

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO SITUATION

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

As of 31 July 2019, **873,987 Congolese refugees are being hosted in several African countries**. From 1 January to 31 July 2019 alone, some 62,291 Congolese fled to neighboring countries, with a particularly **significant increase** in the flows to Uganda.

UNHCR, together with 57 humanitarian and development partners launched the revised **2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)** on 30 June 2019 **to help respond to the needs of Congolese refugees in Africa**.

KEY INDICATORS

 **873,987***

Total of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC



6,288

New arrivals in June 2019

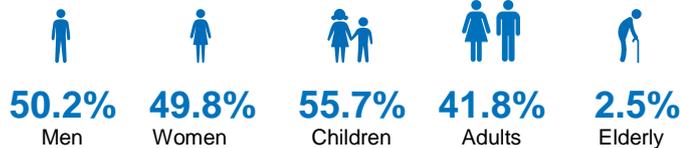
62,291 **

Total of new arrivals in 2019

 **51**

Total number of Congolese refugees assisted to return in 2018.

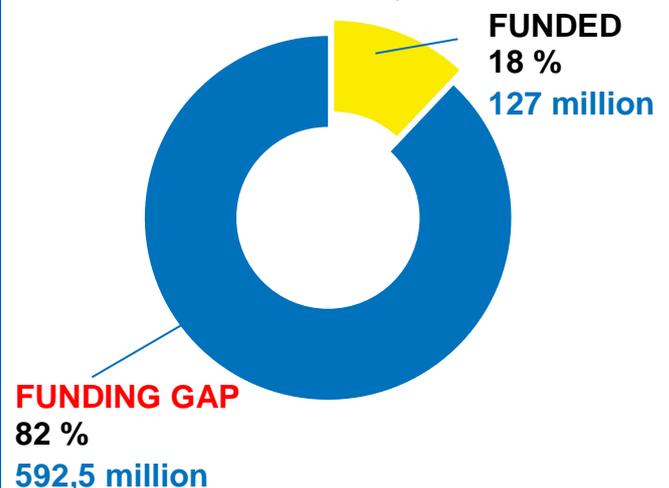
AGE, GENDER BREAKDOWN ***



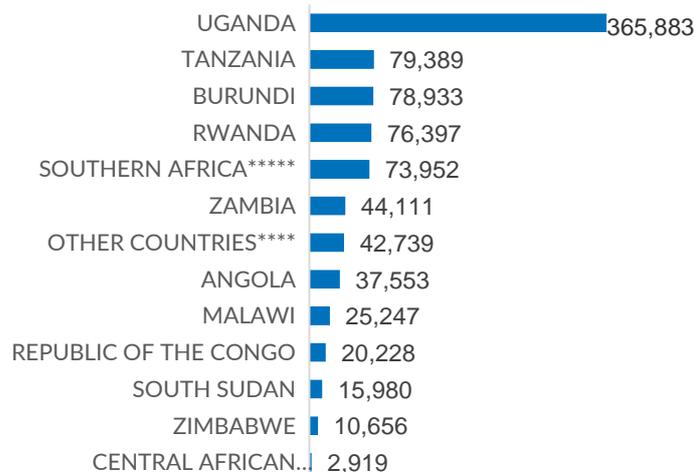
FUNDING

USD 720 million

Interagency RRRP requirements for 2019 (This includes revised financial requirements for Uganda)



POPULATION OF CONCERN IN HOST COUNTRIES



* **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** include 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 Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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

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

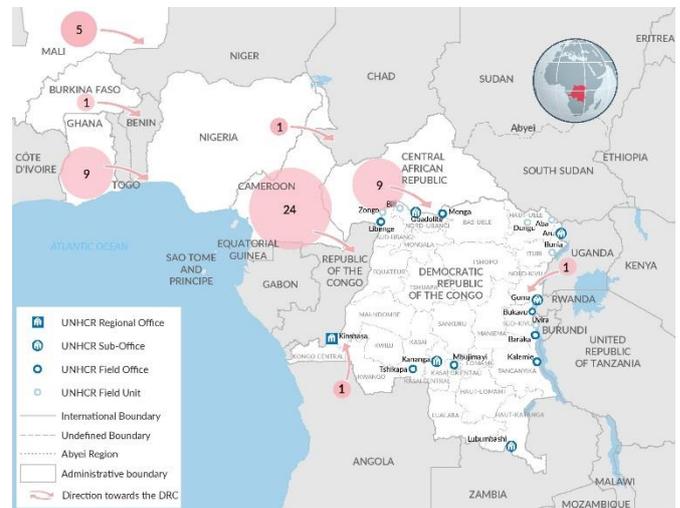


Creation date: 31 July 2019 Sources: UNHCR - Kinshasa Feedback: codkidrcim@unhcr.org

Regional Highlights and Operational Context

- A total of **873,987 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.
- In **Angola**, **85 per cent of the Congolese refugees living in Lóvuá settlement who were interviewed during a return intention survey, expressed willingness to return home.** UNHCR in the DRC and UNHCR in Angola are working jointly on a voluntary repatriation plan as well as a Tripartite Agreement with both Governments to establish the legal framework for voluntary repatriation.

