

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #5, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

8 million

People in DRC Requiring Humanitarian Assistance
HRP – January 2017
Kasaï Flash Appeal – April 2017

7.7 million

Acutely Food-Insecure People in DRC
UN – August 2017

3.8 million

IDPs in DRC
UN – June 2017

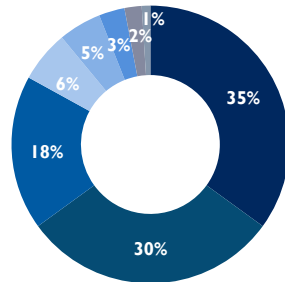
621,711

DRC Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Across Africa
UNHCR – August 2017

541,444

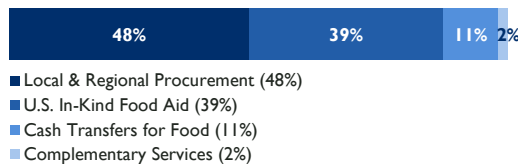
Refugees from Neighboring Countries in DRC
UNHCR – August 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (35%)
- Health (30%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (18%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (5%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (3%)
- Protection (2%)
- Shelter & Settlements (1%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- Local & Regional Procurement (48%)
- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (39%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (11%)
- Complementary Services (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence in DRC continues to generate population movement, critical humanitarian needs
- Heavy rainfall and resultant flooding in South Kivu results in 12 deaths, nearly 20 injuries, and an estimated 90 missing persons

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2017

| | |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| USAID/OFDA | \$51,136,943 |
| USAID/FFP | \$77,115,857 |
| State/PRM ³ | \$62,496,034 |
| Total | \$190,748,834 |

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing violence continues to drive population displacement in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with approximately 3.8 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) and more than 600,000 Congolese refugees and asylum seekers. More than one-third of IDPs in DRC—nearly 1.4 million people—are displaced within the Kasaï region, where recurrent clashes have exacerbated humanitarian needs.
- The UN World Health Organization (WHO) reported more than 31,600 suspected cases of cholera and 629 related deaths in DRC between January and the end of September. The current case fatality rate (CFR) is approximately 2 percent—twice the WHO emergency threshold of 1 percent.
- On September 16, Government of DRC (GoDRC) security forces clashed with Burundian nationals who were protesting the recent expulsion of four Burundians from South Kivu Province's Kamanyola town. The incident resulted in the deaths of at least 37 Burundians and injured more than 110 people, many of whom are likely refugees or asylum seekers, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

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 AND INSECURITY

Kasai Region

- Persistent insecurity in the Kasai region—encompassing Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, and Sankuru provinces—continues to result in simultaneous population displacement and returns to areas of origins across the region, according to the UN. Conflict in Kasai prompted an estimated 28,000 people to flee to nearby Kwango and Kwilu provinces from August 12–25, the UN reports. Critical humanitarian needs in Kwango and Kwilu include education, health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance, according to a rapid humanitarian assessment by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF).
- Amid improved security conditions in areas of Kasai Province, more than 45,000 people had returned to Lungudi, Masangu Nayi, and Mayi-Munene villages as of September 1, according to the UN. The returnees had previously fled violence that included burning and looting of property in the villages.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall through late 2017 in the Kasai region could further increase humanitarian needs due to inadequate shelter conditions, heightened risk of waterborne diseases, and reduced humanitarian access due to poor road conditions. In response to logistical challenges, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) expanded operations in Kasai region in late August and permanently positioned aircraft in Kasai-Central’s Kananga city to facilitate humanitarian access to displaced populations in the region and support relief organization travel between the Kasai region and eastern and western areas of DRC.
- Members of the Armed Forces of DRC (FARDC) forcibly entered a UN Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) compound in Kananga on August 28, according to international media. The FARDC soldiers were reportedly attempting to detain a local journalist sheltering at the MONUSCO base. On August 29, the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General and Head of MONUSCO Maman S. Sidikou publicly condemned the event, stating that the incident likely violated the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) between the UN and the GoDRC. The UN called on the GoDRC to hold the FARDC soldiers accountable and to ensure adherence to obligations outlined in the SOFA.
- In August, USAID/OFDA airlifted approximately 106 metric tons (MT) of emergency relief commodities—including 960,000 water purification tablets, 60,000 blankets, 48,000 water containers, and more than 20,000 kitchen sets—to the capital city of Kinshasa. In addition, USAID/OFDA delivered nearly 200 MT of commodities to Kinshasa in September, including 36,000 blankets, 29,400 water containers, and 12,000 kitchen sets. The USAID/OFDA-procured supplies will support emergency response activities in the conflict-affected Kasai region. U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Jennifer Haskell held a donation ceremony with USAID/OFDA partners in Kinshasa on September 22.

