



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

SEPTEMBER 30, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.4 million

People in Need of Food and Agriculture Assistance
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – August 2013

2.6 million

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the DRC
U.N. – August 2013

434,306

Congolese Refugees in Africa
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – August 2013

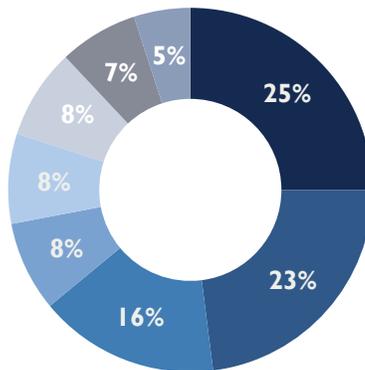
185,464

Total Refugees in the DRC
UNHCR – August 2013

137

Security Incidents against Humanitarian Actors from January to August
OCHA – August 2013

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



- Health (25%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (23%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (16%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Protection (7%)
- Other (5%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. Government (USG) provided nearly \$165 million of humanitarian assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in FY 2013
- Insecurity and poor transportation infrastructure continue to hinder humanitarian access across eastern DRC

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DRC TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$48,352,484
USAID/FFP ²	\$56,471,800
State/PRM ³	\$60,045,000

\$164,869,284
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- During FY 2013, violence intensified and humanitarian conditions deteriorated across eastern DRC, with the spread of a secessionist movement in Katanga Province, escalating clashes and related displacement in Orientale Province, and worsening instability resulting in tens of thousands of new displacements in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. Conflict continues to cause displacement, raise protection concerns, and constrain humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance.
- Approximately 2.6 million people remained displaced countrywide as of late August, including approximately 1 million in North Kivu Province, more than 712,000 in South Kivu Province, nearly 369,000 in Katanga Province, and more than 351,000 in Orientale Province, according to the U.N.
- In FY 2013, the USG provided nearly \$165 million in humanitarian assistance to DRC, including emergency food aid, humanitarian logistics support, relief commodity provision, and life-saving interventions in the health, livelihoods, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) sectors. USG humanitarian assistance in DRC benefits IDPs, refugees, and other vulnerable and conflict-affected populations.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On August 28, the U.N. Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) Intervention Brigade supported the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) in an offensive against March 23 Movement (M23) forces north of Goma in the brigade's first offensive operation since the U.N. authorized its deployment on March 28. The Intervention Brigade, primarily based in North Kivu and totaling approximately 3,000 troops, is authorized to conduct targeted offensive operations against armed opposition groups in eastern DRC, including members of M23, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR).
- Ongoing instability in neighboring Central African Republic (CAR) has resulted in a continuing influx of refugees into Equateur Province, DRC. As of August 31, UNHCR reported that more than 42,600 refugees from CAR had arrived in DRC, and UNHCR and the Government of the DRC (GoDRC) had relocated more than 11,500 people to four camps in Equateur and Oriental provinces.
- Since the beginning of 2013, the U.N. has recorded 137 security incidents against humanitarian workers in DRC. North Kivu accounts for 87 of these incidents, consistent with the annual average over the past five years.

North Kivu Province

- On August 30, M23 declared a unilateral ceasefire and withdrew forces from the Kibati Heights and Three Antennas areas outside of Goma, following days of clashes with FARDC and supporting MONUSCO Intervention Brigade forces. Most humanitarian organizations had resumed normal operations in Goma as of September 2, and the security situation along the two main roads leading into the city improved following the M23 retreat. Security conditions also improved in Rutshuru and Lubero territories, North Kivu Province, after the M23 ceasefire, according to humanitarian organizations.
- Despite limited security improvements following the M23 ceasefire, tensions remained high in the Goma area. Isolated incidents of violence between M23 and local armed groups continued in areas held by M23 after the ceasefire, including in Rutshuru Territory on September 12 and 13. In addition, fighting continued between various armed groups in North Kivu's Masisi and Walikale territories in recent months, resulting in protracted displacement and re-displacement.
- In mid-July, elements of the Allied Democratic Forces—an armed group originating from Uganda—attacked Kamango and Nobili towns in Beni Territory, resulting in the displacement of up to 66,000 people eastward to Bundibugyo District in northeastern Uganda, according to UNHCR. Some of the displaced either returned to the DRC or sought accommodation in host communities soon after fleeing, and UNHCR has transferred nearly 20,000 refugees to Kyangwali Settlement in northwestern Uganda. By mid-September, an estimated 9,000 Congolese remained displaced in areas of Uganda near the DRC border. According to the U.N., displaced populations remain reluctant to return to the Kamango area due to insecurity, particularly the threat of kidnapping. The U.N. reports nearly 250 kidnappings of civilians in Beni Territory since January.
- The USAID/OFDA-funded, U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)-managed Rapid Response to Population Movements (RRMP) program is responding to WASH needs in Goma IDP camps by distributing safe drinking water tablets and educating IDP households on practices that reduce waterborne disease transmission, among other interventions. The RRMP is a long-standing program that pre-positions relief supplies and provides non-governmental organizations (NGOs) quick access to funds to conduct rapid assessments to identify and respond to the needs of newly displaced populations. USAID/OFDA provided \$7 million to the program in FY 2013.
- In addition to support for the RRMP, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$2 million to OCHA and more than \$4 million to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in FY 2013 to improve humanitarian coordination and camp management activities for spontaneous IDP sites in eastern DRC.
- In FY 2013, State/PRM provided \$38.3 million to UNHCR for country-wide activities in the DRC, including UNHCR's role as head of the Protection and Emergency Shelter clusters and as co-lead of the Camp Coordination and Camp Management working group.