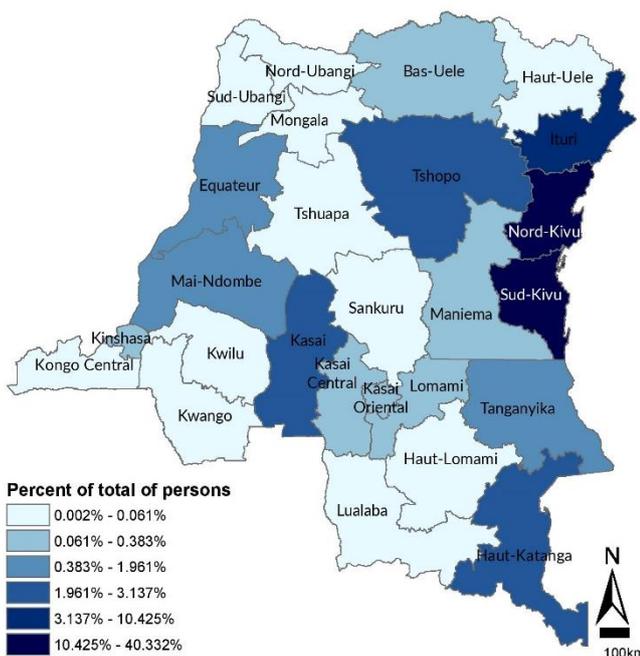
RETURNEES As of 31 December 2018



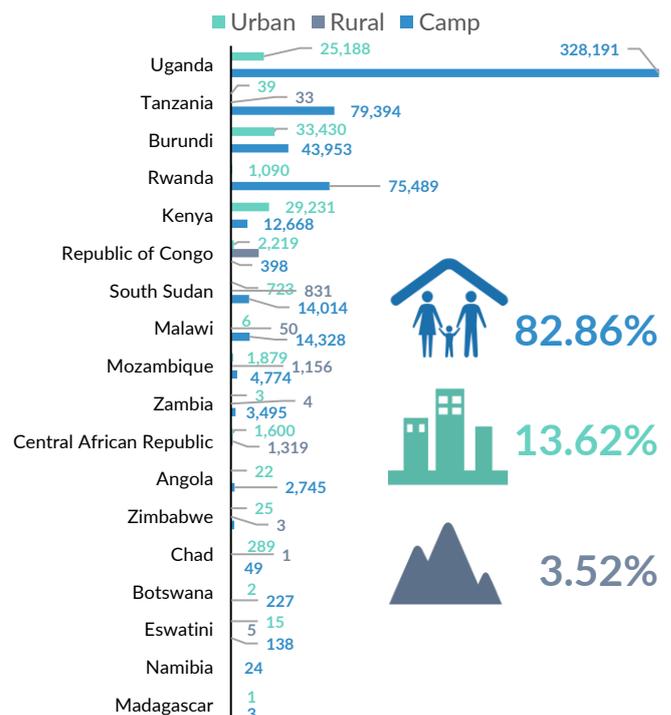
MONTHLY RETURNEES TREND Since January 2018



PROVINCES OF ORIGIN of Congolese Refugees



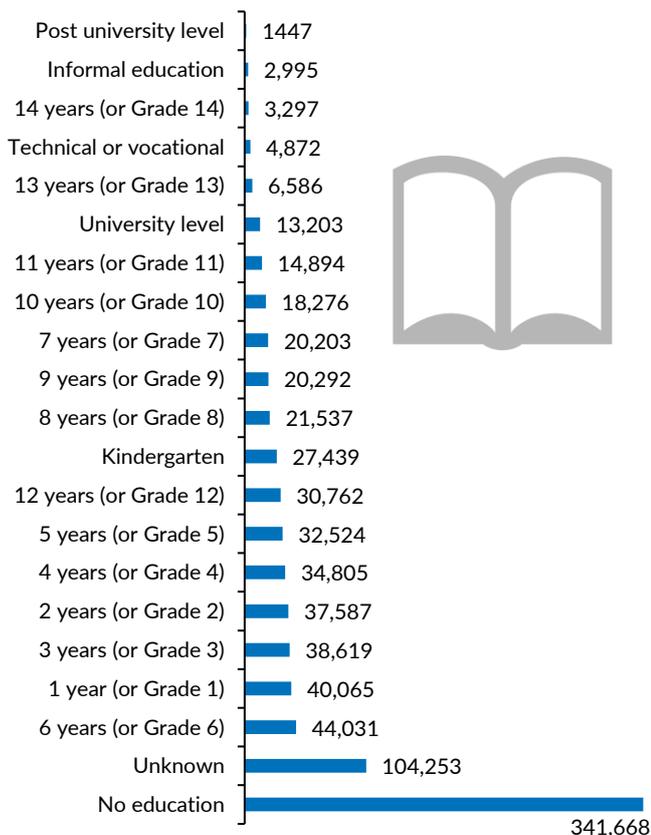
TYPE OF SETTLEMENT in Countries of Asylum



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.

