

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

### UNHCR UPDATE REPORT

August 2014

#### KEY FIGURES

**116,174**

Refugees living in the DRC

**4,743**

Protection incidents were reported in North Kivu in June

**2,679**

New refugees from the Central African Republic arrived in August

**22,520**

Tons of food were delivered to Inke camp (Equateur province)

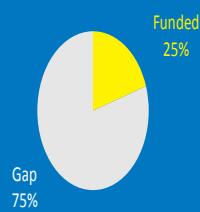
**5,004**

Rwandan refugees have been repatriated so far in 2014

#### FUNDING

**USD 197,443,060**

requested for the operation



#### PRIORITIES

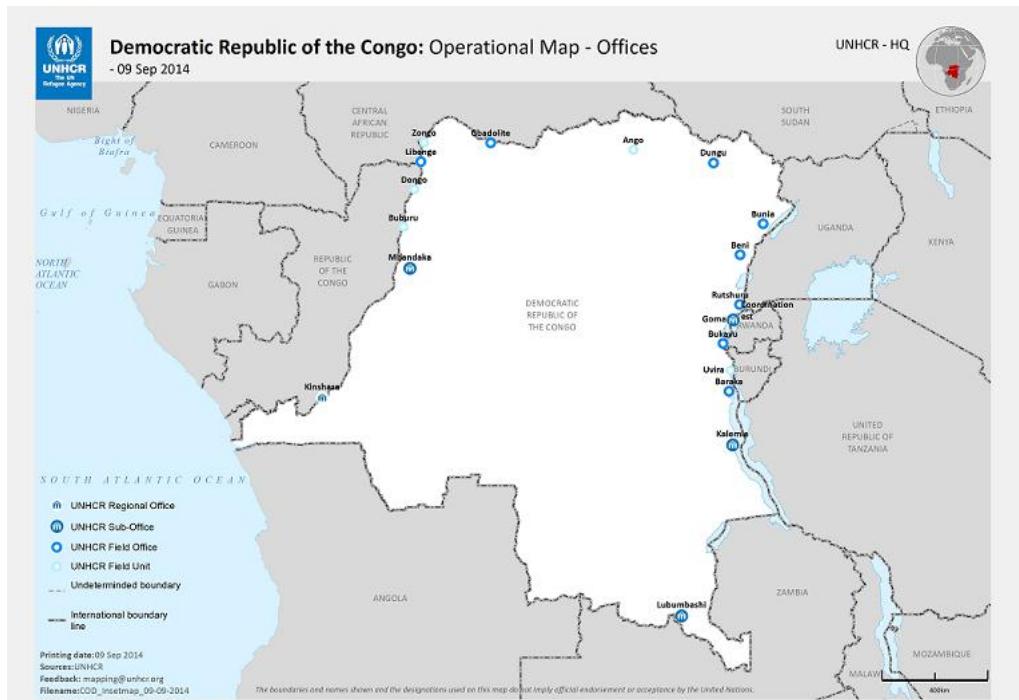
- Smooth return of Angolan returnees
- Support to CAR refugees & transfer to cash voucher system in Inke camp
- Advocacy for IDP protection in Katanga
- Distribution of fuel efficient stoves to IDP and returnee women in North-Kivuto prevent SGBV

#### HIGHLIGHTS

- On 19 August the first convoy with former Angolan refugees left Kinshasa (see photo right), initiating the start of the final repatriation operation for former Angolan refugees. Some of them have lived in exile in the DRC for decades. Out of the **47,851** Angolans still living in DRC, **29,659** individuals opted for voluntary repatriation and **18,192** chose for local integration.



- On Friday 22 August 2014 the **Cyber Café** in Mole Camp has officially been inaugurated, which will be used for educational projects and to allow the Central African refugees to have a window to the outside world. The ceremony ended with a small reception and demonstration of Capoeira by the newly founded Capoeira association, with assistance of our partner ADSSE (association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement).
- The **security** situation in northern and central **Katanga Province** remained **very precarious** throughout this month, following the persistence of conflict and violence due to the activism of armed groups. Broadening of insecure areas was observed in the field, as well as IDP movements.
- The **Ebola** virus has been confirmed in Equateur province. No cases have been reported at or near the camp sites and Mbandaka, although UNHCR is closely monitoring the situation.



