

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO SITUATION

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

As of 30 September 2019, **881,279 Congolese refugees are being hosted in African countries**. From 1 January to 30 September 2019 alone, some 77,782 Congolese fled to neighboring countries, with a particularly **significant increase** in refugee 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






 **881,279***

Total of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC

 **7,599** **77,782****
New arrivals in September 2019 Total of new arrivals in 2019

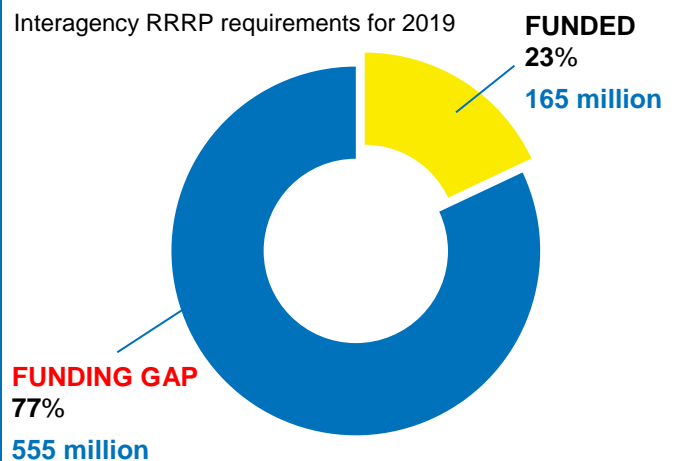
 **1,855**
Total number of Congolese refugees assisted to return in 2019

AGE, GENDER BREAKDOWN ***

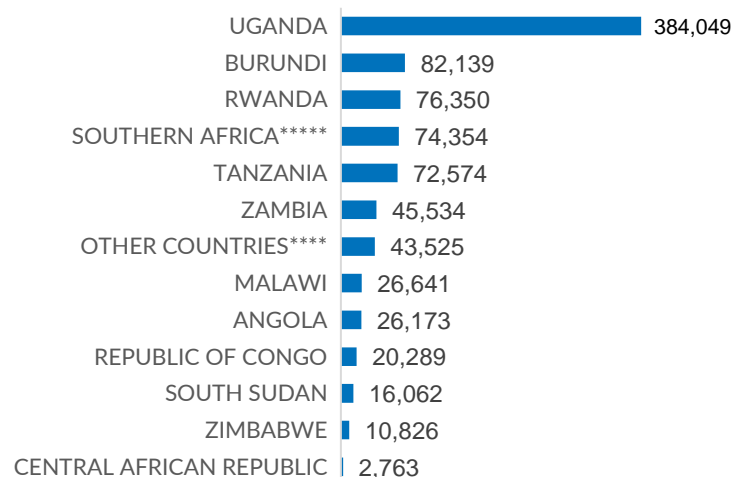
				
50.2%	49.8%	55.8%	41.6%	2.5%
Men	Women	Children	Adults	Elderly

FUNDING

USD 720 million



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 Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Republic of Congo, 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.

***** **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 September 2019

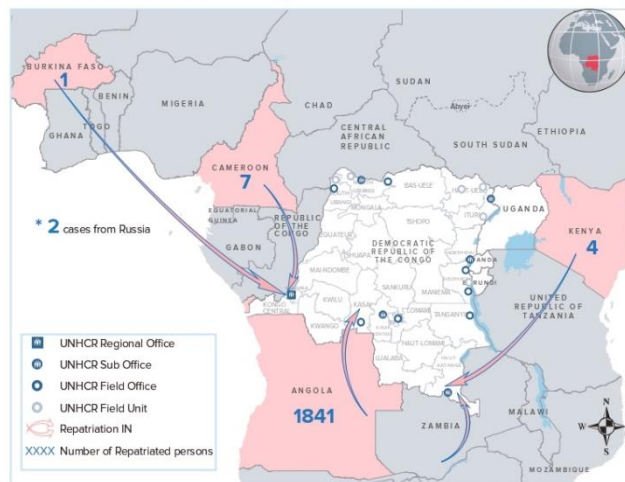


Creation date: 30 October 2019 Sources: UNHCR - Kinshasa Feedback: codkidrcim@unhcr.org

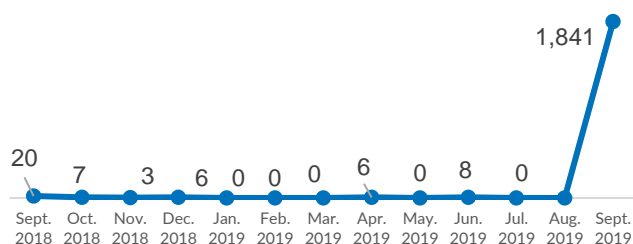
Regional Highlights and Operational Context

- Since 18 August, thousands of Congolese refugees spontaneously left Lóvuá refugee settlement in Angola to make their way back home in the DRC. 14,615 refugees have returned spontaneously to the DRC. Several facilities have been constructed at Lovua settlement and at Tchikolondo transit center to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Congolese refugees.
- 1,048 shelters roofed in camps in Rwanda were with corrugated iron sheets to offer better living conditions and more protection from external elements.
- In Uganda, a total of 2,191 cases were received through the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) which allow refugees to report urgent protection and assistance-related problems. Cases were followed-up on or referred to appropriate service providers.

