

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

FEBRUARY 2, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.5 million

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

¹²th Integrated Food Security Phase Classification cycle– December 2014

2.7 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in DRC
UN – January 2015

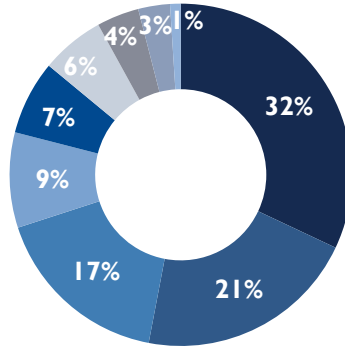
416,481

DRC Refugees in Neighboring Countries
Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – February 2015

120,106

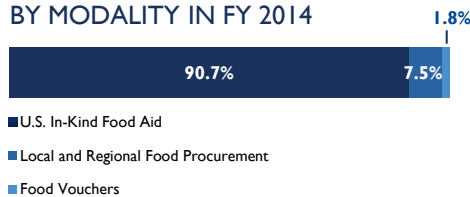
Registered Refugees in DRC
UNHCR – February 2015

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2014



- Logistics & Relief Commodities (32%)
- Health (21%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (17%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (9%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Shelter & Settlements (4%)
- Protection (3%)
- Nutrition (1%)

USAID/FFP FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2014



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid
- Local and Regional Food Procurement
- Food Vouchers

HIGHLIGHTS

- The UN Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) and the Armed Forces of DRC (FARDC) plan to launch an offensive against the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) armed group in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces
- Protests in the capital city of Kinshasa result in death and injury
- The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) helps reunite nearly 150 children who emerged from armed groups with their families

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DRC IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

USAID/OFDA	\$50,136,548
USAID/FFP ²	\$117,725,861
State/PRM ³	\$58,124,097

\$225,986,506

TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC

KEY DEVELOPMENT

- MONUSCO and FARDC forces are planning an offensive against FDLR elements in North and South Kivu, according to media sources. The UN Security Council authorized MONUSCO to pursue the operation after FDLR did not comply with the Government of DRC (GoDRC)-stipulated disarmament date of January 2. The offensive is the second such effort; the UN supported the FARDC and Rwandan troops to intervene against FDLR in 2009, an event which displaced nearly 1 million civilians.
- The humanitarian community has publicly expressed concerns that the 2015 offensive could similarly generate significant needs and exacerbate protection risks, particularly in places where humanitarian access remains poor. The UN reports that the offensive could affect an estimated 350,000 people. In response, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN World Food Program (WFP) are strengthening their emergency response preparedness efforts in North Kivu and South Kivu.

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

- In late January, public discontent with a proposed law that would extend President Joseph Kabila's term resulted in several days of public demonstrations and clashes with the police in Kinshasa, media report. The violence resulted in at least 42 deaths and an undetermined number of wounded individuals; the GoDRC has cited 14 people killed. On January 23, GoDRC legislators voted to cancel the national census that would have postponed the 2016 elections and prolonged Kabila's presidency. Despite the unrest, the situation did not generate large-scale humanitarian needs requiring a concerted response effort. In response to reports of abuse, the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights issued a public appeal for the GoDRC to conduct a thorough, independent investigation into excessive use of force by law enforcement.

Katanga Province

- Attacks by members of a local Mai Mai armed group in early October 2014 displaced approximately 3,000 people in Katanga Province's Pweto Territory, the UN reported. FARDC military operations against the group had created a relative calm in Pweto in previous months.
- On January 25, the provincial government of Katanga launched a cash distribution effort in Katanga's Malemba Nkulu town—north of the city of Lubumbashi—to support families affected by heavy rainfall since late December 2014, media report. The storms caused more than 5,000 homes to collapse; the distribution targets approximately 2,780 households. Depending on the type of structure and extent of damage, the GoDRC has pledged to provide beneficiaries with between 5,000 and 300,000 Congolese Francs—a range of \$54 to \$326.
- Katanga hosted a total of 551,300 IDPs as of late December 2014, according to the UN. This figure includes ongoing displacement since October 2010. The majority of IDPs—more than 68 percent—had fled their homes due to attacks by armed groups; the remainder is displaced due to intercommunal conflict or in anticipation of future violence. Approximately 79 percent of all IDPs are sheltering with host families.
- In FY 2014 and to date in FY 2015, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$50.1 million in support for emergency response activities across DRC, including multi-sector assistance to vulnerable populations in Katanga.

