



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013, FEBRUARY 13, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

2,665,021

Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the DRC
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – January 2013

913,724

IDPs in North Kivu Province
OCHA – January 2013

877,747

IDPs in South Kivu Province
OCHA – January 2013

497,568

IDPs in Orientale Province
OCHA – January 2013

277,159

IDPs in Katanga Province
OCHA – January 2013

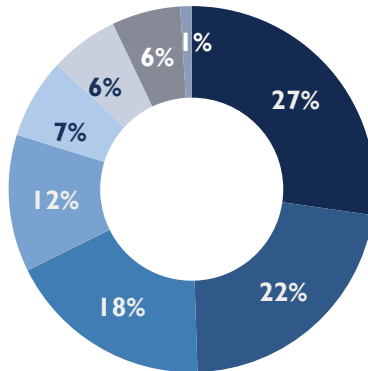
446,841

DRC Refugees in Africa
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – December 2012

137,356

Total Refugees in the DRC
UNHCR – December 2012

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2012 AND 2013



- Health
- Logistics and Relief Commodities
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (ERMS)
- Agriculture & Food Security
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (WASH)
- Protection
- Nutrition

HIGHLIGHTS

- USAID/OFDA provides \$11 million in new humanitarian assistance in FY 2013
- 2013 Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) requests \$892 million to respond to humanitarian needs countrywide
- Security and humanitarian access across eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remain fluid

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO DRC IN FY 2012 AND 2013

USAID/OFDA	\$45,821,594
USAID/FFP ²	\$88,037,200
State/PRM ³	\$47,626,447
\$181,485,241	
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO DRC	

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of January 23, approximately 2.7 million people remained internally displaced in the DRC, a nearly 50 percent increase from the estimated 1.8 million people displaced at the beginning of 2012, according to OCHA.
- Recent fighting by various armed groups, including the March 23 Movement (M23), since mid-November in North Kivu and other provinces in eastern DRC has led to increased reports of protection violations, including gender-based violence and forced recruitment of children into armed groups.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has committed more than \$11 million in humanitarian assistance to support health, protection, and WASH interventions; relief item distributions; and humanitarian coordination and information management in the DRC. In addition, USAID/FFP has committed \$53.5 million for emergency food assistance.

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

North Kivu Province

- Although the security situation in some parts of North Kivu has stabilized since the M23 incursion, the presence of various armed groups throughout the province continues to contribute to a climate of insecurity, and civilian protection remains a major concern. In particular, fighting between various Mai Mai armed groups and the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) in Masisi and Walikale territories is resulting in protracted displacement and re-displacement.
- In late November, M23 launched an offensive in North Kivu, capturing the provincial capital of Goma and causing significant displacement and the disruption of water systems and other basic services before withdrawing to areas surrounding the city in early December. USAID/OFDA partners and other humanitarian actors mounted a robust and timely response to the Goma crisis, providing access to basic services and emergency relief supplies to displaced populations in and around Goma, including in affected IDP camps and spontaneous sites.
- Through the USAID/OFDA-funded, U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF)-managed Rapid Response to Population Movements (RRMP) program, partners distributed relief items—including plastic sheeting, blankets, soap, and water containers—to approximately 23,000 households residing at Bulengo, Lac Vert, Mugunga I and III, and Nzulo IDP sites in late December. In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided \$4 million to the RRMP, enabling humanitarian agencies to reach displaced individuals quickly with targeted assistance through the distribution of relief commodities, provision of health care assistance, and water and sanitation activities, despite dynamic security conditions.
- Between November 28 and December 7, UNICEF, in collaboration with other partner organizations, identified more than 700 unaccompanied and separated children due to the fighting in North Kivu. Of those identified, State/PRM partner the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the DRC Red Cross Society had registered more than 300 unaccompanied children as of December 7.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided funding to eight partners in North Kivu to implement agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions, as well as support the distribution of relief items. With ongoing FY 2012 funding to Handicap International, USAID/OFDA is enhancing the ability of relief organizations to respond to crises by supporting humanitarian transport to remote areas of Walikale Territory, as well as by supporting a rapid response unit that provides logistical support to non-governmental organizations and two mobile warehouses that store emergency relief items.