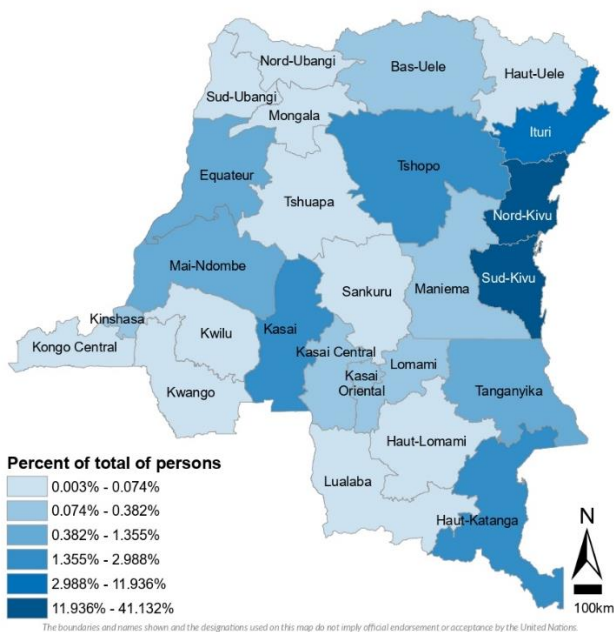
RETURNEES from January to September 2019



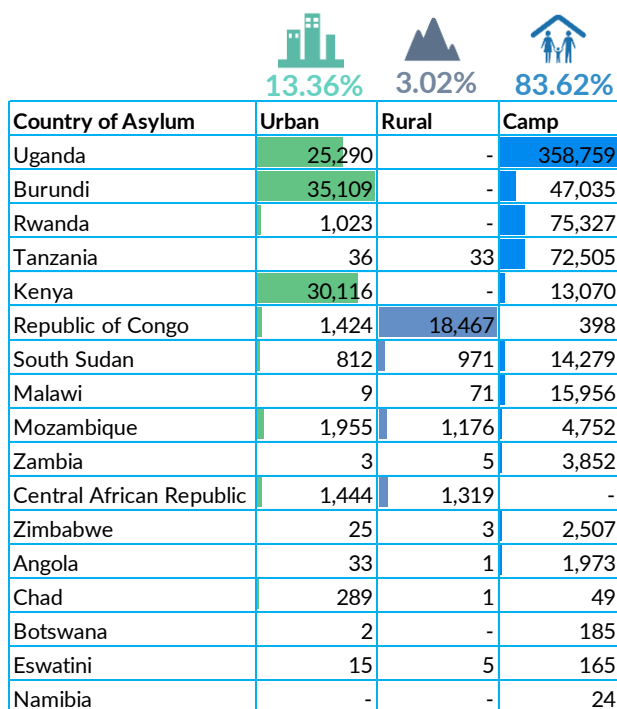
MONTHLY RETURNEES TREND Since September 2018



PROVINCES OF ORIGIN of Congolese Refugees



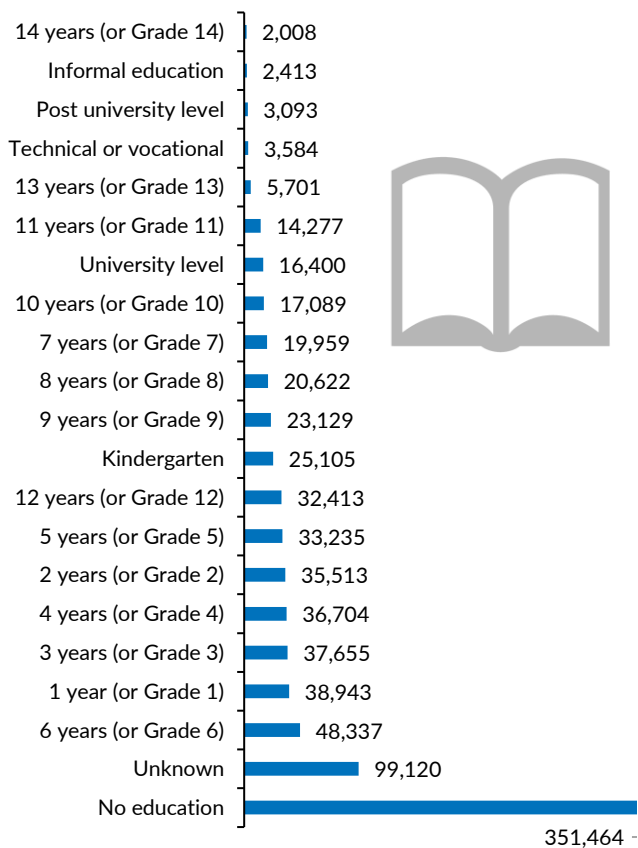
TYPE OF SETTLEMENT in Countries of Asylum



