



Supplementary Appeal

Protection and assistance to IDPs in the
Democratic Republic of the Congo

February 2007



Executive summary

The inauguration of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's (DRC) first democratically elected government in over 40 years raises hopes that 2007 will see a solution to the problem of internal displacement in the country. In 2006, an estimated 490,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs), or 33 per cent of the total displaced population, returned to their homes. Thus, by the end of 2006, the DRC still hosted an estimated 1.1 million IDPs, most of whom were living with host families. Only a small proportion lives in camp-like settings. Yet, in spite of recent positive developments, the humanitarian community remains concerned, as some 500,000 Congolese were newly displaced in 2006. In an environment of widespread impunity for human rights abuses, the rights of IDPs were repeatedly violated. Moreover, the eastern part of the country remains prone to localized violent conflicts between militia groups and the national army (*Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo*, FARDC), despite improvements in some areas of Ituri, South Kivu and Katanga provinces.

UNHCR's programme for the protection of and assistance to IDPs in the DRC is implemented with a rights-based approach in line with the "Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement". The protection of civilians from violence and displacement is its overarching priority. The main tools to achieve this objective are the Protection Cluster, which is led by UNHCR and the UN

Mission in the DRC (*Mission des Nations Unies en République Démocratique du Congo*, MONUC), the establishment of a protection monitoring mechanism in areas of displacement and return, as well as early warning and prevention activities. Security conditions permitting, UNHCR will also support IDPs in the fulfilment of their right to return in safety and dignity, by supporting the establishment of land and property dispute-settling mechanisms, promoting peaceful inter-ethnic co-existence, and providing humanitarian assistance to IDP returnees. UNHCR will do so in close collaboration with other cluster members, in particular UNICEF, WFP and FAO.

The volatile security situation in Eastern DRC and lack of access to some displaced populations continue to pose major constraints on UNHCR's operations. However, the operational environment in the DRC is expected to improve and thus UNHCR hopes to contribute to reduce displacement within the DRC and to assist in the sustainable, safe and dignified return of up to 950,000 IDPs. Moreover, the programme aims at providing humanitarian and reintegration assistance including non-food items, shelter and income generation support to some 100,000 IDPs and returnees.

Programme at a glance

Title	Protection and assistance to IDPs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
Beneficiaries	1.1 million IDPs
Time frame	1 January 2007 - 31 December 2007
Total requirements	USD 15,298,563

Cover photo: A Congolese woman and her children set out for the journey back to their home village after having taken refuge in Mitwaba/ UNHCR/ S. Schulman

Working environment

“The militia were in the village for a year before the Congolese army attacked. During the fighting houses were looted and burnt. The villagers fled into the bush. I was with my wife and family, but we were separated. I hid in the bush with no water, no family and no food from May until July 2006. When an existing illness became worse, I made my way to Gety.”

Testimony of an IDP in Ituri district, living among thousands of IDPs at Gety IDP site, interviewed in July 2006.

The context

At this crucial juncture in its history, the DRC remains one of the countries worst affected by war-related displacement world-wide. The country, which is the size of Western Europe, still counts some 1.1 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and over 408,000 refugees living for their majority in nine neighbouring countries.

The transition process in the DRC was accompanied by the United Nations, and in particular the *Comité International d'accompagnement de la transition* (CIAT), made up of permanent members of the UN Security Council, MONUC, the European Union, the African Union and other concerned countries such as South Africa, Belgium, Angola, and Gabon. It led the DRC from a series of wars - extending from 1996 to 2002, at times involving as many as five neighbouring countries - to the first democratically elected government in over 40 years. Recent milestones have been the adoption of a new Constitution through a country-wide referendum in 2005, massive voter turn-out during the presidential elections in 2006, the inauguration of President Joseph Kabila in December 2006 and the formation of a new government in early February 2007.

Despite the ground-breaking conclusion of the transition process, the eastern part of the country remains the theatre of gross human rights violations, such as killings, sexual violence and exploitation, child abuse, looting, illegal taxation and general harassment of the civilian population by militia groups and soldiers. Tens of thousands of civilians fled violence and localized combats

between armed groups and government forces, in particular in Ituri district, North Kivu and Katanga.