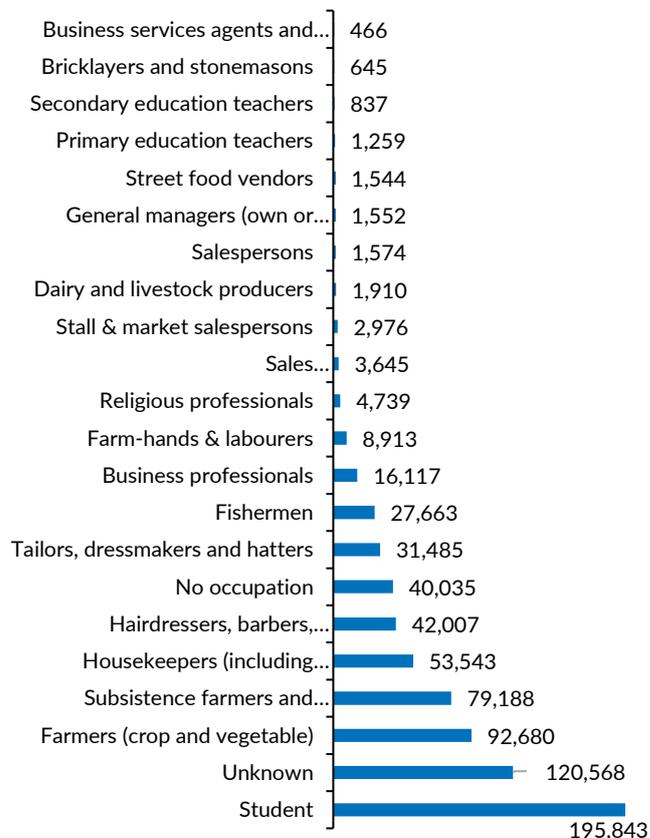
EDUCATION LEVEL OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons per Level



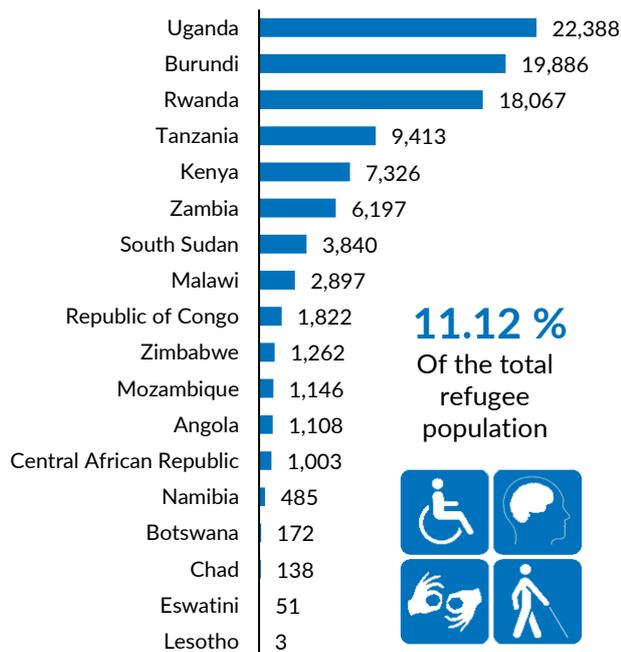
OCCUPATION OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons by Type of Occupation



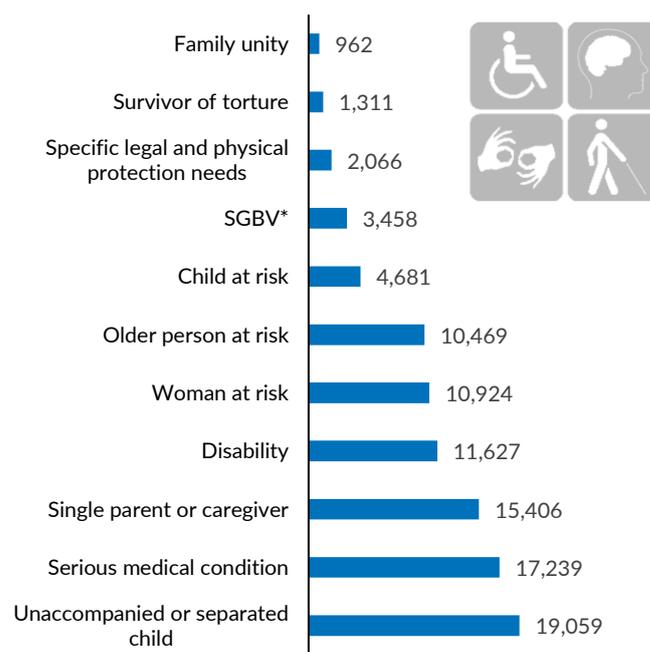
NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

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 Congo, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Achievements during the Reporting Period

ANGOLA



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- Data collected following a return intention survey refugees in Lóvua settlement revealed that 85 per cent of the 7,740 adult Congolese refugees who were interviewed, expressed willingness to return to DRC. In this regard, a cross border mission took place at the settlement between 22 and 26 July, with the main goal of assessing important aspects of voluntary repatriation, such as roads conditions, transit centers, and return package among others. UNHCR in the DRC and UNHCR in Angola are working jointly on a voluntary repatriation plan as well as a Tripartite Agreement with both Governments to establish the legal framework for voluntary repatriation.
- Refugees' willingness to be repatriated quickly created a lot of tensions in the settlement during the month of July, causing an impact in many sectors.



