

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 May 2019, **856,043 Congolese refugees are being hosted in African countries**. From 1 January to 31 May 2019 alone, some 38,812 Congolese fled to neighboring countries, with a particularly **significant increase** in refugee flows to Uganda.

UNHCR together with 56 humanitarian and development partners launched the **2019-2020 Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP)** on 11 December 2018 to help respond to the needs of Congolese refugees in Africa.

KEY INDICATORS

 **856,043***

Total of refugees and asylum-seekers from the DRC



5,686

New arrivals in May 2019

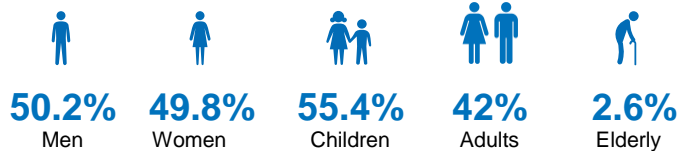
38,812 **

Total of new arrivals in 2019

 **51**

Total number of Congolese refugees assisted to return in 2018.

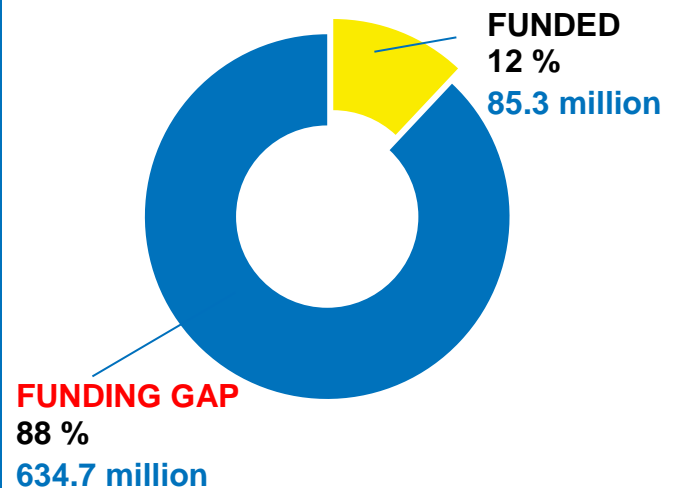
AGE, GENDER BREAKDOWN ***



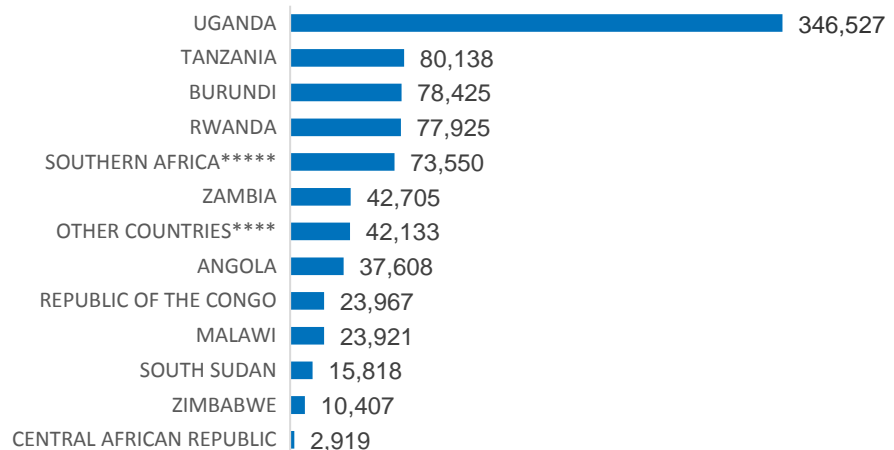
FUNDING

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.

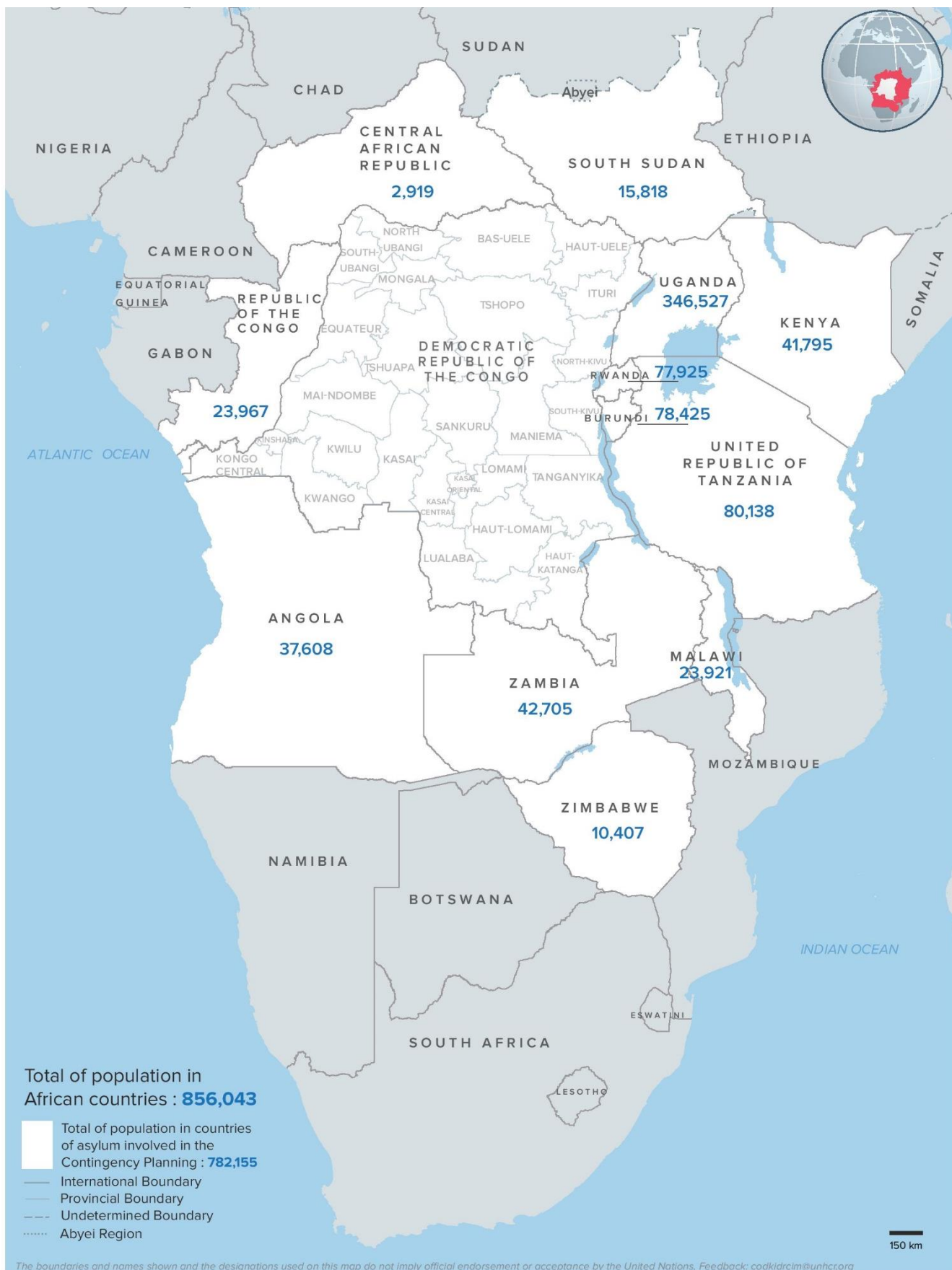
** **New arrivals** include figures from Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Kenya, the Kingdom of Eswatini, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Sudan, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