In 2006, the pattern of displacement was characterized simultaneously by the new displacement of some 500,000 Congolese and the return of some 490,000 internally displaced people and refugees to safe areas in other parts of the country.

The vast majority of IDPs live with host families, with the exception of some camp-like sites in Ituri, North Kivu and Katanga. Displacement has often been limited in duration and taken place over short distances of five to 80 kilometres. It has often been pre-emptive (in the wake of violence nearby) and directed towards areas secured by the *Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo* (FARDC) and MONUC peacekeeping troops, to sites where humanitarian actors provided assistance or to areas close to the IDPs' fields, so as to allow them to continue subsistence farming.

Following the surrender of Mayi-Mayi leader Gedeon in mid-2006, Katanga province has witnessed large-scale returns and the dissolution of most IDP sites. In the Ituri region, one of the main displacement areas, some rebel leaders have either been arrested or peace agreements have been negotiated, which also raises hopes for less new displacements and more returns. North Kivu remains a high risk area, as sudden clashes between the FARDC and dissident brigades led by General Nkunda demonstrated in late 2006. Conditions in the Fizi-Baraka area of South Kivu have gradually improved – allowing for the return of 16,000 refugees in 2006 - while other parts of the province remain prone to human rights violations committed by the *Front de Libération du Rwanda* (FDLR) and other armed groups. Even when security conditions allow for IDPs to return, the solution to land and property issues will determine if the return and reintegration of IDPs is sustainable.

The cluster approach

UNHCR's involvement with IDPs in the DRC is based on the collaborative “cluster” approach. Since January 2006, UNHCR has assumed the lead of the DRC Protection Cluster, together with MONUC. Cluster leadership involves coordination of all protection and advocacy activities for

civilians, realized by various UN agencies and NGOs, and implementation of targeted assistance projects by all cluster members. As only a small proportion of IDPs lives in camps, IDP camp management issues are integrated within the Protection Cluster. UNHCR also co-leads the Early Recovery Cluster with UNDP. This cluster focuses on return and reintegration issues, including for IDPs. In addition, UNHCR participates in several other clusters, in particular the Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Cluster, the Logistics Cluster, the Health Cluster and the Education Cluster.

The implementation of the “cluster approach” in the DRC has led to a more comprehensive and coordinated assessment of needs and gaps, and to a better prioritization and response. The UNHCR-led Protection Cluster has allowed the concerns of different UN agencies and NGOs over displacement and human rights issues to be relayed as one advocacy voice to different actors, such as the FARDC, the peacekeeping forces, and central and local authorities. This, in turn, has resulted in a better and swifter response that helped mitigate displacement, improve security and the rule of law, and combat impunity. It has also supported the return process: for example, MONUC has deployed mobile teams of peacekeeping forces to secure major return areas in Katanga and South Kivu upon the request of the Protection Cluster. Local protection cluster groups have also conducted various activities to diffuse tension and prevent new displacement.

Protection-related activities implemented directly by UNHCR, such as protection monitoring, conflict mediation and reconciliation activities at the village level, IDP registration, high level advocacy with the military as well as protection and human rights training have supported the Protection Cluster’s goals.

The Early Recovery Cluster, which UNHCR co-leads with UNDP, has helped bring attention to reintegration needs through the assessment and mapping of needs and priorities in some return areas, and advocacy for return and reintegration support. As a result, more focus is now put by various agencies and donors on creating the socio-economic conditions for return and on supporting the reintegration of refugees and IDPs, as manifested in the mainstreaming of initial reintegration support in the 2007 DRC Humanitarian Action Plan. Thus, FAO distributes seeds and agricultural tools and UNDP and UNHCR have joint programmes in Equateur and South Kivu to improve access roads to health centres and rehabilitate health infrastructure in remote rural areas.

In 2006, as a member of the UNICEF-led Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Cluster, UNHCR has built its capacity to provide relief items and shelter kits to those currently displaced and to IDP returnees and it hopes to extend this support in 2007.



