

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

JULY 21, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7 million

Food-Insecure People in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2015

2.9 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in DRC

OCHA – June 2015

440,000

DRC Refugees in Africa

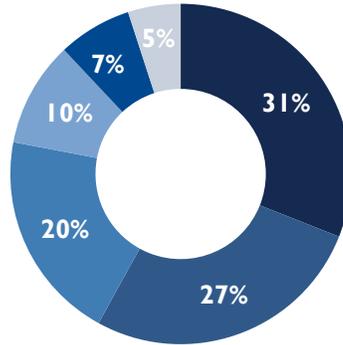
OCHA – June 2015

225,000

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in DRC

Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015



- Health (31%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (27%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (20%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (10%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (77%)
- Local and Regional Food Procurement (22%)
- Food Vouchers (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Nearly 13,400 refugees fleeing political violence in Burundi arrive in the DRC since April
- At least 74,000 IDPs return to areas of origin in Mitwaba Territory, Katanga Province, following an improved security situation
- USAID/OFDA partner International Medical Corps (IMC) provides health care services to IDPs and other vulnerable families in North Kivu Province

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DRC IN FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$38,070,315
USAID/FFP	\$50,566,000
State/PRM ³	\$62,750,000
\$151,386,315	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- On June 26, UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon submitted a report to the UN Security Council on the status of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and the situation in the country since March 10. In the report, SYG Ban highlighted deteriorating humanitarian conditions in several areas of eastern DRC and a marked increase in killings, kidnappings, and sexual violence. The report noted that insecurity has limited humanitarian access and hampered protection efforts.
- Political violence in Burundi since April has forced thousands of Burundians to flee to neighboring countries, including the DRC. As of July 16, nearly 13,400 Burundians were seeking refuge in DRC, with the majority residing in South Kivu Province. At least 7,000 refugees are sheltering at a UNHCR- and Government of DRC (GoDRC)-established camp near Lusenda town, Fizi Territory; however, thousands of others continue to reside with host families or at other temporary sites.

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

Katanga Province

- A late-June joint assessment mission undertaken by several humanitarian clusters—coordinating bodies for humanitarian activities, comprising UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders—reported that more than 74,000 IDPs from 20 villages in Mitwaba had returned to the territory since the beginning of 2014, according to the UN. This figure represents 70 percent of IDPs from the area who originally fled from the armed group Bakata Katanga Mai Mai between 2012 and 2014. The returns follow an improved security situation since July 2014 when the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) undertook military action against Bakata Katanga Mai Mai.
- Returnees face several challenges despite improved security. At least 5,500 of the returnees lack shelter, as assailants burned their houses during attacks. A number of returnees require agricultural inputs and lack access to safe drinking water. The UN also reports a need to respond to possible malnutrition, as humanitarian actors note the potential for incidents of malnutrition among women and children returning to areas of origin.
- Nearly 5,000 people departed from the Contanga displacement site in Nyunzu city in recent weeks, according to the Rapid Response to Population Movement (RRMP) mechanism, a standing rapid response platform supported by USAID/OFDA and managed by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF). Approximately 1,000 IDPs remain at Contanga. Those sheltering at Contanga fled from previous IDP sites in Muhuya town due to attacks and arson resulting from inter-communal conflict. Improving security in the IDPs’ areas of origin and poor conditions at the displacement site incentivized households to return; however, the UN reports that the initial violence that prompted displacement resulted in many burnt houses, leaving returnees in need of shelter support. The NGO African Initiatives for Relief and Development is constructing temporary shelters in coordination with the local government to facilitate the return. Lack of shelter remains a pressing issue for many households attempting to return to areas of origin in Katanga, according to OCHA.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting the NGO Première Urgence with \$2 million to provide agricultural support and relief commodities to host families, IDPs, and returnees in Katanga and North Kivu. With USAID/OFDA support, Première Urgence plans to provide up to 42,000 people with agricultural inputs, including seeds, and reach 9,600 people with relief commodities, including blankets, hygiene kits, kitchenware, and water containers.