South Kivu Province

- As of January 23, nearly 878,000 people remained displaced in South Kivu, according to OCHA. An estimated 464,000 IDPs fled their homes in 2012, mainly due to conflict in Shabunda and Kalaha territories. Recent fighting between FARDC and Raïa Mutomboki, a local militia group, resulted in the temporary displacement of up to 25,000 people to Mulamba, Walungu Territory, as of January 25. In recent weeks, Raïa Mutomboki has become more assertive and is expanding its territory, further restricting humanitarian access, according to partner organizations. In addition, recurring clashes between the National Forces of Liberation (FNL), a Burundian armed group, and other self-defense militias have resulted in a worsening situation for populations living in Uvira Territory, according to OCHA.
- Through ongoing FY 2012 assistance, USAID/OFDA continues to support four partners in South Kivu to implement agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, and WASH interventions. In South Kivu, USAID/OFDA partner Tearfund is supporting temporary employment opportunities that help restore livelihoods for more than 750 conflict-affected individuals—including 120 IDPs.

Katanga Province

- Security conditions in Katanga Province have deteriorated in recent months due to fighting between FARDC and the Mai Mai Gédéon and Kata-Katanga militia groups, resulting in increased displacement and a worsening humanitarian situation. Persistent fighting and resultant displacement have constricted humanitarian access to populations in need.

- On January 30, the U.N. warned of heightened security threats in Pweto Territory, located approximately 300 kilometers (km) north of Katanga's capital city of Lubumbashi due to resurging local militia group activity. Some humanitarian organizations had evacuated non-essential staff as a precaution, as of January 25.
- Conflict-induced population movements around the Kasenga health zone, located south of Pweto Territory, may result in increased incidence of cholera cases, according to OCHA. Additionally, the October-to-March rainy season has increased the incidence of malaria in Katanga, adding to humanitarian concerns.
- As of January 23, Katanga hosted more than 277,000 IDPs—a 413 percent increase from reported IDPs in January 2012.

Oriente Province

- Oriente Province continues to experience fluctuating levels of displacement as armed groups clash amidst a security vacuum that was created as FARDC and the U.N. Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) redeployed troops from other areas to address the M23 threat in late 2012.
- The Mai Mai Morgan militia group temporarily gained control of Mambasa town, approximately 200 km from Bunia town, on January 5 before FARDC and MONUSCO forces regained control. Since March 2012, an estimated 32,000 people have fled their homes due to Mai Mai Morgan group attacks, according to the U.N.
- As of January 23, more than 497,000 people remained internally displaced in Oriente, according to OCHA.

Maniema Province

- Fighting between FARDC and Raïa Mutomboki in Punia Territory escalated in December 2012, causing the number of internally displaced people to nearly double from 85,000 to 160,000, according to OCHA. Insecurity and poor road conditions complicate humanitarian assessments. As of February 1, some aid organizations had temporarily relocated to Lubutu Territory due to the volatile security situation in Punia.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Conflict-affected populations across eastern DRC continue to face elevated levels of food insecurity as ongoing fighting and repeated displacement have disrupted livelihoods, agricultural activities, and market systems.
- Between January 21 and 25, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), World Vision, and CARITAS distributed nearly 883 metric tons (MT) of food assistance to approximately 102,000 people affected by recent conflict residing in the Mugunga III camp and other Goma areas IDP sites, OCHA reports.
- Humanitarian actors remain concerned about food insecurity in Pweto Territory due to ongoing conflict. OCHA reports global acute malnutrition (GAM) levels of 19.8 percent in Pweto, a sizable increase from the 15.9 percent GAM level recorded in May 2012 and surpassing the World Health Organization (WHO) global emergency threshold of 15 percent. Mai Mai presence between Pweto and Lubumbashi hinders humanitarian efforts and disrupts market supply routes.
- During FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$5.5 million to 10 partners for agriculture and food security programs in eastern DRC, aiming to benefit more than 241,000 individuals. Ongoing programs improve household food security through support to fish farming, crop cultivation, market gardening, and livestock rearing activities. USAID/OFDA-supported activities strengthen the ability of conflict-affected families to improve food security, distributing seeds and tools to enhance agricultural production and providing trainings to build vocational skills to increase income-generating opportunities. With USAID/OFDA assistance, NGO Tearfund provided farming tools and seeds to more than 350 families in need in South Kivu, enabling parents to provide meals, clothes, and schooling for their children.
- In early December, USAID/FFP partner WFP provided 15-day emergency food rations to approximately 160,000 people in nine IDP sites in Goma and two IDP sites in the Kiwanja area of Rutshuru Territory. WFP also reached

