



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

MARCH 19, 2014

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.7 million

Food Insecure People in DRC

U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) – December 2013

2.9 million

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in DRC

U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – December 2013

428,800

DRC Refugees in Africa

Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 2013

260,800

Total Refugees in DRC

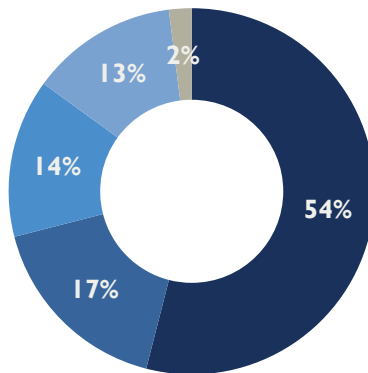
UNHCR – December 2013

251

Security Incidents against Humanitarian Actors in 2013

OCHA – January 2014

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (54%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (17%)
- Logistics & Relief Commodities (14%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (13%)
- Other (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- The U.S. Government (USG) has provided nearly \$56.7 million in humanitarian assistance to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) to date in FY 2014.
- Despite security improvements, armed groups continue to clash, resulting in new displacements across eastern DRC.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DRC TO DATE IN FY 2014

USAID/OFDA	\$7,534,033
USAID/FFP ²	\$34,644,800
State/PRM ³	\$14,500,000
\$56,678,833	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of December 2013, the ongoing violence and insecurity in DRC had resulted in more than 2.9 million IDPs countrywide, according to the U.N. This figure includes more than 1 million IDPs in North Kivu Province, nearly 579,000 IDPs in South Kivu Province, 550,000 IDPs in Orientale Province, and 402,000 IDPs in Katanga Province.
- Although the March 23 Movement (M23) ended combat operations against the Government of DRC (GoDRC) in late November 2013, clashes between GoDRC forces, U.N. peacekeepers, and armed groups continue to negatively impact humanitarian conditions in DRC, particularly in the eastern provinces.
- To date in FY 2014, the USG has provided nearly \$56.7 million in humanitarian assistance to DRC, including emergency food aid; humanitarian logistics support; relief commodity provision; agriculture and food security; water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH); and protection. 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

- Due to ongoing insecurity in the Central African Republic (CAR), DRC currently hosts approximately 63,000 Central African refugees, more than 16,000 of whom have arrived since December 2013. UNHCR continues to track additional population movements from the border towns of Gbadolite and Libenge in DRC and CAR, respectively.
- Administrative and security-related concerns prevented the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) from transporting approximately 14 metric tons (MT) of food from the western Ugandan town of Bunagana to beneficiaries located in eastern DRC between late December 2013 and early January 2014. On January 7, WFP reported successful delivery of the food to the village of Nobili, North Kivu, where 80,000 IDPs were located.
- On February 25, U.N. Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (DSRSG/RC/HC) Moustapha Soumaré condemned recent violence perpetrated by various armed actors in North Kivu. DSRSG/RC/HC Soumaré called on humanitarian organizations to find strategies for safely continuing critical relief programs despite challenges caused by insecurity.
- State/PRM partner the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) reports that continued insecurity has severely hampered humanitarian access in North Kivu and Katanga. Despite the fluid security situation in North Kivu, ICRC is providing medical equipment and support to health care facilities serving the towns of Beni, Goma, Mutwanga, and Nobili.
- State/PRM, in partnership with ICRC, is providing \$7.2 million countrywide to support refugees, returnees, and other vulnerable populations. To date in FY 2014, State/PRM has provided a total of \$1.3 million to UNHCR's Regional Supplementary Appeal for Central African refugees in Equateur and Orientale provinces.

North Kivu Province

- According to the U.N., as of January 2014, North Kivu hosted 1.07 million IDPs, a slight decline from the 1.1 million IDPs reported by the U.N. in November 2013. The U.N. attributes this decrease to improved security conditions in the IDPs' areas of origin—especially territory formerly held by M23.
- IDP numbers in five of North Kivu's six territories have decreased since November 2013. IDP figures in Beni Territory rose by 10 percent due to ongoing IDP registration efforts and the addition of populations fleeing from late December clashes between the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and the armed group Allied Democratic Forces—National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF-NALU) near the town of Kamango. As of January 10, the DRC Humanitarian Advisory Group (HAG)—a U.N.-supported coordination group composed of donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and U.N. agencies—reports that approximately 65,000 people remain displaced in Beni and that 20 of 25 villages in surveyed areas near the towns of Kamango and Nobili are deserted.
- During the week of March 9, the U.N. Force Intervention Brigade—a military force led by the U.N. Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) authorized by U.N. Security Council resolution 2098 of March 2013 to take offensive action in eradicating armed groups from eastern DRC—clashed with Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) in North Kivu, according to international media. As of March 16, media had not reported any humanitarian consequences of the fighting.
- Despite the return of some IDPs to areas of origin, insecurity continues to displace other North Kivu residents. The U.N. registered more than 1,000 new IDPs in North Kivu in January 2014. Contributing factors to new displacements include clashes between Mai Mai Cheka, the Nduma Defense of Congo, and FARDC in Walikale; fighting between the Alliance of Patriots for a free and Sovereign Congo (APCLS) and the FARDC in Masisi; arson and clashes between Mai Mai groups in Masisi; and clashes between the ADF-NALU and FARDC elements in Beni.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$1 million to World Relief International (WRI) to distribute maize, beans, cassava, and potato seeds and provide agricultural training for improved planting techniques to build the capacity of conflict-affected households in Rutshuru. In addition, WRI is distributing essential household items to more than 35,000 beneficiaries.