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

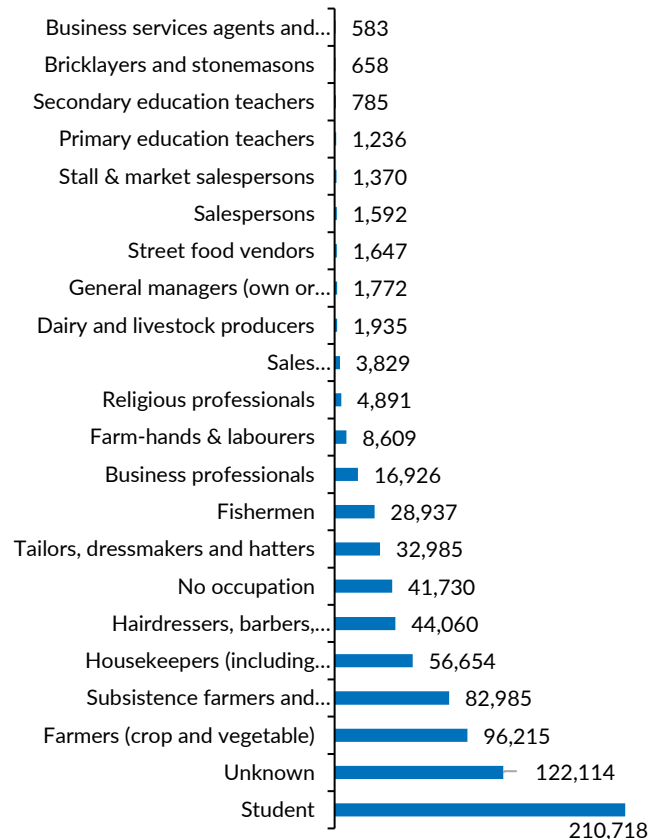
EDUCATION LEVEL OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons per Level



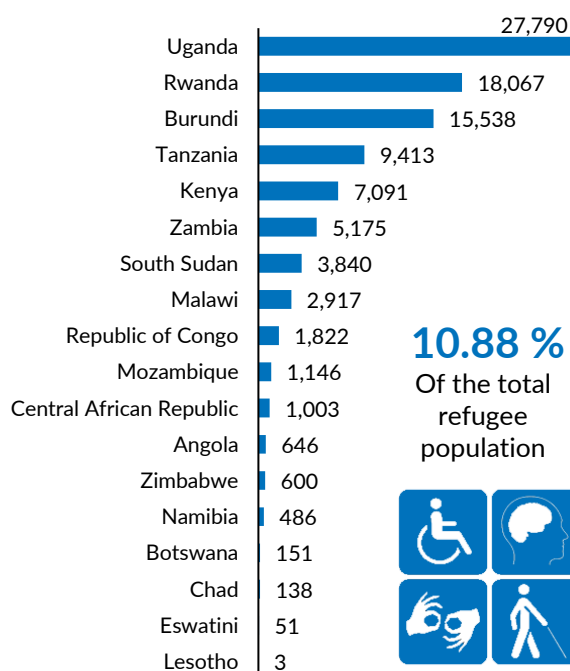
OCCUPATION OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons by Type of Occupation



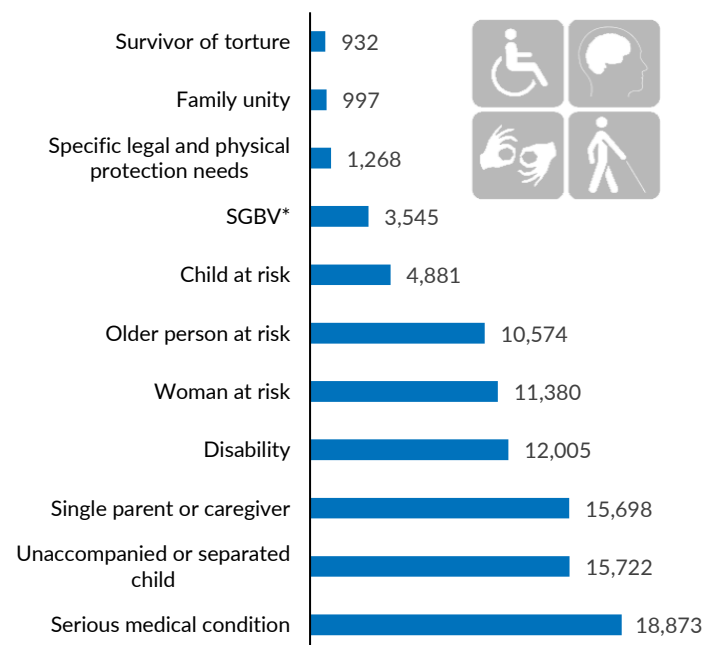
NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