*** **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.

***** **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 May 2019



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

Regional Highlights and Operational Context

- UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency, signed on 13 May, 2019 a memorandum of understanding (MoU) aimed at strengthening cooperation with the Pan-African Parliament (PAP), which was established to ensure the full participation of the African peoples in the African Union (AU).

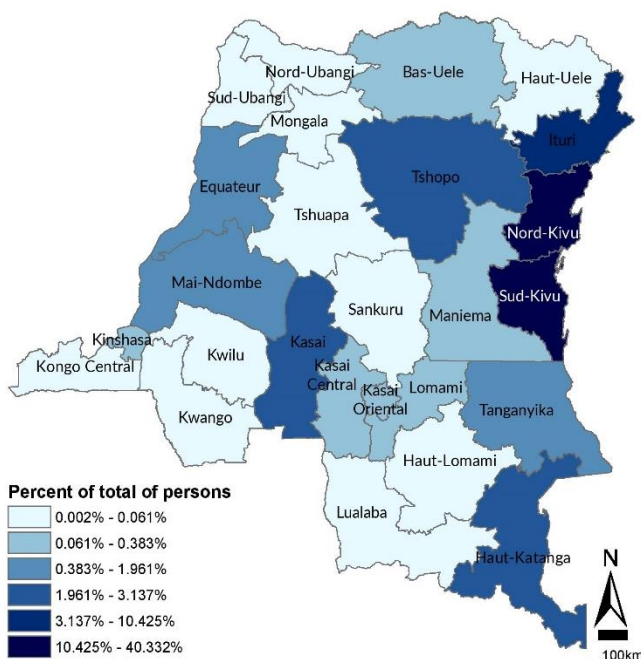
Under the MoU, UNHCR and the PAP will prioritize systematic collaboration, including within the framework of the AU, at every phase of the forced displacement cycle by including refugees and others of concern in development plans, and in analysing root causes and preparedness.

The two sides agreed to “collaborate, cooperate and interact through initiatives and activities on fields of cooperation,” according to the MoU, with a focus on learning and capacity building programmes for MPs; joint field visits; advocacy for accession to UN, AU and OAU Conventions on forced displacement and statelessness; and strengthening the link between the executive and parliamentary arms of governance on issues of concern to UNHCR.



Read more here [UNHCR and the Pan-African Parliament agree to step up cooperation on forced displacement](http://bit.ly/2KKHETJ)
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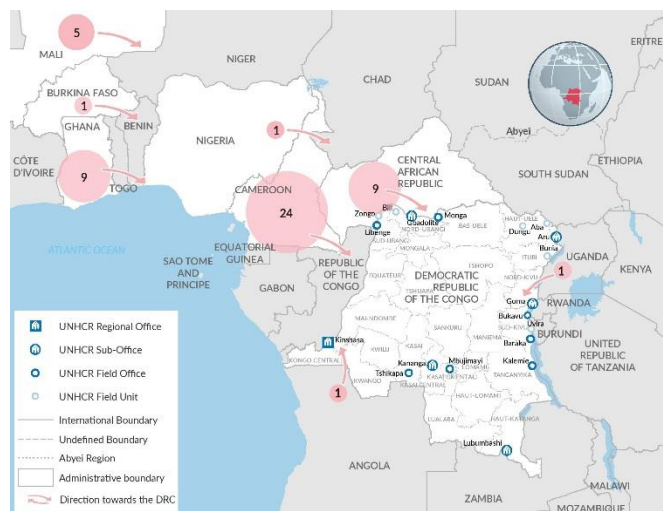
PROVINCES OF ORIGIN of Congolese Refugees



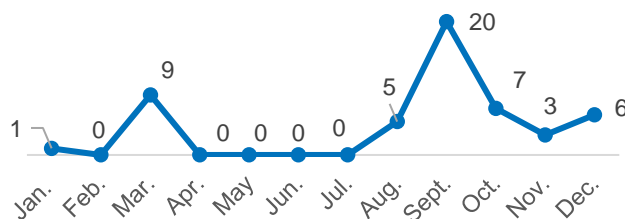
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

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.

