



### Overview

Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) constitutes the main protection risk in the settlement. The most common forms of SGBV reported include intimate partner violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, and statutory rape (defilement). Comprehensive awareness-raising activities addressing the root causes of SGBV, including the lack of livelihood opportunities, poverty, unequal gender roles and harmful traditional practices, remains key to prevent incidents of SGBV. All implementing and operational partners working in Mantapala have been mobilized to prevent sexual exploitation and abuse through collective sensitization activities and the setting up of a joint inter-agency complaint mechanism.

Continuous strengthening of the identification, referral and multi-sectoral responses to incidents of SGBV through partners and affected communities is another key priority. Targeted interventions to support economic empowerment and education opportunities for women and girls-at risk and survivors of exploitation and abuse is essential to reduce reliance on negative coping mechanisms and exposure to the risks of SGBV. Investment in infrastructure and assets is also crucial in preventing and responding to SGBV, including installation of security lights in common areas, establishment of safe spaces and centres for women and girls, and procurement of additional vehicles and motorcycles to enhance the police mobility on patrol and outreach.

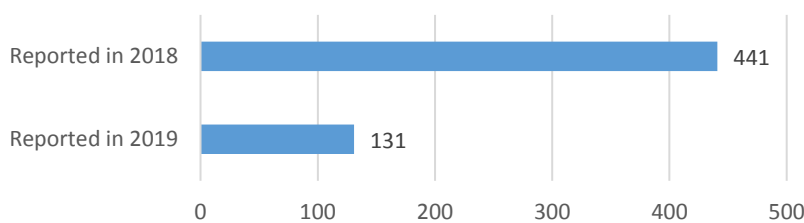
Another priority area is to strengthen the identification and referral of children-at-risk, in particular, unaccompanied and separated children, child labour, children who are physically or psychologically abused and out of school children. UNHCR has rolled out the Isibindi methodology relying on community-based structures to assist in the identification and referral of children-at-risk, awareness raising and identification of solutions, such as alternative care arrangements. UNHCR, together with partners, have strengthened the identification of persons with specific needs, including chronically ill, disabled, older persons and single-headed households, in order to prevent protection risks, such as exploitation and abuse, social exclusion, or resorting to negative coping mechanisms. After identification, sustainable programmes should be established to refer the individuals to targeted assistance or support.



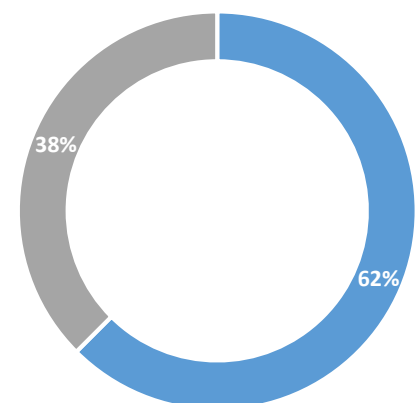
*UNHCR with one of the children of the settlement*

### Key indicators

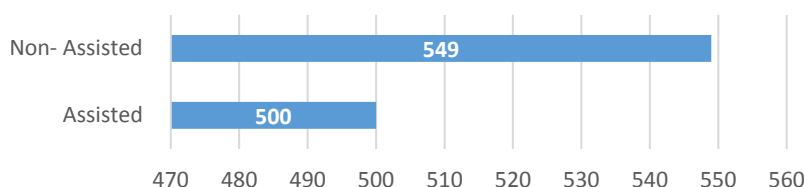
#### SGBV Incidents



#### Documentation



#### Shelter Assistance for PSNs



■ With Alien Cards ■ Without Alien Cards



## Achievements and impact

- 3,946 alien's cards were issued by NRPC which represents 62.5% of the eligible population.
- 301 individuals have been issued with notices of birth (the first step toward birth certificates).
- 500 PSNs received support for the constructions of shelters.
- 32 persons with physical disabilities received walking aids.
- Community leadership and structures are in place.
- 40% of active female participants in leadership/management structures (50% standard).
- 441 reported SGBV incidents in 2018 and 131 during the first semester of 2019 through referral pathway for which survivors received responses.



SGBV drawing

## Identified needs and remaining gaps

- 2,368 individuals have not received alien's cards, which represents 37.5% of the eligible population. The implications are that they will have limited access to mobile phone airtime, banking services, CBT, FISP, tertiary education, etc.
- 301 children don't have birth certificates, which represents 100% of eligible population
- There is no proper tailored programme for PSN.
- Child protection partner not yet on the ground, resulting into gaps in case management and management of children and youths' safe spaces.
- No specific tailored programs targeting on the Improvement of peaceful coexistence engagement with host communities.
- Lack of professional psychosocial counselling for SGBV survivors.
- No legal partner to guide and assist the victims for through the legal procedures and make follow up of the cases.

## Partners

- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- Commissioner for Refugees (COR) / Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA)
- Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- Africa Action Help (AAH)
- CARE International
- Caritas Czech Republic (CCR)
- Life Line / Child Line (LL / CL)
- World Vision International (WVI)
- Zambian Red Cross (ZRC)



UNHCR with one of xx,xxx with persons with specific needs (PSN)