

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO SITUATION

This update concerns the situation of Congolese refugees and asylum seekers in countries in the region.

As of 28 February 2019, **826,820 Congolese refugees are being hosted in African countries**. From 1 January to 28 February 2019 alone, some 12,778 Congolese fled to neighboring countries, with a particularly **significant increase** in refugee flows to Uganda, Zambia and Kenya.

UNHCR together with 56 humanitarian and development partners launched the **2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)** on 11 December 2018 for **US\$743 million to help respond to the needs of Congolese refugees in Africa**.

KEY INDICATORS



Total of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC



New arrivals in January 2019

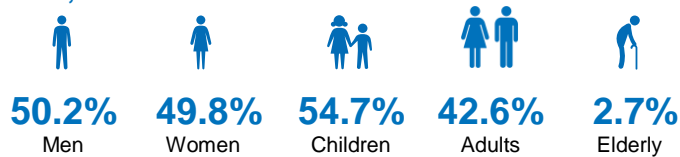


Total of new arrivals in 2019

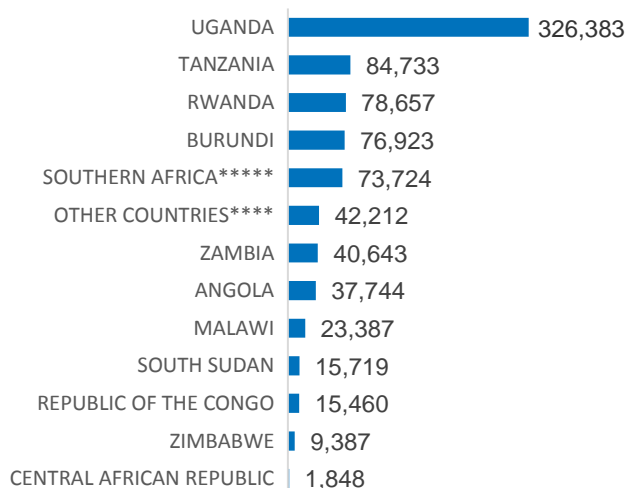


Total number of Congolese refugees assisted to return in 2018.

AGE, GENDER BREAKDOWN ***



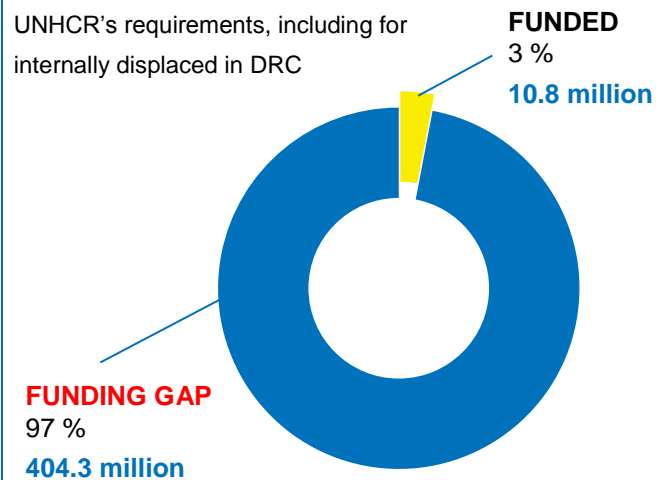
POPULATION OF CONCERN IN HOST COUNTRIES



FUNDING

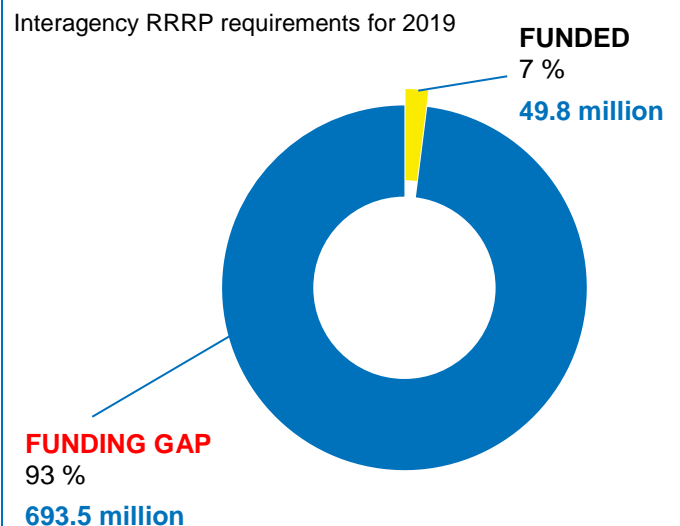
USD 414.9 million

UNHCR's requirements, including for internally displaced in DRC



USD 743 million

Interagency RRRP requirements for 2019



* **Total number** includes figures from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