# UPDATE ON ACHIEVEMENTS

## Operational Context

Due to the complexity of the myriad of refugee and displacement issues, UNHCR, together with its partners, operate in most provinces, assisting the people in need that fall under its mandate. These include refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, stateless persons and IDPs. Currently, there are 116,174 refugees living in the DRC, from Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic (CAR), Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sudan, Uganda, Somalia and other nations. The two largest refugee populations in DRC are the Central Africans and the Rwandans. In addition, DRC has one of the largest internally displaced (IDPs) populations in the world due to ongoing instability and violence, reaching a staggering total of approximately 2,6 million.

About 450,000 refugees from the DRC remain in neighboring countries, particularly Burundi, Rwanda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda. Since 2012, over 120,000 refugees were assisted to return from the Republic of Congo. This month, the total amount of refugees coming from the Central African Republic stands at 60,269.

## Achievements



### National Protection Cluster (IDP assistance)

- On 26/27 August, the national Protection Cluster organized a two-day workshop in Kinshasa for all the provincial protection cluster coordinators, the thematic sub-groups (AOR) at national level, the co-facilitators and the members of the national protection cluster in order to develop its strategy of protection for 2015, as well as to strengthen its role in the various inter-agency fora under the Transformative Agenda, the Action Plan "le droit devant" and the centrality of protection.
- Due to ongoing violations of human rights and international humanitarian law in Katanga, the Protection Cluster has advocated to the Humanitarian Coordinator to request support in firmly communicating his recommendations to the Congolese authorities and MONUSCO. This district is characterized by serious violations, especially murders, gender based violence including rape and mass sexual violence, recruitment and use of children in armed groups, burning of houses and looting. This resulted in a 47.4% increase in the number of displaced civilians from June 2013 to June 2014.

## Eastern DRC

### Achievements and Impact

- In **North Kivu**, **4,226** protection incidents were reported during the month of August. These incidents were recorded in the following territories: Rutshuru: 1,423 cases (33,7%), Lubero: 293 cases (6,9%), Masisi : 903 cases (21,4%), Nyiragongo : 451 cases (10,7%), Beni : 310 cases (7,3%) et Walikale : 846 cases (20%). The principle rights that were violated were related to: property rights (2,351 cases, or 55,6%), right to freedom (1,277 cases, or 30,2%), right to personal integrity (466 cases, or 11%) and sexual based violence (143 cases, or 3,3%).
- In **South Kivu** a total of **1,939** protection incidents have been reported. **1,632** incidents have been entered into the PMS (Protection Monitoring System) and in total 786 cases have been referred.
- During this reporting period, a total of 662 protection incidents were reported in Province Orientale. Amongst the SGBV cases reported, most of the actors were reportedly the FARDC and the armed group FRPI.
- From 1 to 15 August, UNHCR and its partners (CNR and AIRD) in North-Kivu have facilitated the **repatriation of 204 Rwandan refugees**. Since January, UNHCR has repatriated a total of 2,314 Rwandan refugees, most of them going to Gisenyi (64%), Ruhengeri (13%), Kibuye (13%), Kigali-Ngali (3%) and Kibungo (2%).

- As for the facilitation of the spontaneous returns of Congolese refugees coming from Uganda, UNHCR in North-Kivu and partners received a total of **497 returnees** (166 households) at the border crossing of Bunagana / Ruthshuru. Since the beginning of the operation (3 July 2014), a **total of 676 spontaneous returnees** have been assisted with 4 convoys organized by UNHCR.
- Two mass sensitization campaigns on SGBV were conducted in the camps of Kahe and Mungote, through showing two films, as part of the activities of the mobile cinema. In total, 2,331 people were reached (1,392 men and 1,053 women).
- A mission to revitalize the coordination framework of SGBV activities was conducted in Rutshuru. 100 women that repatriated and returned benefit from training and manufacturing of improved homes in the areas of return Gikoro Kisigari (Kabaya) and Munigi. To date, 800 homes have already been manufactured.
- 160 refugees with special needs and chronically ill in Mboti refugee camp hosting CAR refugees in Oriental Province have received 80m<sup>3</sup> firewood. This is a protection measure, so that these refugees do not have to go outside of the camp to look for firewood.
- Assistance was provided to 48 households of refugees and asylum seekers of Goma. Cash grants were given in order to cover housing costs and means of subsistence for the most vulnerable families.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Spontaneous movements were observed in some IDP camps in Masisi (Mpati, Kalengera, Mongote, Ibunga and Mweso), which reportedly is caused by improvement of the security situation in their territory of origin. Following this information and in preparation of the merger of the IDP camps located around the city of Goma, a statistical verification exercise of the displaced was carried out in the camp Mugunga 3, during the night from Thursday to Friday (15 August) by UNHCR and its partners.
- The spontaneous returnees from Haut- and Bas Uélé, coming from South Sudan and CAR continue to present medical needs, education for the children, NFIs, food needs and agricultural tools.