North Kivu Province

- In early December 2014, unidentified assailants killed nearly 50 people in attacks targeting Ahili, Malibo, and Muloya villages in North Kivu's Beni Territory, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) reported. Following the attacks, an unspecified number of people from affected areas fled to Beni Territory's Beni, Mangina, and Oicha towns. OCHA notes that in mid-November, relief agencies had identified approximately 88,000 IDPs living along the axis between Beni Territory's Eringeti, Mbau, and Oicha towns.
- According to the UN, more than 1 million people remained displaced in North Kivu as of December 2014. Restive Masisi Territory hosts the highest number of IDPs with nearly 243,000 displaced individuals, followed by Walikale Territory, which hosts more than 210,000 displaced persons. In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided partner the International Organization for Migration (IOM) nearly \$3.1 million to support shelter assistance efforts and for humanitarian coordination in eastern DRC. With USAID/OFDA funding, IOM and its implementing partners are managing shelter activities in all spontaneous displacement sites of North Kivu, including relief commodity distributions and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and food assistance. In total, IOM-led shelter activities are supporting an estimated 200,000 IDPs in North Kivu.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided partner Handicap International (HI) with approximately \$2 million for logistics and humanitarian coordination activities in North Kivu. With USAID/OFDA support, HI assesses roadways throughout North Kivu to determine route usability—essential information for delivering life-saving assistance to difficult-to-access populations. HI also conducts minor road rehabilitation and facilitates humanitarian transport between North Kivu's provincial capital of Goma and Walikale, among other logistics activities.

South Kivu Province

- At least 100 people are missing—with many suspected dead—following heavy rains and subsequent flooding and landslides in South Kivu Province’s Kalehe Territory in late October 2014, OCHA reports. The flooding also destroyed approximately 700 houses, hundreds of hectares of agricultural land, and numerous community structures, according to the UN. Damage to a key bridge connecting South Kivu’s Bukavu town and Kalehe has hindered access to the territory’s most affected villages—including Bushushu, Chishenyi, Luzira, and Nyambasha Nyamukubi. With USAID/FFP support, partners ADRA and World Vision provided relief items to flood-affected populations in Luzira, Nyamukubi, and Rambira.
- South Kivu hosted nearly 610,000 IDPs as of December 2014, according to the UN. This total represents a decrease of nearly 8,700 people from late September. The UN notes that ongoing clashes between the FARDC and Raïya Mutomboki armed group, particularly in northern areas, east Shabunda Territory, and western Kabare Territory, likely prevented a more pronounced decline in the total number of IDPs. Between October and December, the UN recorded nearly 37,800 new IDPs in South Kivu.
- In FY 2014, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$5.5 million in funding to the UNICEF-managed Rapid Response to Population Movements program, which enables rapid assistance to emergency needs in South Kivu, North Kivu, and other areas of eastern DRC.

PROTECTION

- In late October 2014, USAID/OFDA field staff and a Washington, D.C.-based protection advisor visited humanitarian partners in Kinshasa and North Kivu’s Goma and Kitchanga town. During the visit, USAID/OFDA staff held discussions with partners regarding ongoing protection concerns—including child protection, gender-based violence, and psychosocial support—in eastern DRC. USAID/OFDA staff also visited USAID/OFDA-supported programs—including child-friendly spaces and health facilities managed by non-governmental organization (NGO) Save the Children—in Kitchanga. Due to security related travel restrictions, the trip was the first USAID/OFDA visit to the area since late 2012 due to persistent clashes between the FARDC and armed groups in 2013.
- According to local media, 63 children emerged from the armed group Mai Mai Simba in Orientale Province’s Ituri Territory between July and January. Mai Mai Simba had reportedly kidnapped the majority of these children from gold mines. The Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reinsertion Program Implementation Unit of Ituri is overseeing case management of the minors, relaying to media that difficult living conditions caused the children to escape. The Unit publicly appealed for security forces not to consider children emerging from armed groups as enemy combatants.
- In mid-January, ICRC helped reunite nearly 150 children who emerged from armed groups with their families. According to ICRC, the children sought shelter in Katanga’s Kamina town after leaving armed activity while ICRC conducted family tracing and led activities to help prepare children for reintegration into their communities of origin. In 2014, ICRC and partners helped connect more than 800 separated and/or unaccompanied children with their families, including 300 minors formerly associated with armed activity.