nearly 81,100 beneficiaries with 610 MT of food aid during an initial round of emergency food distributions in North Kivu in mid-to-late November.

HEALTH AND WASH

- Cholera is endemic in DRC, but increased population displacement and insufficient access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities have contributed to the spread of cholera in parts of eastern DRC. Local health facilities reported 66 cases of cholera between January 7 and 13 in Kapemba health zone in Katanga Province. In 2012, facilities reported more than 30,700 cases of cholera throughout the country, with 709 associated deaths, according to OCHA.
- Through the USAID/OFDA-supported RRMP mechanism, partner Merlin provided medical consultations for more than 980 displaced people and treated 33 acutely malnourished children in Goma-area IDP sites between November 28 and December 5.
- As of November 26, RRMP partner Solidarités had commenced the construction of 200 latrines in the Mugunga III IDP site and continued to operate 58 water chlorination points in the Lake Kivu vicinity to provide safe drinking water to populations who would otherwise resort to extracting water directly from Lake Kivu.
- With USAID/OFDA support, UNICEF, in collaboration with other relief agencies and the Government of the DRC (GoDRC) authorities, commenced an emergency measles vaccination campaign in early December in North Kivu, targeting approximately 2,800 children in the Don Bosco IDP site as part of a broader effort to vaccinate 70,000 children in the Goma vicinity. In early January, UNICEF vaccinated 35,000 children between 6 months and 15 years of age against measles in South Kivu as part of an ongoing campaign to reach 93,000 children in Bunyakiri, Muhona, Cinganda, Bitobolo and Minganzi villages.
- In response to increased reports of rape and other sexual and gender-based violence in eastern DRC, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$948,000 to UNICEF for the supply and distribution of post-rape kits to humanitarian agencies working to address the immediate needs of survivors.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3 million to International Medical Corps (IMC) for health interventions targeting 150,000 people in eastern DRC. IMC aims to prevent the spread of communicable diseases, support community health education, and increase access to reproductive health services.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA worked with humanitarian partners in the DRC to increase access to basic health care services, sanitation facilities, and water supply infrastructure. In total, USAID/OFDA provided \$2 million to support WASH programs and \$9 million to support health and nutrition interventions. In North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu provinces, USAID/OFDA partners installed water points, improved existing water supply services, distributed soap and other personal hygiene items, and educated beneficiaries on disease prevention through good hygiene practices. In addition, through more than \$200,000 in ongoing FY 2012 support to Save the Children/U.S., USAID/OFDA is promoting safe infant and young child feeding practices as well as providing treatment for severe acute malnutrition in North Kivu.