### Protection – Equateur



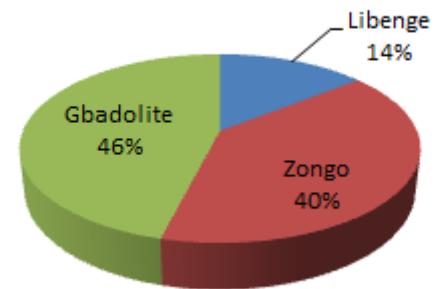
### Achievements and Impact

- This year UNHCR has finalized the repatriation of **119,024** Congolese **returnees** coming from the Republic of Congo.
- 2,679 refugees** from the Central African Republic have entered the DRC. Once the refugees arrive in the transit center, those who want to go to the camp are being transported there. Furthermore they receive a medical check and are provided with a shelter and NFIs upon arrival.
- 13,657 people including 8,237 women and 5,421 men have benefited from awareness through ADES against SGBV in the camp of Boyabu and in the surrounding villages.
- A total of 57 separated children live in Mole camp and receive special assistance, such as psychosocial assistance and visits to the host families. The latter has been conducted 23 times during the last week of the month.
- In Inke, out of the 255 birth certificates required in total for newly born babies, a total of 200 have already been distributed.

- In Mole, 250 people of 75 households have been sensitized on the risks of domestic SGBV during the distribution of the WFP cash grants, where women are the ones receiving the cash for the family.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Equateur province, **471** protection incidents have been in Equateur Province (307 related to the refugees), which showed a significant increase compared to last month's figure; 313 (image right shows where the data was mostly collected). Due to the high levels of **illegal taxations** and property violations, it is recommended that local authorities should be sensitized on the prohibition of illegal taxations. 20 cases were related to SBGV incidents.
- End of August 2014 the number of refugees registered in ProGress II was 12,572 individuals in Boyabu, of which at total of 12,324 individuals were relocated to the refugee camp.
- Stock of NFIs is not complete, making the refugees more vulnerable and increases tensions in the camp (Hygiene kit for women, jerry cans, plastic buckets and kitchen sets).
- There are in total 769 people with special needs living in the camp of Inke, of which there are 608 women and 161 men.



### Protection - Katanga

#### Achievements and Impact

- Preparations are ongoing for the final repatriation of former Angolan refugees living in Katanga province. For example, negotiations were held between UNHCR and the SNCC (National Congolese Railway) for the transportation.
- On 22/23 August, UNHCR's partner SFCG (Search For Common Grounds) gave a workshop on Civil Protection and Prevention of SGBV to 98 elements of the FARDC. This training was also given to 46 members of the National Police.
- UNHCR's partner IEDA Relief organized two sensitizations on peaceful coexistence to 233 persons, which included teaching on the principle of do no harm and the denomination of human rights violations, with a focus on sexual violence.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- From 24-30 August, **590 protection incidents** were recorded in Kalemie, Manono, Mitwaba and Pweto. 240 cases were recorded in Manono, of which 78 cases were related to burning and destruction of houses and 69 cases of separation of family members. In Pweto, 52 cases were related to theft and pillage and 73 cases were related to burning of homes, as well as two murder cases. Between 17 and 23 August the total number of protection incidents recorded in these three regions stood at **864**.
- The operations in Katanga face many challenges, due to the volatile security situation and due to continuous population movement. Also, many places are difficult to reach by road.

## Education

#### Achievements and Impact

- A new **Cyber Café** has been inaugurated in Mole camp (Equateur). This allows the refugees to have access to a window to the outside world, to contact family and friends, as well as to use these facility to start with educational activities for those refugees who are unable to go to secondary school or university.
- In Mole camp, Equateur, the exams of the primary school students are being corrected and new fences were built around the schools. .