North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces

- Heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding in North Kivu Province’s Bihambwe and Matanda towns had resulted in at least 12 deaths, nearly 20 injuries, and an estimated 90 missing persons as of September 20, according to international media. Flooding also destroyed approximately 100 houses, and relief actors were conducting search-and-rescue operations in the area as of late September. Additional anticipated rain in the coming months could generate more flooding in the area, according to local media. Provincial authorities are assessing humanitarian needs and have provided affected populations with emergency medical and relief items, according to the UN.
- Clashes between FARDC forces and armed groups in North Kivu during August and September prompted nearly 17,500 people from Lubero Territory to travel to Hombo town in neighboring Walikale Territory, according to the UN. Fighting between FARDC soldiers and armed groups also had displaced approximately 10,000 people within Lubero as mid-September.
- On September 16, GoDRC security forces clashed with Burundian nationals who were protesting the recent expulsion of four Burundians from South Kivu Province’s Kamanyola town, resulting in the deaths of at least 37 Burundians and injuring more than 110 people, many of whom are likely refugees or asylum seekers, according to UNHCR. In response, UNHCR deployed humanitarian staff and medical personnel to treat injured persons and assess priority needs. The GoDRC opened an inquiry into the incident on September 17, according to international media.

- The UN, humanitarian agencies, and South Kivu authorities have discussed voluntarily relocating 2,900 Burundian refugees from Kamanyola to Walungu Territory’s Mulongwe displacement site, although relocation plans remain unconfirmed. As of late September, Burundian refugees and asylum seekers were sheltering near a MONUSCO base in Kamanyola and continued to receive food, health care, and protection assistance from MONUSCO, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and UNHCR.

Haut-Katanga and Tanganyika Provinces

- Since August 30, more than 3,300 people have fled intercommunal clashes and fighting between FARDC and armed groups in Haut-Katanga and Tanganyika provinces and arrived in neighboring Zambia, UNHCR reports. Congolese refugees in Zambia report that armed actors in DRC are attacking civilians, including instances of sexual violence, looting of property, and destruction of houses. The Government of Zambia, UNHCR, and the Zambian Red Cross are delivering emergency relief, shelter, and WASH commodities to newly arrived Congolese refugees.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- The U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration forecasts near-average levels of rainfall in DRC between September 2017 and April 2018, potentially facilitating average crop production in southern DRC. However, displacement and the resultant disruption of livelihoods will likely reduce harvests in the Kasai region and Tanganyika, where Crisis—IPC 3—levels of acute food insecurity will likely persist until at least January 2018, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET).⁴ Additionally, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) warns that fall armyworm, an invasive insect species that can cause significant damage to both staple and cash crops, has infested crops in approximately one-third of DRC’s 145 territories and could negatively affect harvests across the country.
- Between July and August, UNICEF and partner organizations treated nearly 46,000 children younger than five years of age experiencing severe acute malnutrition (SAM) countrywide, bringing UNICEF’s total SAM caseload to date in 2017 to approximately 152,000 children. With USAID support, UNICEF is treating SAM cases in 11 health zones across Haut-Lomami and South Kivu provinces by providing ready-to-use therapeutic food and medicines to health care facilities and training health workers to better manage SAM cases.
- To facilitate the efficient delivery of emergency food assistance in DRC, USAID/FFP recently contributed \$1 million to WFP to bolster the operations of the Food Security Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian food security activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—and improve communication between relief organizations responding to ongoing crises in the greater Kasai region, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika.
- USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$11.5 million in FY 2017 funding to respond to emergency food needs in the Kasai region. USAID/FFP’s support will allow NGO partners Action Against Hunger (AAH), Catholic Relief Services (CRS), and Handicap International to distribute life-saving food sourced from Congolese and regional markets to nearly 165,000 food-insecure and conflict-affected IDPs, returnees, and host community members in the greater Kasai region. In total, USAID/FFP contributed approximately \$77 million during FY 2017, enabling partners to distribute cash-based food assistance and more than 28,000 MT of in-kind food assistance sourced in U.S., Congolese, and regional markets.

