

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2016

APRIL 26, 2016

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

7.5 million

People Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in DRC

UN – January 2016

1.6 million

IDPs in DRC
UN – March 2016

4.5 million

Acutely Food-Insecure People in DRC
Food Security Cluster – November 2015

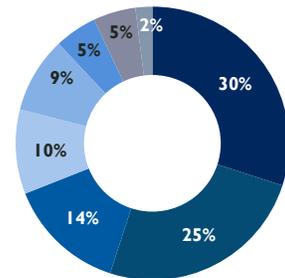
453,600

DRC Refugees in Africa
UNHCR – April 2016

398,000

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in DRC
UNHCR – April 2016

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2015–2016



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (30%)
- Health (25%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (14%)
- Agriculture and Food Security (10%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (9%)
- Protection (5%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2015–2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (55%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (34%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (9%)
- Food Voucher (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Clashes in North Kivu affect at least 45,000 IDPs
- UN extends MONUSCO's mandate through March 2017
- USAID/OFDA support improves relief actors' operational security

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016

USAID/OFDA	\$50,103,477
USAID/FFP	\$104,578,989
State/PRM ³	\$93,050,000
Total	\$247,732,466

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Between late March and mid-April, clashes between the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and armed groups near the Mpati area, North Kivu Province, affected at least 45,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). The precarious security situation has also limited humanitarian access to affected populations.
- Overall security in eastern areas of DRC continues to deteriorate, with multiple active armed groups and increasing criminality.
- Between January and late March, health actors recorded more than 5,700 cases of cholera in DRC. The outbreak is most pronounced in Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lualaba, and Tanganyika provinces; these areas account for approximately 2,600 of all cases recorded during the first quarter of 2016.
- In FY 2015 and to date in FY 2016, the U.S. Government (USG) has provided more than \$247 million in humanitarian assistance for the DRC response. USG funding supports multiple response sectors, including health, food security, and protection.

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

Current Situation

- In late February, UN Secretary-General (SYG) Ban Ki-moon traveled to DRC and visited the Mungote IDP site in North Kivu. While at the IDP camp, the SYG emphasized the need to protect women and girls from sexual violence and ensure that displaced children return to school. SYG Ban acknowledged the need to improve security in IDPs' areas of origin. SYG Ban also noted that UN peacekeepers alone could not guarantee security throughout DRC and highlighted that the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) is working closely with the FARDC and national police.
- On March 9, SYG Ban provided a report to the UN Security Council on the situation in DRC. The report noted that ongoing insecurity in eastern DRC—the result of fighting between armed groups, intercommunal violence, continued population displacement, and an influx of refugees—was hampering humanitarian efforts and forcing some relief organizations to suspend activities, particularly in areas of North and South Kivu provinces. SYG Ban called for the Government of DRC (GoDRC) and MONUSCO to work in tandem to disarm and demobilize armed groups and to protect civilians from further harm or displacement.
- In late March, the UN Security Council renewed MONUSCO's mandate until March 31, 2017, and expressed concern regarding continuing impediments to humanitarian access in eastern DRC and ongoing attacks against relief organizations. The renewed mandate prioritizes protection of civilians in displacement and refugee camps and of humanitarian personnel and human rights groups active in areas where MONUSCO operates.
- In early March, assailants kidnapped staff from the non-governmental organization (NGO) Save the Children in North Kivu. The UN condemned the kidnapping and highlighted an increase in attacks against relief staff in DRC, which is limiting humanitarian access.
- USAID/OFDA is providing \$550,000 in FY 2016 funding to support the International NGO Safety Organization (INSO), an entity that supports the safety of relief workers. In DRC, INSO is supporting humanitarian organizations with security information services, improving the overall awareness of the operating environment.