Oriente Province

- During the week of December 30, the Ituri Patriotic Resistance Front (FRPI) attacked civilians and stole cattle from residents in Irumu Territory, according to the HAG. Recent attacks caused several thousand people to flee their homes, some of whom have since returned to areas of origin. The town of Soke, however, continues to host approximately 30,000 IDPs due to FRPI-related violence.
- With ongoing FY 2013 USAID/OFDA assistance, NGO Samaritan's Purse is providing relief items—such as blankets, hygiene kits, and tarps—to conflict-affected populations. Samaritan's Purse is also distributing goats and seeds in Faradji Territory, as well as farm tools to displaced and vulnerable households in Irumu and Buta territories to improve agricultural production and diversify livelihoods.
- With \$2.2 million in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA support, Medair continues to provide life-saving health care to more than 97,500 IDPs, returnees, and host community members in Orientale. Since 2013, Medair has treated the leading causes of mortality—exacerbated by the complex emergency—among vulnerable populations in Orientale, including malaria, acute respiratory infections, and diarrhea. Medair health services also treat complications resulting from sexual- and gender-based violence—a prevalent form of violence in eastern DRC.

Katanga Province

- Between October 2013 and January 2014, Bakata Katanaga Mai Mai increased attacks against villages in Katanga. Mai Mai fighters attacked villages in Manono, Mitwaba, and Pweto territories, as well as locations near the provincial capital, Lubumbashi. According to the HAG, civilians are fleeing in response to direct violence, while others are leaving areas of origin fearing imminent conflict between elements of the FARDC and Bakata Katanga Mai Mai.
- On January 28, Bakata Katanga Mai Mai elements attacked the town of Kikomo, looting relief commodities previously distributed by WFP and other humanitarian actors. Bakata Katanga Mai Mai burned all relief supplies they were unable to transport. The violence prompted more than 500 families to flee east to the villages of Kasungeshi and Mitwaba.
- In Manono and Malemba-Nkulu territories, USAID/OFDA partner Première Urgence, with \$3 million in ongoing FY 2013 assistance, provided cash vouchers to approximately 5,500 conflict-affected families to support livelihood activities. The cash vouchers help purchase critical agricultural inputs—such as seeds, production tools, and spare parts for machinery—from local merchants, while also contributing to the local economy.
- With \$1 million in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA assistance, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is planning to provide seeds and tools to 36,000 beneficiaries—including vulnerable populations in Katanga—enhancing food security through improved agriculture production.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- On January 25, FAO released the December 2013 IPC-analysis for the DRC.⁴ According to the report, 6.7 million people, or approximately 11 percent of DRC's rural population, are experiencing IPC 3—Crisis—and IPC 4—Emergency—levels of food insecurity—a 5 percent increase from those experiencing IPC 3 and IPC 4 levels of food insecurity in June 2013. Persistent food insecurity is due to increased distribution and activity of armed groups and associated constraints on humanitarian access, the high prevalence of acute malnutrition, natural disasters, and underdevelopment.
- Populations experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity reside in Katanga's Manono, Mitwaba, and Pweto territories; Maniema Province's Punia Territory; and Irumu Territory in Orientale. Between June and December 2013, IPC partners observed a 17 percent reduction in areas experiencing Crisis levels of food insecurity—from 82 to 68 affected territories.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- In December, USAID/FFP supported WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in DRC with \$5 million to procure 4,000 MT of maize, beans, oil, and salt. WFP plans to distribute emergency food assistance to approximately 210,000 IDPs in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Katanga. WFP also plans to conduct nutrition activities for an additional 57,500 beneficiaries.
 - To date in FY 2014, USAID/FFP has provided more than \$34.6 million to WFP for emergency food assistance, nutrition programs, supplementary food, and food vouchers.
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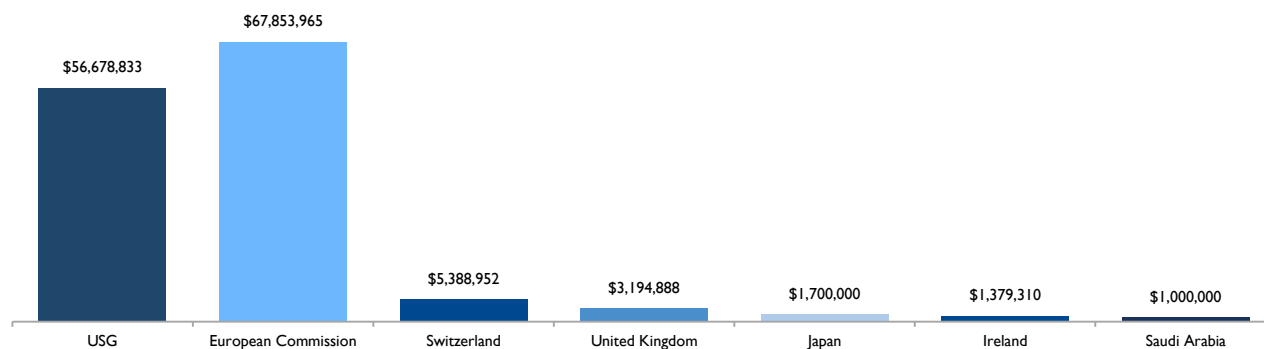
HEALTH AND WASH