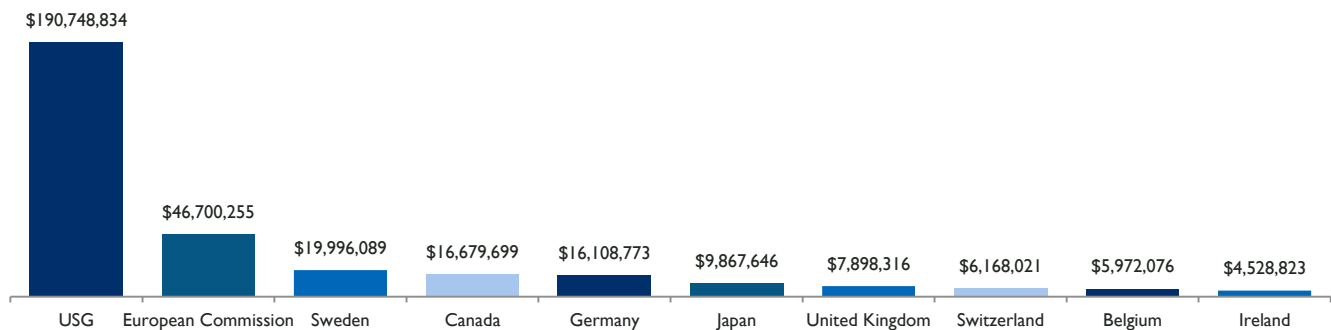
HEALTH, SHELTER, AND WASH

- WHO reported more than 31,600 suspected cases of cholera and 629 related deaths in DRC between January and September. The current CFR is approximately 2 percent, twice the WHO emergency threshold. Cholera transmission is ongoing in more than 10 urban areas, and infection risk remains high in the Kasai region, where insecurity and resultant displacement has heightened WASH needs, according to WHO. In response, WHO deployed technical teams to high-transmission areas and provided cholera kits containing chlorination tablets, medical and sanitation supplies, and soap.

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.

- With nearly \$3.4 million in FY 2017 USAID/OFDA funding, Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US) is delivering life-saving health interventions for conflict-affected people in Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, and North Kivu. In mid-June, a SC/US needs assessment found that insecurity had reduced available health care services and aggravated health conditions in Kasai-Oriental and Lomami. IDPs and host communities in the provinces reported that high medical costs hindered access to basic health care services. In addition, SC/US found poor quality of maternal health care services, limited medical supplies, and inadequate waste management infrastructure. The assessment also recorded global acute malnutrition levels of more than 16 percent, exceeding the WHO emergency threshold of 15 percent.
- Between June and late August, SC/US provided medical consultations for nearly 4,700 people—70 percent of whom were children—in Kasai-Oriental and Lomami; trained more than 160 community health workers; and reached more than 2,300 people with health-awareness outreach sessions. SC/US also provided vaccinations, screened and treated children experiencing acute malnutrition, and supported reproductive health care services in the provinces.
- In North Kivu, insecurity and large concentrations of IDPs across the province heighten disease transmission risks and negatively affects health systems. In response, SC/US distributes medical kits and equipment, supports and rehabilitates health facilities, and trains community health workers to identify, treat, and prevent disease outbreaks in the province.
- USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$15 million in FY 2017 funding to support health activities in DRC through seven NGO and UN partners. USAID/OFDA-supported health activities include rehabilitating health clinics and providing emergency and primary health care services for displaced, returnee, and other vulnerable populations, including those in the Kasai region. Additionally, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$9.2 million in FY 2017 funding to five NGO and UN partners to support emergency WASH interventions for conflict-affected populations across the country.
- With approximately \$21.1 million in USAID FY 2017 funding—comprising approximately \$12.1 million in USAID/OFDA funding and more than \$9 million in USAID/FFP funding—the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CRS, International Medical Corps (IMC), and Samaritan’s Purse are providing rapid, multi-sector assistance to vulnerable and conflict-affected populations in eastern DRC.

2017 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*
PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2017. 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 calendar year 2017, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2016.

