

Highlights

1. After Sudan, the DRC¹ is the country with the second-largest population of internally displaced persons in Africa.
2. Beyond internal displacement, the DRC also serves as a host country for over 600,000 refugees and asylum seekers from neighboring countries.
3. The absence of an adequate civil registration system exposes many people in the DRC to the risk of statelessness, which risks deepening the exclusion of unregistered forcibly displaced people, children not registered with civil authorities, and communities living in affected or hard-to-reach areas. UNHCR has joined the United Nations Legal Identity Program to support the Government of the DRC in establishing a robust, inclusive and crisis-resilient registration system, ensuring that no one is left behind.
4. In eastern DRC, the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu are grappling with an Ebola virus disease outbreak unfolding in a particularly challenging environment, characterized by persistent insecurity, population displacement, and limited access to essential services.

Refugees and Asylum Seekers in DRC

as of 31 May 2026

603,321

Internally Displaced People (IDP) as of 31 March 2026

5.77 millions

Returned IDP as of 31 March 2026

4.26 millions

Repatriated from DRC to neighboring countries

(from 2022 to 2026)

52,022

Repatriated from neighboring countries to DRC

(from 2022 to 2026)

19,603

Congolese Refugees in Africa

as of 31 May 2026

1,302,131*

*Only figures for Rwanda are as of May 31, 2026. Figures for other countries are as of April 30, 2026.