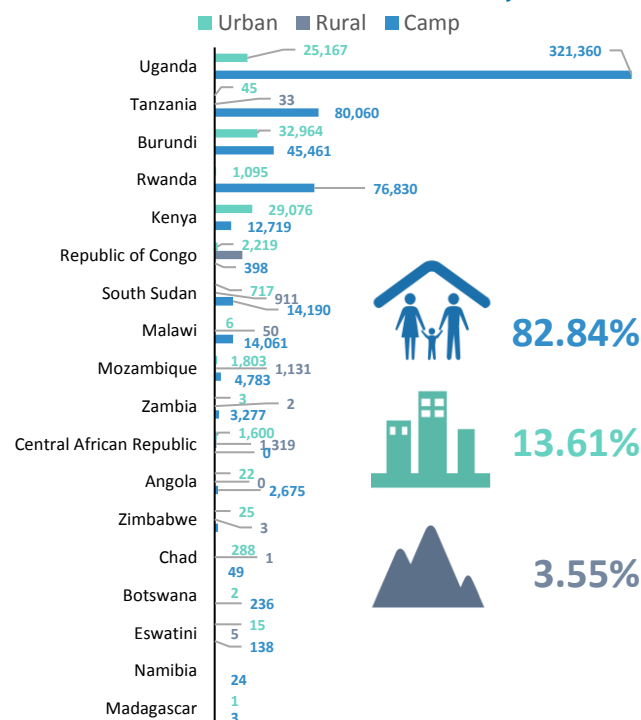
RETURNEES As of 31 December 2018



MONTHLY RETURNEES TREND Since January 2018

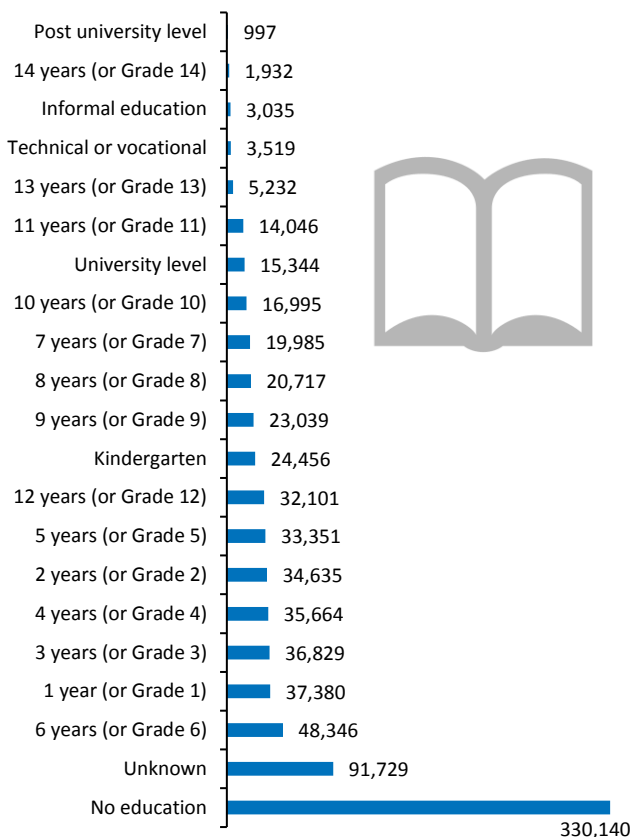


TYPE OF SETTLEMENT in Countries of Asylum



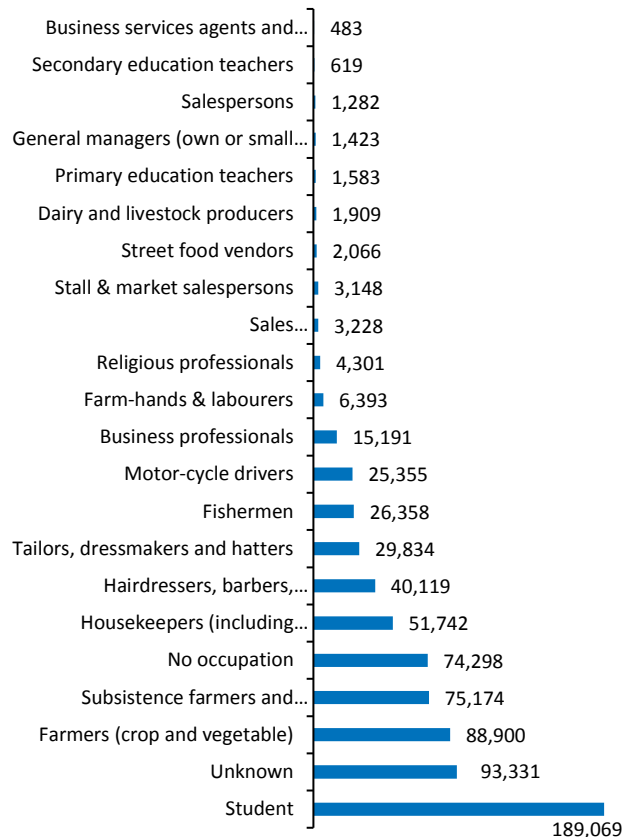
EDUCATION LEVEL OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons per Level



