japan** (2.5 M) | **Belgium** (2.3 M) | **Sweden** (2.2 M) | **Finland** (1.7 M) | **France** (1.6 M) | **Canada** (0.76 M) | **United Nations Foundation** (0.43 M) | **Australia for UNHCR** (0.43 M) | **International Olympic Committee** (0.27 M) | **UNAIDS** (0.03 M) | **Private donors** (0.11 M)

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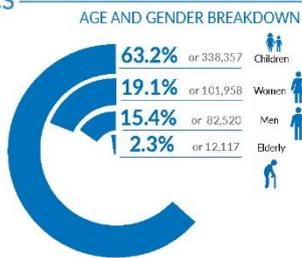
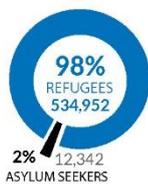
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547,294

TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES AND ASYLUM SEEKERS

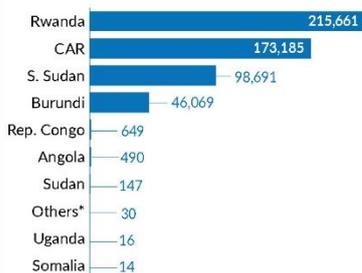
KEY STATISTICS



TYPES OF LOCATION



REFUGEE POPULATION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

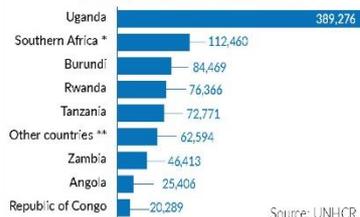


* Others include Ivory Coast, Eritrea, Syria, Liberia, Chad and Sierra Leone.

REFUGEES FROM DRC IN AFRICA

890,044

TOTAL DRC REFUGEE POPULATION

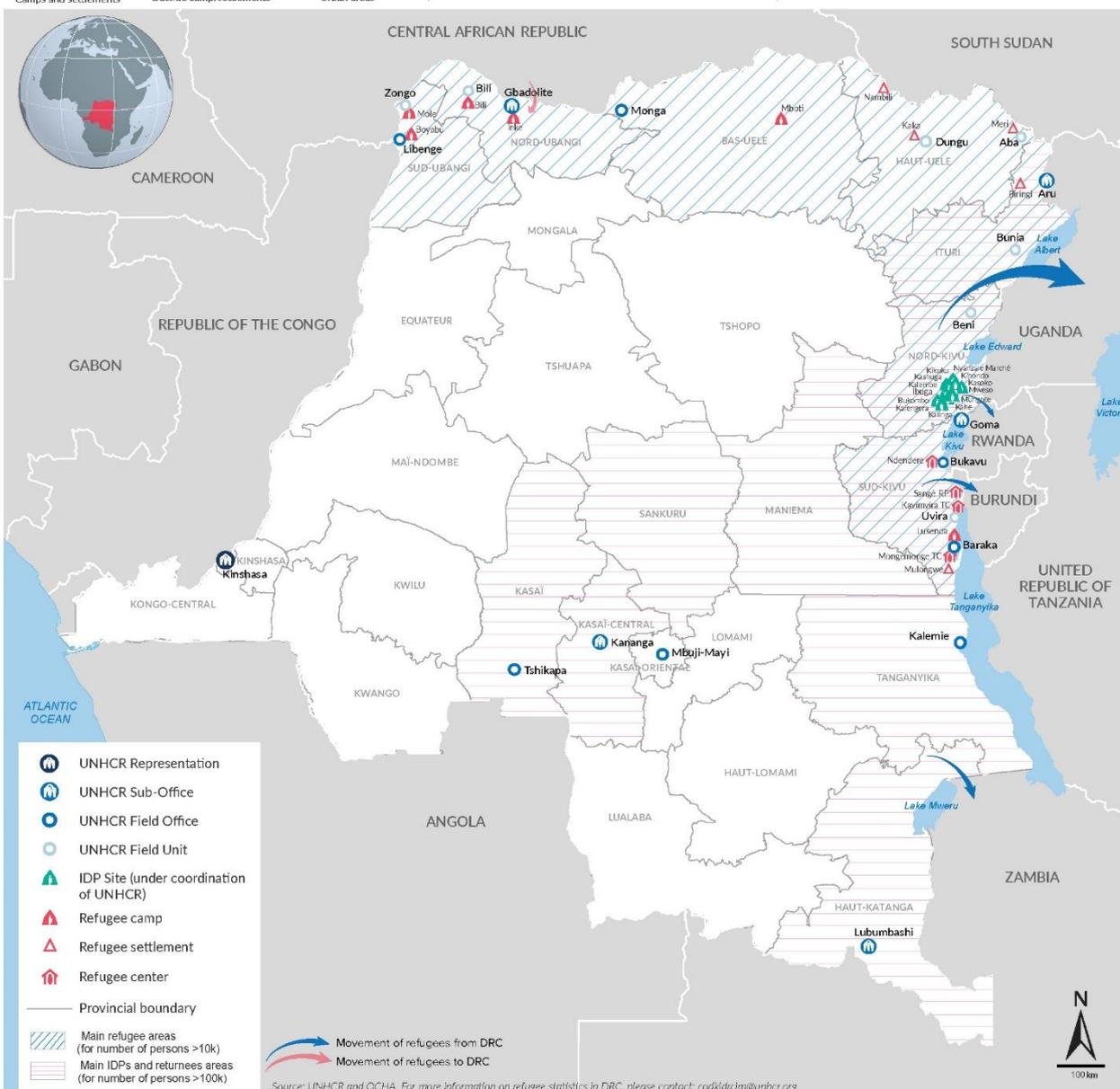


Source: UNHCR

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

** Other countries include South Sudan***, Kenya, Central African Republic and Chad

*** For South Sudan, figures are for September 2019 (the figures for October are not available).



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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