

LÓVUA SETTLEMENT

13,515

Refugees in Lóvua

24,762

Refugees receiving assistance in Lunda Norte

3,364

Households

49

Persons with disabilities

57%

Children <18 years old

98

Unaccompanied and Separated Children

50%

Women

720

Households headed by women

6,287

Refugees under education age

41 Villages occupied vs 53 planned

General Information

Date of opening: 8 August 2017

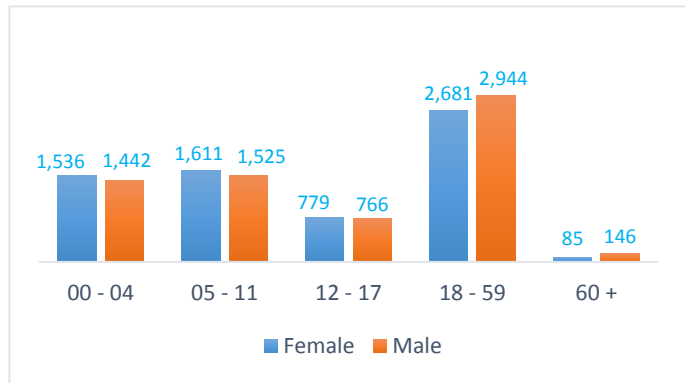
Capacity: 20,000 individuals

Area : 3,600 ha

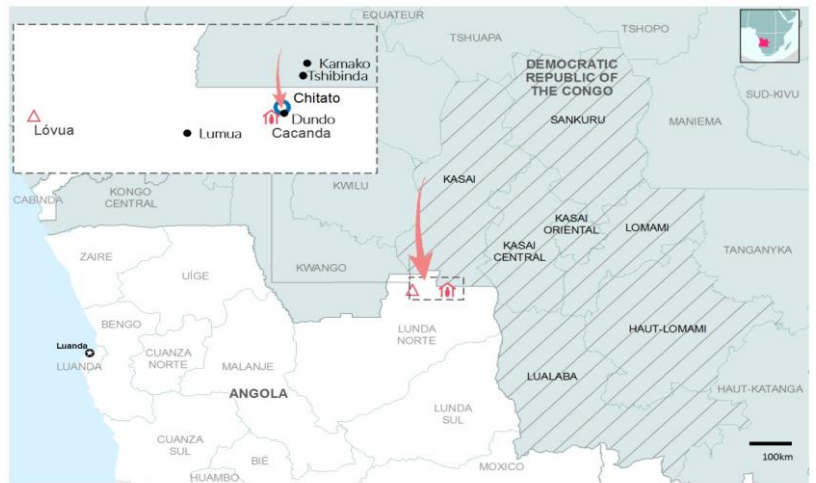
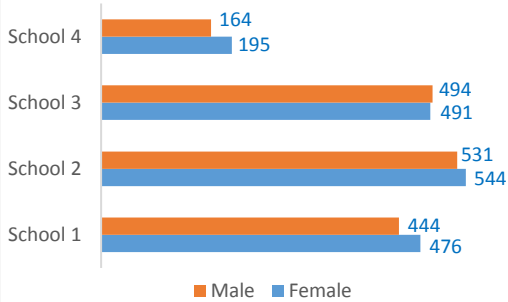
Place of origin in DRC

Kasai-Longatshimo	74%
Lóvua-Longatshimo	23%
Kasai-Kabambaie	1%
Kasadi-Sadi	1%
Other places	1%

Age/Gender breakdown



3,339 children under informal education



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Create date: 22 Jan 2018 Sources: UNHCRS, UNCS, Angolan Government

Health

2,435 Consultations conducted

SGBV

16 SGBV cases recorded

2,452 persons reached during community sensitization

193 persons trained on SGBV prevention and response

Water & Sanitation



50 (246,500l)

Water storage tanks



344

Communal latrines



344

Communal showers



17

Litres/person/day



1,700

Family latrines



7

Persons per latrine

OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

Protection

- Protection services provided to refugees included physical safety, special protection for children against exploitation and abuse, assistance for persons with specific needs, legal protection, psychosocial support, and SGBV prevention and response.
- 42 members of churches, police forces, ministry of education and others received training on protection in emergency and preparedness.
- Over 3,000 refugees (39 per cent women) participated in a joint sensitisation campaign (#MoreOfListening) organised by UNHCR, partners (JRS, MDM, NCA and WVI), and local authorities. The campaign's goal was to re-establish trust in the leadership structure and prepare leadership elections.
- Leadership elections were held with a total of 198 candidates registered. The elections were jointly organised by the provincial authorities, UNHCR and partners JRS, MDM and WVI. 30 per cent of voters were women.
- UNFPA supported 24 social mobilisers and appointed 43 women to safeguard the solar lamps provided by JICA at the two women friendly spaces.
- There are 1,780 households headed by women, and 5,822 women and girls of reproductive age in need of dignity kits to restore and maintain self-esteem, confidence and mobility.

Registration

- As of 31 March, out of the 35,411 Congolese refugees from Kasai region biometrically registered in Lunda Norte, 24,262 received food assistance. In Lóvua, 3,242 households (720 headed by women) received assistance.

Education

- Four schools with 13 classrooms opened to welcome 3,339 refugee and host community children (1,706 girls and 1,633 boys) now attending both primary and secondary school. More classrooms are needed to cover the needs of 6,287 refugees of school age.
- Adults are asking for Portuguese literacy classes and kindergarten facilities to engage pre-school children during the day.