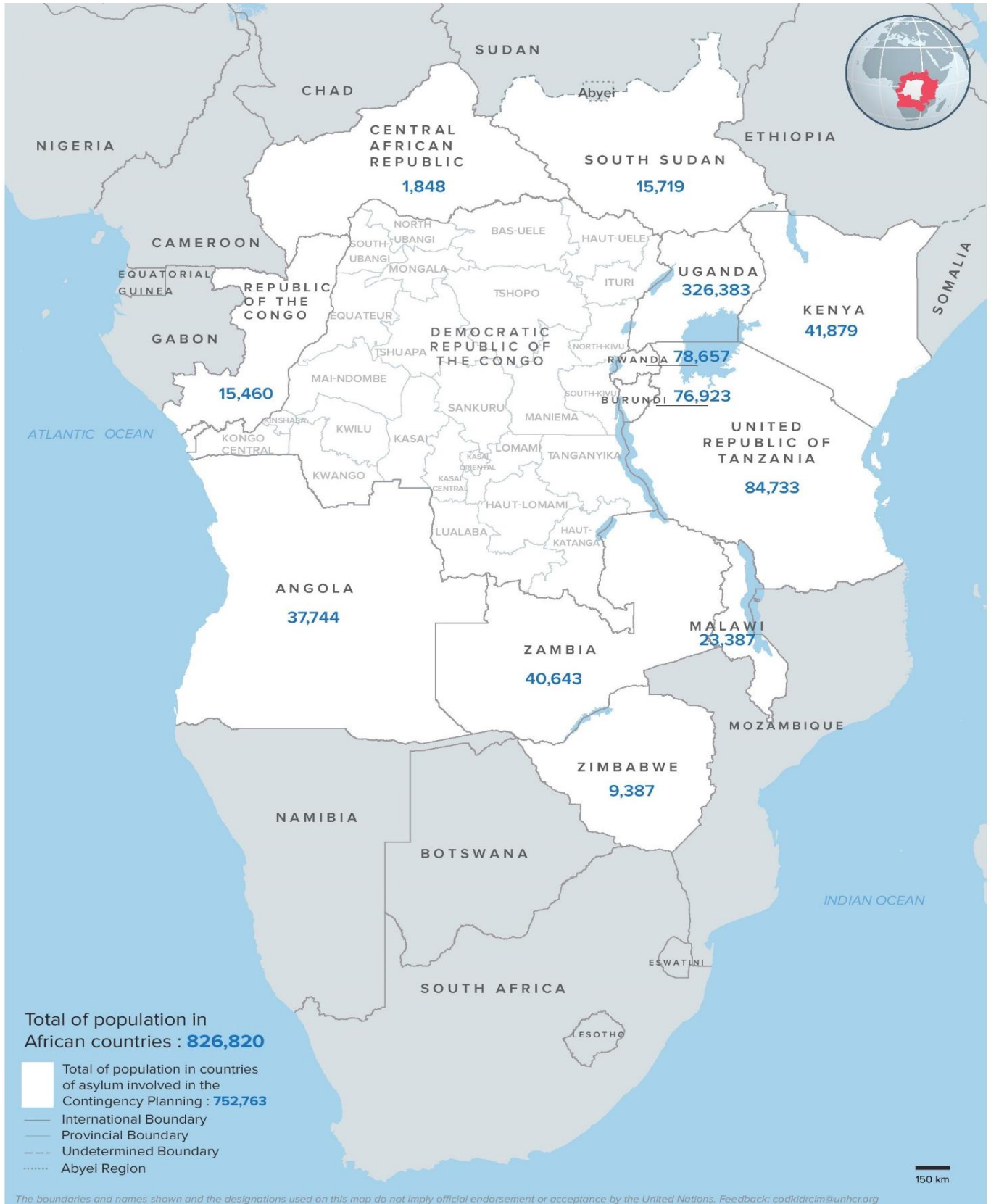
** **New arrivals** include figures from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

*** **This age and gender breakdown** includes figures from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

**** **Other countries** include Chad and Kenya.

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

NUMBER OF REFUGEES & ASYLUM-SEEKERS in countries of asylum, as of the end of February 2019



Creation date: 28 February 2019 Sources: UNHCR - Kinshasa Feedback: codkidrcim@unhcr.org

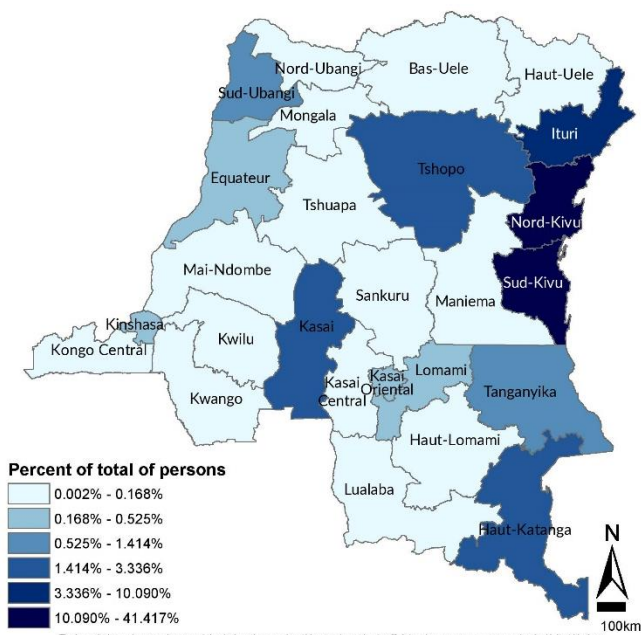
Regional Highlights and Operational Context

- A total of **826,820 Congolese refugees and asylum-seekers** are being hosted in countries in Africa, which have generously maintained an open door policy in granting asylum to old and new asylum seekers.
- The **UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi**, concluded a four-day visit to Tanzania with a call for greater investment in north-west regions where some 330,000 refugees are hosted, among whom are some 84,543 Congolese refugees, including for priorities such as environmental protection and economic development. Citing Tanzania's hospitality over decades to people in need of refuge, the HC said that the country and the people deserve greater international recognition. He pledged to mobilize more support for humanitarian efforts and also for host community development, enhanced camp security and environmental projects, such as energy sources that provide an alternative to firewood.