PROTECTION

- Out of the 36,927 individuals biometrically registered, 23,636 individuals (6,013 families) are receiving assistance in Lunda Norte, from which 20,235 individuals (4,993 families) reside in Lóvua settlement.
- Partners conducted elections of refugee leaders in 15 new villages in Lóvua settlement where 45 representatives were elected.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Food commodities required for July and August distributions were procured and delivered on time to relevant extended distribution points at Lóvua settlement to ensure that refugees receive the planned food basket at full ration. The food pipeline based on the current caseload is covered until March 2020.
- Resource mobilization activities are underway to ensure that additional funds are secured to include the proposed Cash-Based Interventions (CBI) component and to sustain the pipeline beyond March 2020 to support refugees' food security-related needs. However, CBI component is unlikely to start in 2019 due to the lack of additional funding secured as of the reporting period.



LIVELIHOODS

- 2,739 farmers participated in three training sessions where they received training on smart agricultural practices, nursery preparation and pest management.
- 1,690 refugees are actively engaged in farming with land preparation waiting for the planting season in August. Meanwhile, 947 farmers are being supported with an all year plan on vegetable production along the river basin.
Low funding is impacting all livelihoods related activities including casual labor and mobilizers' incentives. Due to limited budget, livelihoods partners are currently under staffed compared to other implementing partners in Lunda Norte.



EDUCATION

- 1,631 adults were registered for literacy training.
- Ongoing pre-school activities. Partners are working to secure materials which will reinforce the activities.
- Classes were interrupted during the last week of July because of demonstrations at Lóvua settlement.



HEALTH

- UNHCR finalized the structure of the third clinic at Lóvua settlement which will benefit 23,000 refugees. Recruitment for doctors and nurses is ongoing for its opening as well as the preparation of a contingency plan to assure staff's safety.
- The second round of polio vaccination was carried out in the settlement by the Ministry of Health and UNHCR's partner Médecins du Monde while the third round of vaccination had to be postponed to August for security reasons.

**WASH**

- During the reporting period, 37 household latrines were constructed and 26 hygiene kits were distributed.
- Refugees at Lovua benefited from 129 cleaning campaigns to improve hygiene and waste disposal in the settlement.
- 6,821,000 litres of water were distributed, with an average of 11 litres per person per day.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- 130 households received shelter support through the continued distribution of construction materials (roofing sheets, nails and timber planks);
- UNHCR finalized the construction of 66 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs). The RHU is a self-standing, sustainable and durable shelter which have panels to make up bedrooms, a kitchen area, a lockable door.
- 73 families benefited from plastic sheeting and tents.

BURUNDI**PROTECTION**

- 78,933 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers are currently receiving assistance from UNHCR and its partners in camps and urban areas.
- 1,712 new DRC asylum seekers were registered, and 710 new arrivals were transferred to Cishemere Transit center. Protection interviews with the new arrivals indicate that their movements are caused by the resumption of combats in the Fizi and Minhembo, in DRC's South Kivu Province. In addition, some of the asylum seekers are claiming to have come to join their family members who were already recognized as refugees in Burundi.
- Following an increase of new arrivals, UNHCR held coordination meetings with the Government and partners to better protect and assist them in Cishemere transit center.
- Refugee status was granted to 1,423 DRC asylum seekers.
- 1,332 Congolese refugees (361 households) were transferred from Cishemere Transit Center and Bujumbura urban communities to Nyankanda camp. Reunification transfers from camps to camps were also organized for 37 refugees who were reunited with their families.
- During the reporting period, 265 resettlement cases were submitted, and 260 Congolese refugees departed for resettlement countries.
- UNHCR continued to monitor prison and detention centers conditions and compliance with basic principles.

**EDUCATION**

- UNHCR organized recreational activities targeting 1,104 students in the different camps.
- 85% of primary school refugee students from refugee camps passed the Congolese national examination. 270 students passed the exam giving access to higher education institutions in the DRC.
- UNHCR provided scholarships for 50 refugees at the tertiary level through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI).
- Coaching and catchup classes were organized in refugee camps for students who needed some improvement. Adult literacy programs were carried out as well in refugee camps.

**HEALTH**

- UNHCR continues to prepare transit centers and refugee camps with relevant infection prevention and control measures against Ebola.
- UNHCR's medical partner continued its vaccination campaign in refugee camps.
- Awareness campaigns on HIV and on good hygiene went on in the five refugee camps. Condoms were distributed and pregnant women encouraged to undertake HIV tests. Campaigns on the use of contraceptive methods went on as well;
- Integration of refugees in the national health system is in progress.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- UNHCR's partner the World Food Programme (WFP) distributed food items in all five camps.

- Production of biomass briquettes in Nyankanda refugee camp is still in its experimental phase. This production provides an alternative and environmentally-friendly solution for cooking.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- UNHCR built 24 individual houses for people with specific needs at Nyankanda refugee camp.
- Three reception hangars and temporary showers were built at Nyankanda refugee camp.

**WASH**

- UNHCR installed 8 water tanks at Bwagiriza and Nyankanda camps as part of its prevention against Ebola.
- UNHCR and partners conducted hygiene promotion awareness sessions in camps.
- UNHCR maintained water networks and water points and replaced defective parts in camps.

MALAWI**OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION**

- As of 31 July, Malawi was host to 25,247 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers.
- During the reporting period, 644 new DRC asylum seekers were registered, including 244 newborns.
- UNHCR continues to support the Government on registration activities when necessary.

