

# Zambia 26 January 2018

A total of **18,716** Congolese refugees who arrived between 1 January 2017 and 26 January 2018 were biometrically registered and are hosted at Kenani TC, Makeni TC in Lusaka, Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements.

An average of **90** new refugees transported from the border areas of Chiengi are registered on a daily basis at Kenani transit centre, while smaller numbers continue to enter through other points.

**150** refugees were relocated from Kenani to Mantapala refugee settlement on 19 January, to join the 72 who had already been moved there three weeks ago.

**KEY FIGURES OF NEW CONGOLESE ARRIVALS BETWEEN 1<sup>ST</sup> JANUARY 2017 TO 26<sup>ND</sup> JANUARY 2018**

**14,456**

Cumulative figure of Congolese registered in Kenani Transit Centre

**2,243**

Cumulative figure of registered Congolese new arrivals in Lusaka urban area since January 2017

**1,983**

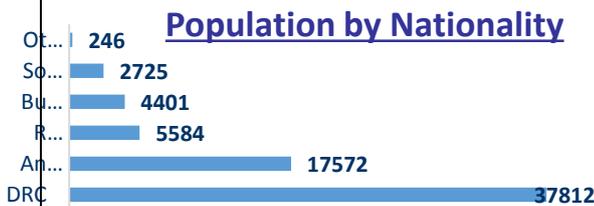
Cumulative figure of registered Congolese new arrivals in Meheba since January 2017

**34** New Congolese arrivals registered in Mayukwayukwa



*Congolese refugees at a water point at Kenani transit centre*

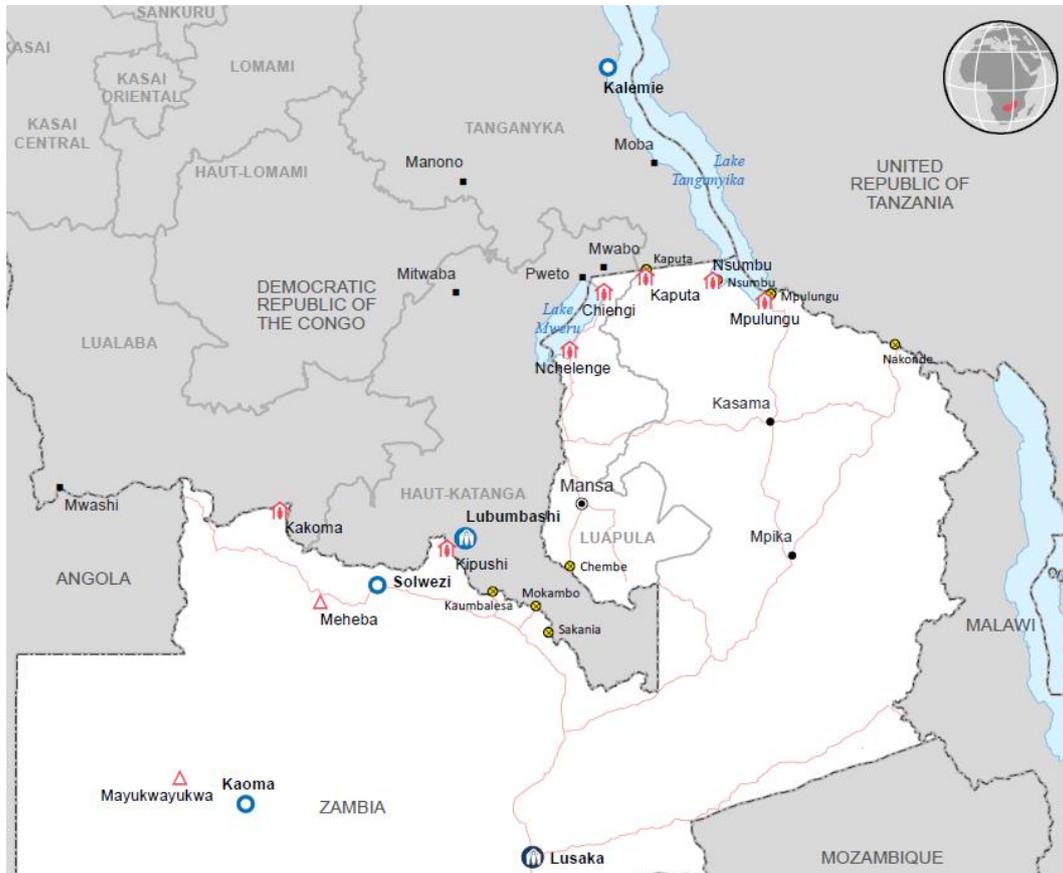
Overall country Population: \* The cumulative statistics of all nationalities as of 31 December 2017 for persons of concern in Zambia