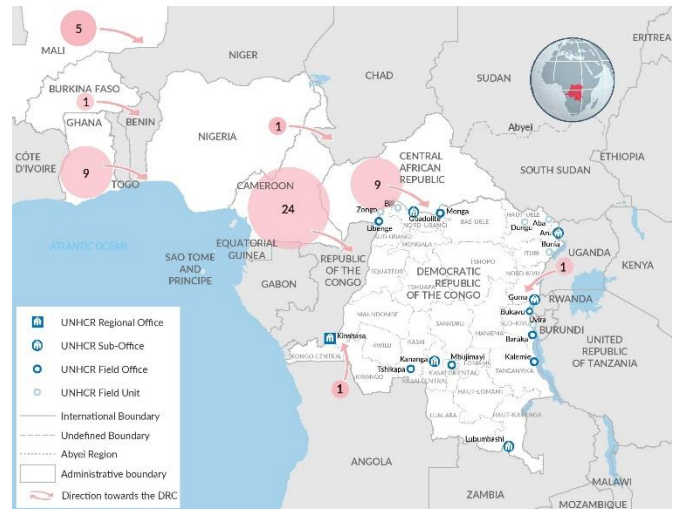


Read more here [UNHCR Chief calls for more international support for Tanzania](#)

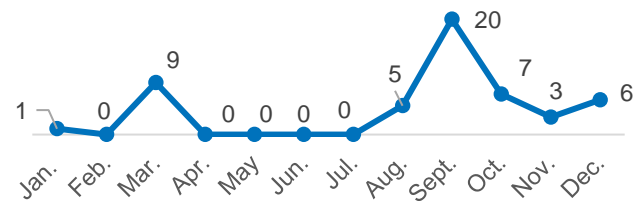
PROVINCES OF ORIGIN of Congolese Refugees



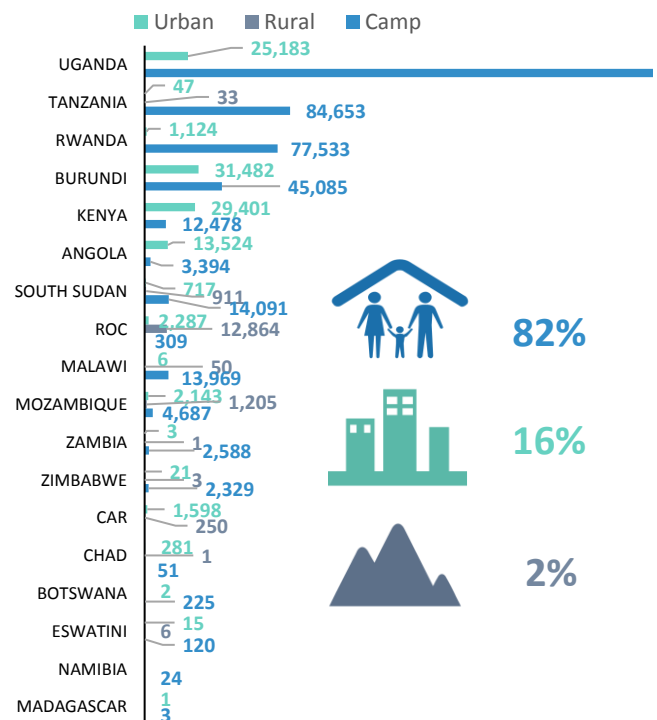
RETURNEES As of 31 December 2018



MONTHLY RETURNEES TREND Since January 2018



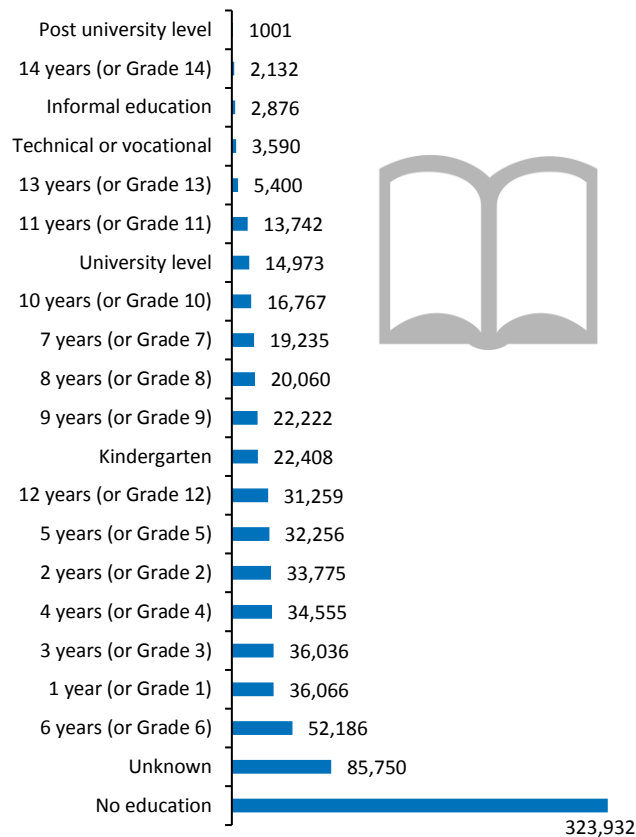
TYPE OF SETTLEMENT in Countries of Asylum



The above map includes figures from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

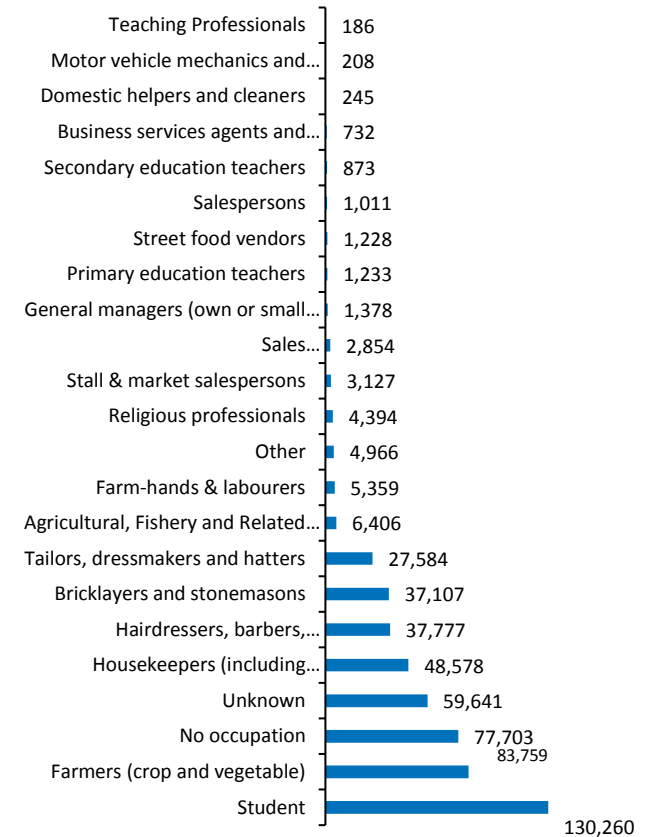
EDUCATION LEVEL OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons per Level