- In Mboti camp, Province Orientale, 35 school uniforms were created for school going children. In addition, refugee students were sensitized on the enrollment for the upcoming school year. A joint meeting between UNHCR and partners was held as well, on the selection criteria for local Congolese students and how they could best be integrated in the Mboti school system.
- Young refugee graduates (6 girls and 7 boys) are currently doing vocational training in computer management, tailoring and driving in the city of Goma.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Having started the year with 1,508 children, unfortunately only 683 were able to finish the school year. For explanations for this significant drop in school attendance: parents' neglect, commuting between Boyabu and CAR, no strategy for keeping children in school and the lack of a school feeding program.
- In Inke camp, the number of school-aged children for primary school registered stands at 2,347 (1,150 girls and 1,197 boys), for secondary school this number is at 1,357 (528 girls and 829 boys).
- Mole camp counts 2,230 school-aged children for primary school. A total of 925 children are actually going to school (446 girls and 479 boys). Another 1,305 school-aged children for secondary school have no opportunity to continue their education in the camp.
- In the East, in the IDP site of Kiwanja (Rutshuru), a gap related to the protection of the child was reported. This was due to the absence of a humanitarian actor or recreational and creative activities for children during the school holidays, which is a root cause of crime in this site.
- Even though UNHCR is sponsoring some **secondary education** projects in Equateur, most young refugees are unable to go to secondary school or university. For example in Mole, where 70% of the camp population consists of youngsters from Bangui, education opportunities are wanted dearly. The introduction of the Cyber Café, the Capoeira lessons and the opening of a library are meant to stimulate the development of the ambitious youngsters living there. Also for the other Central African camps UNHCR is working with partners to create libraries.



## Health

### Achievements and Impact

- Both in camps in the Province Orientale and Equateur province, sensitization campaigns were launched to sensitize the people of concern about the recent **Ebola** outbreak in Equateur and the prevention measures. The recent outbreak has killed several people, but the epicenter of the epidemic is still quite far from the refugee sites. UNHCR continuous to closely follow the situation.
- During the last week of August, **798 consultations** were given in the health center in Mole (Equateur), to 376 men and 422 women, of which there were 20 follow up cases from the previous reporting period. In addition, 44 local Congolese have been treated. 318 laboratory tests have been completed.
- In Boyabu (Equateur), also during the last week of the month, **131 individuals** have benefitted from psycho-social assistance (in groups and individually), against trauma and addiction (61 women and 39 men). Another 5 persons have been referred to secondary health structures. Furthermore, 4 deliveries of drugs were made to local health structures during this reporting period. In addition, 576 contraceptives have been distributed to 48 persons.
- 271 **Central African** refugees have been treated in the health center in the Camp of Mboti, in Province Orientale. Most common diseases are malaria, acute respiratory infections and acute diarrhea. In addition, another 43 cases from last reporting period were treated there.
- **65 urban refugees** and asylum seekers in Goma have received medical treatment. In addition, 114 male condoms were distributed to 38 refugees and asylum seekers at the health center Murara. Furthermore, six urban refugees living with HIV/AIDS have benefited from **psycho-social support**.
- From 16-31 August, 144 medical screenings have been conducted in **South-Kivu**. Furthermore, 30 vaccinations have been given, 120 medical consultations, 59 deworming treatments and 6 persons were referred to secondary health structures.
- 19 people with special needs were attended to at the displacement site of Ndendere in Bukavu, including one pregnant woman, 10 lactating women, 4 people with mental disorders, 2 elderly people with and two handicapped.

- During the third week of the month, 369 packs of **Plumpy Nut** nutritional supplement were distributed to 28 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 11 people living with HIV, while 902 packs of Plumpy Nut were distributed to 69 children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, and 142 pregnant or breastfeeding women, 26 persons living with HIV, 13 people with tuberculosis and 2 suffering from sickle-cell disease received nutritional assistance.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The most common disease in the Central African refugee camps in Equateur and Province Orientale is by far **malaria**. Other prominent diseases are acute respiratory infections, intestinal parasites, acute diarrhea and sexually transmittable diseases.
- At the end of the month, in Mole (Equateur), an increased incidence of intestinal parasites has been reported, most likely related to the relocation of new arrivals last week. Other conditions remained stable.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### Achievements and Impact