Internally displaced man collecting firewood in Mitwaba, Katanga Province/ UNHCR/ S. Schulman

The needs

Attacks by renegade armed groups and joint MONUC and FARDC military operations against them are expected to diminish in 2007, but will nevertheless continue, forcing civilian populations caught in the fighting to flee. There will be a need for continued preventive interventions with the military to limit the humanitarian consequences of military interventions and for humanitarian assistance to the newly displaced. In addition, the presence of uncontrolled armed groups and regular soldiers, as well as the proliferation of small arms, combined with indiscipline and impunity, have led to widespread human rights violations against the civilian population in Eastern DRC. These include summary executions, rape, torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Sexual violence has reached particular levels, with 12,000 reported rapes in Eastern DRC alone in the six months up to October 2006. This situation requires continued intervention to prevent abuses and activities that help combat impunity and provide assistance and justice to the victims.

The vast majority of IDPs is eager to return home and is expected to do so as soon as basic security is restored. It is therefore necessary to create and maintain a protective environment in return areas in 2007. Land and property rights disputes have been identified as a major obstacle to return, and as a potential source of renewed conflict in several provinces. In addition, living conditions in most rural areas of the DRC are far below the poverty line. For example, due to lack of primary health services, the child mortality rate is very high with 126 deaths per 1,000 children; only 22 per cent of the population has access to potable water; and the current net enrolment rate in the first grade of primary schools in the DRC is only 17 per cent. The situation in return areas is usually worse than the national average, as fighting and looting have led to a complete breakdown of public services and IDP returnees often find health centres, schools and their houses destroyed upon their return.



Internally displaced Congolese resting after their flight, Katanga Province/ UNHCR/ J. Hesemann

Main objectives

The **Protection Cluster** has three overarching objectives and a number of related sub-objectives.

Overall objectives:

- Protect civilian populations from displacement and violence, including sexual and gender-based violence.
- Find durable solutions for IDP and refugee populations.
- Build local and national capacity to protect civilians.

Sub-objectives:

- Intensify the fight against impunity.
- Establish early-warning and conflict-prevention mechanisms.
- Promote reconciliation among different ethnic groups.
- Support the creation of conditions for return in safety and dignity.
- Monitor and support IDP camp management.
- Address the endemic problem of sexual and gender-based violence (focal point: UNFPA).
- Care for the special needs of children formerly associated with armed forces, as well as for the needs of separated and unaccompanied children (focal point: UNICEF).
- Promote the protection from land mines and unexploded ordnance with sensitization and targeted de-mining (focal point: UNMACC).

The **Early Recovery Cluster** seeks to:

- Ensure that the assistance needs in the context of return, reintegration and community recovery are addressed by the Government, the humanitarian clusters and development actors.
- Respond to the needs in the context of return, reintegration and community recovery which are not covered by other actors (income-generating activities, capacity building, vocational training, civic education and support to community reconciliation).
- Initiate and facilitate joint programming between humanitarian and development actors.

UNHCR's overall objectives for its IDP Supplementary Programme in the DRC are as follows:

- Lead and coordinate the Protection (with MONUC) and Early Recovery (with UNDP) clusters, and strengthen protection and reintegration capacity through increased partnerships based on commonly defined priorities and strategies.
- Improve the physical safety and enjoyment of basic rights of IDPs and returnees and mitigate the negative impact of military interventions on civilians.
- Maintain early-warning and conflict-prevention mechanisms.
- Support the DRC government to establish a legal framework for the return and reintegration of IDPs and refugees.
- Promote the identification of solutions to land and property disputes and support reconciliation between ethnic groups.
- Support the voluntary return and reintegration of IDPs in safety and dignity.
- Contribute to improving the well-being of displaced people through the provision of essential non-food items and basic shelter.
- Monitor and support the management of IDP camps.



IDP school children drum and sing as they carry poles for rebuilding their school in Mitwaba, Katanga Province/ UNHCR/ S. Schulman

Key Targets

- The Protection Cluster is functional, comprising 11 field-based groups and a national cluster
- The Early Recovery Cluster is functional, comprising 7 field-based groups and a national cluster
- Inter-agency analysis of the protection and return and reintegration situation in the DRC is ongoing
- If necessary, camp management assessments and interventions are carried out at 10 IDP sites
- 50,000 IDPs receive a return package with non-food items and a shelter kit
- 50,000 IDPs are transported by UNHCR back to their communities of origin
- 100,000 IDP returnees and members of receiving communities benefit from community-based assistance in return areas, including income generation projects
- A protection monitoring system is operational in the four eastern provinces to identify and deter human rights violations
- Early warning mechanisms are in place in 18 locations in Eastern DRC
- Two emergency IDP registration teams are on stand-by for immediate deployment, if needed
- Regular civil-military coordination and coordination with Government authorities exist on protection concerns
- A national strategy on return and reintegration is adopted in 2007
- House, land and property conflict-resolution projects continue in Ituri and South Kivu, and are extended to two North Kivu and Katanga