North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces

- Between late March and mid-April, fighting between the FARDC and armed groups affected at least 45,000 IDPs near Mpati, Masisi Territory, according to the UN. As of April 19, the clashes had impacted seven IDP sites, forcing displaced households to flee from the sites; most of the displaced have not yet returned and are residing in public areas or with host families.
- The UN reports that the affected communities near Mpati require water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, health care services, and shelter support. While insecurity has limited humanitarian access, several relief organizations have reached the area since early April to assess needs among the affected populations and the feasibility of providing assistance.
- The recent insecurity prevented seven trucks carrying UN World Food Program (WFP) food assistance from reaching targeted households in Mpati. WFP warns that approximately 21,000 vulnerable people will not receive food assistance until the security situation improves.
- Thousands of IDPs previously sheltering near Lubero Territory's Miriki town, North Kivu, have started returning to their areas of origin, the UN reports. Between March 14 and 20, up to 14,000 people returned to North Kivu's Bukumbirwa, Buleusa, Kasikira, and Rusamambu villages. The FARDC helped facilitate the returns under the supervision of local authorities. Many of the IDPs had initially fled to Miriki following intercommunal conflict in November 2015.
- Late-March fighting between the FARDC and elements of the armed group Raïya Mutomboki displaced nearly 2,000 residents from the Nindja area of Kabare Territory, South Kivu. The displaced population fled toward Kelehe Territory, Shabunda Territory, and other locations in the province. Under the framework of the Rapid Response to Population Movement (RRMP)—a standing platform managed by the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) with USAID/OFDA support—the humanitarian community is sending an assessment mission conducted by the

Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI) Foundation and the International Rescue Committee (IRC).

- Approximately 540 displaced households in the Chulu area of Kabare received essential household items in late March from the AVSI Foundation through the USAID/OFDA-supported UNICEF RRMP. The beneficiaries fled clashes involving Raïya Mutomboki in late 2015 and early 2016.

Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lualaba, and Tanganyika Provinces⁴

- Flooding in January and February affected nearly 100,000 people in Haut-Lomami's Bukama and Malemba Nkulu territories, according to the UN. The food response for flood-affected households is constrained by limited resources—the UN estimates that relief organizations had only accessed 10 percent of flood-affected households as of early April, noting that considerable needs remain. Relief organizations have projected a \$4.3 million funding requirement to meet humanitarian needs in Bukama and Malemba Nkulu.
- Despite the constraints, some assistance has arrived in Haut-Lomami. In Bukema town, USAID/FFP partner WFP reached at least 5,000 flood-affected people with food assistance.
- Since September, more than 2,600 IDPs returned to Mwenge, Mwepu Ntanda, and Ngela towns in Pweto Territory, Haut-Katanga. Of these returnees, approximately 1,500 people have benefited from the RRMP assistance. Other returnees have not yet received humanitarian assistance, according to the UN.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$5.5 million through UNICEF to support the RRMP, which enables rapid needs assessments and delivers vital assistance to conflict-affected populations, displaced households, and others vulnerable to natural disasters. The RRMP partners with NGOs throughout eastern DRC to provide multi-sector assistance.

Ituri Province⁵

- Migratory locusts have destroyed more than 6,000 hectares of cultivated land—mainly cassava fields—in areas of Aru Territory, Ituri Province, affecting approximately 80,000 people, according to local authorities. Authorities have expressed concern that the locusts could spread across Aru and affect food security if the threat is not managed. The local population has appealed for seeds, food assistance, and pesticides; food security actors plan to assess affected areas to determine the extent of needs.
- Rising intercommunal tensions in Irumu Territory, especially in areas near the towns of Boga and Bukiringi, have prompted concerns of possible population displacement and increased humanitarian need, according to the UN. Intercommunal tensions in Ituri, driven in part by land disputes, have persisted since 2013. MONUSCO is engaging with the local population, supporting intercommunal dialogue and working to manage conflict.
- Elements from the armed group the Ituri Patriotic Resistance Front (FRPI) reportedly attacked an informal IDP site in Irumu on March 8, according to the UN. The attack resulted in the death of at least one civilian. Between March and September 2015, assailants launched 10 attacks against IDP sites in southern Irumu. Protection incidents remain a humanitarian concern in the territory—during February, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) recorded nearly 800 protection incidents in the territory.
- In FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$2.7 million to support humanitarian protection programs in DRC, including more than \$1.8 million to support UNICEF protection activities in eastern DRC. With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF is working to protect children from violence, abuse, and exploitation while also supporting survivors of sexual and gender-based violence.

⁴ Located in the area formerly known as Katanga Province.