South Kivu Province

- Ongoing conflict in the Ruzizi plain in South Kivu's Uvira Territory intensified in mid-August, displacing nearly 10,000 people by August 21, according to the U.N. The majority of the displaced found refuge with host families. The International Rescue Committee (IRC), through the RRMP, conducted an assessment of the humanitarian situation in the Ruzizi plain from September 6 to 14, identifying more than 8,700 displaced people with urgent needs for household items, food, and WASH facilities. On September 18, the Commission for Population Movements identified an additional 2,200 IDPs in Uvira town with similar needs.
- Clashes between FARDC forces and Raïa Mutomboki—one of the largest armed militias in eastern DRC—in Shabunda Territory on September 19 resulted in the temporary displacement of approximately 5,250 people from Nyalubwe town, representing 80 percent of the town's population. By the end of September, approximately 40 percent of the IDPs had returned home, according to the U.N. However, sporadic clashes and resultant short-term displacement continued in Shabunda Territory, as of the end of September.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA awarded more than \$2.2 million to the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), Tearfund, and ZOA to help improve agricultural production and food security in South Kivu Province through the provision of seeds, tools, and training to vulnerable farmers. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided \$2 million to UNICEF's RRMP to support health activities in South Kivu.
- USAID/FFP awarded \$2.6 million in FY 2013 to World Vision to assist approximately 18,900 IDPs in South Kivu's Kalehe Territory. World Vision is providing food vouchers, rather than commodities, to the targeted households to take advantage of food availability in local markets. The vouchers help improve households' short-term food security by meeting 100 percent of their food needs for six months.

Orientale Province

- On August 22, FARDC launched an offensive against the Ituri Patriotic Resistance Front (FRPI) in Ituri District, Orientale Province. FRPI launched a counter-offensive on August 27, burning several villages and causing new waves of displacement, according to the U.N. Fighting continued as of the end of September, displacing between 60,000 and 80,000 people in southern Irumu Territory, many of whom remained in conflict-affected areas with limited humanitarian access. As of September 26, the U.N. reported that 100,000 people were in need of humanitarian assistance.
- Despite insecurity, the U.N. and partners had delivered essential household items, 1.8 metric tons (MT) of medicine, and 80 MT of food to conflict-affected areas of Ituri, as of September 26. The assistance was sufficient to feed 4,000 people for one month and address medicine needs of approximately 80,000 people. USAID/OFDA partner Medair/SWI provided health kits, capable of treating up to 1,000 people, to a health center in Soke town, where some clashes occurred.
- During the past 18 months, as LRA-related threats waned, more than 60,000 people returned to Dungu and Faradje territories in Haut-Uélé District and Ango Territory in Bas-Uélé District, according to the U.N. Due to the remoteness of return areas, humanitarian organizations were unable to access returnees.
- USAID/OFDA has supported UNICEF to conduct child protection activities in LRA-affected Bas-Uélé and Haut-Uélé districts since FY 2011. In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$800,000 to UNICEF to support access to services for children affected by armed conflict in Bas-Uélé and Haut-Uélé. UNICEF builds the capacity of local stakeholders to plan, coordinate, and implement child protection interventions, including the deployment of child protection mobile teams, placement of children in temporary care, family tracing and reunification, and supporting children to return to school or gain vocational training.

Katanga and Maniema Provinces

- Katanga Province's IDP population has more than quadrupled—from approximately 71,700 people in March 2012 to more than 389,700 by late September 2013—due to persistent clashes between FARDC and militia groups, according to the U.N. Pweto remains the most-affected territory, hosting more than 36 percent of the province's IDPs. Insecurity and poor transportation infrastructure limit humanitarian access to populations in need in Katanga.