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

Achievements during the Reporting Period

ANGOLA



PROTECTION

- A best interests' determination (BID) panel was established and among the fifteen cases of family reunification and repatriation of unaccompanied children analyzed, whose family members are willing to return to the DRC, all fifteen were recommended and approved by the panel for family reunification;
- UNHCR and the national migration authorities (SME) conducted a family reunification consecutive exercise, from 11 to 25 September, of children living in Lóvua settlement. As a result, a total of 688 individuals (between 0 and 17 years old and above 60 years old) were reunified with their family members, including many vulnerable individuals, who will no longer be dependent on the exceptional food assistance;
- In the framework of the implementation of the Tripartite Agreement, Protection continued monitoring the two borders with the DRC, Tchikolondo and Chissanda, which were used as exit points during the spontaneous repatriation;
- Protection has also followed-up and participated in several activities and planning meetings of preparation of the facilitated voluntary repatriation (VolRep) to the DRC, which will start in the beginning of October;
- 8,387 (2018 families) benefited from the general NFIs distribution conducted during the month of September. Blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, and mosquito nets were distributed to each person, whereas solar lamps, buckets and plastic sheets were distributed to each family;
- After a monitoring exercise in Lóvua, it is confirmed that 99% of the families that were living in remaining occupied plots in zones H and I have now moved to zones closer to the entrance of the settlement.



HEALTH

- During spontaneous repatriation, UNHCR health partner operated a temporary health post at the Tchikolondo border crossing. In September, a total of 246 medical consultations was carried out, 2 deliveries were assisted, and 511 people were sensitized on psychosocial support, resulting in 6 first psychological aid sessions.
- During the Voluntary Repatriation Form registration, 429 people went through health screening. Medication and medical reports were provided where necessary.
- For sensitization purposes prior to the start of voluntary repatriation, two information sessions on the health risks of traveling during pregnancy were held in Lóvua settlement, targeting 96 pregnant women and 75 men.
- For the upcoming voluntary repatriation, health screenings will be maintained in the VRF registration process as well provide a medical escort up to the DRC border.



WASH

- Construction of latrines was completed at the Tchikolondo transit center for use during the voluntary repatriation process. Latrines were also constructed at the Canzar way station along the road to Tchikolondo border point.
- A water point with six taps was constructed at Tchikolondo transit center.
- Decommissioning of abandoned latrines in the settlement started in September following the spontaneous repatriation of PoCs to the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Assistance in construction of both communal and household latrines was provided in the settlement especially for households which moved from isolated zones after the spontaneous repatriation.
- UNHCR WASH partner handed over the two boreholes in the settlement.
- Distribution of water continued in the settlement to the remaining villages which are still occupied.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- Construction of sleeping shelters for Persons of Concern were constructed at Tchikolondo border transit center to be used during the voluntary repatriation.

- A clinic and shelters were constructed to accommodate medical staff overnight during the voluntary repatriation process;
- A registration center using Refugee Housing Units was constructed in Lóvuá settlement to facilitate the issuing of Voluntary Repatriation Forms to PoCs intending to return to their country of origin during the voluntary repatriation process. The center was also used for medical screening;
- A departure center which included sleeping shelters, kitchen, luggage store shelters, showers and latrines was constructed in Lóvuá to be used during the voluntary repatriation;
- Shelter assistance was provided to PoCs who were moving from isolated zones following the spontaneous repatriation to zones which were still populated. The assistance included identification of abandoned shelter for later re-occupation and provision of plastic sheets for roofing;
- Backfilling with stones and gravel was done at the bridge along the Dundo – Nashiri Border road. The bridge is along one of the routes to be used during the Volrep process.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

7,967 people received food rations. The distribution included maize meal, red cowpeas, vegetarian oil, iodized salt, soap and clothes.

BURUNDI**PROTECTION**

- During the reporting period, 1,150 Congolese asylum seekers were registered, and 537 new arrivals were recorded at Cishemere Transit Center.
- UNHCR helped resettle 51 Congolese refugees to a third country.
- 181 refugees with specific needs were assisted accordingly, including with material assistance.
- 43 Sexual and Gender-Based Violence cases involving 41 females and two males were recorded in September in three refugee camps and in Bujumbura refugee urban community. Sensitization campaigns against SGBV are ongoing to prevent further cases.
- Monthly monitoring of prisons and detention centers, as well as follow-up of refugee cases were carried out in the provinces where refugees are living, and in Bujumbura. Five refugees were assisted by lawyers. Needs assessments were conducted for incarcerated refugees in the detention centers and prisons where they are jailed.

