

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

DECEMBER 9, 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

2.8 million

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the DRC
OCHA – November 2013

438,869

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

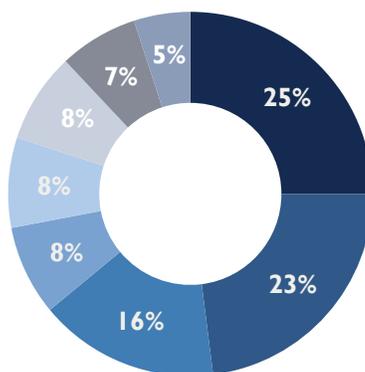
202,200

Total Refugees in the DRC
OCHA – October 2013

177

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

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2013 & FY 2014



- 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 \$194.9 million in humanitarian assistance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in FY 2013 and to date in FY 2014
- Insecurity and poor transportation infrastructure continue to hinder humanitarian access across eastern DRC

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DRC TO DATE IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$48,352,484
USAID/FFP ²	\$86,476,013
State/PRM ³	\$60,045,000
\$194,873,497	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Persistent violence across eastern DRC continues to generate significant humanitarian need. Although armed group March 23 Movement (M23) agreed to halt its offensive on November 5, insecurity caused by multiple active armed groups continues to cause displacement, raise protection concerns, and constrain humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance.
- Approximately 2.8 million people remained displaced countrywide as of November. This total includes more than 1.1 million IDPs in North Kivu Province, more than 591,000 IDPs in South Kivu Province, nearly 359,000 IDPs in Katanga Province, and more than 506,000 IDPs in Orientale Province, according to the U.N.
- In FY 2013 and to date in FY 2014, the USG has provided nearly \$194.9 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

- Fighting between the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC)—supported by the U.N. Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and the new U.N. Intervention Brigade—and M23 continued throughout October and November. More than 100,000 Congolese refugees have fled into Uganda since the beginning of the M23 offensive, with an average of more than 2,000 refugees continuing to arrive each week.
- While the withdrawal and defeat of M23 as an armed group is a significant security gain for eastern DRC, humanitarian actors warn that the other estimated 30 armed groups operating in North Kivu, many of which are less structured and less reliant on conventional military tactics than M23, may prove more difficult to defeat, and attacks against them could result in significant humanitarian consequences. Due to the continued presence of other armed groups, UNHCR has declared that conditions in eastern DRC are not conducive to support the assisted voluntary repatriation of refugees from neighboring countries.
- Instability in neighboring Central African Republic (CAR) has resulted in a continuing influx of refugees into northwestern DRC's Equateur Province. As of December 8, UNHCR reported that more than 1,000 new refugees from CAR had arrived in Zongo town, northern Equateur, following December 5–6 violence in CAR's capital city of Bangui. UNHCR continues to track additional population movements from the border towns of Gbadolite and Libenge in DRC and CAR, respectively. Nearly 44,000 CAR refugees have arrived in DRC since December 2012, according to UNHCR.
- In FY 2013, State/PRM provided a total of \$56.7 million to UNHCR and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to provide protection and assistance for refugees, refugee returnees, IDPs, and other victims of conflict in DRC.

North Kivu Province

- Due to improved security in North Kivu Province's Rutshuru Territory, the U.N. announced in mid-November that U.N. staff no longer require a military escort and may travel in two-vehicle convoys between the city of Goma and Rutshuru. The Government of the DRC (GoDRC) National Commission for Refugees and North Kivu Provincial Government's Civil Protection Unit attempted to transport some of the 39,500 IDPs residing in Goma back to areas of origin in Rutshuru by truck on November 23. During this initial returns phase, GoDRC and provincial authorities also planned to provide returns packages, including tarps, mats, and blankets, to each household. USAID/OFDA staff members based in Kinshasa, DRC, continue to engage with in-country partners to assess humanitarian needs and monitor potential returns in eastern DRC. Where appropriate, USAID/OFDA supports organized and voluntary IDP returns to areas of origin.
- As of November 25, OCHA had recorded more than 1.1 million IDPs in North Kivu, approximately 56 percent of whom are located in Masisi and Walikale territories west of Goma. The nearly 5 percent IDP population increase since October is largely in reaction to, or anticipation of, insecurity, as well as continued IDP registration efforts. OCHA reports that 65 percent of IDPs were sheltering with host families in late November, representing a 10-percent decline from August 2013, likely due to IDP migration back to areas of origin. More than 35 percent of IDPs reside in displacement sites.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff met with representatives from U.N. agencies, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in Goma during the week of November 11. Humanitarian actors report that humanitarian needs appear limited in Rutshuru following M23's defeat, since the majority of IDPs had yet to begin returning to the city.

South Kivu Province

- Between January and September, insecurity in South Kivu displaced approximately 36,000 people monthly. Each month during the same period, nearly 9,000 households lost possessions, nearly 1.47 million people ate one meal or less per day, and relief agencies were targeted by violence eight times, according to OCHA. More than 221,000 of the province's 591,000 IDPs are located Kalehe Territory, south of Goma. Civilians and relief agencies alike continue to be

affected by limited mobility; OCHA estimates that 60 percent of South Kivu's roads are impassable, significantly impeding the provision of humanitarian assistance.