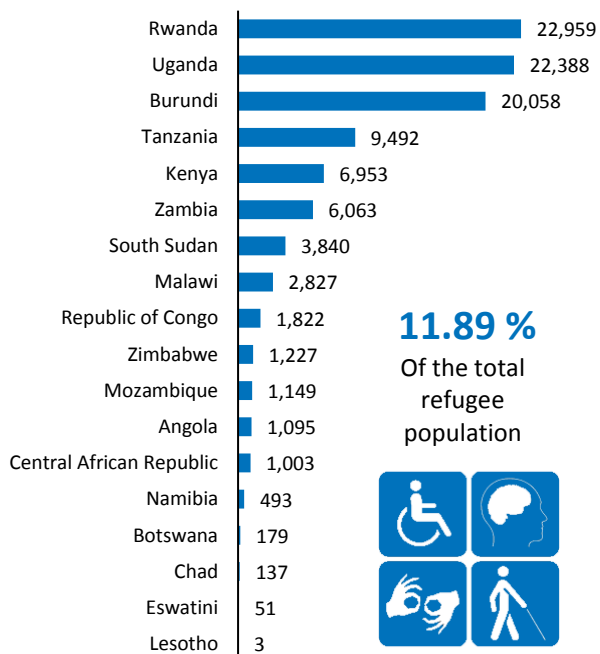
OCCUPATION OF REFUGEES

Number of Persons by Type of Occupation



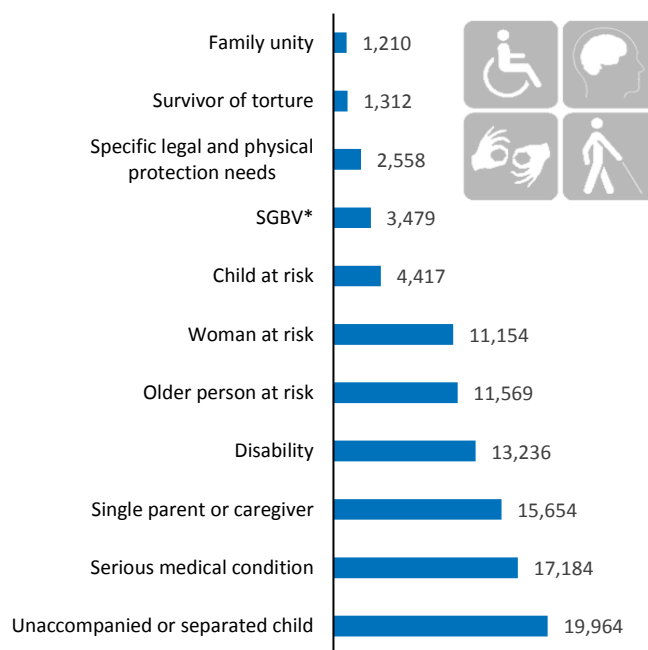
NUMBER OF PERSONS WITH SPECIFIC NEEDS

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

- The intentions survey regarding the return of Congolese refugees to the DRC took place in Lovua settlement from 9 to 20 May. In total some 7,780 adult refugees were interviewed, representing 4,799 households / 16,000 individuals. Among them, 85 per cent expressed willingness to return to the DRC, according to the initial provisional results.



PROTECTION

- Out of 36,679 individuals biometrically registered, some 23,795 individuals (6,100 families) received assistance in Lunda Norte, from which 20,176 (5,047 families) were settled in Lovua settlement;
- Partners have been facing lack of capacity on child and social protection, due to budget restrictions; there is also lack of food in hospitals, especially for children and elderly people.



EDUCATION

- Some 3,839 children were enrolled in the three primary and antenna schools in Lovua settlement.
- Lack of secondary education remains a gap in Lovua settlement, and partners have been trying to find solutions to repair the situation.



HEALTH

- The total number of consultations in Lunda Norte was 5,714 among which some 1,986 children under-five years, while the number of deliveries stood at 103, of which 92 took place at the clinics in the settlement.
- Some medicine items will run out from September 2019 onwards. Partners are working to address the issue, and trying other sources of funding to secure new procurement of medicine.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- In Lunda Norte, commodities required for May's food distribution were procured and delivered to relevant extended distribution points (EDPs) to ensure that refugees receive their monthly food basket on time.
- Each beneficiary received a food basket consisting of 13.5 kg of maize meal, 1.4 kg of pulses, 750 ml of vegetable oil, and 150 gr of salt and including 1.8 kg of super cereal. The food pipeline based on the current caseload is covered until January 2020.
- There were 12 refugee children under Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) programme.



WASH

- In Lunda Norte, two boreholes were in use despite the small size of the submersible pumps. Submersible pumps need urgent replacement to increase pumping capacity.



LIVELIHOODS

- A Joint UNHCR and WFP Livelihood and Economic Inclusion Strategy was launched in May with its main goal of improving the livelihoods of refugees and host communities through economic and financial inclusion towards self-reliance.

BURUNDI



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- During the reporting period, camp management and coordination meetings were organized in all refugee camps. Various actors involved in assistance delivery and protection, as well as the representatives of the refugees participated in those meetings. Protection and food distribution were the issues that were extensively discussed.
- Understaffing of UNHCR and its partners affect delivery of protection and assistance.



PROTECTION

- Some 754 new DRC asylum seekers were registered, including 228 new arrivals. Refugee status was granted to 662 DRC asylum seekers. A total of 168 resettlement cases were submitted and 251 Congolese refugees departed for resettlement countries.
- Some 189 Congolese refugees were transferred from Cishemere transit center and Bujumbura urban communities to the newly built refugee camp in Nyankanda.

- In Muyinga, 184 teachers from Musasa and Gasorwe refugee camps were involved in a SGBV prevention and fight campaign in schools.
- In refugee camps, Refugee Determination Status (RSD) procedures need speeding up. There is lack of budget for training new child protection committees in refugee camps and for coaching and following up the youth, particularly adolescents; there is also lack of means to conduct rapid assessments for all registered children in the camp to avoid cases of children without Best Interest Assessment (BIA). A rapid assessment would facilitate the implementation of all stages of individual case management in child protection, which is not yet systematic due a limited number of child protection staff.

**EDUCATION**

- The fence of the kindergarten school in Musasa refugee camp was rehabilitated; preparation of the construction of school fences in Bwagiriza and Kavumu refugee camps continued.
- The total number of beneficiaries of the DAFI and DAFI/AUF Programs for 2019 stood at 77 students. They were all enrolled at *Université Lumière de Bujumbura* and at *Université de Ngozi*.
- Classes remain overcrowded (between 70 and 80 students per classroom) and school materials/manuals are lacking in refugee camps. There is need for qualified teachers in refugee camps. Students whose files are at an advanced stage of resettlement do not want to continue attending camp schools. The Counselors are advising them to continue with their education until departure which can be much longer than expected.

**HEALTH**

- Overall low mortality rate among adults was 0.24 / 1000 / month, as well as in children under-five years 0.8 / 1000 / month.
- There was good immunization coverage in the EPI program, representing 94 per cent for measles.
- A total of 758 households of refugees in urban areas were enrolled in confessionnal health facilities at Saint Michel (2,502 cases) et Mosucob (1,000 cases) Hospitals.
- More than 40,000 individuals living in refugee camps were supported by UNHCR with medical care.
- Full integration of refugees into the national health system by the Ministry of Health in progress but need to be completed. The long process of drug purchase and supply impacts on the health care provision of refugees. Access to services and orthopedic equipment is still challenging in refugee camps. More training on Ebola prevention is needed for the health personnel in refugee camps' health centers.

**FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION**

- Food distributions took place in all five camps and cooking briquettes were distributed in refugee camps.
- Refugees with moderate acute malnutrition living in refugee camps, as well as Persons with Specific Needs were assisted; four sessions of nutrition education were organized in Musasa refugee camp for 382 refugees.
- Only 1900Kcal/pers/day were available for refugees living in camps when the standard is 2100Kcal/pers/day.
- There remains insufficient cooking biomass in refugee camps while there is lack of cash to be distributed to refugees to buy fresh food.
- 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. Nutritional assistance to refugees with severe acute malnutrition is provided by UNICEF through Government's health structures outside refugee camps. There is a lack of enough financial means to assist malnourished refugees in camps.

**SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs**

- Technical reception for installation by the production unit of briquettes and 30 street lamps in Nyankanda was completed. Distribution of solar lamps to the teachers of primary and secondary schools in Bwagiriza and Kavumu refugee camps was conducted.
- Biomass briquettes were distributed in all refugee camps, but quantities were not enough for all the households.
- Distribution of clothing material to vulnerable children took place in Kavumu and Bwagiriza.
- Rising need for NFIs, especially in Kavumu and Bwagiriza. There remain insufficient cooking energy / briquettes, as well as budget to protect camps from erosion. Lack of budget for additional street lights in refugee camps, while access roads to Kavumu and Bwagiriza camps need repairs.

**WASH**

- Sensitization session to good hygiene in refugee camps was undertaken. Water network and water points were maintained and defective parts were replaced. Individual houses and latrines were disinfected and water was chlorinated in refugee camps.
- Budget constraints do not allow replacing old latrines with drainable ones in Kavumu and Bwagiriza camps. Water supply is still an issue in the newly constructed Makombe transit center in Rumonge and in Cishemere transit center in Cibitoke.

MALAWI



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- Cyclone Idai Emergency affected the smooth running of Dzaleka operation.
- There is lack of interpreters at border affecting quality of registration data as well as lack of regular transport from border areas to Registration Center (Dzaleka camp) delaying the completion of the registration.



PROTECTION

- The Malawi Government gazetted the Notice of Declaration of prima facie refugee status for Congolese refugees.
- Access to transport, water and food continue to be a main challenge at all the border points.
- Dzaleka camp remains congested at 300 per cent of its capacity thus negatively impacting on the services provided such as education.



HEALTH

- In Dzaleka camp, all primary health services were provided in Dzaleka Health Centre for refugees and persons from the host community. Referrals were made to the District Hospital or more specialized Central Hospital in Lilongwe.
- Infection prevention and control measures are not fully followed in the clinic at Karonga transit centre.



WASH

- Waste management system in Dzaleka camp was reviewed by a consultant funded by partner Welthungerhilfe.
- Installation of gate-valves in the water pipes to even the water distribution to the kiosks was completed.
- There is need for funding for the adoption of a new water supply system.

REPUBLIC OF CONGO



PROTECTION

- Some 630 asylum seekers (300 female and 330 male) of 171 family households were relocated to a new site in Bouemba during the month of May 2019.
- Three cases of sexual and gender-based violence were identified, including physical violence against two women asylum seekers and psychological violence against a woman.
- Some 59 refugee children without a birth certificate were identified, of which 17 were born in Bouemba, RoC and 42 were born in the DRC.



HEALTH

- Terre sans Frontières (health partner of UNHCR) conducted regular medical consultation at the CSI, the integrated health center in Betou and the Hospital in Impfonfo. Some 798 patients, of which 164 under-five years and 634 beyond-five years were medically treated. In Bouemba, 163 consultations, including for 107 asylum seekers and 56 persons from the local population, were carried out at the Makotipoko integrated Health Center. Most of the patients consulted had malaria (62 cases), intestinal parasitosis (17) prenatal consultation (31 cases) and IRA (12 cases), and deliveries (5 cases).
- Four Congolese refugees were screened for HIV. Advice on attitudes to adopt were given to patients by health professionals during their appointments for screening results. Awareness campaigns were conducted on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health in Gamboma. A total of 309 people were reached, including 96 asylum seekers and 213 persons from the local population. Among the participants, some 186 received male condoms and 7 female condoms.
- Some 61 Congolese refugee women went for prenatal consultations by a medical doctor.

- There is lack of essential drugs at the CSI Betou, as well as of ARV tablets for adults and HIV tests. There are insufficient financial resources to cover the nutritional assistance of persons living with HIV and other patients.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- A total of 324 shelters were constructed in Bouemba settlement for 1,047 refugees. As of end of May, some 1,358 RHUs remained in stock for the relocation of asylum seekers in Bouemba. The relocation/construction of RHUs continued.
- Some 852 asylum seekers in Bouemba were assisted with NFIs.



WASH

- Water supply in Bouemba settlement continued through truck transport, as well as the treatment and distribution of water by means of bladders (6-valve ramps).
- Some 36 latrines, including 16 ECOSAN latrines and 20 single-pit latrines, and 36 showers were constructed at the settlements. Construction of some 34 latrines by UNICEF was ongoing.

RWANDA



PROTECTION

- A total of 77 cases of 254 individuals were submitted for resettlement and a total of 269 individuals, 96 cases, departed to resettlement countries.
- Weekly protection counselling was conducted in Gihembe attending to 60 cases and in Nyabiheke attending 57 cases with protection concerns related to registration and individual counselling.
- There is lack of police presence in Nyabiheke camp and lack of Child Friendly Space facilities in Gihembe and Nyabiheke refugee camps which hinders provision of age appropriate psycho-social support services to children



EDUCATION

- Children in Gihembe and Nyabiheke's early childhood development centres (ECD) started receiving milk from the Government of Rwanda. The milk is distributed to all ECD centres in the context of the "National Early Childhood Development Program" operating under the Ministry of Gender and Family promotion and aims at fighting malnutrition and stunting in children. Every child is entitled to 0.5 litre of milk per day.
- In Gihembe, some 4,596 refugee children (2,301 girls and 2,295 boys) were enrolled at ECD centers (839 children: 410 boys and 429 girls), Primary schools (2,438 children: 1,213 boys and 1,225 girls), Lower secondary schools (927 children: 484 boys and 443 girls) and Upper secondary (392 children: 188 boys and 204 girls).
- In Nyabiheke some 5,452 refugee children (2,793 males and 2,527 females) were enrolled at ECD centers (718 children: 349 girls and 369 boys), Primary schools (2932 children: 1,456 girls and 1,476 boys), Lower secondary schools (1281 children: 609 girls and 672 boys) and Upper secondary (521 children: 245 girls and 276 boys).