**PROTECTION**

- UNHCR and the Ministry of Homeland Security (MHS) met to deliberate on the implementation plan for prima facie recognition of Congolese asylum-seekers. A final draft was completed pending the Government's approval.
- UNHCR and MHS held a workshop in Salima to draft the road map for the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRFF) in Malawi. Review meetings have been scheduled which will lead into development of a workplan.
- Dzaleka camp remains congested at 300 per cent of its capacity thus negatively impacting on the services provided. UNHCR identified a new site in Katubza to decongest the camp. Katubza site is a model zone as it has been planned in accordance with physical planning standards and principles of human settlement as well as UNHCR standards of camp settlements. The transformation of Dzaleka in line with physical planning standards will not only allow for the attainment of a more sustainable settlement solution for the camp but will also act as a preliminary step towards the transformation of Dzaleka into a service center for the Dowa turn off- Dzaleka- Dowa Boma settlement corridor.

**HEALTH**

- 1,995 persons of concern and host community members were provided with medications at Dzaleka camp, thanks to Fraternidade sem Fronteiras.
- Health service delivery at Karonga Transit Centre, Chitipa and Mbilima reception centers need to be strengthened by providing transportation to health facilities.
- Infection prevention and control measures are being improved by training health workers at Karonga Transit Centre clinic.
- Dzaleka Health center serves over 70,000 individuals which is way above the catchment population for a Health center of 10 000, this impacts on the quality. Current Dzaleka Health center expansion plan will improve services.

**WASH**

- UNHCR organized a 'Keep our Camp Clean' campaign at Dzaleka refugee camp and Karonga transit center, involving 655 participants.
- Hygiene promotion messages were disseminated via Yetu radio station in Dzaleka. The message was on Importance of washing hands and ills of misusing sanitary facilities.
- Improper waste management is both an environmental hazard and a health risk. UNHCR is mobilizing the community to improve awareness at Dzaleka camp.
- UNHCR is planning on relocating households who are living too close to water points/pipelines and waste collection sites.

- A new water supply system is needed to increase the water supply at Dzaleka refugee camp. An average of seven litres is available per person per day, which is below the SPHERE standards.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO



PROTECTION

- The relocation of DRC asylum seekers to the site of Bouemba is ongoing. 79 households (266 individuals) have been relocated during the reporting period.



HEALTH

- UNHCR's partner Terre Sans Frontières (TSF) conducted 1,647 consultations at Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Betou integrated health centers and at the hospital in Impfondo.. Moreover, 79 Congolese refugee women benefited from prenatal consultations. UNHCR recorded 21 safe births attended by skilled personnel.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- A total of 102 shelters have been constructed in Bouemba settlement.



WASH

- UNHCR continues to provide water trucks at Bouemba settlement to supply water.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- 1,381 asylum seekers (407 households) have been provided with rice, peas, and salt at Bouemba settlement.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- As of 31 July, Tanzania was host to 79,389 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers.
- The common markets in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps remained closed during the reporting period, compromising refugees' ability to supplement their food rations with fresh produce. Advocacy with the Government of Tanzania to reopen the markets continues.



PROTECTION

- 72 individuals received access to justice and legal services, including legal aid for child custody and matrimonial issues, exit permit applications, bail services and legal representation.
- UNHCR conducted two awareness campaigns targeting 500 people during camp mass meetings to sensitize the community on the harmful effects of child labor, and reporting mechanisms for child-related issues including child labor and missing children.
- The lack of forensic kits to collect evidence for sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) cases compromises survivors' access to justice. UNHCR is investigating possible ways to address this matter.



EDUCATION

- In an effort to address the current shortage of learning materials, UNHCR's partner the International Rescue Committee (IRC) continued distributing exercise books to 3,064 primary school students at Nyarugusu camp.
- 17,861 children and youth in primary, secondary and non-formal schools received shoes in July as part of an in-kind donation from UNHCR's private donor, Tom's.
- Some 61 children attended an Ebola awareness session to learn about the effects of the disease and how to mitigate the risk of contracting the virus.

- An insufficient number of classrooms, textbooks and school latrines remains at Nyarugusu camp. UNHCR advocates to secure additional funding.

**HEALTH**

- The crude mortality rate stood at 0.15/1000 population/month and the under-five mortality rate at 0.12/1000 population/month in July, which are within sphere standards. Over 16,577 consultations were carried out at various health facilities serving the Congolese caseload. The leading cause of morbidity during the reporting period was upper respiratory tract infection, followed by malaria and lower respiratory tract infection.
- The number of acute malnutrition cases in children aged 6-59 months decreased. 35 children were admitted to therapeutic feeding programmes and 56 children to supplementary feeding programmes. This is a reduction of 30 and 60 per cent from last month, respectively.
- UNHCR, in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) and humanitarian partners, conducted two Ebola preparedness and awareness-raising sessions targeting 25 individuals from 11 different agencies at Nyarugusu camp.
- A shortage of contraceptives for mass distribution remains. UNHCR is coordinating with UNFPA to procure contraceptives that will be available to refugees in the coming months.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- Food entitlements were distributed at 100 per cent of the full ration in the month of July with refugees receiving all their cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, and salt entitlements except corn-soya blend at a reduced ration of 50 per cent.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- Work to upgrade health facilities began this month. A new mortuary and generator house are under construction, and the female ward is being renovated and extended. The new constructions will improve the quality of service provided in the facility.
- Rehabilitation and improvement of registration centers including was completed this month. A permanent kitchen and additional temporary structures were constructed, the canteen was rehabilitated, and the drainage system and toilet blocks for refugees and staff were renovated.
- 3,026 Congolese families received new plastic sheeting to rehabilitate their shelters.