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 6, 2016, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in DRC for FY 2017.
- On May 4, 2017, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Robert E. Whitehead declared a humanitarian disaster in central DRC due to intensified fighting between FARDC and local militia, resulting in increased humanitarian needs in the Kasai region.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| USAID/OFDA² | | | |
| ACTED | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | South Kivu | \$1,289,039 |
| Concern | Shelter and Settlements, WASH | Haut-Lomami, Tanganyika | \$1,548,346 |
| CRS | Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Tanganyika | \$4,494,477 |
| FAO | Agriculture and Food Security | Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Tanganyika | \$500,000 |
| IMC | Health | North Kivu, Tanganyika | \$3,500,000 |
| International NGO Safety Organization (INSO) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, North Kivu, Sankuru, South Kivu, Tanganyika | \$465,942 |
| IMA World Health | Health | Kasai, Kasai-Central | \$1,497,952 |
| International Organization for Migration (IOM) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH | North Kivu, Tanganyika | \$1,672,472 |
| International Rescue Committee (IRC) | Health | North Kivu, Tanganyika | \$2,104,958 |
| Management Sciences for Health (MSH) | Health | Kasai-Central | \$1,364,263 |
| Medair | Health | Ituri, North Kivu | \$2,500,000 |
| Mercy Corps | WASH | North Kivu | \$2,000,000 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$1,400,000 |
| Oxfam | WASH | Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika | \$3,500,000 |
| Samaritan's Purse | Agriculture and Food Insecurity, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Ituri, North Kivu | \$2,820,039 |
| SC/US | Health | Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, North Kivu | \$3,377,028 |

| | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------------|
| UNHAS | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$5,700,000 |
| UNICEF | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH | Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Sankuru | \$4,200,000 |
| | Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Countrywide | \$2,500,000 |
| Welthungerhilfe (WHH) | Agriculture and Food Security | North Kivu | \$853,439 |
| | USAID/OFDA Non-Food Item Commodity Donation | Countrywide | \$2,781,188 |
| | Program Support Costs | | \$1,067,800 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING | | | \$51,136,943 |
| USAID/FFP³ | | | |
| AAH | Local and Regional Food Procurement | Kasai, Kasai-Central | \$4,005,000 |
| ACTED | Local and Regional Food Procurement | South Kivu | \$2,431,697 |
| CRS | Local and Regional Food Procurement | Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental | \$3,485,300 |
| | Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement | Tanganyika | \$2,492,107 |
| FEWS NET | Complementary Services | Countrywide | \$750,000 |
| Handicap International | Local and Regional Food Procurement | Kasai-Central | \$4,000,000 |
| IMC | Complementary Services, Local and Regional Food Procurement | Tanganyika | \$1,000,000 |
| Samaritan's Purse | Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement | Ituri, North Kivu, Tshopo, Bas-Uele, Haut-Uele | \$3,147,152 |
| UNICEF | Complementary Services | Countrywide | \$81,226 |
| | Complementary Services | Countrywide | \$1,000,000 |
| WFP | 100 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement | Countrywide | \$264,038 |
| | 15,590 MT of U.S. In-Kind Emergency Food Aid | Eastern DRC | \$29,699,421 |
| | 13,026 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food | Eastern DRC | \$24,759,916 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING | | | \$77,115,857 |
| STATE/PRM⁴ | | | |
| ICRC | Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Conflict Victims | Countrywide | \$22,600,000 |
| Première Urgence Internationale (PUI) | Livelihoods, Peacebuilding, and Gender-Based Violence Response | Sud-Ubangi | \$1,500,000 |
| | Global Appeal for Refugees and IDPs in DRC | Countrywide | \$30,200,000 |
| UNHCR | Supplementary Appeal in Response to South Sudan Situation | Countrywide | \$6,200,000 |
| | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities | Countrywide | \$975,000 |
| World Vision | Gender-Based Violence Response, Livelihoods, WASH | Nord-Ubangui, Sud-Ubangui | \$1,021,034 |
| TOTAL USAID/PRM FUNDING | | | \$62,496,034 |
| TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2017 | | | \$190,748,834 |

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2017.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2017.

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

⁴ State/PRM funding benefits populations of concern inside the DRC, including Burundi, CAR, and South Sudanese refugees. This amount does not include State/PRM funding for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries.

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>