⁵ Located in the area formerly known as Orientale Province. In August 2015, the GoDRC began implementing a decentralization plan that redraws district and province borders, resulting in province name changes and an increase in the total number of provinces from 11 to 26.

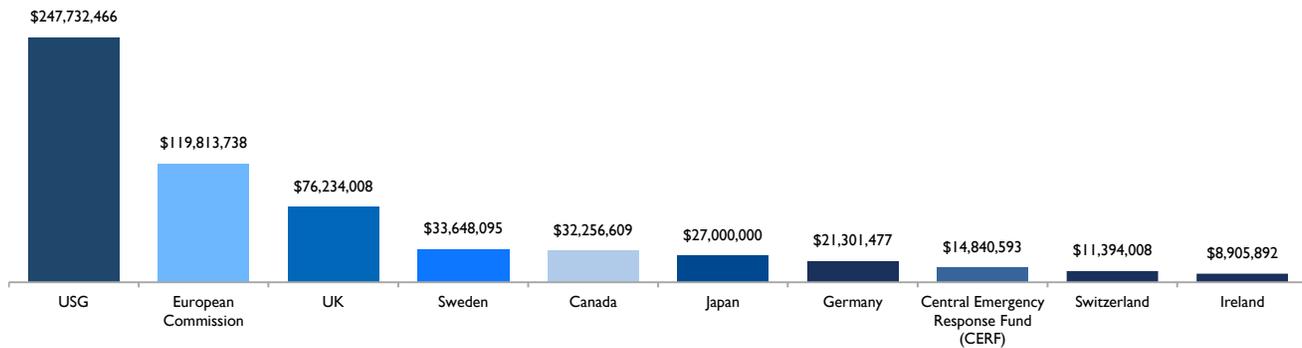
FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS, AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- WFP is prioritizing food assistance for newly displaced families and returnees most in need. WFP has reached some of the most vulnerable households in DRC with full food rations sufficient for three months, while others have received a one-month ration. Between January and April, WFP food assistance reached nearly 45,000 IDPs, returnees, and flood-affected populations in Bukama, Tanganyika's Kalemie Territory, Haut-Katanga's Mitwaba Territory, and Lualaba's Lubudi Territory.
- Since December 2015, WFP has reduced the rations provided to approximately 70,000 refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) in North and South Ubangi provinces by 20 percent due to funding constraints, the UN agency reports. Projected shortfalls will likely prolong the distribution of reduced rations and may force WFP to further reduce rations. Without additional funds, WFP warns that it may need to cease support for CAR refugees from the Central African Republic in DRC by July.
- Between mid-November 2015 and mid-February, WFP and humanitarian partners distributed emergency food assistance to 12,600 households near Lubero Territory's Kataro, Kauma, Kimaka, Luofu, and Miriki towns in North Kivu. WFP and partners distributed the food assistance to displaced individuals, returnees, host communities, and other vulnerable households to quickly address emergency food needs exacerbated by recent conflict. Since the end of 2015, large numbers of displaced people have arrived in southern Lubero after fleeing fighting between armed groups and attacks targeting civilians in northern areas of Walikale Territory and southern Lubero.
- The more than 2 million residents of Lubumbashi city, Haut-Katanga, are experiencing food shortages and rising prices, according to international media. Lubumbashi relies heavily on Zambia for imports of staple foods; Zambia's food supply has contracted in recent months, prompting officials to temporarily ban exports of corn products. Although the export ban was lifted in mid-April, the volume of corn exports from Zambia to Lubumbashi remains below pre-ban levels. WFP is closely monitoring the situation.
- With approximately \$42.8 million in FY 2016 support from USAID, WFP plans to provide food assistance to more than 1.5 million people in eastern DRC. WFP will continue its emergency relief and recovery operations in eastern and southern DRC, providing food commodities to remote areas of the country affected by conflict and population displacement. From 2011 to 2015, USAID contributed nearly \$221 million to WFP for its programs in DRC.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Health workers recorded more than 5,700 cholera cases, including 85 deaths, in DRC between January and late March, according to UNICEF. The outbreak is especially pronounced in Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lualaba, and Tanganyika, where health actors reported an estimated 2,600 cases and 47 deaths from January 1 to March 31. Authorities have recorded more than 1,400 cases in Lubumbashi. Health experts attribute the outbreak to unsafe drinking water and inadequate water and sanitation infrastructure. In Lubumbashi, for example, the national water distribution company covers only about 65 percent of drinking water needs, according to the UN. In response to the outbreak, UNICEF established a cholera treatment center in Lubumbashi in January. UNICEF is also providing medical commodities to a hospital in Haut-Katanga's Kambove Territory.
- Staff from the Red Cross of the DRC reported 30 cases of cholera, including two deaths, in northern Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu, between March 23 and 27. Local authorities reported a possible 30 additional cases in Rutshuru between March 27 and 29, according to the UN. In response, the Red Cross has provided local actors with chlorine for treating water supplies.
- IRC is providing health care assistance to 40,000 IDPs and host community members in North Kivu. With nearly \$700,000 in ongoing FY 2015 USAID/OFDA assistance, IRC is working with local health facilities to train community health care workers and build capacity among local stakeholders. IRC is also providing antenatal and postnatal consultations, vaccines for children, and other services.
- USAID/OFDA has provided partners with more than \$12 million to bolster humanitarian health interventions in DRC during FY 2015 and to date in FY 2016.