**COUNTRY-WIDE CONGOLESE NEW ARRIVAL POPULATION TRENDS**

Weekly Cumulative Figure as of 26 Jan 2018





## Operational Context

The protracted political instability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has led to a continuous stream of refugees into Zambia over the years. However, following the delays to hold presidential elections resulting in intensified instability, especially in the eastern part of the country, there has been an increase in new arrivals crossing into Zambia. Since 30 August 2017, Zambia has been receiving an increased number of new arrivals from the DRC, mainly from Pweto in Haute Katanga and Moba, in Tanganyika Province. The Congolese refugees and asylum seekers fled conflict and violation of human rights in the DRC as government soldiers fight militias that have sprung up in the Eastern parts. While most of the new arrivals enter through the Chiengi border area, some are also crossing into Zambia through other entry points, such as Nsumbu, Kaputa and Mpulungu, in Northern Province as well as Kipushi and Kakoma, in North Western province and Kasumbalesa and Sakania, in the Copperbelt province. Some find their way directly to Lusaka. Those who are arriving through other entry points (other than Chiengi and Kaputa) are relocated to Meheba and Mayukwayukwa Refugee Settlements.



*Congolese refugees at Kenani transit centre, awaiting registration. UNHCR/K. Shimoh*

## Achievements



### PROTECTION

#### Achievements and Impact

- New arrivals from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) continue to be biometrically registered by the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, with the support of UNHCR. Between 1 January 2017 and 26 January 2018, a cumulative total of **18,716** Congolese new arrivals were registered in Zambia. The new arrivals at Chiengi Reception Centre are either those staying with Zambian families in bordering villages in the last few weeks/months, while others are directly fleeing from the DRC. Those arriving through the Northern Province and those who head directly to Lusaka are mainly relocated to Meheba, except for 34 protection cases relocated to Mayukwayukwa refugee settlement over the last few months.
- The refugees indicated that the fighting between the Government's Special Forces and the "Element" militia continues, which is the main reason for their flight to Zambia. Some asylum seekers have also mentioned that Government forces, upon failure to identify the "Element" and/or in the aftermaths of losing battles with the same groups, embark on campaigns of inflicting terror on civilians.
- Furthermore, those fleeing from within Pweto are citing tribalism, pitting Lubas and Tabwas against each other, which has resurfaced and is manifested through fierce battles.

- Indications are that conflicts in some parts of Katanga and Tanganyika provinces will continue, resulting in more refugees fleeing to Zambia.
- Some of the refugees arriving in Zambia are unaccompanied and separated children. So far, some children have been successfully reunited with their parents (in the transit centre) following Rapid Based Interest Assessment (BIA) conducted by Protection Staff and tracing efforts of child protection partners.
- To kick-start initial activities at Mantapala, the Government of Zambia in close collaboration with UNHCR, three weeks ago, relocated 72 Congolese refugees, identified by Protection and the Refugee Officer, to the new settlement.
- Following the setting up of initial basic services in Mantapala, a second relocation to the new settlement took place on 19 January. This marked the official start of the mass relocation to new refugee settlement from the overcrowded Kenani transit centre. Several relocation convoys will follow in the coming days, depending on weather conditions and progress in preparations on the ground, in terms of health facilities, water supply and shelter.
- It is planned to relocate certain categories of vulnerable refugees, such as pregnant women, children under 8 years old and the elderly only when basic services will be fully developed in Mantapala.
- UNHCR is preparing a multifunctional participatory assessment in Nchelenge (Kenani and Mantapala) during which different focus group discussions will be organized, involving refugees of different age groups. The aim of this interagency and multifunctional exercise is to ensure refugee participation in the UNHCR upcoming planning exercise.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Refugee households are not keen to report deaths to the registration office as this would reduce their food rations. UNHCR protection team together with other stakeholders will sensitise the refugee population to ensure that all deaths are registered in the database.