**WASH**

- Water supply at Nyarugusu camp stood at 23 liters per person per day, exceeding the sphere minimum standard of 15 liters.
- UNHCR finalized the construction of 1,479 household latrines, amounting to just over half of the target 2,896 latrines.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- 200 Congolese refugees began practical agricultural training sessions. The training included site clearance, land cultivation and tilling, seed bed preparation and planting, ridge making, manure application and the application of irrigation techniques. Startup kits containing rakes, watering cans and seeds will be distributed to the participants at the end of their training in October.
- 131 Congolese refugees attended life skills and vocational trainings in women's literacy and ICT in Nyarugusu camp. These trainings include refugees and host community members to support peaceful coexistence and social cohesion between the communities.

UGANDA**OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION**

- Since 6 June, a flare-up of generalized violence between the Lendu and Hema communities has led to massive new displacements in Ituri province, DRC. During the reporting period, 11,010 Congolese refugees fled to Uganda, and placing a strain on the already overstretched facilities. Most of the newly arrived refugees arrived from Ituri province across Lake Albert and were transferred to Kyangwali settlement. Those arriving at the transit centres and collection points through Nyakabande and Matanda came from Rutshuru, Goma, Uvira, Masisi, Biriza, Bukoma, and Buanza. Those passing

through Ntoroko mainly came from Ituri and North Kivu, Tchoma, Kasenyi, Boga, Beni, and Nyamamba. All were settled in Kyaka II.



PROTECTION

- UNHCR attended a roundtable meeting held by the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs' on the registration of children born of war. The meeting organized by the International Centre for Transitional Justice (ICTJ), in collaboration with the National Identification and Registration Authority (NIRA), was held on 5 July 2019. It triggered discussions on the possible means to ensure that children born of parents affected by the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) conflict have access to birth certificates and other forms of identification. NIRA clarified that children born outside Uganda (to mothers in captivity), will not be issued with birth certificates because they were not born on the territory. This position may potentially leave such children stateless and unable to access services like education and scholarships that require birth certificates.
- A total of 1,878 cases were received through the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) which allow refugees to report urgent protection and assistance-related problems. 880 cases were followed-up on, while 998 case were referred to appropriate service providers. Most of the cases were about general queries; durable solutions; health and nutrition; and community-based protection.
- UNHCR received an external evaluation mission to assess the impact of Safe from the Start (SftS), a project implemented in order to achieve strategic impact and holistic results delivery, with a longer-term goal of realizing behavioral change addressing the root causes of SGBV. The mission underscored the positive example of Uganda as a host country in relation to social norms and how that helps with re-integration of Congolese refugees as far as prevention of SGBV is concerned.



HEALTH

- UNHCR participated in multi-stakeholders dialogue meeting to discuss comprehensive response to Human Rights related barriers for HIV/TB/Malaria Services and the Human Rights Based Approach for elimination of HIV/AIDs and TB in the criminal justice systems. The discussions held on 23 July 2019, in Kampala, centered around dealing with stigma, ensuring access for minority groups and creating awareness to remove Human Rights barriers to access to services.
- Global Fund ACT Accountability Report: UNHCR completed the accountability report on Global Fund for malaria commodities (ACTs), so far received in 2019 from the Ministry of Health (MoH). A similar request of additional malaria commodities was placed and MoH has agreed to provide UNHCR with 4 months of stock through December 2019.
- Dispatch of medicines: UNHCR has continued to dispatch medicines balances (IV fluids, Albendazole, Lab reagents) to replenish stocks. The first consignment of medical supplies (HIV test kits) was received from international suppliers and distributed to the partners.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- In July, UNHCR health and nutrition partners treated 2,871 children across all settlements for severe acute malnutrition, 63% of whom were refugees and 37% nationals. Vitamin A doses I & II was given to 9,505 children, 70% of whom were refugees, while 226 women received vitamin A postnatal.
- UNHCR, through the Nutrition Development Partners Group (NDPG), joined the government of Uganda, CSOs, academia and the private sector to validate the draft of the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan II (UNAP II). Developed from UNAP I, guided by existing policy and legal frameworks, this action plan addresses nutritional needs of all Ugandans and refugees by attracting multi-sectoral commitment to nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive priority actions, supported by an enabling environment. The validation workshop took place from 24 to 26 July 2019 at Estella Country Hotel. The Office of the Prime Minister is the UNAP II secretariat.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- UNHCR partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) began the construction of semi-permanent shelters targeting Persons with Specific Needs, in Bidibidi, Kyangwali and Kiryandongo refugee settlements.
- Throughout July, a total of 58 new emergency shelters were built by UNHCR partner Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) for extremely vulnerable households upon plot allocation in Imvepi (42 units) and Rhino (16 units). In addition, PWJ repaired 12 existing emergency shelters for targeted vulnerable households in Imvepi (10 units) and Rhino (2 units). In order to facilitate the continuous biometric registration of new arrivals with ProGres V4, the construction of new server rooms in Bidibidi (2), Kyangwali (3) and Kiryandongo (2) began in July 2019.