- Relief organizations remain concerned about IDPs in and near the Katanga villages of Lokonzolwa and Lusuala due to overcrowding and lack of sufficient health supplies. On February 12, health actors had confirmed 1,200 cases of measles in Katanga, with 700 cases—57 percent—recorded in the provincial capital, Lubumbashi, according to the U.N.
 - As of February 14, health centers in Pweto Territory had confirmed 739 cases of cholera, including 19 fatalities, since January 1, according to the HAG. According to the U.N., in mid-December, health officials in the South Kivu towns of Fizi, Kabare, Minova, Miti-Murhesa, and Uvira confirmed 76, 17, 38, and 42 cases of cholera, respectively.
 - With more than \$4 million in FY 2014 USAID/OFDA support, Oxfam/GB is improving WASH conditions for conflict-affected populations in eastern DRC by providing access to safe drinking water and constructing sanitation facilities, which will collectively benefit 250,000 people.
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OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On February 7, the U.N. released the 2014 Strategic Response Plan (SRP) for DRC, which appeals for \$832 million to meet humanitarian needs. The SRP prioritizes food security, allocating \$256.3 million—31 percent—of the total appeal to food assistance. The strategy outlines overall strategic humanitarian objectives for DRC, including protection of civilians, access to food, and treatment and prevention of diseases. To date, donors have provided \$212 million—25 percent—toward the SRP.
- The complexity of DRC's ongoing emergency requires significant collaboration between humanitarian actors to most effectively serve households with acute needs. To date in FY 2014, USAID/OFDA has provided \$1 million in assistance to OCHA—mandated to help coordinate relief agencies engaged in emergency response and disseminate information—for the coordination of humanitarian action across DRC. This support helps enable OCHA to operate the U.N. Humanitarian Country Team in DRC, critical for developing and executing response strategies, and managing the cluster system—coordinating bodies for specific relief sectors comprising the U.N., relief agencies, and other stakeholders.

2014 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of March 19, 2014. 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 year, which began on October 1, 2013, for FY 2014.

CONTEXT

- Since the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the Kinshasa government and various armed groups, including ADF-NALU, Mai-Mai militants, M23, and the FDLR, has contributed to high levels of insecurity and population displacement in eastern DRC.
- The recently established the U.N. 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 now refocusing attention toward other armed groups operating in eastern DRC, such as the ADF-NALU and FDLR.
- 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 2014¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Katanga, South Kivu	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WRI	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$1,346,860
Oxfam/GB	WASH	Eastern DRC	\$4,033,598
	Program Support		\$153,575
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$7,534,033

USAID/FFP ³			
WFP PRRO 200540	14,980 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Food-for-Work, and Food Training Activities	Equateur, Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$28,162,400
WFP PRRO 200540	Transfer of 190 MT of Title II commodities to WFP DRC	Orientale, North Kivu	\$170,700
WFP PRRO 200540	200 MT of Ready-to-use Supplementary Food	North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale, Katanga, Equateur	\$1,311,700
WFP PRRO 200540	Local and Regional Procurement of 3,887 MT, Cash Transfers, and Food Vouchers	North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga	\$5,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$34,644,800
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Refugees and other Vulnerable Populations	Countrywide	\$7,200,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees and other Vulnerable Populations	Countrywide	\$6,000,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees	Equateur and Orientale	\$1,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$14,500,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC IN FY 2014			\$56,678,833

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 March 19, 2014.

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>