### EDUCATION

#### Achievements and Impact

- The Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR, UNICEF and other education partners have been discussing with the District Education Board Secretary (DEBS) in Nchelenge and the Ministry of General Education (MoGE) in Lusaka, on the best ways to ensure access to school for approximately 4,000 Congolese children of school-going age (Early Childhood Education - ECE and primary). An assessment of learners' education level has recently been completed and DEBS is currently proceeding with teachers' assessment.
- The existing local schools do not have the absorption capacity to cater for such large numbers of new pupils immediately. As a result, interim measures are being

discussed while looking into longer term investments to ensure access to primary mandatory school at Kenani and Mantapala. In this regard, DEBS Nchelenge, during the Inter-agency meeting on 4 January, announced that they will absorb 100 Grade One learners at Kenani Primary School and 40 others in other grades and will provide two teachers from the Government. How this decision will be implemented needs to be discussed carefully with all stakeholders.

#### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- There is need to establish formal education at both the transit centre and at Mantapala settlement including through construction of school facilities and provision of school supplies. Apart from Child Friendly Space (CFS) activities and ECE, no formal education is currently taking place.
- Save the Children International (SCI) has pledged tents to set up a CFS in the base-camp in Mantapala. The tents are scheduled for pitching as soon as the site identified is cleared.



#### **HEALTH**

#### **Achievements and Impact**

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) has continued to provide integrated healthcare services for the refugees at Kenani transit centre.
- A Nutrition Assessment exercise throughout Kenani transit centre is currently being conducted by MoH and National Food and Nutrition Council (NFNC).
- A temporary structure designated as health post has been built in Mantapala using local materials, including a bigger tent provided by Plan International will be used as part of the health clinic.
- UNHCR has provided furniture to the clinic, and MoH will manage and provide staffing and medicines for the Mantapala clinic.



in prevention of illnesses is required.

- Support for regular EPI for children and newborns is required.



## FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

### Achievements and Impact

- WFP through Action Africa Help – Zambia (AAHZ), has continued to provide household food rations to refugees in Kenani and those relocated to Mantapala. As refugees are provided with CRIs, including cooking utensils, they immediately start cooking for themselves.
- The new arrivals are provided with wet meals upon arrival in Chiengi RC and Kenani TC until weaned-off, which usually takes a day only. WFP is also providing dry ration to UNHCR for the reception centres at the border areas.
- Personal protective equipment including hand gloves, headgear and aprons have been procured and distributed to scoopers to wear during food distribution. This allows them to handle food in a hygienic manner.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP needs more funds to meet the food requirement of the growing population of refugees. WFP has notified UNHCR that the food ration for the Congolese in the north is expected to reduce by 50% by the beginning of February and into March

- Measles vaccination to all new arrivals from 6 months – 14 years old is on-going, with routine vaccination using stocks from the Government.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- An ambulance and permanent health structures are needed in both Mantapala and Kenani.
- Permanent health staff is needed in Mantapala.
- Provision of essential medicine especially for common childhood illnesses in sufficient supply is needed.
- Additional community engagement for social mobilization and involvement of the community

2018 due to funding constraints. If funds are not sourced, there could be more reductions to the ration by April. The refugees have been sensitized that the rations will be cut in half for the food distribution of February and March. However, being hosted in a transit centre, they have no coping mechanisms. Meanwhile, the matter has been escalated to the Regional Offices in Pretoria, South Africa, and Headquarters Geneva, in Switzerland/Rome, Italy, for follow-up.

- Currently, distribution at Kenani transit centre is conducted in the rubhall for core relief items (CRIs) and under an open cooking shelter, which poses a risk of food getting soaked in case of rains. Construction of a proper distribution centre/facility is urgently required.
- Due to limited truck availability, delays in repositioning of food to final distribution points has continued, causing delays in food distribution..