- In Province Orientale, 257 households of spontaneous returnees from South Sudan were provided with 9.940Kg of paddy (rice) seeds distributed by UNHCR partner ADSSE for their reintegration in Duru.
- A **nutritional screening** was done in Mboti camp, Province Orientale, where 56 patients received medical care and were placed under observation.
- In Ango, Province Orientale, **128 hot meals** were distributed to hospitalized patients and patients in Mboti camp. Additional hot meals were provided to vulnerable refugees or refugees with specific needs.
- During the second half of the month, 183 persons have been assisted with **772,9 kg of food** in South Kivu. In addition, 508 household items have been distributed in the displacement site of Ndendere, which included 52 mats, 144 laundry soap bars, 160 items of second hand clothing, 29 hygienic wipes, 96 contraceptives and 27 bars of medical soap.
- In Inke, a total of **22,520 tons of food aid**, part of WFP's assistance, was delivered for the remainder of the general food distribution. This delivery contained 14,650 tons of pulses, 7,750 tons of cereals and 120 pounds of salt.
- In Mole camp, a total of 202 malnourished refugees were admitted to the nutritional program, of which there are 51 pregnant and lactating women, 125 moderately malnourished children and 26 severely malnourished children. In total 1,652 plumpy nut bags have been distributed and 98 kg of CSB, this all during the last week of the month.
- Also during the last week of August, 2 new malnutrition cases were admitted to the nutritional program in Inke, which made the total of moderately malnourished refugees 149 cases; 15 refugees with severe malnutrition and another 35 malnourished cases (32 refugees and 3 locals, old cases). 1267 bags of plumpy nut have been distributed.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The **inflation** on the markets in Equateur poses a serious challenge for both the Central African refugees, as well as for the local population. Food is scarce now there is much less food produced in the Central African Republic and due to the refugee influx. UNHCR is therefore stimulating livelihood activities in the camps and is also providing support to local communities in the framework of the consolidated approach assisting both refugees and local communities.



## Water and Sanitation

### Achievements and Impact

- North-Kivu: the German NGO AAA (Agro-Action Allemande), financed by the German government started the construction of **108 latrines** in the camp of Mugunga 3, after pleas were made by CCCM regarding gaps in WASH. The

NGO Mercy Corps will cover all remaining gaps after AAA's intervention (latrines, showers, garbage pits). In addition, the NGO will also work on water supply to the camp and to several neighborhoods in the city of Goma.

- CEPROSAN, a partner of AAA, continues with the construction of 108 doors for the latrines in Mugunga 3. While waiting for the completion, Mercy Corps provides input distribution (soap, chlorine, etc.) for use in the washbasin which is to be installed next to each block of latrine.
- In Mole camp in Equateur, 40 family latrines have been constructed (in total there are now 243 latrines) and a bacterial analysis has been conducted to test the water sources. Furthermore, **1,819 people** have been **sensitized** on **hygiene** and the use of the latrines. In total there are now 434 toilets (191 communal and 243 family toilets) and 298 showers (54 communal showers and 243 family showers).
- Mole camp produces a total of 1,050,000 liters of water, which comes down to 150,000 liters per day and **11 liters** per person per day.
- In Boyabu camp, the water is being provided by 3 wells, 3 tube wells with manual pomp and one emergency well that is used to store water in 5 tanks of 1m<sup>3</sup> each. The daily water production stands at 148,201 liters, which is 12 liters per person per day. Furthermore, four committees have been formed outside the camp to build 4 wells for the local community.
- Inke camp is producing a total of 695,730 liters of water through 11 wells, which is in total 9 liters per person per day. Another 3,150 liters is produced at the transit center of Inke and 2150 liters (disinfected with aqua tabs) is produced at the transit center of Gbadolite/Pangoma.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- In the Central African camps new wells are being constructed to raise levels of daily water supply. However, this work is often hampered. For example in Inke, a machine necessary for the construction has broken down and still needs urgent fixing.

## **Shelter and NFIs**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- In North-Kivu the office in Rutshuru and Operational Partner IEDA Relief launched a project constructing **traditional shelters** for IDPs and spontaneous returnees from Uganda in Gikoro territory, targeting 348 households.
- Essential household items have been distributed to 104 households (481 spontaneous returnees) in Ango. 8 households received new tents to replace their shelters which were in a very bad state.
- Boyabu camp (Equateur) now has a total of 1,204 shelters and another 250 shelters are underway. Of the 62 shelters destroyed by strong winds, 5 new shelters have been constructed and another 11 have been rehabilitated.
- During the third week of the month in Boyabu, 1,288 women with procreating age have benefitted from a distribution of hygienic kits.
- At the end of the month, 258 sleeping mats have been distributed in Mole camp.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