- Violence and insecurity perpetrated by continually proliferating armed groups is negatively impacting humanitarian conditions in South Kivu. In early December, a three-day attack on civilians in Beigala village by armed group Raïa Mutomboki displaced up to 1,000 people to nearby Malili and Muswaki villages, according to local media.

Orientale Province

- Clashes between the Armed Forces of the Ituri Patriotic Resistance (FRPI), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and FARDC continue to affect populations in Orientale Province's southern Ituri District, Irumu Territory, and areas bordering Lake Albert. In late November, LRA conducted up to 30 attacks on civilians in Bas Uelé and Haut Uelé districts. On December 5, local authorities commenced regular military patrols—comprising DRC National Police, MONUSCO, and FARDC—in Ituri District, Orientale, to control the proliferation of armed groups and associated insecurity in the area, according to local media.
- As of November 23, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) had recorded approximately 2,200 IDPs, mostly women and children, returning to Aveba and Bukiringi towns, southern Irumu Territory. While some schools had re-opened in Aveba, Bukiringi, and Geti towns, many IDPs continued to seek shelter in classrooms at night. Through a UNICEF-managed commodity fair aiming to support ongoing IDP returns, conflict-affected persons in Irumu recently received cash vouchers to select 30,000 needed relief items.
- With more than \$2 million in FY 2013 funding, USAID/OFDA partner Samaritan's Purse continues to distribute relief commodities, promote agricultural productivity, and enhance food security for more than 47,000 conflict-affected people in Orientale and North Kivu provinces. Nearly \$1 million of this funding supports Samaritan's Purse to train local farmers on more productive agricultural techniques and animal husbandry, as well as to distribute goats, seeds, and tools to vulnerable households.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support UNICEF-conducted protection activities for LRA-affected populations in Bas Uelé and Haut Uelé. Through more than \$800,000 in FY 2013 funding, UNICEF mobile child protection teams are working to identify LRA-affected children and conduct family tracing, mediation, and reunification processes where appropriate.

Katanga and Maniema Provinces

- According to OCHA, gradually improving security conditions—particularly in Kasenga, Malemba Nkulu, Manono, and Mitwaba territories—permitted thousands of IDPs to return to areas of origin during the past 15 months. The U.N. recorded a more than 85 percent increase in IDP returns between June 2012 and September 2013, from 24,000 returnees to more than 167,000 returnees.
- Between June and October, FARDC and MONUSCO worked to dismantle various Mai-Mai armed groups, demobilizing more than 700 fighters, according to UNICEF. Mai-Mai also continue to surrender members of its ranks throughout Katanga Province. On November 14, Mai-Mai elements released approximately 190 people, including women and children. UNICEF and its partners are working to include children exiting from Mai-Mai in ongoing demobilization programs. Despite recent improvements, continued localized fighting between FARDC and Mai-Mai in Manono, Mitwaba, and Pweto towns in recent weeks resulted in additional displacement and elevated humanitarian needs in affected areas, UNICEF reports. In response to conflict-related malnutrition in Katanga, in recent weeks 51 UNICEF-managed therapeutic units launched severe acute malnutrition treatment activities.
- According to the U.N, FARDC troops continued to pursue multiple armed groups in eastern Maniema Province's Kailo and Punia territories in late November, causing local residents to flee their homes. Transport through Maniema remains difficult; the U.N. reports that roads are only accessible by motorbike. Constrained humanitarian access and insecurity has resulted in mounting health concerns, with an estimated 250,000 people in the province requiring urgent medical assistance, according to the U.N. In response to health needs in Maniema, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) launched health and nutrition activities in Kama town for children under the age of five in late November. In addition, MSF continues to provide emergency health services to IDPs through mobile clinics in eastern Kabambele Territory.