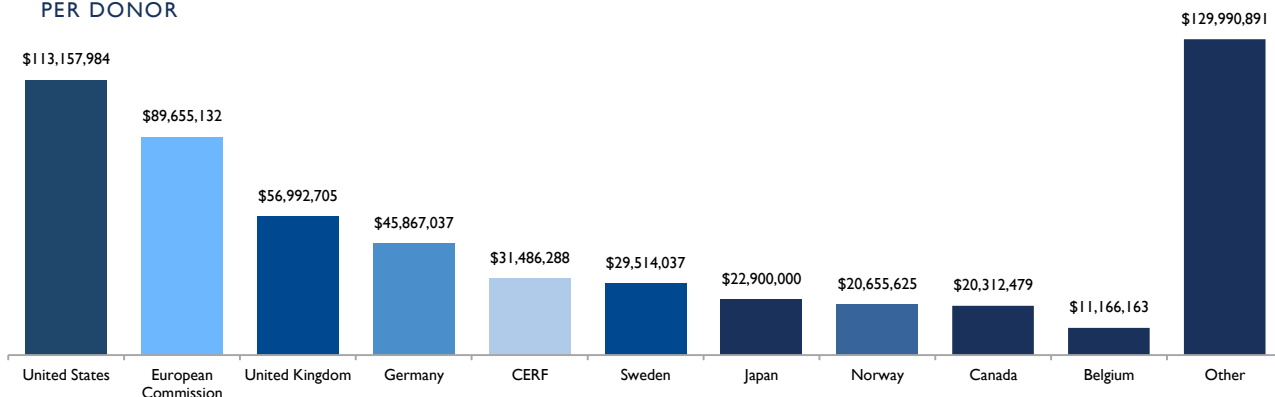
OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Through a \$2 million grant to OCHA, USAID/OFDA is continuing to strengthen humanitarian coordination in eastern DRC, enabling partner organizations to respond quickly and efficiently to crises as they emerge.
- USAID/OFDA also provided \$2 million to support humanitarian air service throughout DRC to facilitate access to conflict-affected areas of eastern DRC.
- The U.N. Mine Action Coordination Center (UNMACC) found and destroyed more than 1,760 pieces of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and 11,110 pieces of small arms ammunition in and around Goma between November 2012 and January 2013. As of January 18, SYLAM, a national mine action NGO funded by UNICEF, had educated more than 610 people in North Kivu on UXO risk awareness since the November 2012 clashes between FARDC and M23 began.

- The \$892 million 2013 HAP will provide emergency assistance to IDPs and returnees countrywide. In response to immediate needs and to restore the livelihoods of approximately 590,000 conflict-affected people in and around Goma, the North Kivu Response Plan appealed for \$30.5 million for six months.

2012 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures as of February 8, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on 2012, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the 2012 fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2011 and ended September 30, 2012.

CONTEXT

- Since the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the Kinshasa government and various armed groups, including the Allied Democratic Forces–National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, Mai Mai combatants, the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), has contributed to high levels of insecurity and population displacement in eastern DRC.
- In April 2012, former members of CNDP who had integrated into FARDC in 2009 defected and created a new armed group called M23. The name M23 references the March 23, 2009, peace agreement that CNDP had signed with GoDRC. M23 captured the city of Goma in North Kivu Province on November 20, 2012, but withdrew in early December.
- 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 the DRC and triggered mass internal displacement and refugee outflows.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 17, 2012, U.S. Ambassador James F. Entwistle reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in the DRC for FY 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC PROVIDED IN FY 2013⁴

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA⁵			
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	Eastern DRC	\$2,998,539
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern DRC	\$2,000,000
UNICEF	Protection	Eastern DRC	\$947,896
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	\$3,000,000
UNWFP	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Eastern DRC	\$2,000,000
	Program Support		\$180,822
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$11,127,257

USAID/FFP⁶			
WFP EMOP 200480	General Food Distributions to newly displaced using 1,830 MT	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Katanga, and Orientale	\$3,000,000
WFP EMOP 200480	General Food Distributions, Targeted Supplementary Feeding, Emergency School Feeding, Food for Work using 11,910 MT	North and South Kivu, Maniema, Katanga, and Orientale	\$20,000,000
WFP PRRO 200167	General Food Distributions, Supplementary Feeding, Emergency School Feeding, Food for Training/Work using 15,780 MT	Ituri, North and South Kivu, Maniema, Katanga, and Equateur	\$30,500,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$53,500,000

STATE/PRM			
UNHCR	IDP and Refugee Support, Protection, Refugee Return and Reintegration	Countrywide	\$3,700,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE IN FY 2013			\$3,700,000
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC IN FY 2013			\$68,327,257

⁴Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

⁵USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of February 13, 2013.

⁶Estimated value of food assistance.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC PROVIDED IN FY 2012

USAID/OFDA Humanitarian Assistance for the DRC Complex Emergency	\$34,694,337
USAID/FFP Humanitarian Assistance for the DRC Complex Emergency	\$34,537,200
State/PRM Humanitarian Assistance for the DRC Complex Emergency	\$43,926,447
TOTAL	\$113,157,984

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 response efforts in the DRC 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>