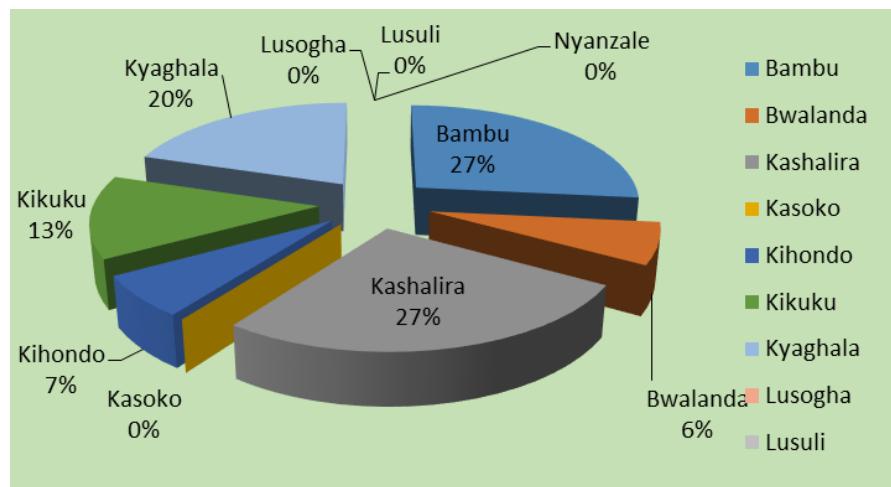
- Lack of NFIs has been reported in the Central African camps. UNHCR is working on filling up the stock as soon as possible, in order to ensure all refugees have access to all NFIs for their protection. This also is the case for displacements sites in the East of the DRC.

## **Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- From 5 to 7 August, a workshop was given about CCCM's activities for the reinforcement of the capacities of 33 different agents (22 from the National Commission for refugees (CNR) and 11 from the PU-AMI) in the health zones of Mweso and Birambizo.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps



- Population movements have been observed by the CNR (National Refugee Commission) in the displacement sites of Ibuga, Kalengera, Mweso and Nyange (Masisi territory). The majority of the populations moved to commercial centers such as Nyanzale, Kikuku and Kalembe.
- UNHCR shared the statistics of displaced people living in camps in North Kivu, which now stands at **277,041** people. When comparing these figures of December 2013, they show that this number is 20% lower. For sites around Goma the decline is at 45%.

- On 6 August 2014, the CCCM held a meeting to outline the action plan on **consolidating and closing camps around Goma**. This plan suggests closing the camps of Nzulo, Buhima and Lac Vert, while maintaining the camps of Mugunga 1, Mugunga 3 and Bulengo, with at first stage consultation with the displaced and carrying out awareness raising campaigns throughout the entire process. Most likely this process will run from September to December 2014.
- Left: new arrivals during August 2014 per displacement site.

## Community Empowerment and Self-Reliance

### Achievements and Impact

- In Goma two **income generating activities** were introduced for the urban refugees, from 10 households. The first activities was a business cleaning vehicles, the other project is the opening of a restaurant in town.
- With help from partner ADSSE (l'Association pour le développement social et la sauvegarde de l'environnement), young refugees living in Mole have now started a **Capoeira** project. Taught by one of the Central African refugees, who was himself an instructor in Bangui, they can do sports, but also learn about the theory behind Capoeira, such as peaceful co-existence and the refrain of use of violence. Furthermore, a video was shown to the Capoeira pupils about the history and practice of the Brazilian sport (photo above: Capoeira training in front of the newly opened Cyber Café, Mole, Equateur ©UNHCR/C.Schmitt).
- In Boyabu camp there are **9 agricultural associations**, with 108 members. A parcel of 25m<sup>2</sup> has been prepared to grow crops. The eight fishing associations present in the camp, counting 96 members, have produced 207 kg of fish, of which 71 kg was sold on the local market.



 Durable Solutions

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**Achievements and Impact**

- In 2014, UNHCR has so far **repatriated** a total of **5,004 Rwandan refugees and 769 Burundian refugees** to their home countries. Furthermore, this year UNHCR has finalized the **repatriation of 119,024 Congolese returnees** coming from the Republic of Congo. At the moment, **reintegration projects** are underway to ensure that these people are able to restart their lives in their areas of return.