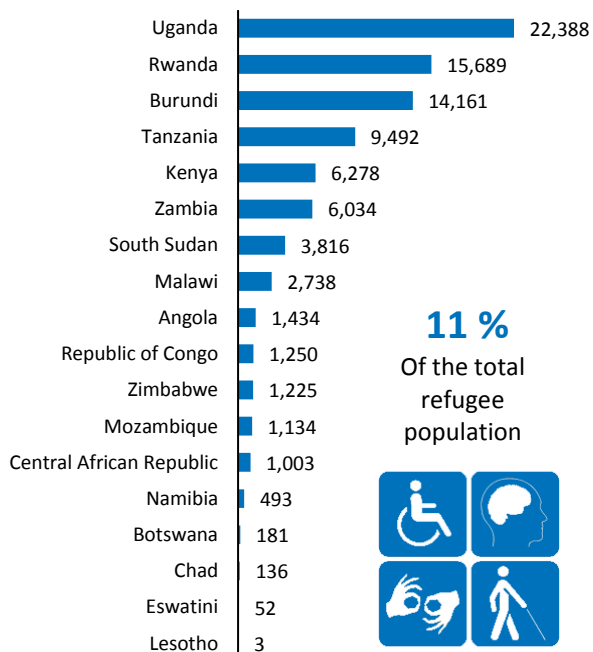
OCCUPATION OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons by Type of Occupation



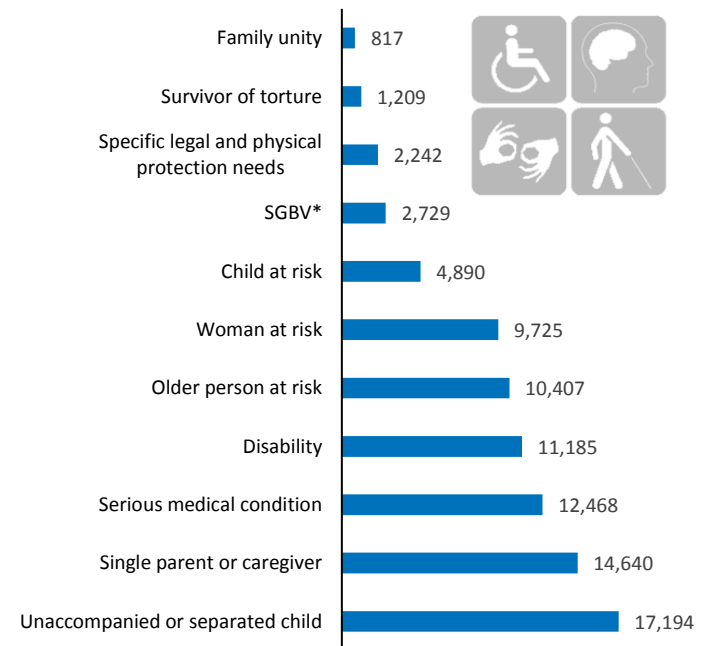
NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Per Country of Asylum



NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

Per Category of Concern



* Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

The above charts include figures from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Chad, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, the Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Achievements during the Reporting Period

ANGOLA



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- Inauguration ceremonies of three new schools in the Lóvuva settlement took place on 11 and 18 February. Two of the schools were financed by the Government of the People's Republic of China and one by the Government of Japan.



PROTECTION

- An agreement between the Provincial Civil Registration Office and partners was finalised aiming at improving civil registration services for newborn babies in the Lóvuva settlement.
- A total of 10,000 refugees living in the Lóvuva settlement were provided with new documents with better security features to prevent fraud.



HEALTH

- A total of 130 adolescent boys and girls participated in two awareness raising sessions on HIV prevention and infection sessions, organized at the Women Friendly Spaces of the Lóvuva settlement on 23 February.
- Social mobilizers distributed 902 male condoms to 193 men and 69 women, aged 19 to 54 during community outreach activities.
- About 403 refugee men joined two workshop sessions on domestic violence aiming at preventing domestic violence and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- A total of 6,520 medical consultations took place at the two health posts in the Lóvuva settlement, including 2,020 consultations for children under-five years old.
- Some 136 children between six and 59 months received treatment for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and 13 for severe acute malnutrition (SAM).
- A third health post is urgently needed to ensure that all refugees in the settlement have access to primary health care.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- Constant rain led to the destruction of at least 52 tents in the Lóvuva settlement. Damaged tents started being replaced.



WASH

- The pumping capacity at completed boreholes remained low.

BURUNDI



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- UNHCR concluded with the *Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie* in Bujumbura an arrangement to share with DAFI the cost of scholarships granted to 20 refugees enrolled in the Ngozi University.



PROTECTION

- About 645 new asylum seekers from the DRC were registered in February, including 236 new arrivals, and refugee status was granted to 531 Congolese asylum seekers.
- A total of 161 resettlement cases were submitted and 544 Congolese refugees departed to resettlement countries.
- Following the establishment of the fifth refugee camp in Nyankanda, there remained a need to quickly fill the staffing gap to adequately undertake protection and assistance activities.



EDUCATION

- Some 200 refugee pupils were identified in urban communities with pedagogical difficulties in Kirundi (local language), requiring additional coaching.