## **WATER AND SANITATION**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- The inaccessible road between Nchelenge and Mantapala, due heavy rains, has delayed the mobilization of the drilling rig. However, one drilling site has now become accessible. Consequently, UNICEF, in partnership with World Vision, has mobilized a rig and drilling in Mantapala is expected to commence this week.
- Currently, refugees in Mantapala have been provided with liquid chlorine to disinfect the water from the water source, which is also being used by the local community. In the meantime, a temporary water treatment system will be installed by World Vision this week, while the option of water trucking is also being considered to address the immediate needs.
- Water supply in Kenani is currently at 13 litre/capita/day. To increase the water quantity, World Vision is installing a back-up generator so that the solar pumps are able to pump sufficient quantity of water when it is cloudy.
- Currently, the latrine ratio in Kenani is one latrine to 48 persons. Additional semi-permanent latrines are being constructed by Oxfam, AAHZ and Zambia Red Cross Society (ZRCS). With completion of these toilets, the ratio will increase to 1:39 in two weeks' time.
- Hygiene promotion campaigns being conducted by ZRCS with support from UNICEF have reached out to 10,038 individuals in Kenani TC.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- It remains challenging to access most of the sites surveyed and identified for drilling in Mantapala during the rainy season.
- Lack of sufficient sunshine during the rainy season has affected the quantity of water pumped at Kenani, as two boreholes are solar powered.

- The WASH Sector is seriously under-funded. Out of the 45 water points needed for immediate phase of Mantapala, only two are covered by the current funding available with UNICEF and World Vision.



## **SHELTER AND NFIS**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- A base camp has been established in Mantapala, where the initial relocated 72 Congolese refugees are staying. The relocated refugees are assisting Zambia National Service (ZNS) for land clearance and to open up Mantapala settlement site, for relocation of refugee population from Kenani transit centre.
- At the base camp in Mantapala, 27 family tents have been pitched up, to compliment three communal shelters already constructed. This brings the capacity of housing to approximately 250 persons of concern.
- ZNS is continuing to clear the land in order to put up more communal shelters, build firm access roads and other social facilities. So far, ZNS has completed six kilometers of firm access roads in Mantapala settlement. Additionally, refugees have cleared and opened up about 1 kilometer of internal access road.
- Four permanent latrines and four bathing shelters have been constructed by the refugees in Mantapala.
- Starting on 21 January 2018, total 60 home plots have been demarcated for allocation to refugee families.
- The revised Mantapala site plan with land use details has been completed and shared with all agencies and partners for review.
- Recently received 800kg of soap have been distributed to the families who did not receive them during the general distribution in December in Kenani TC. However, more stock will be needed to offset the backlog.
- 80 tons of fire wood has been received at Kenani transit centre, with Section Four, Five, Six and Seven receiving 20 tons each.
- All partners have been advised to consider visiting the Mantapala settlement site to collectively identify location for sector-specific structures, for smooth running of respective activities.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Kenani transit centre has reached its maximum holding capacity. However, new arrivals continue being received. Most of the new arrivals, thus, are accommodated in communal shelters, while some are being allocated demarcated space within the transit centre or family shelters that are unoccupied.
- The blue tarpaulins used for construction of temporary shelters in Kenani TC have run out beginning of January 2018. Pending arrival of new procurement, some 351 families are accommodated in communal shelters. In addition, a newly constructed CFS is also being used for temporary accommodation of new arrivals.

- There are only 84 kitchen sets left in stock. Therefore, pending arrival of new consignment of CRIs, due to arrive this week, distribution of kitchen sets is put on hold temporarily.



#### **CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT**

##### **Achievements and Impact**

- COR, in collaboration with UNHCR, sector leads and other partners, administers Kenani transit center and Mantapala refugee settlement.
- Weekly co-ordination meetings continue to be held in Lusaka and Nchelenge attended by COR, UNHCR, and all partners.
- Various refugee committees, such as community police, SGBV and UASCs community task forces, WASH committees, are in place at Kenani transit centre. The various committees are contributing to enhancing camp security, hygiene promotion, and discuss issues of safe care arrangements.
- Zambia Police Service is providing security in Kenani TC and Mantapala settlement.

##### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- To ensure peaceful co-existence, there is a need to employ casual labourers from the host community at Mantapala for preparatory works, such as land clearing. All partners are encouraged to engage the host community for suitable tasks.
- All site assessment visits should be coordinated through the Refugee Officer and involve all stakeholders.
- There is need for dedicated staff from different agencies to be present in Mantapala replicating Kenani transit centre. In addition to the police service, there is need for other Government specialized departments to be on site at the new settlement.



#### **ENVIRONMENT**

##### **Achievements and Impact**

- Firewood is continuously being provided to the persons of concern for cooking purposes in Kenani.