FOOD INSECURITY

- On January 28, stakeholders to the IPC analysis released the December 2014–June 2015 outlook for DRC.⁴ According to the report, Orientale’s Ituri and Equateur Province’s Boende Territory are experiencing deteriorating food security conditions. Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity persist in areas of the following territories: Punia in Maniema; Shabunda in South Kivu; and Manono Mitwaba and Pweto in Katanga. The report cautions that, due their expansiveness, no one territory is experiencing Emergency levels in all areas; only locations that recently withstood a shock are exhibiting IPC 4. Aside from Djera sector in Boende—whose IPC 4 classification was caused by an isolated Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak—emergency conditions were largely precipitated by armed conflict and associated

⁴The 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.

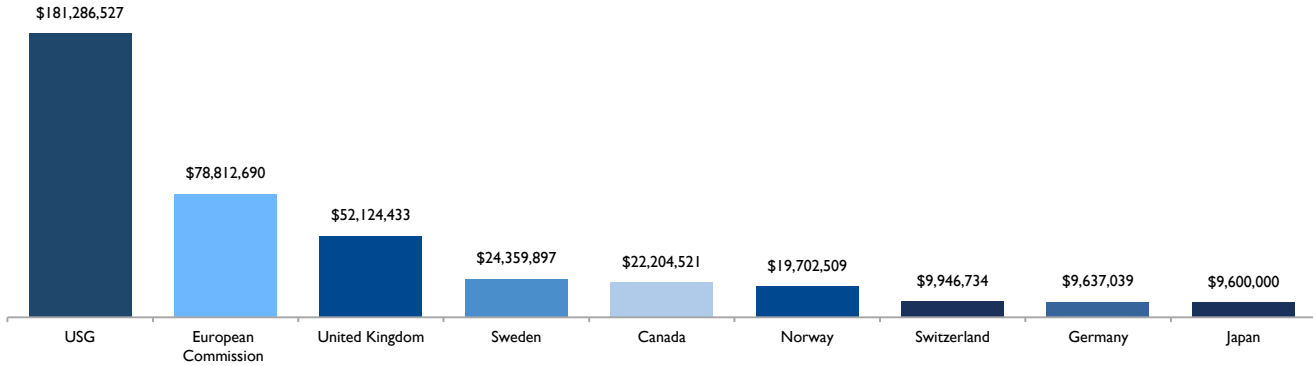
economic disruptions and population movements. In addition, the report identified 61 territories as entirely or partially experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—food insecurity and 65 territories at Stressed—IPC 2—levels. The analysis did not classify 12 territories due to insufficient data.

- The IPC analysis reports that, collectively, approximately 6.5 million people in DRC are currently experiencing Crisis and Emergency food security conditions, reflecting an overall decline of 500,000 people in comparison to previous IPC analysis, but an increase in the number of Emergency-affected people by approximately 523,000 individuals.
- In FY 2015, USAID/FFP provided approximately \$44 million to WFP’s Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in support of emergency food and nutrition assistance, food-for-work and food-for-training activities, and emergency school feeding programs. USAID/FFP support enables the PRRO to target crisis-affected populations in Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu. This contribution included 18,710 metric tons (MT) of Title II-funded emergency food and \$11 million in support of local and regional food procurement.
- A \$6.3 million joint USAID/FFP–USAID/OFDA award to Samaritan’s Purse aims to meet the emergency food security needs of more than 106,000 conflict-affected individuals in North Kivu and Orientale. Samaritan’s Purse current operations include food and emergency relief item assistance to households in Beni Territory affected by Allied Democratic Forces–National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF-NALU) attacks in October and November 2014.
- USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA are also jointly providing \$6.3 million to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) for an emergency response program that helps communities restore and rehabilitate local assets linked to livelihoods and economic activity. Through distributions of food, cash vouchers, and locally procured commodities, CRS plans to reach an estimated 132,000 food-insecure people, including 54,000 IDPs, in eastern DRC in 2015 with current interventions in Katanga and North Kivu.
- In FY 2015, USAID/FFP is supporting the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) with \$530,000 to provide food assistance to 24,600 newly displaced people in Katanga’s Manono and Pweto territories through food vouchers and the organization of food fairs between January and April 2015.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- The GoDRC declared the EVD outbreak in Equateur—unrelated to the concurrent West Africa EVD outbreak—finished on November 21, following two 21-day cycles without new infections, reports Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF). To contain and control the virus, MSF deployed 60 medical personnel to the affected area and helped establish two EVD case management centers.
- As of January 30, 2015, international donors had provided \$372 million, or 45 percent, of the requested \$832 million for the 2014 DRC Strategic Response Plan to address urgent humanitarian needs in DRC.