- A total of 24 refugees enrolled in the *Université Lumière de Bujumbura* funded by DAFI, and about 20 were selected to be enrolled in the *Université de NGOZI* funded by DAFI and AUF (*Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie*). The total number of beneficiaries of the DAFI and DAFI/AUF Programs was 77 students since January 2019.
- About 287 camp-based refugee students sat for preliminary state Examinations (EXETAT).
- There remained overcrowded classes (between 70 and 80 students per classroom) and a lack of school materials/manuals, as well as of qualified teachers in refugee camps.



HEALTH

- Ebola preventive mechanisms continued to be implemented in refugee camps and in transit centers, in line with the national prevention protocols. Isolation places houses were established in all refugee camps and in transit centers. Medical screening of all new refugee arrivals continued.
- BCG, Polio and Measles vaccination were undertaken in the northern refugee camps. Measles vaccination reached 100% coverage in these camps.
- The ratio of consultations per medical staff remained extremely high with 79 persons per day/per staff in refugee camps.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Food distributions took place in all five camps and cooking briquettes were distributed.
- Malnourished refugees in Kinama and Musasa camps were assisted with corn-soya blend (CSB).
- WFP and UNHCR had to manage a crisis provoked by delays in food distributions and the unavailability of some goods, including rice. Delays in the distribution of cooking biomass in refugee camps and their insufficient quantities remained a challenge.
- Nutrition support/supplementation assistance continued only for pregnant women and lactating mothers, as well as persons living with HIV/AIDS and chronic diseases. The diet of the persons with specific needs has yet to be improved.
- Nutritional assistance to refugees with severe acute malnutrition continued to be provided by UNICEF through Government's health structures, outside refugee camps.
- There remained a lack of sufficient financial means to assist malnourished refugees in camps.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- Biomass briquettes were distributed in all refugee camps but quantities were not sufficient for all the households.
- In addition to WASH routine activities, old latrines and bathrooms were rehabilitated in refugee camps and transit centers;
- There remained a lack of sufficient budget to protect camps from erosion and for additional street lights in refugee camps. The extension of distribution hangars in refugee camps remained a challenge.



WASH

- Individual houses and latrines were disinfected and water chlorinated in all refugee camps. Water network and water points were maintained and defective parts replaced. A block of individual latrines for persons with specific needs was rehabilitated in Musasa camp.
- Due to budget constraints, there remained a challenge in replacing old latrines with drainable ones, as well as rehabilitating emergency latrines and repairing 500 defective latrines in Kavumu and in Bwagiriza.
- Water supply remained a challenge in the newly constructed Makombe transit center in Rumonge and in Cishemere transit center in Cibitoke. In the northern camps, the average for water provision remained 13 liters per person per day.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO



HEALTH

- Partner *Terre sans Frontières* conducted regular medical consultations at the CSI integrated health center in Betou and at the local Hospital in Impfonfo. A total of 981 patients were medically treated, among whom 232 under-five years and 749 over-five years.

- A total of six refugees were screened for HIV, with negative results. Advice on attitudes to be adopted were given to patients by health professionals.
- Some 112 refugee women went for prenatal consultations by a medical doctor. About 36 births were attended by qualified staff (no delivery at home) and two delivered at home, while 22 family planning and 18 after birth consultations were conducted.
- Two SGBV cases were reported at the CSI integrated health center and the survivors were medically treated.
- There remained a limited access to health services for refugees located in Thary, Lopola, Mokabi, Mouale and the southern fluvial axis.
- There was lack of nutritional inputs (F75, F1000, plumpynuts, Plumpysup, CSB, CSB++, Oil, Sugar, etc.) for the severe and moderate acute malnutrition, as well as insufficiency of medical consumables (transfusers, catheters, infusers, syringes) and isolation sites.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- Due to non-availability of WFP funds, there was no food distribution in February.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- Asylum seekers in Makotimpoko and Bouemba areas received NFIs.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- Funded food crops activities continued and new projects started being identified. A selection panel was put in place.
- Four groups in Impfondo were provided with phytosanitary products (120 mg of ACHA and 500 mg of methomethyl fungicide 70%) to continue their agro-pastoral activities.

RWANDA**PROTECTION**

- A total of 31 cases of 99 individuals were submitted for resettlement and a total of 239 individuals, 84 cases, departed to resettlement countries.
- A total of 62 cases with protection concerns, including related to registration and documentation were counselled.
- UNHCR and Plan International co-facilitated basic child protection/SGBV refresher training for 67 girls' mentors, 27 males and 40 females, who were recruited in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps under the "Empowering Girls for Equality" project, funded by Plan International Belgium.
- In Gihembe camp community based rehabilitation services were provided to 14 children, eight girls and six boys, among whom 11 with physical disabilities and three with multiple disabilities.
- A total of nine SGBV cases were reported in Kiziba camp and survivors were provided with psycho-social counselling, as well as with material support. Three cases were referred to medical services and three received legal assistance.
- There was lack of a SGBV survivors' space in Mugombwa camp.

**EDUCATION**

- A total of 27,470 refugee students continued to attend early childhood development programmes (ECD), primary and secondary level education.
- Construction work of 16 new classrooms and two blocks of gender segregated latrines (12 units each) was in progress at the GS KAGEYO School where refugee learners from Gihembe camp are enrolled in. Further, construction of eight new classrooms and a block of gender segregated latrines was in progress at the GS Nyabiheke School, where refugee learners from Nyabiheke camp are enrolled in and construction of eight classrooms continued at GS Nyabicwamba School, where refugee learners from Nyabiheke camp are enrolled in.
- There remained a need to construct ECD classrooms in Kiziba and in Kigeme camps.
- There was limited access to technical vocational education and training opportunities in all locations.

**HEALTH**

- There were insufficient midwives in all camps and there remained a need for the maternity building in Nyabiheke camp to meet the national standards.