HEALTH

- Some 2,660 individuals, including eight persons from the host community, were provided with health care services in Gihembe; in Nyabiheke, there were some 3,618 individuals, including some 251 persons from the host community.
- The total number of deliveries in Gihembe was 23 (14 at Gihembe Health Center and 12 at Byumba District Hospital). The cumulative number of birth was 134 and all births were attended to by a trained birth attendant.
- Some 40 individuals were referred for secondary and tertiary health care from Gihembe. There were 99 referrals recorded in Nyabiheke, including six from host community; a total of 53 individuals (16 males, 37 females) with complex health issues were referred to secondary (20) and tertiary (32) health care services and concerned gynecological condition and Obstetric complications cases.
- There remains difficulty in providing medical services for those refugees living out of the camp. There is lack of emergency contraceptive pills, while essential medication is out of stock. Patients with Hepatitis are without medication and general screening in the camp is recommended. Roof leakage in the Observation block and in Laboratory room.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- In Gihembe, 57 children aged between six and 59 months were screened for stunting; three cases screened positive. A total of 13 under-five children were tested for anaemia; eight of them were anaemic and referred for nutrition counselling and supplementary feeding.

- In Nyabiheke, there were five new MAM cases enrolled, making a total of ten children with MAM in the camp. Some 25 anaemic patients received food assistance including red meat, oranges and beans rich in iron. A total of 111 PLWHIV and 13 diabetics received fresh food.
- There is lack of supplementary feeding for refugees with chronic illnesses and elderly persons (except diabetics).



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- A total of 62 shelters were rehabilitated in Nyabiheke, Kigeme and Kiziba camps. However, there remains a gap of more than 1,700 family shelters which is required in all the five Congolese refugee camps, but the lack of land is a major challenge. The Congolese refugee camps are very congested with no proper delineation in terms of access roads, fire break points, sanitation corridors and shelters being very close. In addition, due to inadequate drainage channels within the camps towards the host communities, big ravines/gullies have developed.



WASH

- The average of water supplied per person per day was 20.40 litres in Kiziba, 20 litres in Gihembe and 20.03 litres in Mugombwa refugee camps. The water supply in Nyabiheke stood at 15.4 litres and in Kigeme at 12.03 litres, which were below the minimum standard of 20 litres per person per day. An additional budget of US\$ 500,000 is needed to connect the camps to the district's public water supply system (WASAC) to ensure regular supply.
- The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) started the first phased for construction of dischargeable latrines in Kiziba where six blocks (72 drop holes) were in progress.
- In Kiziba Camp, 11 units of shower facilities (68 rooms) were under construction.
- In Kiziba the use of latrines is 41 users per drop hole, compared to standard of 20 persons per drop hole. Some 442 drop holes and 37 latrines are urgently needed to meet the standard. There are 178 users per shower cubicle compared to a standard of 50 persons per shower cubicle. There is need for 250 shower cubicles to cover the gap.



LIVELIHOODS

- Implementation of livelihood intervention for 2019, including Inkomoko's 3rd cohort continued targeting entrepreneurs in Gihembe and Nyabiheke camps and their host communities. Inkomoko has been organizing training sessions for participants of this year's livelihood intervention involving lessons on book keeping, cash flow and inventory management. About 400 entrepreneurs are expected to be part of this intervention.
- There is limited space for individuals to open shops or for livelihoods opportunities and limited start-up capital.

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- As of 31 May, Tanzania was host to 80,138 refugees and asylum seekers from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) living in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps.
- The common markets in Nduta, Mtendeli and Nyarugusu camps remained closed during the reporting period due to reasons related to security. Advocacy with the Government of Tanzania to reopen the markets continued.



PROTECTION

- All of the SGBV survivors who reported SGBV incidents in Nyarugusu camp were offered comprehensive case management services and received psychosocial support.
- During the reporting period, close to 40 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers received counselling and were referred to various partners based on their particular protection concern. In addition, over 40 people of concern received legal assistance.
- Access to territory and asylum remains a major challenge for Congolese asylum seekers following the closure of all border entry points.



EDUCATION

- The International Rescue Committee, in collaboration with the DRC Ministry of Education, administered exams for nearly 750 of 17-year old Congolese candidates in Nyarugusu camp. In an effort to address the current shortage of learning materials, the IRC distributed school books to five Congolese primary schools in Nyarugusu camp.

- Vodafone Foundation led an informative training for Instant Network Schools (INS) staff in Nyarugusu camp on installing and maintaining INS equipment and systems. In collaboration with Learning Equality, Vodafone Foundation also launched Kolbiri, an application that creates an offline server to deliver high-quality educational resources to learners in low resource communities.
- A continued shortage of teaching and reference guides, especially in secondary schools, as well as a lack of qualified teachers remains.



HEALTH

- The crude mortality rate stood at 0.15/1000 population/month and the under-five mortality rate at 0.4/1000 population/month in May, which are within sphere standards. In addition, close to 30,000 consultations were carried out across various health facilities in Nyarugusu camp. The leading cause of morbidity during the reporting period was malaria followed by upper respiratory tract infection, lower respiratory tract infection, urinary tract infection and diarrhoea.
- Tanzania Red Cross Society (TRCS), in collaboration with UNFPA, led a five-day workshop on safe pregnancies for some 30 traditional birth attendants (TBA) from Nyarugusu camp. Topics included best practices in antenatal, delivery, and postnatal services as well as the important role TBAs play in reproductive and maternal health.
- Access to health services remains a challenge for Congolese people of concern in Nyarugusu camp, who have to walk distances in order to receive medical attention.
- A shortage of nurses, midwives and laboratory staff remains. More funding is required to hire and retain high quality staff.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Food entitlements were distributed at 100 per cent of the full ration in May with refugees receiving all their cereals, pulses, vegetable oil, corn-soya blend and salt entitlements.
- Opportunities for refugees to diversify their diets remain a major challenge across the three camps following the closure of the common markets earlier this year.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- A total of 247 refugee housing units (RHUs) were installed in May for Congolese people with specific needs. RHUs are longer-lasting shelter solutions which offer refugees more protection and security.
- In an effort to create a safe learning environment for both students and teachers, African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) fenced the perimeter walls of three schools in Nyarugusu camp during the reporting period.
- A shortage of non-food items continues due to lack of funding.