Planning figures

Provinces	IDP population as of October 2006*	IDP return in 2006*	Expected IDP return in 2007*
North Kivu	540,841	490,000	950,000
Province Orientale (mainly Ituri)	210,434		
South Kivu	222,075		
Katanga	101,947		
Total	1,075,297		

* Estimate

Strategy and activities

The UNHCR programme for IDPs in the DRC will be implemented through a rights-based approach in accordance with the "Guiding Principles for Internal Displacement". All activities will be geared towards improving the attainment of IDPs' rights and helping government authorities to fulfil their obligations towards them.

UNHCR will continue to coordinate all aspects of the Protection (with MONUC) and Early Recovery (with UNDP) clusters. Regular cluster meetings will be held at the national level, with the participation of UN agencies, NGOs, and liaison officers of the military. Regional protection cluster groups will operate in Katanga, South and North Kivu and in Ituri. In Equateur Province, protection coordination will be ensured by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. In 2007, protection cluster

groups will be set up in other regions where the need has been identified, for example in Maniema. Early recovery national and field working groups have also been established. These working groups will serve as a forum to share information, identify needs and gaps, define priorities and response strategies, and monitor progress achieved. UNHCR will, in particular, ensure that joint assessments are conducted for newly-displaced populations and that a protection response plan is developed in a timely manner. The national and field-based working groups will also identify priority projects to be submitted for funding through the DRC Pooled Fund and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

UNHCR will reinforce its capacity to ensure that field-level early recovery work has a greater impact on the reintegration of IDP and refugee returnees. It will ensure that the working groups are more effective through increased guidance and joint support missions of national cluster leaders. UNHCR will also continue to support the identification and prioritization of reintegration needs through village assessments and mapping of refugee and IDP return areas.

UNHCR will monitor the conditions at remaining IDP sites and implement adequate interventions for improved camp management. Activities will include surveying and providing targeted assistance when gaps are identified, such as support with relief items, sanitation or shelter assistance.

UNHCR will continue to expand the protection monitoring mechanisms in displacement and return areas in Ituri, the Kivus, Katanga and Equateur with a view to identify human rights violations and reintegration needs. Regular field monitoring will be conducted by both UNHCR and NGO implementing partners. The findings will be analyzed and incorporated into a database, in conjunction with UNICEF's Programme of Expanded Assistance to Returns (PEAR). A referral system will be put in place to ensure that issues are addressed.

Early-warning mechanisms will be expanded, so that populations at risk and local NGOs can call for help when needed. This project component will build on the experience in Ituri, where communication equipment was provided to local NGOs in areas at risk, to be able to contact local

authorities, the Protection Cluster, or MONUC in case of human rights violations.

An emergency registration team will be on standby to register long-term and newly displaced populations, when registration is necessary for protection concerns (in 2006, UNHCR re-registered IDPs in Mitwaba for improved protection upon the request of NGOs working in the area). Registration will allow a deeper insight on vulnerabilities and the special needs of IDPs. Return intentions and information on the areas of origin of IDPs can also be captured by profiling exercises. The data collected will facilitate humanitarian interventions and better planning for IDP return assistance, when conditions in home areas allow it.

UNHCR, in close cooperation with cluster members, will identify key advocacy needs to improve the attainment of IDPs' rights, based on findings of joint assessments and field monitoring. Advocacy actions may include high-level advocacy with government authorities in Kinshasa, as well as with the FARDC and peacekeeping forces. At the local level, activities may include sensitization of the military and government authorities on specific protection concerns, for example limiting population displacement during military operations and protecting civilians.

Given the extent of displacement in the DRC, there is an urgent need for a national framework or strategy for solutions to displacement which outlines the rights of returning IDPs and refugees and facilitates their reintegration. UNHCR, together with the Early Recovery Cluster, will provide support to the DRC Government to put in place such a national strategy. It will further provide capacity building so as to increase the Government's ability to manage return and reintegration assistance for IDPs and refugees.