- Viral Hepatitis drugs continued to be a challenge for all the health centers.
- Access to health care services remained a challenge for Congolese refugees living out of Kiziba camp as the health facility is far. At the same time there was lack of micro cuvettes for anaemia screening in Mugombwa health post and limited space for admission and lack of isolation centre in Kigeme health center.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- Some 82 new moderately acute malnourished (MAM) and 15 new severely acute malnourished (SAM) were admitted.
- The management of severe and moderate malnutrition for children under-five, pregnant and lactating mothers continued for refugees leaving outside and inside the camp.
- There was lack of supplementary feeding for refugees with chronic illnesses (except diabetics) as well as the elderly.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- Construction of new retaining walls and grills at the GS Kageyo were completed in order to create a safe and sustainable environment for students.
- An exercise to identify shelters that need rehabilitation was conducted in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps and a total of nine families in Kiziba camp were provided with construction materials for the rehabilitation of their shelters.
- There remained a lack of land to construct new shelters in all camps.

**WASH**

- The average quantity of water supplied per person per day was 20.32 litres in Kiziba camp and 20.13 litres in Mugombwa camp, as well as 15 litres in Gihembe camp, 15 litres in Nyabiheke camp and 11.96 litres in Kigeme camp, which however were below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day. Additional fund of about US\$ 500,000 is needed to connect Nyabiheke camp to the district's public water supply system (WASAC) to ensure the regular supply.
- Daily spray of chemicals was performed in all latrines in Kiziba camp.
- At least 50 shower blocks were needed to be built in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps to bridge the gap in shower facilities.
- In Kiziba camp, there remained a need for 250 new shower cubicles, as well as for 442 drop holes (37 latrines) to meet the standards.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- About 428 Congolese refugees, as well as 147 Rwandan entrepreneurs from the host communities were trained by Inkomoko in business.
- There were limited spaces for individuals to open shops as well as for livelihoods opportunities and limited land for farming activities, in particular in Kigeme camp.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION**

- The UN High Commissioner for Refugees, Filippo Grandi, visited Tanzania on 5-8 February. During his visit, the HC met with the President of Tanzania and other senior government officials, donors and partners, and refugees in Nyarugusu Camp. He had the opportunity to interact with refugee zonal leaders, women's groups and traders to learn more about life in Nyarugusu camp and the challenges they face.
- The common markets in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps were closed due to security reasons, reducing opportunities for self-reliance and increasing the risk of refugees resorting to negative coping mechanisms. Advocacy with the Government of Tanzania continued.

**PROTECTION**

- International Rescue Committee's SGBV prevention and advocacy team conducted a series of community awareness, dialogue and outreach campaigns on sexual assault which reached some 270 people. In addition, about 177 people attended awareness raising sessions on "Start, Awareness,

Support, Action” (SASA!), a community mobilization approach to prevent violence against women and the spread of HIV.

- A total of 119 Congolese refugees were resettled in February and another 133 individuals submitted for resettlement. Since January 2019, 187 Congolese had been resettled to third countries, including Australia, Canada and the US.
- Following the closure of all border entry points in 2018, access to territory and asylum continued to remain a challenge with reports of new arrivals being turned away at the borders.



EDUCATION

- In collaboration with the Congolese Ministry of Education, IRC administered preliminary exams for 144 Form Six candidates in Nyarugusu camp. All candidates passed their exams and were qualified to sit for national exams.
- Five Congolese students in Nyarugusu camp secured scholarships from the World University of Canada (WUSC) to enroll in various higher education institutions across Canada in August 2019.
- A total of 1,533 primary school students, 716 secondary school students and 56 teachers were reached through the Instant Network School (INS) programme. INS is a joint initiative by the Vodafone Foundation and UNHCR. Selected schools and community centres in Nyarugusu camp were kitted out with a ‘digital box’ that included a set of computer tablets, solar-powered batteries, a satellite or mobile network, and a suite of content and online learning material.
- A shortage of classrooms continued to exist due to funding shortfalls. An additional 50 new classrooms were needed and 50 classrooms required renovation.



HEALTH

- The crude mortality rate stood at 0.1/1000 population/month and under-five mortality rate at 0.2/1000 population/month, both of which were within the minimum SPHERE standards. The leading cause of morbidity was malaria, followed by upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection and diarrhea. In addition, over 15,500 consultations were carried out at various health facilities serving the Congolese population.
- In collaboration with Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), Medical Teams International (MTI) conducted a three-day training workshop for 169 health information team members and community health workers in Nyarugusu camp on how to strengthen health promotion activities targeting the refugee community. TRCS and MTI also launched a small pilot project called Channel of Hope whereby 200 religious leaders received training on how to promote healthy behaviour and lifestyle practices in Nyarugusu camp.
- MTI delivered medication such as anti-malarial drugs and antibiotics and equipment which included four autoclaves, four examination beds and four oxygen concentrators. This delivery improve the availability of essential medicine, equipment and supplies in Nyarugusu camp.
- UNICEF and TRCS conducted a series of Ebola risk outreach campaigns in February intended to strengthen community engagement in Nyarugusu camp. A total of 231 community information mobilisers, community leaders and religious leaders were targeted.
- More funding was required to conduct repairs on health infrastructures in the Congolese zones of Nyarugusu camp which are in poor condition. Access to health services for Congolese asylum-seekers remained limited. As a result, refugees continued to walk long distances in order to receive medical attention.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Food entitlements were distributed at 100% of the full ration in February with refugees receiving all their cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend and salt entitlements.
- More funding was required to extend the existing waiting shelter at center one in Nyarugusu camp which cannot accommodate the entire population.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- A total of 110 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) were set up for persons with specific needs living in Nyarugusu camp, providing refugees with more privacy, comfort and security.
- A serious shortage of core relief items continued to exist due to budgetary constraints. There were no general distribution of core relief items since 2015.