WASH

- Water supply in Nyarugusu camp stood at 22 litres per person per day in May, exceeding the SPHERE minimum standard of 15 litres per person per day. The crude latrine coverage stood at 8 people per latrine, which was also above the SPHERE minimum standard of 1:20.
- More funding is required to rehabilitate water storage tanks which remain in poor condition.



LIVELIHOODS

- A total of 133 Congolese refugees from Nyarugusu camp were registered by Good Neighbors Tanzania (GNTZ) for practical skills training on kitchen gardening. These trainings will enable refugees to learn more about farming and improve their food security and diversity.
- Some 70 Congolese refugees and host community members participated in life skills and ICT workshops delivered by GNTZ in Nyarugusu camp. These trainings not only provide participants with new skills but also helps promote peaceful coexistence between the two communities.
- Refugees' self-reliance has been significantly weakened following the closure of the common markets and certain refugee-run businesses which has made it increasingly difficult for refugees to obtain diversified foods and services.

UGANDA



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- Some 4,791 Congolese asylum seekers arrived in Uganda, mainly through the border-entry points of Bunagana, Lake Albert (Sebagaro & Nsonga), Ishasha/Kihihi, Ntoroko and Nteko.
- On 28 May 2019, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency and partners responding to the region's biggest refugee situation launched an appeal to donors for USD 927 million, to address the needs of the over 1.3 million refugees expected to be in Uganda by end of

2020, including Congolese refugees. The appeal also seeks assistance to continue supporting refugee hosting districts.



PROTECTION

- UNHCR convened the first task-force meeting to develop the Inter Agency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) in Uganda, on 31st May 2019. The SOPs are expected to be finalised in the course of June 2019 and presented for adoption by the Task force and eventually the UNCT. While UNHCR already has its own internal SOPs on PSEA, the Inter-Agency SOPs will facilitate joint actions by humanitarian and development agencies in Uganda, to protect beneficiaries from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) and enhance the collective capacity of the agencies and affected populations to prevent and respond to SEA committed by aid workers.
- UNHCR held a meeting with the LGBTI refugee community at the Kabusu Community Centre on 7 May 2019, with participation of over 30 refugees, as well as UNHCR and Inter-Aid of Uganda (IAU) staff. The discussion focused on challenges concerning security, access to health services, communication with UNHCR and IAU, and admission to asylum procedures. Main recommendations included further efforts to strengthen the cooperation and coordination between UNHCR, IAU and Most at Risk Population (MARP) Clinic in Mulago to facilitate of admission into asylum process and to provide procedural and legal information and counselling around issues of arrest and detention



HEALTH

- Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) screening, surveillance, infection prevention and control activities were on-going in all six refugees hosting districts in the Southwestern region.
- The lack of incentives for Village Health Teams (VHTs), has hindered community health activities in the settlements that would help in prevention of diseases at the community level. This would in turn reduce the burden at the health facilities.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- UNHCR and WFP agreed on a joint plan to roll out the opening of bank accounts in all refugee settlements, as a step towards financial inclusion of refugees and to create a platform available to all partners providing CBI.
- As part of the monthly food assistance support in May 2019, WFP in partnership with UNHCR, Government of Uganda, and cooperating partners, aimed to provide general food assistance to 1.2 million refugees across all settlements. Of these, 69% received in-kind food, and 31% received unconditional cash assistance. These transfers amounted to 14,878 metric tonnes of food, and UGX 12 billion (USD 3.2 million) of cash. WFP also distributed high-energy biscuits at the border crossing points and served hot meals in transit/reception centres.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- An increase in plot allocations by over 200%, compared to April, was achieved for new arrivals to Kyaka II refugee settlement. This eased the strain on transit and reception facilities as a total of 2,798 individuals were relocated to 1,234 household plots. All relocated households received emergency shelter kits and Non Food Items (NFIs) to assist with establishing their new shelters.



WASH

- The sector continued to roll out dome slab latrines which are more stable and cost effective. However, funding constraints are hampering scaling-up of this approach in all settlements. Hygiene promotion activities across the settlements continued, with emphasis on water related ailments, whose risk increases during the rainy season. Overall, no significant spikes in diarrhea diseases have been recorded.



ENVIRONMENT

- The construction of two institutional stoves at Kinakyeitaka and Coburwas Primary Schools in Kyangwali refugee settlement were completed.
- In Nakivale refugee settlement, illegal tree cutting has been flagged as an ongoing major challenge, contributing to the extinction of many native species which are more resilient to harsh weather and pest attack.

ZAMBIA



PROTECTION

- A meeting for the SEA focal points was conducted to provide comments on the inter-Agency community-based complaint mechanism and validate it.



- Formal youth interventions continued to be inadequate in Mantapala settlement.

EDUCATION

- The two schools in Mantapala Settlement were included in the government annual census for 2019 and will receive an official registration number.
- Over-crowding in classrooms has led to some pupils shunning classes. A total of 15 additional classrooms are required to reduce overcrowding.



HEALTH

- The health clinic in Mantapala continued to provide adequate out-patients and referral service of complicated cases of both refugees and host community members to the first level district Hospital in Nchelenge district. The most common diagnosed cases in the settlement was malaria in both adults and children under-five years. Sensitization of good health practices by the community health workers continued to encourage people to access the clinic when they needed it.
- Mental illness was increasing because psychotic drugs for treatment were not available, people did not avail patients to the clinic on time for fear of stigma and refusal from relatives to quarantine severe mental illnesses. A robust sensitization to counter stigma was required, and advocacy for mobilisation of drugs for treatment of mentally ill patients, mobilisation of clinical staff specialised in mental illness including mapping of the extent of mental illness in the settlement was required.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- During last farming season, the yield of many farmers was affected by partial dry spells and infestation of Fall Army worms. Food assistance and further livelihood assistance may be required to support the affected households.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- Construction of the distribution centre in block 17 at Mantapala was fully completed with windows and doors fixed, and is ready for use while the distribution centre in block 12 was at ring beam level. The distribution centre in block 4 was at roof level.
- Teachers in both schools do not have permanent shelters. UNHCR has provided Refugee Housing Units to teachers in both schools as resource mobilization for construction of permanent shelters for teachers continues. In addition, the Police do not have permanent offices and shelters. They have continued to operate from tents and Refugee Housing Units.
- About 40 kms of road was cleared while 16 kms was gravelled. Most parts remained inaccessible by construction vehicles.



