



DR CONGO FACTSHEET

February 2015

MONTLY HIGHLIGHTS: YEAR TO DATE

19,289

New CAR refugees (5,853 families) have been pre-registered in Bosobolo 12,932

Former Angolan refugees repatriated back to their home country at the end of February

467,102

Congolese nationals are living as refugee outside of the DRC

3,653

Protection incidents collected and analyzed in North-Kivu, compared to 3,031 last month 1,316

Protection incidents were recorded by UNHCR in Katanga province in February, compared to 427 in January 2015

Current refugee tendencies

A total of 221,737 refugees, 2,715,185 IDPs **Populations of concern**

Country	Total
CAR	90,851
Rwanda	117,296
Burundi	9,263
Ang. (exemption)	558
Ang: local integr.	18.000
Ang: vol-rep	27.824

Planning figures 2015

A total of 405,849 refugees &

2,715,185 IDPs

Populations of concern

Country	Total
CAR	90,000
Rwanda	245,000
Angola	45,349*
Burundi	10,000
Others	15,500
Total	405,843

^{*} Out of this number, 558 persons are refugees. The remaining are <u>former</u> Angolan refugees that have opted for local integration (18.000) and voluntary repatriation (26.791, which is the total of 37.625, minus those returned in 2014)

The total number of Rwandan refugees living in the DRC is based on the validated figure presented by the DRC Government at the Tripartite in Kigali in June 2013, minus those Rwandans that returned home since then. As agreed during this same Tripartite, these figures will be further validated during a planned biometric registration in 2015.

Some 27.824 Angolans have opted for voluntary return, while some 18.000 former Angolan refugees have opted for local integration in the DRC.



Budget requirements for 2015:

US\$ 199,106,689

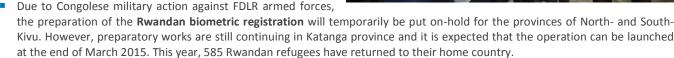
Working with partners

Together with the DRC Government authorities, in particular the National Commission for Refugees (CNR), UNHCR manages and implements humanitarian assistance and protection for refugees, returnees and internally displaced persons. Within the collaborative approach, support is delivered jointly with MONUSCO, WFP, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, UN-HABITAT, UN-WOMEN and IOM among other agencies and NGOs. UNHCR is also the lead of the Protection and Prevention component of the Comprehensive Strategy to Combating SGBV in DRC, under the STAREC.

In the field, assistance is delivered together with 14 partners: ADES, ADSSE, AGIR POUR LE GENRE, AIDES, AIRD, CNR, COOPI, ERUKIN, IEDA, INTERSOS, MIDEFEHOPF, SFCG, TSF and WFWI.

MAIN ACTIVITIES

- As part of the rapid response to the new refugee influx of refugees from the Central African Republic, UNHCR is preparing the relocation of refugees to the fifth site for Central Africans in Bili (Equateur Province). The official opening of the camp is expected beginning of next month. Emergency assistance to these refugees continues to be given as mobile clinics are providing medical assistance and potable water is being provided.
- Inter-ethnic violence between Pygmées and the Luba have resulted into the displacement of approximately 5,000 households. Furthermore, many houses have been destroyed or burned down and villages have been pillaged, including health centers and schools. 44 cases of SGBV have been reported, that have been followed up for medical assistance.



- Since 2015, 585 Rwandan refugees have repatriated from the DRC back home. In 2014, 5,645 Rwandans repatriated to Rwanda.
- Since the beginning of the final voluntary repatriation exercise for former Angolan refugees, 12,932 Angolans have been repatriated to their country of origin. Besides volunatary repatriation, UNHCR is assisting 18,000 other former Angolan refugees in integrating locally.
- 761 Congolese returnees from Rwamanja, Nakivale, Kyaka and Kyangwali camps in Uganda, were registered in Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu. These spontaneous returnees returned to Jomba, Kisigari and Tongo areas. UNHCR and its partner IEDA built 180 traditional shelters in return areas of Rutshuru Territory in 2014.

Major achievements

- The health center in Mole camp, hosting CAR refugees in Equateur Province, received and treated around 500 patients weekly, including Congolese nationals from host community. Recurrent diseases were malaria, acute respiratory infections, diarrhea and sexually transmitted infections. Amongst the Central African refugees, malaria is usually the most dominant disease.
- UNHCR and CNR have preregistered 19,289 new refugees from the Central African Republic in Bosobolo (Equateur Province).
 Teams in the field are working to prepare the relocation of these refugees to the new camp.
- 3,653 protection incidents have been recorded in North-Kivu in February 2015. The number has increased by 20.5% compared to January 2015, when 3,031 incidents were reported.
- **2,695 protection incidents** were recorded in Province Orientale, compared to 1,875 incidents last month. Due to the presence of the armed groups FRPI, ADF/NALU and the LRA the region is still experiencing instability, causing population displacement.



UNHCR is grateful for the generous contributions of donors who have given unearmarked and broadly earmarked contributions to UNHCR this year as well as the following donors who have directly contributed to the operation:

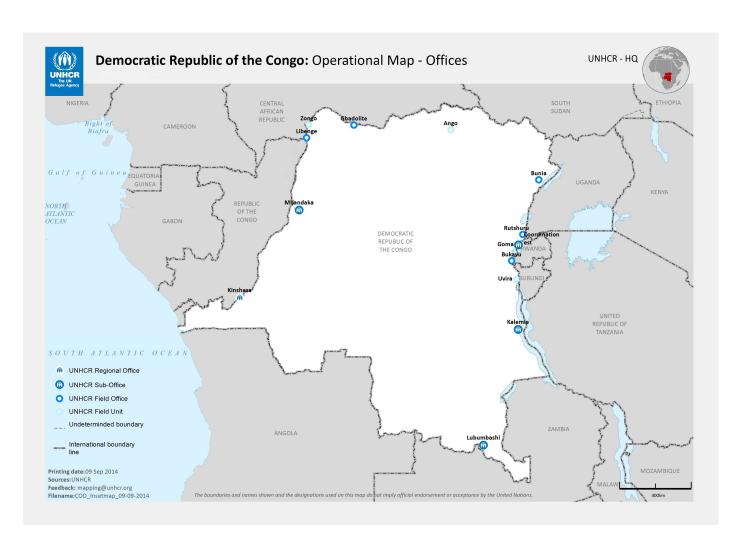
Japan | USA | Switzerland | Spain | Australia | Canada | ECHO | Sweden | UNAIDS |

UNHCR Presence

Staff: Offices:

264 national staff
 13 offices located in: Kinshasa, Ango, Bondo, Bukavu,
 61 international staff
 Gbadolite, Goma, Kalemie, Libenge, Lubumbashi,

34 UNVs / 7 Consultants Mbandaka, Rutshuru, Uvira and Zongo



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