WASH

- Water supply in Nyarugusu camp stood at 19.24 litres per person per day, exceeding the SPHERE minimum standard of 15 liters per person per day. The crude latrine coverage stood at 8 person per latrine, which was above the SPHERE minimum standard of 1:2.
- A series of generator breakdowns were experienced in Nyarugusu.

UGANDA



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- A total of 4,568 persons arrived from the DRC in the South West operation mainly through the border-entry points of Bunagana, Lake Albert (Sebagaro & Nsonga), Ishasha/Kihihi, Ntoroko and Nteko.
- Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) screening, surveillance, infection prevention and control activities continued in all six refugee hosting districts in the Southwestern region. No confirmed case was registered in the country.



PROTECTION

- The installation of equipment for solar stations next to protection desks in settlements continued, as part of a Community Connectivity Project funded by UNHCR's Innovation Service through its Community Connectivity Fund. The aim of the project is to enhance connectivity of 60 protection desks across the country, including establishment of phone booths at the protection desks, charging stations, and internet. This will enhance refugees' access to information and communication channels and access to the inter-agency helpline.



EDUCATION

- UNHCR facilitated the production of a short video highlighting the upcoming Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) approved programme of cloud-based learning, to be rolled out in Kampala and other locations. A team from Hewlett Packard and Learning Equality, engaged with UNHCR and InterAid Uganda for practical support and guidance, on the making of the video in Old Kampala Secondary School and Kitebi Senior Secondary School, also in Kampala.



HEALTH

- Health partners together with UNHCR Public health focal points completed medical assessments of the quality of health and nutrition services provided in all the refugee settlements in Uganda, using the UNHCR - Balanced Score Card assessment tool. The results of the assessments will help to inform plans in order to enhance the quality of services rendered to the people of concern. The results are available online: <http://maps.unhcr.org/en/apps/bscdashboard/index.html>



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- In February 2019, WFP provided food assistance to about 900,726 refugees, including Congolese and new arrivals, through in-kind food and cash transfers.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- The Kyangwali reception centre contained over 3,000 new refugee arrivals, despite a maximum holding capacity of 2,000 individuals. This was attributed, in part, to a lack of complete new arrival Non Food Items (NFIs) and emergency shelter kits, as well as the resource capacity (vehicles, staff) to distribute the items upon plot allocations.



WASH

- Demand for water continued to increase as the dry season swept through all settlements. Increased pumping hours and improved performance of solar pumping units helped to stabilize water supply, though per capita access remained on average at 17.3litres per person per day. Commissioning of two water schemes in Kyangwali Refugee Settlement commenced in the last week of February, which once fully installed, will bring down overall water trucking needs to below two percent.
- Sanitation coverage continued to improve though marginally to 69%, as communities continued to construct family latrines. Behavior change communication activities focusing on Ebola preparedness and handwashing at reception, transit and settlement areas continued.



LIVELIHOODS

- UNHCR and the National Forestry Authority agreed to partner in 2019 to provide indigenous, fruit and exotic tree seedlings to refugee and host communities, develop three demonstration bamboo nurseries and plantations and undertake restoration in impacted central forest reserves.

ZAMBIA



PROTECTION

- To raise awareness on SGBV and SEA prevention, a three-day training for the task-force was conducted in the camp, comprising elected leaders from a total of 17 blocks.
- In Mantapala settlement, community members including survivors of defilement and other SGBV cases continued to report the incidences late, giving perpetrators chance to escape apprehension.



EDUCATION

- In Mayukwayukwa refugee settlement, out of 179 cases of vulnerable minors reviewed, 81 individuals were approved for school fees support, 49 for school material support, 17 deferred and 32 were disapproved.
- A total of 6,138 pupils, among whom 5,743 Congolese and 395 Zambians, attended school in Mantapala settlement.
- To cover teaching needs, 11 qualified teachers and 60 volunteer teachers were recruited.
- In Mayukwayukwa, due to budget constraints only 50 pupils received school material.



HEALTH

- Health facilities in Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements continued to provide primary health care to all the persons of concern and the local communities.
- There were 73 childbirths recorded in Mantapala settlement, out of which 57, 78 per cent were assisted by skilled personnel at the clinic, while 22 per cent occurred at home. Crude mortality rate was 0.31 deaths/10,000 people /day.
- Health facilities in Mantapala, Mayukwayukwa and Meheba refugee settlements continued to experience drug stock-outs of most of the essential medicines. In addition, there were no supplies available in the district's drug stores as well.
- In Mantapala, there remained a need to construct a maternity-waiting home near the new clinic and to provide a motor-ambulance to facilitate easy transportation of women in labour and of other patients in critical condition.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Monthly food distribution was conducted in Mantapala settlement. Further, chemical pesticides were distributed to 510 active farmers to control army worms in the fields.
- In Mayukwayukwa settlement, about 250 children were screened for malnutrition and five were found to be severely malnourished. In Meheba settlement, at least 241 persons of concern benefited from supplementary feeding. Those that received cooking oil, sugar and high energy protein supplements were people living with HIV and malnourished children.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- A total of 2,557 metric tons and core relief items (CRIs), including among others blankets, kitchen sets and sleeping mats, were distributed to 264 new arrivals. In Meheba settlement, about 1,988 households, composed of 8,622 persons of concern, received various CRIs, representing the 65.12 per cent of the total population of 13,241 individuals.
- In Mantapala settlement, the Zambia National Service (ZNS) continued to construct new roads to open access to new blocks within the settlement. Thirty (30) kilometres of road network has cumulatively been constructed to link twenty blocks in the settlement.
- UNHCR constructed two permanent model household shelters using the "Decent & Better Shelter" project and continued to advocate for resources to roll-out the construction of more households using Cash Based Intervention (CBI).