North Kivu Province

- The number of IDPs in North Kivu increased by 6 percent between May and June, from approximately 570,000 IDPs to more than 604,000 IDPs as of June 25, according to OCHA. The majority of current IDPs from North Kivu fled from clashes between armed groups or direct attacks, while a minority fled in anticipation of deteriorating security. Overall, the displacement and returnee numbers in the province continue to fluctuate—in early 2015, the UN was reporting more than 1 million IDPs in North Kivu.
- As of June 25, the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster in DRC reported that nearly 199,000 IDPs were sheltering at 56 displacement sites—30 UNHCR sites and 26 International Organization for Migration (IOM) sites—across North Kivu.
- Assailants from the armed group the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) attacked several villages located approximately 60 kilometers (km) north of Beni city in Beni Territory on July 15, according to international media. The attacks resulted in the deaths of at least nine civilians and the destruction of nearly 70 houses. In the previous nine months, ADF elements have reportedly perpetrated multiple attacks against populations in and around Beni, resulting in at least 400 deaths, according to the FARDC. FARDC forces registered military successes against ADF between May and late-June, but ADF elements remain active in small bands—especially in Beni—attacking security forces and civilians, according to the UN. In his recent report on the situation in the DRC, SYG Ban strongly condemned the ADF attacks against civilians.
- With \$3.5 million in funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting Medair to improve health among IDPs, returnees, and host populations in North Kivu and Orientale provinces, including in Beni. Through support to health facilities

within the DRC national health care system, Medair is improving access to, and quality of, preventative and curative health care.

- USAID/OFDA is supporting IMC with \$3.5 million to provide IDPs and conflict-affected households in North Kivu with access to primary and reproductive health care services. IMC's program provides needed medical supplies and pharmaceuticals; trains and supervises local health care staff; strengthens emergency obstetrics and medical support to survivors of rape; and engages with community health care workers who educate communities.
- Following an increase in incidents targeting humanitarian assets and staff in North Kivu during recent months, as well as restricted humanitarian access due to poor road conditions and heavy rains, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided several ad hoc helicopter services in June for relief agencies, transporting personnel and cargo, including supplies for health facilities and nutrition programs. These ad hoc services were in addition to regularly scheduled flights. In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA has provided \$6 million to support UNHAS services in DRC.

South Kivu Province

- An early July inter-cluster assessment of Lulingu town, Shabunda Territory, reported incidents of insecurity between May and June, specifically sexual assaults against men and women, kidnappings, torture, looting, extortion, and cuts in water supplies, according to the UN. The FARDC gained control of the area from armed group Raïa Mutomboki in 2014, but elements of the group remain active in the area; the UN attributes the recent unrest in part to Raïa Mutomboki elements. As many as 39,000 people—about 77 percent of the population in and around Lulingu—fled between May and June due to the prevailing insecurity.
- The UN reports that populations are slowly returning to areas near Lulingu, but economic activities and schooling has not resumed. Local health facilities also report shortages of essential medicines, including post-exposure preventative kits for assisting survivors of sexual violence. European Commission's Directorate-General for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection (ECHO) humanitarian flights and USAID/OFDA-supported UNHAS flights resumed in late June, providing humanitarian actors with access to Lulingu; however, commercial flights—essential for transporting humanitarian supplies—are not servicing this area, which is a high-priority location for humanitarian actors.
- Nearly 13,400 refugees have fled from violent political protests in Burundi to the DRC since late April, with the majority sheltering in South Kivu, the UN reports. Of the newly arriving Burundian refugees, more than 12,800 remain in South Kivu, with approximately 500 in Katanga and about 60 in Maniema Province. The GoDRC declared that all Burundian refugees should relocate to a UNHCR- and GoDRC-established camp near the town of Lusenda in South Kivu; as of mid-July, at least 7,000 refugees were living in Lusenda, while the remaining 6,000 refugees continued to shelter with host families, at transit sites, or other temporary sites. Biometric data taken from refugees reveals that of the approximately 12,500 refugees in South Kivu, 65 percent are children, and half are 12 years of age or younger.
- UN agencies involved in the refugee response have submitted a joint request of \$1.5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support underfunded emergencies. If approved, the UN agencies plan to use the CERF funding to alleviate food insecurity among refugees and host families.
- With \$3 million in FY 2015 funding, USAID/OFDA is supporting IOM's work with displaced populations in eastern areas of DRC. IOM provides vital information services regarding IDPs through registering displaced households, mapping population movements, and monitoring overall displacements trends to identify humanitarian needs.