2015–2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 26, 2016. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current and previous calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2015 and FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2014, and October 1, 2015, respectively

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Former-Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$998,401
Catholic Relief Service (CRS)	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Former-Katanga, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$2,700,633
Concern	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	North Kivu	\$1,163,677
Handicap International	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$1,724,483
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	North Kivu	\$3,500,000
INSO	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$1,050,789
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern DRC	\$3,000,500
IRC	Health, Protection	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$1,548,238
Medair	Health	North Kivu, Former-Orientale	\$3,500,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	North Kivu	\$1,600,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern DRC	\$2,000,000
Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB)	WASH	Eastern DRC	\$4,000,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Former-Katanga, North Kivu	\$2,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu, Former-Orientale	\$2,435,036
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health	North Kivu	\$1,880,883
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Eastern DRC	\$7,320,431
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security	North Kivu	\$987,800

World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$1,039,603
	Program Support		\$1,653,003
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$50,103,477
USAID/FFP³			
ACTED	Food Vouchers for Emergency Food Assistance	Former-Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$2,396,802
CRS	Food Vouchers and Local Procurement for Emergency Food Assistance	Former-Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$2,499,367
Samaritan's Purse	Food Vouchers and Local and Regional Procurement for Emergency Food Assistance	North Kivu, Former-Oriental	\$2,306,630
UNICEF	710 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food and Programming Costs	Former-Kasai Occidental, Former-Kasai Oriental, South Kivu	\$4,977,190
WFP	23,235 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Relief, Nutrition, Food-for-Work, Food-for-Training and Emergency School Feeding	Eastern DRC	\$43,224,000
	Local and Regional Procurement of Emergency Food Assistance for Relief	Eastern DRC	\$35,500,000
	Strengthening Food Security Cluster Coordination	Eastern DRC	\$1,250,000
	Emergency Road Infrastructure Repairs in Support of WFP Operations	Eastern DRC	\$2,000,000
	23,305 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid for Relief, Nutrition, Food-for-Work, Food-for-Training and Emergency School Feeding	Eastern DRC	\$10,425,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$104,578,989
STATE/PRM			
ACTED	WASH Support to CAR Refugees	Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi provinces	\$1,000,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for Refugees and Other Vulnerable Populations	Countrywide	\$25,050,000
IOM	Repatriation of Angolan Refugees from DRC to Angola	Kongo Central Province	\$250,000
Première Urgence	Income Generation and Livelihoods Support to CAR Refugees	Sud-Ubangi	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,200,000
UNHCR	Global Appeal for Refugees and IDPs in DRC	Countrywide	\$60,950,000
	Registration and Repatriation Sensitization for Rwandan Refugees	Eastern DRC	\$1,000,000
	Supplementary Appeal in Response to Burundi Regional Crisis	Eastern DRC	\$2,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$93,050,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2015–2016			\$247,732,466

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 April 26, 2016.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

CONTEXT

- Despite the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the GoDRC and various armed entities, including the Allied Democratic Forces, Mai-Mai militants, and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, 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 1, 2015, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in DRC for FY 2016.

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:
 - USAID 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>