WASH

- In Mayukwayukwa, some 50 refugees, 36 males and 14 females, were newly identified and verified as beneficiaries of sun plates which are to be used as covers for the latrine toilets in different sectors in the settlement.
- A total of 51 boreholes were drilled in Mantapala providing 423m³/day (423,000 litres per day). The total water availability in the settlement was 28.3 litres/person/day. All water points were chlorinated, while area pump minders (four women and ten men) continued to monitor the functionality of the boreholes. In addition, 20 trained volunteer WASH committees continued to assist with hygiene promotion in the settlement and host community.
- Some 2, 203 household latrines, out of the required 4,236, in Mantapala with 114 temporary communal latrines (20 in each of the two schools, four at the Market and 70 in Blocks 16 and Block 17) were constructed. Construction of additional 32 temporary communal latrines and bath shelters for Blocks 16, 17, and 18 commenced.
- Sixty nine hygiene promotion volunteers started to conduct door-to-door hygiene promotion activities in Mantapala settlement. The ratio of hygiene promoters to the population was 1:217 which was above the required sphere standard of 1:500 in emergency phase or 1: 1000 (approximately) in stabilized situations.
- In Mantapala, about 2, 033 households remained with no durable latrines and bath shelters while the two schools, Mantapala (A) and Mantapala (B) needed 108 additional durable latrines to provide adequate sanitation for a school population of 6,138 pupils.
- Households and institutions with no toilets continued to require assistance to construct durable toilets to avoid the possibility of the occurrence of water borne diseases caused by open defecation.



LIVELIHOODS

- In Meheba, 800 chicks were distributed to eight families consisting of youths and foster parents to improve their nutrition, generate income and enhance their livelihoods.
- A total of 108 families from both the new arrivals and protracted caseload received farming inputs of tree seedlings to help with the environmental restoration and enhance nutrition once the trees begin to bear fruit.
- In Mantapala settlement, the existing market is becoming inadequate to accommodate over 500 small scale traders. About 316 traders are scattered along the streets and require designated market places closer to their blocks.

ZIMBABWE



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- The Tongogara refugee camp continued to face problems as a consequence of the nationwide fuel shortage, including with electricity and water supply.



PROTECTION

- About 35 cases of asylum seekers were granted refugee status, while five were rejected, and 35 cases were deferred.
- Partner *Terre des Hommes* (TDH) in collaboration with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Refugees, Small and Medium Enterprises Developments, offered a training on SGBV surveillance, response and referral pathway to a total of 71 teachers from early childhood development (ECD), primary and secondary programmes.
- There remained a challenge to address cases where asylum seekers were kept in prisons and other detention facilities, pending transportation from the borders to the refugee camp.



EDUCATION

- Construction of the laboratory at St Michael's secondary school, the only primary school in Tongogara camp, continued.



HEALTH

- The camp clinic recorded a 28 per cent increase in malaria cases. Following an entomological survey, indoor residual spraying, bipolarizing and mosquito nets' distribution were recommended.
- A total of 36 refugees were issued with assisted medical treatment orders to access treatment at Mutare Provincial Hospital, while some 38 refugees also received assisted medical treatment orders to access treatment at Chipinge District Hospital.

- The preventive health team screened 53 new arrivals, 22 men and 31 women, for infectious diseases. New arrivals received education on cholera and Ebola and continued to be monitored for the progression of signs and symptoms of the communicable diseases.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- A total of 11, 495 persons (3,377 households) received cash assistance to help cover essential needs.
- The clinic in Tongogara camp received two boxes of micronutrients, seven weighing scales and seven community counselling kits from the Ministry of Health and Child Care Nutrition Department, to improve the nutritional status for children in the settlement.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- Construction of some 190 permanent shelters in the camp continued, however, due to the fuel shortages construction works were slowed down.

**WASH**

- A total of 754 beneficiaries registered for the 2019 latrine construction program, as the demand for latrines was increased in the camp thanks to the health and hygiene education sessions being facilitated by health promoters.
- The erratic electricity supply experienced for two weeks had significant negative bearing on the camp water supply. Persons of concern had to rely on hand pumps to ensure they collect enough water for their daily needs.

Financial Information

UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors who have contributed to our activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the situation or operations.

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Working in Partnership

Partners in the 2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for the DRC include:

Action Africa Help International | Action contre la Faim | ADRA Zambia | African Initiative for Relief and Development | African Women and Youth Action for Development | Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development | American Refugee Committee | Association of Volunteers in International Service | Building Resources Across Communities | Care and Assistance For Forced Migrants | CARE International | Caritas | Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid | Catholic Relief Services | Church World Service | Community Environmental Management and Development Organization | Danish Refugee Council | Finn Church Aid | Good Neighbours Tanzania | Humane Africa Mission | Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team | Humanity & Inclusion | Impact Initiatives | International Aid Services | International Rescue Committee | Jesuit Refugee Services | Johanniter | Kabarole Research and Resource Centre | Lutheran World Federation | Lutheran World Relief | Médecins du monde | Medical Teams International | Mines Advisory Group | Norwegian Refugee Council | Oxfam | People in Need | Plan International | Programme Against Malnutrition | Samaritan's Purse | Save the Children International | Self Help Africa | Uganda Red Cross Society | United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization | United Nations International Organization for Migration | United Nations Capital Development Fund | United Nations Development Programme | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees | United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund | United Nations Population Fund | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women | United Nations World Food Programme | United Nations World Health Organization | War Child Holland | Water Mission | Windle International Uganda | Women Legal Aid Center | World Vision International

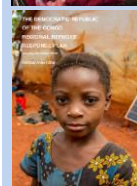
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REGIONAL COORDINATION

- **Ann Encontre** is the Regional Refugee Coordinator (RRC) for the DRC situation, covering Congolese refugees in Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda, Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and other countries receiving refugees from the DRC.
- UNHCR leads and coordinates the response to the DRC refugee emergency, ensuring that the response is coherent with developments within the DRC, in close collaboration and consultation with relevant government counterparts, and with the support of UN Country Teams and other humanitarian and developments partners.

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