**EDUCATION**

- 17,936 refugee children are enrolled in primary and secondary schools in camps.
- Classrooms continue to be overcrowded with an average of 85 children per class. Additional funds are required to construct classrooms

**HEALTH**

- More than 47,000 individuals living in refugee camps are supported by UNHCR with medical care. Full integration of refugees into the national health system by the Ministry of Health is in progress.
- 758 refugee households in urban areas are currently enrolled in health facilities at Saint Michel and Mosucob.
- UNHCR continued to prepare transit centers and refugee camps with relevant infection prevention and control measures against Ebola.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- UNHCR's partner the World Food Programme (WFP) Food distributed food rations in all five camps. From September onward, WFP has announced a shortage of bean in the food basket.
- Around 1,400 metric tons of pulses and cereals valued at US\$ 1.5 million are urgently needed to cover the refugees' food needs until February 202. A joint WFP/UNHCR fund mobilization for refugee food assistance in Burundi is underway
- Distribution of small quantity of briquettes to refugees in the camps impact on food security and protection in refugee camps.

- Nutrition support/supplementation assistance targets only pregnant women and lactating mothers and the persons living with the HIV chronic diseases. The diet of the persons with specific needs has yet to be improved.

MALAWI



PROTECTION

- UNHCR and the Ministry of Homeland Security drafted the road map for the implementation of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRFF) in Malawi which will be submitted to the Inter-Ministerial CRRF Steering Committee.
- The Government, through the National Registration Bureau, announced plans to register and issue identity cards to 25,000 refugees and asylum seekers resident in Malawi.



HEALTH

- UNHCR organized two HIV/AIDS sensitization sessions targeting 20 community, zone and religious leaders. The topic discussed were HIV Counselling and Testing services overview, debunking myths, reducing stigma and discrimination in Dzaleka.
- As part of Ebola preparedness activity, the health workers at the border district of Chitipa and Karonga were trained by Ministry of Health and Population on Ebola surveillance, prevention and control. This has improved service delivery at Karonga Transit Centre, Chitipa and Mbilima reception



WASH

- Four staff members of UNHCR's partner Welthungerhilfe were trained to conduct a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) survey to evaluate camp residents' current knowledge, attitude and practices towards WASH.
- UNHCR is relocating households who are living too close to water points/pipelines and waste collection sites.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO



PROTECTION

- 19 persons with specific needs were assisted through various approaches in Betou.
- Four cases of SGBV were recorded at Bouemba and Betou. Patients were referred to appropriate service providers.
- 21 children without birth certificates were identified. Measures are being taken to issue birth certificates.



HEALTH

- UNHCR's partner Terre Sans Frontières (TSF) conducted 1,006 consultations at Makotimpoko, Bouemba and Betou integrated health centers and at the hospital in Impfondo. Moreover, 146 Congolese refugee women benefited from prenatal consultations. UNHCR recorded 33 safe births attended by skilled personnel.
- 28 individuals participated in an awareness session on HIV prevention in Bouemba.
- 468 women received hygiene kits at Betou.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- 490 households were assisted by WFP through the distribution of rice, peas, oil and salt at Bouemba settlement.



WASH

- UNHCR constructed three boreholes at Bouemba.
- Lack of incinerator for better waste management at the Bouemba Hospital.
- Lack of sufficient resources to provide adequate livelihood assistance to Congolese refugees.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- UNHCR installed 777 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) and 162 temporary shelters at Bouemba settlement. 1,595 asylum seekers (499 households) are currently hosted at the settlement.

RWANDA



PROTECTION

- With the purpose of strengthening services provided to persons with specific needs, a three-month sign language is ongoing in Gihembe camp targeting service providers in the camp. The training is organized by Humanity & Inclusion in collaboration with the National Union for Deaf (RNUD).
- Refugee community leaders at Mugombwa camp were trained on Child Protection module with a focus on alternative care arrangement. The community leaders were sensitized to work with the community to find foster care solutions for unaccompanied children.
- 172 birth certificates were recently issued to Congolese children living in camps.
- Need for specialized psychosocial support to address alcohol and substance use disorders among refugees.



EDUCATION

- A total of 28,018 Congolese refugee students are attending school facilities. 5,189 in Early Childhood Development (ECD) programs; 15,123 in primary cycle and 7,706 in secondary cycle.
- The construction of 40 classrooms in Congolese camps (8 in Mugombwa, 16 in Kigeme and 16 Gihembe) is ongoing.
- Additional resources are needed to build 200 new classrooms to support the change to a single shift in primary and secondary education.
- 15 additional ECD classrooms are needed in Kiziba camp, 4 in Gihembe camp and 4 in Kigeme camp to host over 5,000 refugee children.
- A school feeding programme for 1,500 refugee students at Kiziba camp is needed to increase access to and achievement in education.



HEALTH

- Following the MoU between UNHCR and the Government of Rwanda to give access to 12,045 urban refugees to national Community-Based Health Insurance, 6,231 (51.7%) urban refugees were enrolled in the health system while the remaining 5,814 are not currently eligible due to issues related to lack of ID cards and other registration issues.
- Crude mortality and under 5 mortality rates were at 0.13 death/1000/month and 0.40 deaths/1000/month, respectively.
- 169 babies were delivered (19 in Gihembe camp, 21 in Nyabiheke camp, 24 in Kiziba camp and 105 in both Kigeme and Mugombwa camps) by trained health professionals.
- 431 patients were referred to secondary and tertiary health care levels (115 in Kiziba camp, 90 in Kigeme camp, 51 in Mugombwa camp, 14 in Huye urban setting, 59 in Nyanza Transit Center, 37 in Gihembe camp and 65 in Nyabiheke camp).
- Lack of echography machine at the Nyabiheke Health centre which is increasing the number and costly referrals to secondary and tertiary hospitals.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- 12 children with severe acute malnutrition and 82 children with moderate acute malnutrition were enrolled in feeding programme, offering inpatient and outpatient services.