WASH

- A total of 51 boreholes in Mantapala continued to provide adequate water of 423m³/day and 28.2 litres/person/day and sufficient number of community volunteers continued to conduct daily door-to-door hygiene sensitization in all the blocks to encourage good hygiene practices.
- Cleaning materials which included one carton of soap each containing 20 tablets, five jerry can containers for water storage, five buckets and hard brooms for cleaning toilets were provided to two schools in Mantapala to enhance good hygiene and sanitation.
- Some 10 latrines at the five Child Friendly Centres and the Early Child Development Centres, 68 drop-holes for the two schools in Mantapala and eight drop-holes for staff at the reception centre continue to be a gap.
- A total of 15 boreholes (two in block 17; three in block 18 and; 10 in the host community) and one borehole at each of the four reception centres are needed.



LIVELIHOODS

- Small businesses have increased in the settlement with most people selling assorted products among them food stuff, clothes, mobile phones and bicycle parts. During the month, Caritas Czech Republic procured 16 bicycles for distribution to lead farmers from a local (refugee) trader in the settlement at a cost of K19, 000 (USD 2000).
- Because of increased number of traders, a new market is under construction where a total of 114 traders, among them 10 from host community, were allocated trading spaces and commenced mobilizing local building materials for constructing shops and stalls.

ZIMBABWE



OPERATIONAL CONTEXT & COORDINATION

- Tongogara refugee camp hosting more than 13,000 refugees & asylum seekers was affected by Cyclone Idai. An estimated 1,060 shelters accommodating 6,000 refugees were partially and/or completely damaged. Refugees are currently living in overcrowded communal shelters as shelter is

inadequate. This increases the risk of SGBV and disease outbreaks. Additionally 618 latrines collapsed giving rise to concerns of increased open defecation and the likelihood of contamination of borehole water.



PROTECTION

- The US Department of Immigration and the Resettlement Support Center for Africa staff attended to 105 cases during their circuit ride for Zimbabwe. Of the 105 cases, there were some 25 consisted of 68 persons Congolese refugees who are undergoing assessments for resettlement consideration.
- The movement of asylum seekers from the border areas to the camp has continued to be problematic as some asylum seekers are kept in prisons pending transportation to the camp.



EDUCATION

- Tongogara Primary School purchased 100 single seater desks and 100 chairs for two grade seven classes. The school also purchased textbooks for grade seven pupils.
- Laboratory construction at St Michael's Secondary School was completed. Electricity interruptions have continued to disrupt lessons that require electricity to be conducted in schools in the camp.



HEALTH

- The second dose of the Oral Cholera Vaccine (OCV) was administered to the camp population from 27 May to 7 June 2019, reaching out to 9,137 persons. A total of 1,074 children (comprised of 494 males and 580 females) aged 6-59 months were vaccinated against measles and rubella and given micronutrient powder. The campaign took place on 13-18 May, conducted by Ministry of Health and Child Care, in partnership with UNICEF and WHO.
- The referral hospital in Chipinge district to where patients from Tongogara refugee camp are sent has not x-ray films.



FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION

- Totals of 12,283 and 12,595 persons received their monthly cash entitlement in the first and second distributions respectively. One distribution was delayed dating back to April and therefore had to take place in May when the cash was available from the bank. New arrivals did not receive food during the first week of the month due to stock run-out. New arrivals only received food assistance on 10 May soon after receipt of food.
- The clinic in the Tongogara refugee camp received two boxes of micronutrients, seven weighing scales and seven community counselling kits from the Ministry of Health and Child Care nutrition department. Only case of malnutrition was recorded for the month of May 2019. The child is receiving requisite support at the clinic.
- Mothers with malnourished children prefer to receive with corn soya-blend (CSB) which is only given to chronically ill patients as per WFP recommendations. The reasons for not distributing CSB is explained to mothers.



SITE PLANNING, SHELTER & NFIs

- Eighty – six (86) permanent housing units superstructures have been finished and a total of 288 Refugee Housing Units (RHU) have been received in Tongogara. The shelter working group decided to prioritize the following as beneficiaries: new arrivals living at the transit center, persons currently living in flood prone areas, households in congested sections of the camp amongst others.



WASH

- The construction of 206 semi-permanent latrines was completed, as a short-term response to Cyclone Idai. The structures will be upgraded into permanent latrines.
- Participatory Health and Hygiene Education (PHHE) kits were distributed to nine Health Promoters (19 kits per HP). Six PHHE sessions were conducted in six sections reaching 120 people.
- A 500-meter extension of water supply system covering the newly extended section 9 of the camp was being finalized as there was a gap in WASH facilities.
- Water supply crude coverage is 19 liters per person per day while the effective coverage is 14 liters per person per day which is below the minimum standard in emergencies of 20 liters per person per day.



LIVELIHOODS

- GOAL, the livelihoods partner assisted the One Love poultry group to open up an Agro dealer shop stocking agriculture inputs to help create a sustainable agro-business ecosystem that will support various agricultural programs that are taking place in the camp.
- Sixteen farmers that chose poultry farming as their livelihood road map towards self-reliance and self-sustaining each received seven bags of poultry feed on 30 May. The famers are expected to each receive a 100 day-old chicks and veterinary drugs in order to start poultry production.

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.

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

- Germany 36.4 million
- Allocation of unearmarked / broadly funding 35.2 million
- European Union 27.5 million
- United States of America 5.0 million
- Private donors 3.6 million
- Sweden 1.9 million
- Denmark 1.6 million
- Belgium 1.5 million
- CERF 0.9 million
- Japan 0.8 million
- Norway 0.5 million
- Finland 0.4 million
- Others 0.3 million
- The Netherlands 0.3 million
- France 0.2 million
- Czech Republic 0.2 million



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



Tanzania. Congolese refugee woman lives in a Refugee Housing Unit (RHU) given to refugees with special needs, in Nyarugusu refugee camp. ©UNHCR/Georgina Goodwin

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.

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