Oriental Province

- Elements from the armed group Force de résistance patriotique de l'Ituri (FRPI) attacked an informal IDP site near Geti town, located 60 km south of Bunia town, on July 12, according to the UN. During the attack, FRPI forces stole household items from displaced families. The attack was the eighth against IDP sites in southern Irumu Territory since January. The UN also reports ongoing human rights violations against civilians, IDPs, and returnees in southern Irumu. In response to the attacks, OCHA has called on the authorities to take all necessary actions to protect IDP sites in accordance with international humanitarian law.

- Suspected elements from FRPI attacked an international NGO vehicle south of Bunia on July 13, the second incident of violence directed against a humanitarian organization in recent months, OCHA reports. Previously, on April 15, assailants attacked a humanitarian convoy traveling between Aveba and Geti towns. After the April attacks, several humanitarian actors suspended operations, resuming again in early June. Humanitarian stakeholders are concerned that the July 13 attack may again restrict access in the area.
- Insecurity has displaced more than 100,000 people in southern Irumu, including 20,000 people displaced between April and May 2015.
- USAID/OFDA is supporting Samaritan's Purse with more than \$3.5 million in FY 2014 funding, in part to improve and diversify agricultural production. As part of the program, Samaritan's Purse is training farmers in Orientale on improved agricultural techniques, distributing seeds and livestock, and improving animal husbandry. Samaritan's Purse is also distributing relief commodities, including blankets, hygiene kits, and kitchen sets to conflict-affected populations in North Kivu and Orientale.

PROTECTION

- The UN reported that nearly 1,500 protection incidents—rape, sexual violence, killings, and harassment, among others—occurred in Orientale's Ituri District during the month of June, marking an increase of nearly 56 percent from the 950 incidents recorded in May. Of the 1,500 incidents, about half—nearly 850—occurred in Irumu. OCHA attributes the increase in part to actions of the armed group FRPI and ongoing military operations in the area. Protection actors have called on the GoDRC to reinforce assistance for vulnerable populations in Irumu given the recent insecurity.
- To commemorate the tenth anniversary of UN Security Council Resolution 1612, UNICEF and the Joint Technical Working Group—a group comprising the GoDRC, the UN, and NGOs established to end serious violations of children's rights in armed conflict—launched a month-long awareness campaign across the DRC on June 26. Adopted in 2005, the Security Council resolution created a monitoring and reporting mechanism of six serious violations against children during armed conflict: recruitment of children, killing and mutilation of children, sexual violence perpetrated against children, attacking schools or hospitals, abduction, and refusal of humanitarian access to children. During the month-long commemoration, children from across the country will discuss the monitoring mechanism in DRC. UNICEF and others will also broadcast messages, hold theater productions, and organize press conferences dedicated to ending serious violations of children's rights in conflicts.

FOOD INSECURITY

- Local officials are concerned that more than 150,000 people in Zaki chiefdom, Ituri, may be facing food insecurity following drought and locust infestation, the UN reports. Locust swarms in recent weeks have reportedly destroyed approximately 60,000 hectares of crops—including beans, maize, and soybeans—in the affected areas. Local authorities have requested distribution of emergency seed to ensure that affected households can resume agricultural activities when the cropping season begins in August. The UN has not confirmed humanitarian needs in the area but notes that the combination of lack of rainfall and locusts could result in below-average harvests for thousands of households.
- USAID/FFP recently provided \$5.3 million to UNICEF to treat approximately 51,000 children ages five years and younger experiencing severe acute malnutrition in Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Katanga, and South Kivu provinces through use of ready-to-use-therapeutic food.