WASH

- The average monthly clean water supplied was 15.42 liters/ person/day; 20.6 litres in Kiziba camp, 10 litres in Gihembe camp, 15.4 litres in Nyabiheke camp, 11 litres in Kigeme camp and 20.1 litres in Mugombwa camp. The shortage of water distributed in Gihembe and Kigeme camps was due to reduced water quantity supplied to the camp by the national Water and Sanitation Corporation (WASAC).
- 50 additional shower blocks are needed in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps to bridge the gap in shower facilities.

- 32 latrine blocks are being constructed at Kiziba camp while eight were completed during the reporting period.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- 1,048 shelters (489 at Gihembe camp, 420 at Nyabiheke camp, 139 at Kiziba camp) were roofed with corrugated iron sheets to offer better living conditions and more protection from external elements. 1,747 additional shelters need to be roofed with iron sheets at Gihembe, Nyabiheke, Mugombwa, Kigeme and Kiziba camps.
- 1,402 shelters in Kigeme camp and 401 shelters in Mugombwa camp need partial or total transformation.
- Lack of proper site planning, hilly topography of the land and soil erosion in the Congolese camps are some factors putting refugees in the camps at risks of natural hazards, including landslides.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- UNHCR is engaging Districts' authorities to identify a marshland to replicate in other areas the Mugombwa Misizi farming project which aims at enhancing livelihoods and peaceful coexistence of refugees and host communities in Mugombwa sector. potential farming land were identified at Kigeme, Nyabiheke, Nyamagabe and Gisagara camps.
- Need for vocational training opportunities, most especially targeting youth.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**PROTECTION**

- Over 600 solar lanterns donated by a private donor from Australia were distributed to people with specific needs in Nyarugusu camp. The lanterns will help improve safety and security for camp residents.
- A series of information campaigns were launched at Nyarugusu camp targeting Congolese people of concern as a way of increasing awareness of referral mechanisms for protection concerns.
- Close to 20 meetings for village leaders at Nyaurugusu camp were held, as part of a drive to support and encourage school dropouts to resume their education.

**EDUCATION**

- Close to 60 female community outreach workers and youth mentors were recruited at Nyarugusu camp. The community outreach workers will be responsible for monitoring teachers' and students' attendance records while youth mentors will be tasked with reporting protection cases and following up on school dropouts through home visits.
- More funding is required to improve and increase school latrine coverage in Nyarugusu camp.

**HEALTH**

- The crude mortality rate stood at 0.12/1000 population/month and the under-five mortality rate at 0.29/1000 population/month in September, which are both within SPHERE minimum standards. Close to 16,000 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 lower respiratory tract infection and malaria. Over 300 live births were delivered by skilled medical personnel.
- A shortage of qualified medical staff remains a challenge at Nyarugusu camp.
- There was an increase in the number of cases of severe acute malnutrition and moderate acute malnutrition in Nyarugusu camp in September, due to long waiting times during the validation exercise that disrupted children's eating schedules. As a result, 40 children aged 6-59 months were admitted for therapeutic feeding and 116 children for supplementary feeding.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- Food entitlements were distributed at 100 per cent of the full ration in September with refugees receiving cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend and salt entitlements.
- Refugees remain unable to supplement their food entitlements with other goods and produce following the closure of the common markets in February 2019.

**WASH**

- Water supply in Nyarugusu camp stood at 25.9 liters per person per day, which is above the SPHERE minimum standards. The crude latrine coverage stood at 6 people per latrine, which is also above the SPHERE minimum standard of 1:20. In addition, 139 household latrines for Congolese people of concern were completed, bringing the total to 1,280 out of a planned 1,500 household latrines in 2019.
- There was a temporary reduction in water production in Nyarugusu camp due to a generator breakdown.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- 144 Congolese families received new transitional shelters, bringing the total number of recipients to 33 per cent of the planned target of 430 families for 2019.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- Close to 30 Congolese people of concern graduated from a three-month life skills courses on problem solving, decision making, basic entrepreneurship and social skills run by Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ). In addition, more than 20 Congolese graduated from basic computer literacy trainings.

UGANDA**PROTECTION**

- Most of the newcomer Congolese 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.
- A total of 2,191 cases were received through the inter-agency Feedback, Referral and Resolution Mechanism (FRRM) which allow refugees to report urgent protection and assistance-related problems. 1,014 cases were followed-up on, while 1,177 case were referred to appropriate service providers. Most of the cases were about general queries; durable solutions; health and nutrition; and community-based protection.