Health and Nutrition

- Consultations were carried out for 2,435 refugees in the settlement. A total of 29 cases were referred to the Hospital in Dundo. The five main morbidity causes in Lóvua were malaria, musculoskeletal pain, lower respiratory tract infections, parasites and diarrhoea.
- Antenatal and Postnatal care (ANC/PNC) services continue. 160 women were assisted in emergency obstetric care, safe delivery services, clinical care for SGBV survivors and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
- Ambulatory Therapeutic Feeding Care (ATFC), Tuberculosis (TB) and HIV programmes were introduced in the settlement to improve follow up of patients and new admissions. 12 patients are enrolled in ATFC, 40 patients in HIV and 37 patients in TB programs. During the reporting period, six casualties were recorded in Lóvua settlement.
- A total of 1,269 children (under 5) were screened for malnutrition, resulting in identification of 75 cases with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and 9 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM).
- 5,822 women and girls of reproductive age need access to SRH and contraception. 9,648 refugees need adolescent/youth sexual and reproductive health lifesaving services including setting up of a communal space and HIV-AIDS prevention services.
- For the forthcoming nine months, 1,000 pregnant women and babies will need safe delivery clinical services and newborn care.

Sexual Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- 193 persons were trained on SGBV treatment and prevention including refugee focal points, Child Protection

- personnel, community mobilizers and refugee leaders.
- 2,542 individuals received information on SGBV. 16 SGBV cases were recorded and assisted and three cases were referred to the police. 39 persons were trained on SGBV prevention and treatment, including teachers, child protection personnel, community mobilisers and leaders.
 - 110 adolescent girls participated in a football tournament to raise awareness about sexual and reproductive health and prevention of SGBV.
 - 1,523 women and girls and 250 pregnant women were trained by UNFPA on SGBV, family planning, alarm signals for pregnant women and delays which may lead to maternal death.
 - 7 theatre plays by refugees, including children, tackled SGBV and sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) prevention. These plays serve as a tool for SGBV focal points during community outreach, and aim to improve the identification and referral of SGBV survivors for multisectoral assistance.
 - Joint Inter-Agency SGBV strategy, SOPs and SEA referral pathways for refugee community were completed.

Food and Non Food Items distribution

- General Food Distribution (GFD) was completed by WFP for 13,421 refugees (3,302 households). Special food assistance was provided to 950 refugees, including 494 women.

Livelihoods

- 56 hectares of agricultural land were cleared, 114 refugee households received ½ hectare of clean land each.
- To date, 135 hectares of agricultural land have been cleared and 120 were distributed to 240 refugee households (½ hectare per family). In total, 450 families were identified for agricultural activities and land allocation.
- 200 refugee households received 322 hoes, maize, beans, and cassava seeds.

Shelter and Site planning

- Out of the 53 planned villages, 41 are complete and occupied.
- Four schools were constructed by refugee workers with China and Japan's earmarked funding. Another school was built with tents provided by UNICEF and has 3 classrooms.
- A revised site plan was developed and includes 1,756 plots to be added to the existing villages in order to accommodate urban refugees who will be relocated to Lóvua. Site development has progressed.
- Road construction has resumed. A combined verification of the road's length will be conducted by the road contractor, UNHCR and World Vision.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

- WASH facilities were constructed in two new villages with 16 latrines, 16 showers and two water points with the capacity of 5000 litres each. The 43 existing villages (41 occupied and two new) have 344 latrines, 344 showers, 1,700 family latrines, 82 garbage pits and 51 water storage tanks including four in the host community (three with the capacity of 5000 litres each and one with the capacity of 3000 litres), one at the police station (3000 litres), two in the transit centre (with the capacity of 2500 litres, and one of 5000 litres), one in the health centre (3000 litres) and 43 in Lóvua settlement (5000 litres each).
- 911 m³ of water were supplied to the 41 refugee villages and 4 villages of the host community. 246,500 m³ should be delivered per day to address the refugees' needs. Water quality monitoring continues. Water point maintenance was carried out and 12 taps and water pipes were replaced.
- The construction of 12 latrines was completed in the schools (four latrines per school, two for boys, and two for girls). Washing hands systems have been installed nearby the school latrines.
- Borehole construction started, the contractor is drilling on the first site.
- PiN is involved in the construction of household latrines, and UNICEF delivered 1000 latrine slabs.

Energy

- 42 Fuel Efficient Stoves (FES) were built by NCA using a team of 42 energy Ambassadors (10 men and 32 women). The construction of the FES depends on the availability of blocks. A team of 6 persons makes an average of 1134 blocks p/week and the blocks take up to 5 days to dry in the sun. The ambassadors mobilise and sensitise refugees and host community on the use and advantages of the FES.
- Three firewood stores are under construction by NCA. The stores are built next to water points and surrounded by a fireproof protection wall. Firewood will be distributed to vulnerable groups.

Partnership Mapping

PARTNERS		
PROTECTION		CARITAS, GoA, ICRC, JRS, MAG, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI
FOOD SECURITY		GoA, UNHCR, WFP, WVI
EDUCATION		GoA, JRS, UNHCR, UNICEF
HEALTH & NUTRITION		GoA, MdM, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, WHO
SHELTER & NFIS		GoA, LWF, UNHCR, WVI
WASH		GoA, LWF, NCA, PIN, UNHCR, UNICEF
ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT		GoA, NCA, UNHCR
LOGISTICS & TRANSPORT		IOM, UNHCR, WVI
SAFETY AND SECURITY		GOA, UNDP, UNDSS, UNHCR