- Humanitarian access to approximately 96,000 people affected by early 2013 armed conflict in the area of Kasese town in Punia Territory, Maniema Province, remains severely limited due to poor transportation infrastructure, the U.N. reports. Only 12 percent of the 8,300 kilometers of roads in Maniema Province is passable, leaving air transport as the only means to provide assistance in some areas.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided \$4 million to the U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to facilitate relief operations in areas of eastern DRC inaccessible by road. Support for logistics and relief commodities accounted for more than \$10.7 million, or 23 percent, of USAID/OFDA's FY 2013 funding in DRC.
- State/PRM provided \$18.45 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in FY 2013 for country-wide activities in the DRC, including the opening of an additional field office in Katanga to strengthen ICRC's presence and capacity to respond to increased humanitarian needs.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Food security in DRC deteriorated between June 2012 and June 2013, according to Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted by representatives of GoDRC, the U.N., and NGOs. The June 2013 IPC analysis found that approximately 6.35 million people in DRC confront Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity, compared to 5.4 million people in June 2012. The food insecure population rose as high as 6.4 million people in December 2012.
- While conditions have deteriorated in chronically food insecure parts of western DRC, the June 2013 IPC analysis noted fragile improvements in the food security and nutritional situation of populations in eastern DRC due to humanitarian and development interventions. Several eastern territories improved from IPC 4 to IPC 3 since December 2012. Nevertheless, the areas in DRC where populations continue to face emergency levels of food insecurity—Rutshuru, Nyragongo, Masisi and Walikale territories in North Kivu Province and Manono Territory in Katanga Province—are all in conflict-affected parts of eastern DRC.
- On July 1, USAID/FFP partner the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) launched a food distribution and cash voucher program to support food-insecure populations countrywide between July 2013 and December 2015. The program aims to deliver more than 243,000 MT of food aid valued at approximately \$164 million to an estimated 4.2 million food-insecure Congolese. In addition, WFP plans to distribute both cash and commodity vouchers, valued at approximately \$38 million, with which beneficiaries can procure basic food items in local markets, thereby bolstering household food security while supporting community livelihoods and economic recovery.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4 million to six partners for agriculture and food security programs and more than \$3.7 million to six partners for economic recovery and market systems interventions in eastern DRC. USAID/OFDA partners provide training on improved agricultural and livestock rearing techniques, establish demonstration gardens to promote nutritional foods, and organize seed and tool fairs to distribute improved tools and high-quality seeds, resulting in an increased and more varied food supply. USAID/OFDA supports livelihoods projects that increase agricultural productivity and access to markets through interventions such as temporary employment programs to rehabilitate roads, irrigation canals, and other community infrastructure.

HEALTH AND WASH

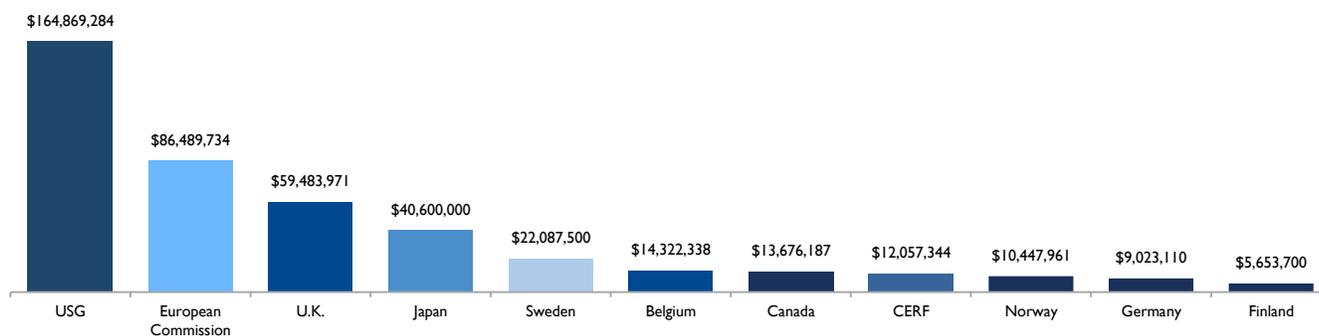
- On September 24, GoDRC launched a measles vaccination campaign targeting 6.8 million children between the ages of six and nine in Equateur and Orientale provinces with support from UNICEF, the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO), and the GAVI Alliance. The campaign concurrently provided polio vaccinations for children under five years of age. Due to intensive vaccination campaigns, the polio virus has not been detected in DRC since December 2011, but measles outbreaks continue to occur, resulting in nearly 850 deaths in the first six months of 2013.
- Cholera is endemic to DRC, and remains a public health challenge. The U.N. reports 19,000 cases of cholera countrywide between January and August.

- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$11.8 million in health assistance in DRC, including \$8.6 million to four NGOs and \$3.2 million to UNICEF to support health activities within the RRMP. USAID/OFDA NGO health partners work to increase access to health care in eastern DRC by strengthening health systems and supporting health facilities to provide comprehensive primary healthcare, reproductive health services, and immunizations to IDPs and other vulnerable populations.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$7.5 million in WASH assistance in DRC during FY 2013, including more than \$3 million to Oxfam-GB to increase access to safe drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities and improve knowledge of basic hygiene practices in IDP camps and communities hosting IDPs. While Oxfam-GB primarily focuses on IDP camps in the Goma area, the program establishes a rapid response team able to address emergency WASH needs across eastern DRC. With more than \$2.2 million in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA support, Mercy Corps is conducting emergency WASH interventions in North Kivu, including helping to build local WASH capacity in IDP camps to enhance self-sufficiency.
- In FY 2013, State/PRM provided \$1.55 million for improved water and sanitation availability and hygiene practice sensitization for Congolese refugee returnees repatriating to Equateur Province in northwestern DRC.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- In early July, the U.N. released the mid-year review of the 2013 DRC Humanitarian Action Plan with no change to the nearly \$893 million appeal figure. As of September 30, donors had provided \$467 million to the appeal, or 52 percent of the request.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012.

CONTEXT

- Since the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the Kinshasa government and various armed groups, including the Allied Democratic Forces–National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, Mai Mai militants, the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), and the FDLR, has contributed to high levels of insecurity and population displacement in eastern DRC.
- In April 2012, former members of CNDP who had integrated into FARDC in 2009 defected and created a new armed group called M23. The name M23 references the March 23, 2009, peace agreement that CNDP had signed with GoDRC. M23 captured the city of Goma in North Kivu Province on November 20, 2012, but withdrew in early December.
- Violence, restricted humanitarian access, poor infrastructure, forced recruitment into armed groups, and reduced access to agricultural land and traditional markets have contributed to the deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the DRC and triggered mass internal displacement and refugee outflows.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 17, 2012, U.S. Ambassador James F. Entwistle reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in the DRC for FY 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DRC PROVIDED IN FY 2013¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	South Kivu	\$1,000,000
Concern	ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection	Eastern DRC	\$1,214,238
Handicap International	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$1,565,170
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	Eastern DRC	\$2,997,061
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern DRC	\$4,000,013
IRC	Protection	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$1,500,000
Medair/SWI	Health	Orientale	\$2,205,350
Merlin	Health	Eastern DRC	\$2,023,607
Mercy Corps	ERMS, WASH	North Kivu	\$2,360,231
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Oxfam/Great Britain	WASH	North Kivu	\$3,356,728
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Eastern DRC	\$3,000,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Nutrition	North Kivu	\$1,578,136

Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu, Orientale	\$2,066,336
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	South Kivu	\$1,616,352
UNICEF	Protection	Orientale, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$1,747,896
UNICEF	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Eastern DRC	\$5,000,000
UNICEF	Health	South Kivu	\$2,000,000
WFP/UNHAS	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern DRC	\$4,000,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	North Kivu	\$1,038,630
ZOA	Agriculture and Food Security	South Kivu	\$950,000
	Program Support		\$1,132,736
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$48,352,484

USAID/FFP³			
WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200480	1,830 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Newly Displaced Populations	Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$3,082,600
WFP EMOP 200480	11,910 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, and Food-for-Work Activities	Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$19,924,700
WFP PRRO 200167	15,780 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Food-for-Work, and Food-for-Training Activities	Equateur, Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$30,864,500
World Vision	Food vouchers	South Kivu	\$2,600,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$56,471,800

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	WASH	Equateur	\$950,000
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Refugees, Refugee Returnees, IDPs, and Other Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	\$18,450,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)	Shelter	Equateur, Orientale	\$245,000
Première Urgence	Livelihoods Assistance	Equateur	\$950,000
Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	Peace-Building Activities	Equateur, South Kivu	\$550,000

UNHCR	IDP and Refugee Support, Protection, Refugee Return and Reintegration	Countrywide	\$38,300,000
World Vision	WASH	Equateur	\$600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$60,045,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DRC IN FY 2013			\$164,869,284

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2013.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>