UNHCR activities to support solutions for land and property disputes will include two main components. On the one hand, an overall structural assessment of property issues in some return areas and, on the other hand, immediate targeted interventions supporting the return process. The assessment will look into issues related to sustainable settlements, integrated land administration and management, rights-based assertion of IDPs and refugees' recovery of land and property, and mechanisms for solving land



A UNHCR staff member talks to residents of Mitwaba camp about their food supplies/ UNHCR/ S. Schulman

and property disputes. Targeted interventions, implemented together with NGO partners, will include local support to the peaceful settlement of land and property disputes involving returnees. This will take place in areas where immediate problems have been identified.

UNHCR will also implement targeted reconciliation projects between different ethnic groups. This project component will combine a “soft” approach – promoting communication and peaceful interaction among different ethnic groups – with humanitarian assistance in return areas. To this end, UNHCR and its partners will support mixed inter-ethnic community committees in return areas to identify, manage and implement community-based initial reintegration and income generation projects. Activities could include small grants for essential community infrastructure such as wells, health centres, bakeries and manioc mills. The process will be accompanied by mediators and protection officers. Radio programmes on return issues, including the resolution of property and land conflicts, will be produced with an implementing partner and broadcasted through local radio stations.

UNHCR will closely monitor returns to ensure that they are voluntary and intervene with the relevant authorities if necessary. UNHCR will also ensure that security forces reinforce security on return axes as necessary. UNHCR may further support the return of IDPs by providing transport assistance to vulnerable families. Return transport will only be provided when the conditions in areas of origin are deemed conducive for return. By the end of 2006, this applied to some return areas in Katanga province, and Southern South Kivu. The provision of transport assistance will be decided on a case-by-case basis, depending on whether transport assistance is needed, whether the road infrastructure permits for vehicle movements, and whether UNHCR and its partners have the capacity at the particular site to provide transport. Given the vastness of the country and extreme remoteness of some IDP locations, not all sites may be accessible to trucks.

Within the Non-Food Items and Emergency Shelter Cluster, UNICEF and UNHCR agreed on a collaborative approach for the provision of non-food items packages for currently displaced and returning IDPs. The regional cluster groups in the

provinces will decide on the assistance strategy on a case-by-case basis, in particular with regard to which region or specific needs each agency will cover. With the enormous number of IDPs in the DRC and increased return expected in 2007, the collaborative approach is the only way to attain IDP rights to essential humanitarian assistance at a reasonable level. UNHCR interventions will focus on supporting IDP returnees. The DRC Rapid Response Mechanism already provides for the majority of new displacement crisis. The UNHCR IDP return package will include mats, blankets, kitchen sets, mosquito nets, buckets, jerry cans, soap, and sanitary napkins. In addition, returnees will receive a shelter construction kit comprised of tools, plastic sheeting and some basic construction materials.

Impact

The main achievements this Supplementary Programme is aiming for are:

- Reduction of the level of new displacement by 25 per cent in comparison with 2006.
- Improved security and reduction of human rights violations in IDP locations and return areas.
- Voluntary return and reintegration of up to 950,000 IDPs in safety and dignity.
- Existence of mechanisms that ensure the non-violent solution of land and property issues in key return areas.
- Improved access to basic shelter and non-food items for IDPs and IDP returnees.

Challenges

The expected programme delivery and impact is based on the following planning assumptions:

- State authority is gradually established throughout the country.
- Access of humanitarian workers to persons of concern improves.
- Authoritative district and local administration is re-established in areas of concern.

- The establishment of the democratically-elected Government leads to increased IDP return in 2007.
- No dramatic events occur in the DRC or the sub-region that would negatively impact on the peace process in the DRC.
- UNHCR in each province is in a position to respond to urgent needs, while the transition from post-crisis recovery to development can be adequately coordinated and supported by other humanitarian and development actors.