 Logistics

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**Achievements and Impact**

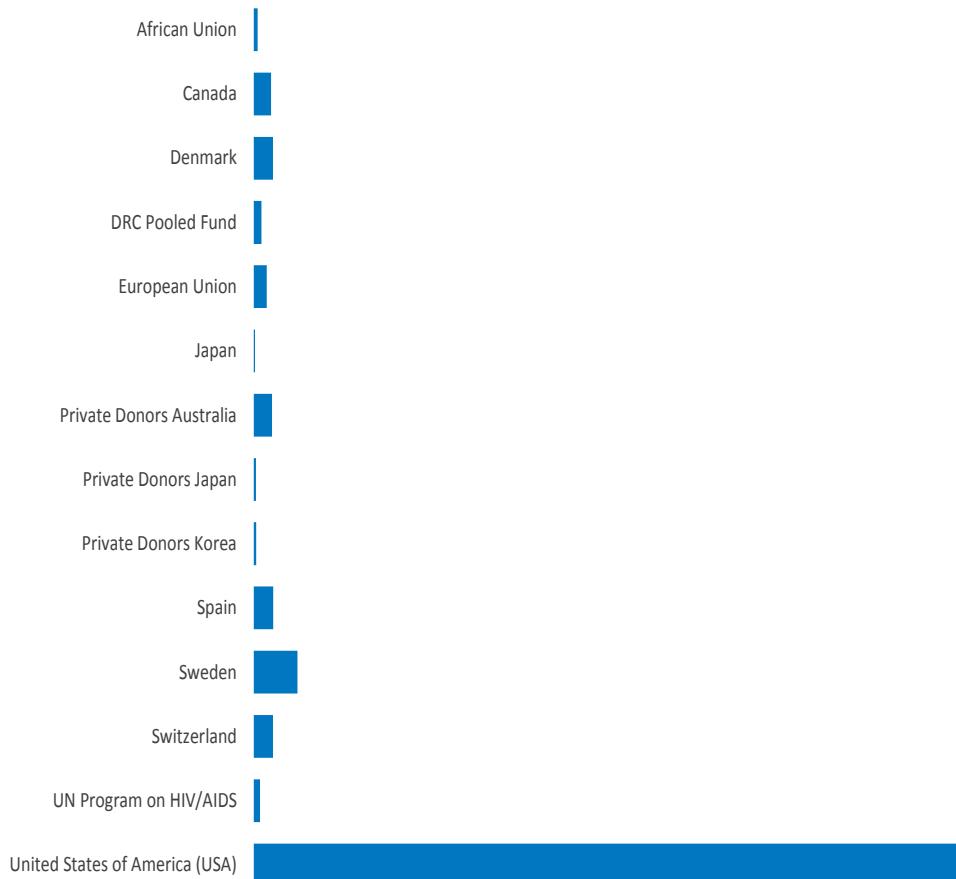
- Due to the incoming rainy season the roads are becoming more and more difficult to pass. Our logistical partner AIRD already fixed some hot spots on the road between Zongo and Libenge in Equateur province.

**UNHCR: working in partnership in the DRC**

- 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, UNICEF, OCHA, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, FAO, UNHABITAT 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 implementing partners: ADES, ADSSE, AGIR POUR LE GENRE, AIDES, AIRD, CNR, COOPI, ERUKIN, IEDA, INTERSOS, MIDEFEHOPF, SFCG, TSF and WFWI.

# FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Funding received



Total requirements for the operation amount to some **US\$ 197.4 million**, including **US\$ 42.85 million** for the CAR refugee situation. Currently **25%** is funded.

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programs with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds.

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### Links:

<http://data.unhcr.org/drc/regional.php>

[https://twitter.com/Ce\\_Schmitt](https://twitter.com/Ce_Schmitt)