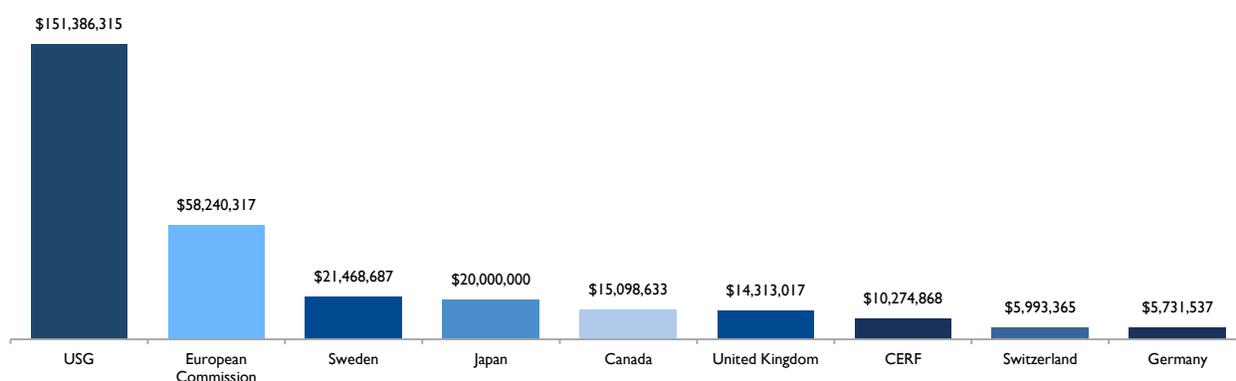
HEALTH

- As of early July, health officials in Katanga had recorded at least 15,000 cases of measles in the province during the previous six months—an increase in cases of 50 percent compared to the same period of 2014—resulting in at least

250 deaths, according to the UN. The rise in cases is in part due to a low number of vaccinated children, as well as other factors that increase the likelihood of contracting the disease, including the prevalence of malaria and malnutrition. An April nutritional assessment in three of the 12 affected health zones—Bukama, Malemba, and Mukanga—identified prevalence of malnutrition, according to the UN; humanitarian response actors have not conducted nutrition assessments to determine more accurately malnutrition data since 2013 and 2014 in the nine other affected health zones.

- As of mid-June, Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) had vaccinated more than 100,000 children between six months and 10 years of age in Katanga’s Malemba Nkulu health zone. MSF reported a goal of vaccinating 600,000 children in affected areas but highlighted several challenges, including limited human resources, scarcity of vaccines, and difficulty accessing targeted populations due to the terrain and poor roads.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



Funding figures are as of July 21, 2015. 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, 2014 for FY 2015.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Concern	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	North Kivu	\$1,163,677
Handicap International/U.S.	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$1,724,483
IMC	Health	North Kivu	\$3,500,000
International NGO Safety Organization	Humanitarian Coordination and Informational Management	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$500,789
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Informational Management, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern DRC	\$3,000,000
Medair	Health, Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	North Kivu, Orientale	\$3,500,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	North Kivu	\$1,600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$2,000,000
Oxfam/Great Britain	WASH	Eastern DRC	\$4,000,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Katanga, North Kivu	\$2,000,000
Save the Children/U.S.	Health	North Kivu	\$1,880,883

UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,500,000
World Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$997,231
	Program Support		\$703,252
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$38,070,315
USAID/FFP³			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Food Vouchers	Katanga	\$530,000
UNICEF	710 MT of Title II-Funded Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food and Programming Costs	Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Katanga, South Kivu provinces	\$5,300,000
WFP PRRO 200540	18,710 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Food-for-Work, Food-for-Training and Emergency School Feeding	Equateur, Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$33,736,000
WFP PRRO 200540	Local and Regional Procurement of Emergency Food Assistance for Relief	Equateur, Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$11,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$50,566,000
STATE/PRM			
ACTED	WASH Support to CAR Refugees	Equateur and Orientale	\$1,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for Refugees and other Vulnerable Populations	Countrywide	\$14,800,000
IOM	Repatriation of Angolan refugees from the DRC to Angola	Bas-Congo	\$250,000
Première Urgence	Income generation and livelihoods support to Central African Republic refugees	Equateur and Orientale	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$600,000
UNHCR	Global Appeal for refugees and IDPs in the DRC	Countrywide	\$42,800,000
UNHCR	Registration and Repatriation Sensitization for Rwandan Refugees	Eastern DRC	\$1,000,000
UNHCR	Supplementary Appeal in response to Burundi regional crisis	Eastern DRC	\$1,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$62,750,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC IN FY 2015			\$151,386,315

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 July 21, 2015.

³ Estimated value of food assistance.

CONTEXT

- Despite the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the Kinshasa government and various armed entities, including the armed group the Allied Democratic Forces - National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, Mai-Mai militants, and FDLR has contributed to high levels of insecurity and population displacement 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 3, 2014, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan redeclared a disaster for the complex emergency in DRC for FY 2015.

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 is available at www.reliefweb.int