**EDUCATION**

- The Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES) together with partners, are implementing the Education Response Plan which, is a plan to ensure improved learning outcomes for the increasing numbers of refugee and host-community children and adolescents across Uganda.

**HEALTH**

- The Ebola preparedness construction projects in Kikuube and Kiryandongo districts commenced in early September and despite interruptions from heavy rain, they are progressing on schedule. The works include fencing Ebola Treatment Units and entire Health Centres, constructing placenta and medical waste pits, as well as building new isolation wards, triage sheds and doffing/donning facilities.
- Similarly, several Ebola preparedness construction projects began in Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Kanungu districts.

**WASH**

- Per-capita access to water remains above 16 litres per person per day, with improvements noted in both Kyaka II and Kyangwali refugee settlements, after completion and testing of two new water networks. Distribution of chemicals for water treatment at household level in both settlements is on-going, alongside sensitization on usage, to support families collecting water from unsafe sources. One water scheme was completed in Palorinya refugee settlement, providing additional 100,000 litres per day, whilst six others scheme are at various stages of construction.
- The Ministry of Water and Environment (WSDF-N), with funding from the European Union Trust Fund, completed one water scheme at Nyumanzi refugee settlement, Adjumani district. Management of the water scheme was handed over to Umbrella Authority.
- Roll out of dome slab latrine construction continued in several settlements, shifting from the use of plastic slabs for household latrine construction. However, the ongoing rains continue to affect sanitation coverage as latrines fill up and are decommissioned.

- The Water and Environment Refugee Response Plan was adopted by the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) steering group, giving way to finalization and launch.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- During the month of September, there was a decrease in the number of household (HH) plot demarcations (30m x 30m combined shelter and agriculture) for new arrivals to Kyaka II refugee settlement, compared to August 2019. The 1,000 demarcated plots will contribute to easing the strain on transit and reception facilities as refugees from DRC continue to enter Uganda.
- At Rhino Camp, a one-month pilot project of 8.2 km of road rehabilitation by a private contractor, with the use of UNHCR-owned heavy machinery, was successfully completed and commissioned.
- In Moyo district, Phase I of the construction of Celecelea stadium and extension of the Opiro piped water system were completed. The two Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHoPE) projects await the final joint inspection before the hand over to the District authorities for use. The Celecelea stadium will serve as a sports and multi-purpose venue for nationals and refugees, while the Opiro extension will boost the water supply to the District Referral Hospital.
- Construction of six small server rooms across registration sites in Kyangwali (3), Kiryandongo (2) and Palorinya (1) refugee settlements was completed. They will provide safe storage of ICT materials for the ongoing biometric registration of refugees and related data collection at these sites. Some of these server rooms will also soon receive roof-mounted solar panel installations, in order to facilitate clean continuous energy for the sites' power demands.
- The semi-permanent shelter pilot project by Peace Winds Japan (PWJ) continues in Arua, Adjumani and Lamwo districts. All 10 shelters under PWJ have been roofed and two located in Imvepi refugee settlement are already occupied.
- There are major road rehabilitation needs in the Mid-West Region because some key access roads are currently impassable, hindering the delivery of basic needs and essential services to some refugees. Some areas where new arrivals are being settled also require road access. Funding constraints across the possible stakeholders have prevented any mechanized rehabilitation action to date.

ZAMBIA



PROTECTION

- During the reporting period, UNHCR recorded 506 Congolese newcomers. 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 flight remained insecurity in the stated areas. The arrivals, though in small numbers, will continue to trickle into Zambia. The trend will be that more arrivals will increasingly originate from the eastern part of the DRC because of continued instability.
- Meetings with girls at safe spaces continued to take place in the settlements, during which girls were sensitized on sexual reproductive health issues.
- 72 persons with specific needs were assisted accordingly.
- UNHCR joined the Office of the Commissioner for Refugees and all urban implementing partners in undertaking sensitizations in communities targeting refugees, asylum-seekers and members of the host communities with the aim of enlightening the target audience on general services offered in relation to assisting the persons of concern in Lusaka. Two sensitization sessions were held at George and Kanyama outreach centres with all partners clarifying in detail their services, while COR and Immigration department delivered information on the right documentation. UNHCR further gave presentations on Child Protection related issues and Protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.
- 22 households from Kanyama outreach centre in Lusaka were assisted with sim registration to access mobile money services for future ease of money transfer in benefitting support for PSNs.



EDUCATION

- There was a total of 5, 267 pupils (boys 2,691 and girls 2,576) enrolled at both Mantapala A and Mantapala B schools.
- Classrooms continue to be overcrowded at Mantapala Settlement. Additional funds are required to construct classrooms. UNHCR is working with other partners to mitigate these challenges.
- At Meheba Refugee Settlement, Meheba D Primary School is the most populated school in the settlement. It has a total of 1,733 pupils and 13 teachers. The pupil-teacher ratio has to be narrowed

by recruiting more teachers. UNHCR has been engaging the Ministry of General Education on this matter.