- 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.
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FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Between October 25 and November 5, WFP and its partners conducted a joint assessment in Mitwaba and Pweto territories, Katanga, to determine humanitarian needs, including food insecurity. Assessed households typically eat cassava leaves and flour—essential oils and animal proteins are virtually absent from diets. Many surveyed households only eat one meal per day, and some households reported missing meals for several days. Although WFP noted that long-term IDP households appeared to experience relatively better food security conditions than recently displaced IDPs, the assessment also highlighted that most IDPs experience food insecurity, which will likely worsen with the coming lean season. USAID/FFP staff also traveled to Mitwaba and Pweto territories in mid-November and found considerable food needs, particularly in less accessible areas.
 - The USG remains the single largest donor of food assistance to DRC. In FY 2013 and FY 2014, USAID/FFP provided nearly \$86.5 million in support of emergency food assistance. This contribution helped USAID/FFP partner WFP to procure approximately 44,500 metric tons (MT) of food and partner World Vision to implement food voucher systems targeting approximately 18,900 individuals in Kalehe, South Kivu. Inclusive in USAID/FFP's total support is approximately \$30 million in recent FY 2014 contributions to WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO), which targeted more than 2 million people countrywide as of October.
 - Despite substantial USAID/FFP support, WFP requires an additional \$75 million in commitments to address outstanding food needs in DRC through May 2014, according to WFP. On December 3, WFP announced a reduction in assistance levels—beyond the 50 percent cut in rations already enacted for beneficiaries of general food distribution in North and South Kivu—due to insufficient funds. In response to unmet food needs, USAID/FFP is engaging with its partners to support cash transfers, food vouchers, and in-kind food aid for vulnerable Congolese.
 - More than \$4 million in FY 2013 funding enables six USAID/OFDA partners to continue providing agriculture and food security assistance across eastern DRC. Similarly, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$3.7 million to six partners in FY 2013 for economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) interventions. USAID/OFDA partners prioritized interventions that produce a larger and more varied food supply, such as training on improved agricultural and livestock rearing techniques and organizing seed and tool fairs to distribute improved tools and high-quality seeds. USAID/OFDA supports livelihoods projects that increase agricultural productivity and access to markets through interventions such as temporary employment programs to rehabilitate roads and other community infrastructure.
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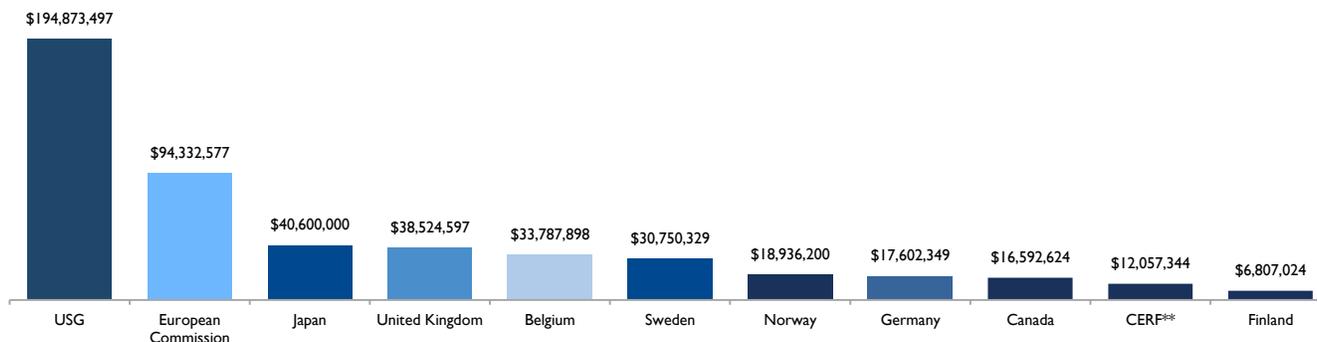
HEALTH AND WASH

- Between January and late November, the U.N. reported more than 12,000 possible cases of cholera, including 277 deaths, in Katanga due to waterborne diseases. Between mid-October and late November, UNICEF recorded 322 cholera cases and an increase in the respective caseloads of Kalemie town and the city of Lubumbashi. In response, UNICEF and its partners increased WASH activities in affected areas to prevent further transmission of the disease and engaged in preparedness plans to determine methods for preventing cholera in susceptible areas.
- Between October 15 and November 23, UNICEF-led WASH interventions had provided an estimated 80,000 people residing in Irumu displacement sites with safe drinking water and access to hygiene facilities.
- 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. 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 through the UNICEF-managed Rapid Response to Population Movements (RRMP) program.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- As of December 9, donors had provided \$565.4 million to the 2013 DRC Humanitarian Action Plan, or 63 percent of the total request of nearly \$893 million.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of December 9, 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 associated fiscal years, which began on October 1, 2012, for FY 2013 and on October 1, 2013, for FY 2014.

**U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

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), M23, and the FDLR, has contributed to high levels of insecurity and population displacement in eastern DRC.
- The recently established MONUSCO Intervention Brigade supported FARDC in its successful operations against M23, which was defeated and withdrew from areas of operation in October 2013. FARDC and MONSUCO are reportedly refocusing attention toward other armed groups operating in eastern DRC.
- 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 DRC and triggered mass internal displacement and refugee outflows.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 21, 2013, Ambassador James C. Swann re-declared a disaster for the complex emergency in DRC.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014⁴

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA⁵			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, 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
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Protection	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$1,500,000
Medair	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 (Oxfam/GB)	WASH	North Kivu	\$3,356,728
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Katanga, Maniema, Orientale, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$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/FFP⁶			
WFP Emergency Operation (EMOP) 200480	1,830 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Newly Displaced Populations	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Katanga, and Orientale	\$3,082,600
WFP EMOP 200480	11,910 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, and Food-for-Work Activities	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Katanga, and Orientale	\$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, Orientale, North Kivu, and South Kivu	\$30,864,500
WFP PRRO 200540	14,980 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Food-for-Work, and Food-for-Training Activities	Equateur, Katanga, Maniema, Orientale, North Kivu, and South Kivu	\$30,000,000

World Vision	Food Vouchers	South Kivu	\$2,604,213
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$86,476,013

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 DRC IN FY 2013 AND FY 2014			\$194,873,497

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 December 9, 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>