The main constraints for programme delivery will be access to IDP populations, due to security constraints and deteriorated road infrastructure. In addition, UNHCR does not expect to directly reach all IDP populations, as the enormous size of the country cannot be entirely covered by the current office structure. This will not only affect UNHCR's protection monitoring activities, but also its capability to deliver assistance items to all regions where they are needed. In some areas only few NGO implementing partners with adequate capacity are present. Training and capacity building for partners may affect the timeliness of programme delivery.



IDP children in their classroom during a lesson, using piles of stones in lieu of chairs, Mitwaba, Katanga/ UNHCR/ S. Schulman

Organization and implementation

UNHCR presence

Number of offices ⁽¹⁾	5
Total staff	26
International	8
National	15
UNVs	3
JPOs	-
Deployees	-

⁽¹⁾ With staff and administrative costs budgeted under this supplementary programme, out of a total of 14 offices in the DRC.

Coordination

All UNHCR protection and assistance activities for IDPs are incorporated in the Humanitarian Action Plan 2007 led by the Humanitarian Coordinator. Strategic coordination with UN, NGO and donor partners takes place within the Humanitarian Advocacy Group, national clusters, the inter-cluster meeting, and the regular UN heads of agency meeting.

UNHCR assumes the leadership of the Protection Cluster together with MONUC and active members of the cluster include UNICEF, UNFPA, OCHA, military liaison officers from MONUC, and the ICRC as observer. At the provincial level, the implementation of assistance is coordinated through the cluster groups and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. In addition ad-hoc meetings on specific issues are held with UN and NGO partners.

The Early Recovery Cluster will focus on providing capacity building to the Government to put in place a national return and reintegration strategy, on identifying reintegration and community recovery priorities, and on initiating joint programming between humanitarian and development actors.

Within the DRC Government, UNHCR's main partner is the inter-ministerial National Commission for Refugees (*Commission Nationale pour les Réfugiés*, CNR), headed by the Minister of Interior. All protection and assistance activities are closely coordinated with

the CNR, as well as with local government authorities in the provinces.

UNHCR holds regular meetings with NGO partners in Kinshasa, and plans and implements most of its activities in the field jointly with NGO partners.

Partners

NGO implementing partners: *Arche d'Alliance*, *Association Africaine de Défense des Droits de l'Homme*, *Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l'Environnement*, *ATLAS Logistique/ Handicap International*, *Centre for Victims of Torture*, *Comité de Liaison de l'Ituri*, *Norwegian Refugee Council*, *RCN Justice et Démocratie*, *Save the Children UK*, *Search for Common Ground*, *Solidarités*, *Women for Women*.

Others: *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)*

Cluster leads: Protection (UNHCR with MONUC), Early Recovery (UNHCR and UNDP), Education (UNICEF), Non-Food Items/Emergency Shelter (UNICEF), Water and Sanitation (UNICEF), Nutrition (UNICEF), Telecoms (UNICEF), Logistics (WFP), Food Security (FAO), Health (WHO).

Total requirements (in USD)

SECTORS	Amount in USD
Protection, Monitoring and Coordination	3,597,722
Domestic Needs/Household	2,000,000
Income Generation	700,000
Legal assistance/Protection	2,500,000
Operational Support(to agencies)	1,000,000
Shelter/Other infrastructure	1,500,000
Transport/Logistics	3,000,000
Total operations	14,297,722
7% Indirect Cost*	1,000,841
GRAND TOTAL	15,298,563

*A seven per cent cost has been added to the total operational requirements to meet indirect support costs in UNHCR.

Funding overview for 2006

The overall requirements for UNHCR's 2006 Supplementary Appeal for the protection and assistance to IDPs in the Democratic Republic of Congo were USD 14,707,521. UNHCR is grateful to the following donors for their generous contribution to the programme:

Donor	Amount in USD
CERF	600,000
Norway	2,212,389
Pooled Fund DRC	3,075,000
United Kingdom	521,739
United States of America	4,000,000
Grand Total	10,409,128