- The urgent need for road rehabilitation and maintenance across all refugee-hosting districts is increasing as the rains continue or will soon approach. UNHCR initiated a refugee 'Cash for Work' pilot project for road repairs in Imvepi Zone 1. The road will now facilitate the passage of water bowsers that deliver supplying drinking water to recently settled refugees. UNHCR will conduct assessments to determine the lessons learnt and potential way forward for scaling up such projects

**WASH**

- In July, per capita access to water was above 16 litres per person and per day.
- As families continue to collect water from unsafe sources, UNHCR distributed water treatment chemicals in Kyaka II and Kyangwali refugee settlements. WASH sensitization sessions are underway.
- Activities related to Ebola preparedness and response continued during the reporting period. Infection prevention and control measures were put in place as well as behavioral change communication (SBCC) activities to increase awareness about the transmission of the disease.

**ENVIRONMENT**

- Across the operation, UNHCR made progress on implementation and coordination of the Environment and Energy strategy and targets in the Refugee Response Plan. As rains were late across many areas in the north, planting of more than 490,000 assorted seedlings (fruit, indigenous and exotic) continued into July, bringing the cumulative total to more than 2.3 million seedlings. Over 2,000 hectares were restored or planted across the refugee-hosting communities, (including gap-filling) using incentivized approaches. This effort included seedlings raised from 488 kg of seed and over 230,000 seedlings provided by the National Forestry Authority (NFA). Mapping of newly established woodlots has continued in Arua using KOBO forms, with plans to expand the approach across the response. Access to energy was increased as groups were trained and continued to fabricate energy-saving stoves, cooking baskets and to produce briquettes. More than 810 energy-saving stoves were constructed and accessed, and 7,000 kg of briquettes produced. Sensitization sessions were also conducted on both environmental protection and energy saving

ZAMBIA**OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION**

- As of 31 July, Zambia was host to 44,111 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers.
- During the reporting period, 411 Congolese arrivals from the DRC were registered in Zambia, bringing the total of new arrivals between 1 January 2017 and July 2019 to 28,701.
- Most of the new arrivals were from Uvira in South Kivu; Fube, and Moba in Tanganyika Province; and Pweto in Haut Katanga Province. Reasons for seeking refuge remained insecurity in the stated areas. The trend will be that more arrivals will increasingly originate from the eastern part of the DRC because of continued instability.

**PROTECTION**

- UNHCR relocated 152 Congolese refugees from Mpulungu to Meheba Refugee Settlement.
- In Meheba Refugee Settlement, more land was identified to create a temporally transit center using RHUs as a way of decongesting the existing transit center. So far, 80 individuals have been accommodated at the temporary transit center.
- During the reporting period, a combined team from the Department of National Registration, Passport and Citizenship (NRPC), Commissioner for Refugees (CoR) in the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR commenced issuance of Alien Cards to Congolese refugees who are sixteen years and above in the Mantapala settlement. So far, 3,946 refugees received cards in the settlement.
- Ten community outreach workers in Mantapala Settlement trained by UNHCR and partners in the previous month commenced their protection outreach awareness programmes in the community.
- UNHCR Protection team conducted 31 home visits to chronically ill persons to ensure that they were adhering to medication obtained from the clinic.
- UNHCR Protection team, through the Zambia Red Cross Society continued to sensitize refugees, especially persons with special needs, in need of tracing and family reunification. Four cases involving minors were identified and arrangements were made to re-unify them with their parents and relatives in the month of August 2019. Phone call services continued to be made and 324 persons utilized the telephone service during the reporting period.

- At Meheba Refugee Settlement, limited space and hygiene at the transit center remains a challenge. In order to improve hygiene practices, refugees and asylum seekers have been encouraged to participate in cleaning of dormitories, latrines and surroundings.

**EDUCATION**

- Four Congolese refugees were selected to receive scholarships at the tertiary level through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI). The purpose of the DAFI Programme is to contribute to the self-reliance of refugees by providing them with a professional qualification for future employment.
- 5,429 refugees (2,891 boys and 2,539 girls) were enrolled at the two schools (Mantapala-A and Mantapala-B) at Mantapala settlement.
- A total of 183 pupils (123 boys and 60 girls) in Grade Seven and 69 pupils (44 boys and 25 girls) in Grade Nine commenced sitting for mock examinations in preparation for the end of year final examinations and in line with the Ministry of General Education policy.
- World Vision, an implementing partner, commenced construction of three improved standard toilets at Mantapala-B and two at Mantapala-A schools.
- Additional funds are required to construct classrooms and reduce overcrowding at the two schools in Mantapala Settlement.