#### **ACCESS TO ENERGY**

##### **Achievements and Impact**

- The trained refugee artisans at Kenani transit centre have continued to make energy-saving stoves and other essential items. So far 112 braziers, 24 Bath tubs and 24 big

pots have been made. The products are being sold to the host community and refugee families.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limited market and buying-power owing to limited disposable income in the refugee and surrounding community.



## COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SELF RELIANCE

### Achievements and Impact

- Currently, there are no targeted livelihoods interventions for the refugees living in the Kenani Transit Centre in Nchelenge during this interim period as they will all move to the Mantapala settlement. Meanwhile, Congolese refugees along with their host community members, are involved in various informal undertakings –mostly in the form of commodity and food trading and services to support their livelihoods, such as tailoring, hair-cutting, buying and selling of essential items etc



- In addition, a small group of refugees were trained by partners on fuel efficient stove (brazier) making for sale on an adhoc basis. A Joint inter-agency comprehensive Livelihoods Assessment was carried out in November 2017 –findings of which are now being used for livelihoods programming in Mantapala for the refugees and their host community members.



## **DURABLE SOLUTIONS**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- NTR.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- NTR.



## **LOGISTICS**

### **Achievements and Impact**

- UNHCR, in collaboration with the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees, has continued to transport new arrivals from the Chiengi entry area to Kenani transit centre in Nchelenge.
- New arrivals (from other entry points) are relocated to Meheba and Mayukwayukwa, where they are provided with CRIs.
- UNHCR, UN agencies, like UNICEF, WFP and partners have been pre-positioning CRIs, equipment and food in Nchelenge for the Congolese refugees.

### **Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps**

- Following the heavy rains experienced in the north of Zambia, access from Chiengi to border entry pick up points is occasionally impeded due to poor state of the roads. There is need to undertake some spot repairs on the roads leading to border entry pick-up points.
- The state of roads, which is rather rough, combined with heavy rains, pose a challenge to the smooth relocation especially from Nchelenge to Mantapala.
- Some of the vehicles used by the DJOC in Chiengi to pick up new arrivals, face frequent breakdowns.
- Long distances from the border area to the two settlements (Meheba and Mayukwayukwa), as well as hub for procurement, Lusaka, present logistical challenges.

## **Working in Partnership**

- Humanitarian and development partners working on the ground are actively supporting the Government of Zambia to ensure an adequate response to the needs of the Congolese refugees in Zambia.
- Agencies and partners are making efforts to replicate their work in Mantapala with dedicated staff deployment. Some agencies like WFP, UNICEF and NGOs have started some interventions in Mantapala.

**Operational and other Partners in the response:**

GOVERNMENT	UN AGENCIES	NGOs
Ministry of Home Affairs (Office of the Commissioner for Refugees)	UN Resident Coordinator's Office	NCA – Norwegian Church Aid/Alliance Action
Ministry of Health	UNHCR - United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	AAHZ – Action Africa Help Zambia
Ministry of Education	UNFPA – United Nations Population Fund	OXFAM
Nchelenge District Administration	UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund	Save the Children
Chiengi District Administration	WFP - World Food Programme	Zambia Red Cross Society/IFRC
		WVI – World Vision International
		Plan International

## Financial Information

In order to continue with the sustained response to the emergency situation and provide life-saving interventions, including food, wash, public health, and core-relief items, to new arrivals, as well as livelihood services in the settlements, there is need for adequate financial resources. So far, UN agencies and partners have been using internal funds to respond to the emergency and support the Government. Partners have responded by supporting specific sectors. A multi-source approach for funding from internal resources, private sector and donor Government - is being employed:

The UN Resident Co-ordinator has launched a CERF funding appeal. UNHCR is preparing a comprehensive Refugee Response Plan (RRP). The RRP incorporates financial needs of UN agencies and partners for provision of core relief items, protection, basic services, logistics for relocation, infrastructure, which ranges from construction of shelter, education and public health facilities, water and sanitation, land demarcation to access roads, among other requirements.