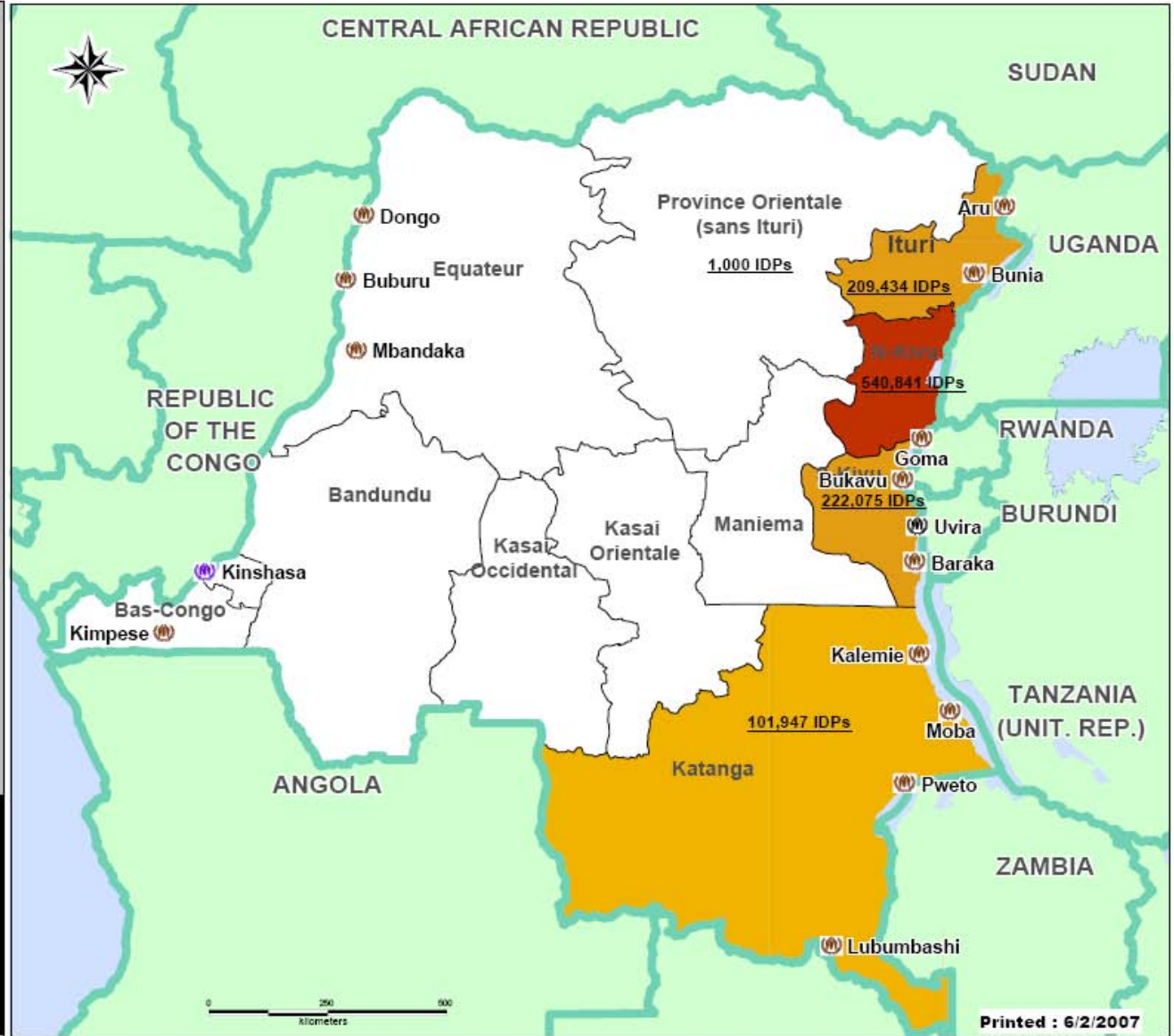
Map



DRC IDP (±1,1 million) population

As of December 2006

Field Information and Coordination
Support Section (FICSS) in DOS
GIS and Mapping unit Kinshasa
Email : mejberg@unhcr.org



LEGEND

40,000 Number of IDPs

Color	Number of IDPs
Dark Red	800,000 - 500,000 IDPs
Red	500,000 - 300,000 IDPs
Orange	300,000 - 150,000 IDPs
Light Orange	150,000 - 100,000 IDPs
Yellow	100,000 - 3,000 IDPs
White	less than 3,000 IDPs

- UNHCR representation
- UNHCR sub office
- UNHCR field office
- International boundary
- Province boundary

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Sources: UNHCR, Global Insight digital mapping - © 1998 Europa Technologies Ltd.