**HEALTH**

- In July, 945 individuals (including 115 host community members) benefited from health services at Mantapala settlement clinic. The most common diagnosed cases in the settlement was Acute Respiratory Infections (ARIs).
- UNHCR ensured 39 safe deliveries provided by skilled health personnel and continued to organize sensitizations sessions, especially targeting pregnant women.
- Two new maternity blocks will benefit both the refugees and the host community at Meheba settlement.
- All health facilities in Mayukwayukwa and Meheba Refugee Settlements have recorded 100% of their targets for immunization during the child health week held at the beginning of July 2019.
- UNHCR and partners conducted rapid health facility needs assessment in Mayukwayukwa settlement as well as provided technical support supervision for Mayukwayukwa clinics.
- The chronically-ill patients and malnourished pregnant women at Mantapala settlement do not have adequate nutritional support. UNHCR continued to advocate for targeted nutritional support for chronically-ill patients and malnourished pregnant women and that these group should be prioritised in the World Food Programme (WFP) Cash-Based-Transfer programme.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- UNHCR's partner the World Food Programme (WFP) distributed food rations to 13,279 refugees at Mantapala Settlement.
- Refugee farmers participated to the North-western provincial agricultural show which was held in Solwezi.
- There is a lack of sanitation facilities at the distribution centers. UNHCR is discussing with partners to prioritize construction of facilities.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- UNHCR conducted a general distribution of soap alongside the general distribution of food to 13,279 refugees.
- UNHCR finalized a shelter strategy to improve construction of permanent shelters for refugees who continued living in temporary plastic sheeting and tarpaulins at Mantapala settlement.
- One out of three permanent distribution centers at Mantapala settlement has been completed.
- Teachers in both schools do not have permanent shelters. As a mitigation measure, UNHCR has provided RHUs to teachers in both schools in Mantapala Settlement while resource mobilization for the construction of permanent accommodations for teachers continues.
- UNHCR and partners continued to lobby for resources to build a police post and staff housings.

**WASH**

- 51 boreholes at Mantapala continued providing adequate water of 456m³/day
- UNHCR's partner the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA) finalized the construction of 100 latrines. An additional 400 latrines will be constructed in the coming weeks.
- UNHCR's partner The New Apostolic Church Relief Organization continued constructing 100 latrines in Block One.
- 19 additional boreholes are needed at Mantapala Settlement.

ZIMBABWE**PROTECTION**

- During the month of July, 71 asylum-seekers from DRC arrived in Zimbabwe.
- Over 90 per cent of Congolese refugees in Zimbabwe are located at Tongogara. Refugee Camp (TRC) due to the encampment policy of the Government, with the others residing in other, mainly urban, areas in the country.
- 549 adolescent girls and young women attended empowerment programmes to discuss children's rights, prevention of child marriage, good hygiene practices and the importance of education.

**EDUCATION**

- Mid-year examinations, set at district level, were administered in the last week of the month. A physical enrolment verification was conducted at the primary school. It was noted that the enrolment for PoCs had dropped from 2,116 to 2,112. Two children left for resettlement and the other two moved out of the camp with their parents.
- End of term secondary and language school examinations were administered successfully. The latter were moderated by the secondary school language department.

**HEALTH**

- Malaria cases dropped by 66% in July. This followed intensive campaigns in the settlement wherein the community were urged to scale up malaria prevention activities. UNHCR distributed 56 mosquito nets to pregnant mothers.
- A total of 12 new arrivals were screened for infectious diseases at the reception center and were briefed on cholera, typhoid and Ebola diseases.
- UNHCR distributed water purification tablets to 1,632 individuals to prevent the spread of disease.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- UNHCR's partner WFP distributed food rations to refugees. Chronically ill persons also received their monthly Corn Soya Blend rations.
- The Government maize grain assistance reached out to 10,079 individuals with each household receiving 10 kg.
- A total of 41 children (21 males, 20 females) received micronutrient powders.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- UNHCR set-up 213 RHUs, 82 on concrete foundations and 131 on the soil surface. Allocation of RHUs will be carried out early in August.

**WASH**

- UNHCR's partner GOAL established a 1,4 km long water network system with four water points to serve the community with water needs. The project has also completed upgrading of 103 semi-permanent latrines into fully fledged latrines.
- 245 participants (132 females and 113 males) participated in Participatory Health & Hygiene Education (PHHE) sessions where they were sensitized on basic hygiene issues. The project also conducted PHHE trainings to 28 health promoters which was facilitated by the local Government Environmental Health Officer.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- 480 farmers taking part of the irrigation project managed by UNHCR's partner GOAL completed harvesting of sugar bean crop and other post-harvest practices.
- Two poultry groups acquired 600 day old chicks amongst themselves to kick start their operations after a winter break.

Financial Information

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency is grateful for the support of its donors who have contributed to activities with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed directly to the situation or operations.

Donors who have contributed to the Interagency RRRP for the DRC situation (Funds received in US\$)

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| ■ Allocation of unearmarked / broadly earmarked funding 84 million | ■ CERF 1 million |
| ■ European Union 20 million | ■ Czech Republic 0.5 million |
| ■ United States of America 11 million | ■ Finland 0.4 million |
| ■ Private donors 5 million | ■ The Netherlands 0.3 million |
| ■ Denmark 2 million | ■ France 0.3 million |
| ■ Sweden 2 million | ■ Belgium 0.2 million |
| ■ Japan 2 million | ■ Others 0.2 million |
| ■ Germany 1 million | ■ Spain 0.1 million |



For more information: <http://reporting.unhcr.org>

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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2019-2020 Regional
 Refugee Response
 Plan (RRRP) for the
 DRC situation



2018 Regional Refugee
 Response Plan (RRRP)
 for the DRC situation



UNHCR Brochure on
 Underfunded
 Situations in 2018



UNHCR and UNDP
 Joint Programming
 for the DRC situation

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.

CONTACTS

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