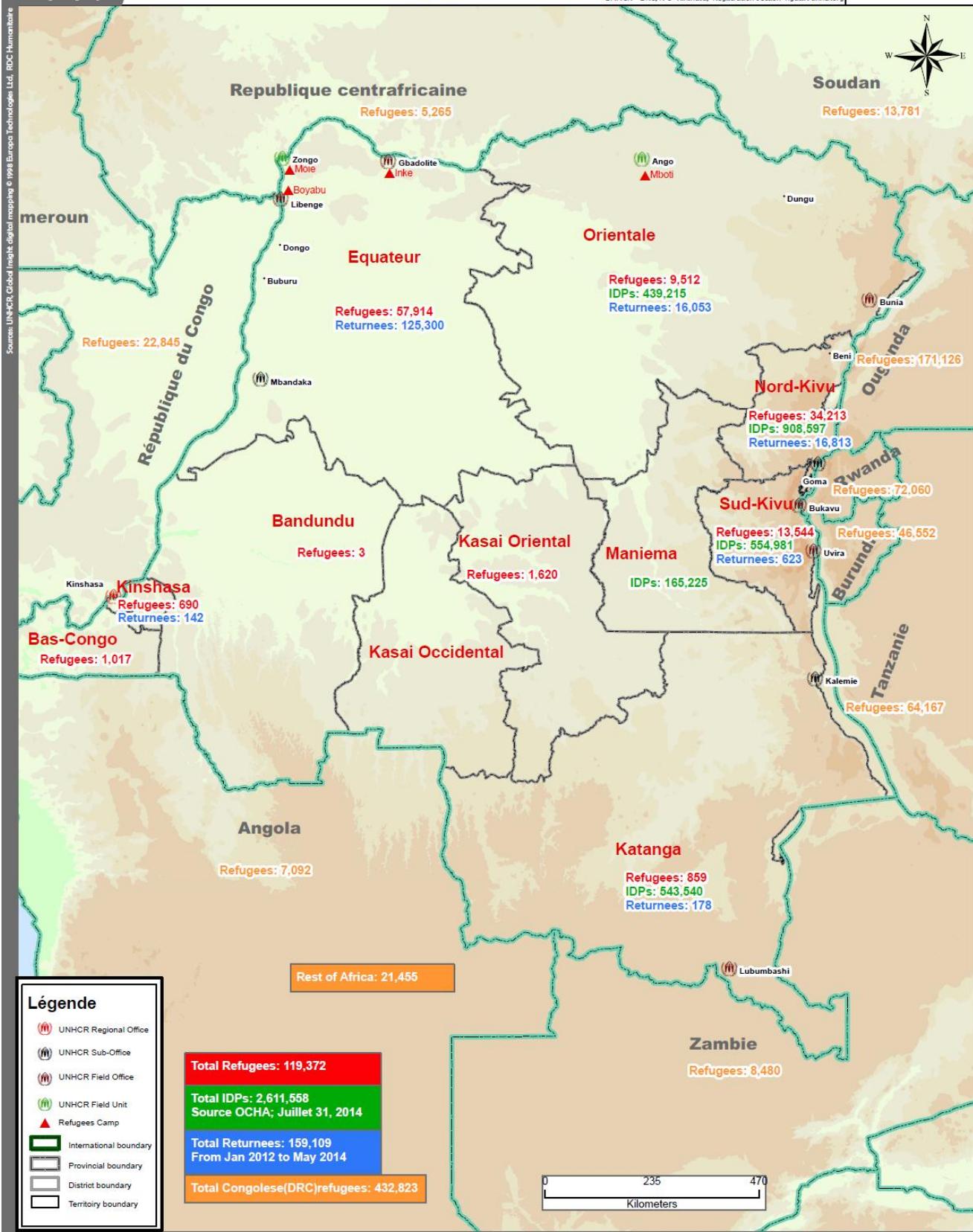
# REFUGEES, RETURNEES AND IDPs IN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

July 31, 2014

UNHCR - DRC, R.O. Kinshasa, Registration Section ngob@unhcr.org



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

## Official numbers related to the CAR Refugee Operation in DRC:

CAR Influx Refugee Update 31/08/2014								
Location	Situation as of 4th December 2013		Total	Situation from 5th December 2013 (New Arrivals)	Total	Total as of 31-08-2014		Total
	Outside camp	Camp		Relocated in camp		Total Outside Camp	Total refugees in Camp	
<b>Province Equateur</b>								
Inke (Gbado)	11,747	6,123	17,870	4,990	4,990	11,747	11,113	22,860
Boyabu (Libenge)	2,088	5,991	8,079	6,650	6,650	2,088	12,641	14,729
Mole (Zongo)	7,933	4,317	12,250	10,467	10,467	7,933	14,784	22,717
<b>Total Equateur</b>	<b>21,768</b>	<b>16,431</b>	<b>38,199</b>	<b>22,107</b>	<b>22,107</b>	<b>21,768</b>	<b>38,538</b>	<b>60,306</b>
<b>Province Oriental</b>								
Mboti (Ango)	6,095	410	6,505	107	107	6,058	517	6,575
<b>Total Oriental</b>	<b>6,095</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>6,505</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>6,058</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>6,575</b>
<b>Gd Total</b>	<b>27,863</b>	<b>16,841</b>	<b>44,704</b>	<b>22,214</b>	<b>22,214</b>	<b>27,826</b>	<b>39,055</b>	<b>66,881</b>