2014 AND 2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of February 2, 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, 2013 and 2014 for FY 2014 and FY 2015.

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 ADF-NALU, Mai-Mai militants, M23, 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.
- The United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) Intervention Brigade supported FARDC in its successful operations against M23, which withdrew from areas of operation in late 2013. FARDC and MONUSCO are now refocusing attention toward other armed groups operating in eastern DRC, such as the ADF-NALU and FDLR.
- 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.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC PROVIDED IN FY 2014 & FY 2015¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$1,200,000
ACTED	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Agriculture and Food Security	Katanga, South Kivu	\$1,000,000
Concern	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Protection	North Kivu	\$1,151,682
CRS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, ERMS	Eastern DRC	\$3,424,622

HI	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$2,000,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	North Kivu	\$2,997,088
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern DRC	\$3,084,310
IRC	Protection	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$800,000
Medair	Health, WASH	North Kivu, Orientale	\$3,249,009
Mercy Corps	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$3,087,316
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
OCHA	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Oxfam/UK	WASH	Eastern DRC	\$4,033,598
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Katanga, North Kivu	\$2,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Agriculture and Food Security	North Kivu, Orientale	\$3,570,515
Save the Children/U.S.	Health, Nutrition	North Kivu	\$2,884,321
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$3,150,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Health, WASH, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$3,500,000
UNICEF	Health	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$1,000,000
UNICEF	Protection	North Kivu, Katanga, Orientale, Maniema, South Kivu	\$799,981
WFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Eastern DRC	\$1,624,055
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$1,235,809
World Relief International (WRI)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Agriculture and Food Security	North Kivu	\$1,346,860
	Program Support		\$997,382
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$50,136,548
USAID/FFP³			
ACTED	Food Vouchers	Katanga	\$1,730,000
CRS	Food Vouchers	Katanga, North Kivu	\$3,131,459
Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)	Support for IPC process and food security and market research	Countrywide	\$432,671

Samaritan's Purse	Food Vouchers	Orientale, North Kivu	\$2,674,931
UNICEF	850 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food and Programming Costs	Kasai Occidental, Kasai Oriental, Katanga, South Kivu provinces	\$4,942,000
WFP	48,730 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Food-for-Work, Food-for-Training Activities, and Emergency School Feeding	Equateur, Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$87,547,600
WFP	Local and Regional Procurement of Emergency Food Assistance for Relief,	Katanga, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$16,000,000
WFP	200 MT of Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food	Equateur, Katanga, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$1,267,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$117,725,861
STATE/PRM			
ACTED	WASH	Equateur	\$1,000,000
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for Refugees and other Vulnerable Populations	Countrywide	\$17,300,000
Search for Common Ground	Protection and Reconciliation for Central African Refugees	Equateur and Orientale	\$349,751
Première Urgence	Livelihoods, Economic Recovery	Equateur	\$1,000,000
Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvergarde de l'Environnement	WASH	Equateur	\$24,346
UNHAS	UNHAS Operations	Equateur	\$250,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Refugees and other Vulnerable Populations	Countrywide	\$26,500,000
UNHCR	Protection and Assistance for Central African Refugees	Equateur and Orientale	\$10,500,000
WFP	Support to Congolese Repatriation Process	Equateur	\$1,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$58,124,097
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC IN FY 2014 & FY 2015			\$225,986,506

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 February 2, 2015.

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 is available 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>