## External / Donors Relations

**Special thanks to the various donors for present and future support** to the refugee operation in Zambia in 2018.

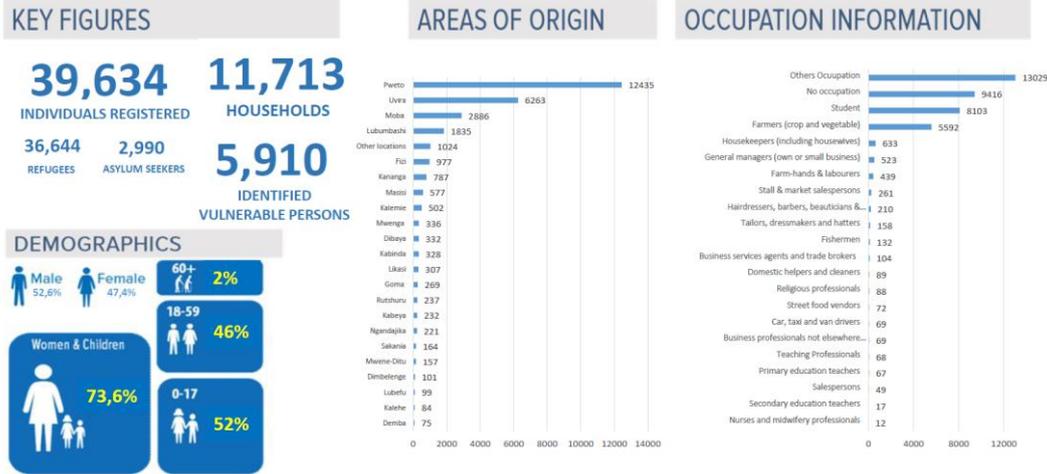
**Special thanks to the various operational partners** for their contributions to the Congolese Emergency response in Zambia.

# Annexes

## ZAMBIA

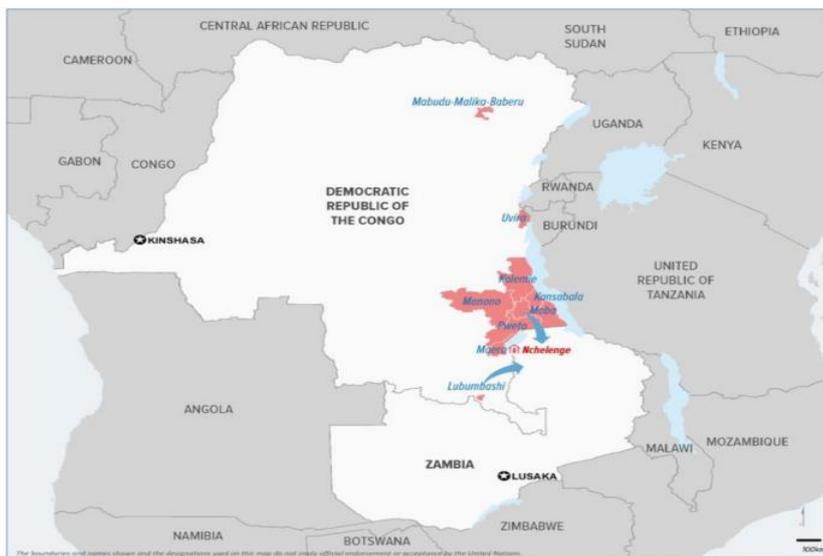
### Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Democratic Republic of Congo in Zambia (Countrywide)

26<sup>th</sup> January 2018



Location	17-Jan	17-Feb	17-Mar	17-Apr	17-May	17-Jun	17-Jul	17-Aug	17-Sep	17-Oct	17-Nov	17-Dec	18-Jan	Grand Total
Lusaka	83	277	153	128	92	187	112	139	292	214	256	272	38	2,243
Meheba	285	2	443	204	200	99	84	147	240	68	7	168	36	1,983
Mayukwayukwa	25	1	1	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	34
Nchelenge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,063	3,946	2,427	4,329	1,691	14,456
Grand Total	393	280	597	332	298	286	196	286	2,595	4,228	2,690	4,770	1,765	18,716

DRC Influx Start Date 30 Aug 2017 & Biometric Registration Start Date 25 Sep 2017



Sources: UNHCR Zambia. Statistics based on UNHCR's Refugee Registration System. Jan2018

**The Congolese Emergency Response in Zambia is co-ordinated by the Government of the Republic of Zambia, through the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the United Nations Country Team UNCT, through the Resident Co-ordinator.**

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