HEALTH

- During the month of September, a total of 793 refugees and host community members underwent a free dental screening and treatment by Dental specialists at Mantapala Settlement.
- The newly constructed health facility at Mantapala Settlement continued to provide health services to refugees and host community members. A total of 29 deliveries were recorded in the settlement out of which 28 were delivered at the facility with no report of maternal or neonatal complication.
- Women continued to report to labor late while some women have continued to deliver without baby layette, sanitary pads and pants. More sensitization is required on the need to report for labour early and to have adequate sanitary requirements.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- During the reporting period, two cooking demonstrations were conducted by World Food Programme (WFP), the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Community Development and Social Services (MCDSS) targeting a total of 103 beneficiaries including malnourished children, lactating and pregnant mothers.
- WFP and Action Africa Help Zambia (AAHZ) has started setting up complaint desks at all food distribution points in Mantapala Settlement in order to address food related complaints and provide feedback and solutions. 15 refugee committee members were already identified and trained in complaint handling.
- Food is available at the transit center and safe haven in Meheba Refugee Settlement. However, with the increasing numbers, there is pressure on the limited food budget as on average four bags of mealie meal, four bottles of cooking oil and half a bag of beans are consumed per day. New pots should be procured to replace the old ones and to cater for large populations. UNHCR is looking into this matter.
- In conjunction with the Ministry of Health, UNHCR continued with supplementary feeding, targeting the terminally ill, malnourished children, lactating and pregnant mothers.
- Limited funding has restricted the number of beneficiaries of supplementary feeding. UNHCR is liaising with other partners to come on board.
- In Meheba Refugee Settlement, it has been noted that there is a large number of cases needing special dietary assistance like supplementary feeding. Cases were referred to MCDSS, which oversees community services, to conduct assessments of the family composition to determine if there could be able and viable individuals.



WASH

- During the reporting period, the New Apostolic Church Relief Organization (NACRO), handed over 100 household superstructures constructed in Block One of Mantapala Settlement. NACRO continued to source for funding to complete the Sanitation needs (60 household latrines) required in Block-One of the Mantapala settlement.
- Door-to-door hygiene sensitization continued to be conducted in the Mantapala settlement. 24 refuse collection bays have been constructed to help manage the waste in the settlement. World Vision has also continued distribution of soap and chlorine to promote hygiene in Mantapala.
- While water availability is above the SPHERE standard (20 liters per person per day) in Mantapala Settlement, some households still walk some distance to access it. A total of 19 boreholes are required to improve access to water.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- During the reporting period, CARE International roofed a total of three prototype model shelters at Mantapala settlement. When completed, they will be handed over to persons with specific needs in the settlement. The prototypes are meant to be examples for cascading to other households.
- Caritas Czech Republic engaged its contractor to begin constructing the main market at Mantapala settlement. The main market will be an addition to the small market already operating in the settlement.
- A total of 118 Refugee Housing Units (RHUs) have been mounted thus far at the transit center. A total of 75 latrines have been constructed by the Department of Water Affairs in the same area.
- 4,122 sanitary towels were distributed to women and girls at Meheba settlement.

- The Police at Mantapala settlement do not have permanent infrastructure and have continued to operate from makeshift structure. They require assistance to build a permanent Police structure and staff accommodation.

**LIVELIHOODS**

- During the reporting period, a total of 11 groups planted vegetable seedlings in their gardens while a total of five groups started selling their vegetables and using some for household consumption to supplement their diet.
- A total of 2,800 beneficiaries with 1,120 from the host community started environmental management activities by preparing basins for fruit and fuel tree-planting with support from CARE International and the Department of Forestry. World Vision trained 16 Trainer of Trainers (TOT) to lead farmers in environmental management.
- In Meheba and Mayukwayukwa settlements, measures to ensure timely Cash Based Intervention (CBI) delivery are in place. Three CBI community workers have been deployed. Introduction to complaints information collection/reporting and sim registration using Kobo software have been instituted.

ZIMBABWE**PROTECTION**

- During the reporting period, UNHCR recorded 36 Congolese newcomers.

**WASH**

- Three hand pumps were repaired at Tongogara camp.
- Water pumping within the camp now almost depend on generator power as power supplied by the national power utility company is rarely available. This has resulted in increases in fuel usage and expenditure. Powering the pumps by solar energy is being explored as an alternative solution for the operation.

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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|---|-------------------------------|
| ■ Allocation of unearmarked / broadly earmarked funding 118 million | ■ Norway 1 million |
| ■ European Union 20 million | ■ Germany 1 million |
| ■ United States of America 11 million | ■ Czech Republic 0.5 million |
| ■ Private donors 5 million | ■ Finland 0.4 million |
| ■ Denmark 2 million | ■ The Netherlands 0.3 million |
| ■ Sweden 2 million | ■ France 0.3 million |
| ■ Japan 2 million | ■ Belgium 0.2 million |
| ■ CERF 1 million | ■ Others 0.2 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