



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- As of mid-September, approximately 1.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) remained uprooted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), with the majority displaced in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale provinces, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The majority of IDPs fled their homes as a result of ongoing fighting and individual acts of violence, including the more than 128,000 people newly displaced between January and March 2011.
- The presence of foreign and local armed groups in eastern DRC contributed to insecurity and a decreased number of returns in mid-2011, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center. As of late June, a total of nearly 888,000 individuals had returned to their areas of origin, according to OCHA.
- On September 13, OCHA reported that armed groups had committed at least 116 attacks against humanitarian actors working in DRC in 2011. As a result, humanitarian access remains limited by security conditions, particularly in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale provinces.
- In FY 2011, USAID provided more than \$71 million to support conflict-affected populations in the DRC, including nearly \$4.4 million for agriculture and food security interventions, approximately \$7.3 million for economic recovery and market systems (ERMS) activities, more than \$9 million for health programs, more than \$6.5 for logistics and emergency relief commodities, more than \$2.2 million for nutrition support, and approximately \$1.6 million for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) activities, as well as more than \$37 million for the distribution of food assistance. In addition, the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided more than \$24 million to assist IDPs and returnees through education, protection, livelihoods, and WASH interventions.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Total IDPs in the DRC	1,540,814	OCHA – September 13, 2011
In North Kivu Province	571,685	OCHA – September 13, 2011
In South Kivu Province	444,404	OCHA – September 13, 2011
In Orientale Province	443,702	OCHA – September 13, 2011
In Katanga Province	55,247	OCHA – September 13, 2011
In Equateur Province	25,776	OCHA – September 13, 2011
Total DRC Refugees in Africa	403,646	UNHCR ¹ – May 31, 2011

FY 2011 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING	
USAID/OFDA ² Assistance to the DRC	\$34,285,033
USAID/FFP ³ Assistance to the DRC	\$37,309,200
State/PRM Assistance to the DRC	\$24,121,117
Total USAID and State Assistance to the DRC	\$95,715,350

Context

- Since 1998, ongoing fighting between the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and various opposition forces, including the Allied Democratic Forces-National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU), Mai Mai combatants, and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), has contributed to high levels of insecurity and continuing population displacement in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale provinces. The Lord’s

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

² USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

³ USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

Resistance Army (LRA)—having increased its activity significantly in the DRC since 2008—continues to impact populations in Orientale Province.

- Restricted humanitarian access, poor infrastructure, forced child recruitment into armed groups, violence, and reduced access to agricultural land and traditional markets have contributed to the deterioration of humanitarian conditions in the DRC.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 13, 2010, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires a.i. Samuel C. Laeuchli renewed the disaster declaration for the complex emergency in the DRC for FY 2011.

Displacement, Insecurity, and Humanitarian Access – North Kivu Province

- Armed groups continue to orchestrate sporadic attacks in North Kivu Province, resulting in ongoing displacement, according to OCHA. The U.N. reports that fighting between the FARDC and the ADF-NALU, which initially resulted in the displacement of more than 100,000 people in mid-2010, continued as of July 2011.
- Between January and June, the Protection Cluster—the coordinating body for protection activities in the DRC—recorded approximately 5,396 protection incidents in North Kivu Province, including 2,617 cases of sexual violence.
- On September 9 and 10, combatants kidnapped six aid workers in Walikale and Lubero territories, releasing the staff eight days later. Such actions have restricted humanitarian access to affected populations in the province.
- In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided \$680,000 to Save the Children/U.K. (SC/UK) to improve emergency primary health care in North Kivu province. In addition to training 200 community health workers in reproductive health and gender-based violence (GBV) case management, SC/UK also collaborated with provincial health authorities to provide training for nurses in five Masisi Territory health centers. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$630,000 to health-focused non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to support psychosocial and reintegration services for survivors of GBV in conflict-affected areas of North Kivu Province.

Displacement, Insecurity, and Humanitarian Access – South Kivu Province

- Security conditions in South Kivu Province deteriorated in 2011, according to OCHA. In early 2011, many FARDC personnel stationed in South Kivu Province departed to receive training elsewhere as part of the military restructuring. Consequently, fewer units remained to preserve regional security—a situation exploited by armed groups—and reports of abuses, including looting, kidnapping, and raping civilians, increased. The U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) reported that at least 29 children were forcibly recruited by armed groups between July and September in South Kivu Province.
- Due to persistent attacks by the FDLR and Mai Mai groups, civilian displacement, as well as the looting of homes and stealing of livestock, continued. In mid-2011, tens of thousands fled their homes in South Kivu Province, particularly in Kalehe and Shabunda territories, before or after attacks committed by FDLR combatants, OCHA reported. As of late September, some schools in Fizi Territory have been unable to resume instruction, as buildings remain occupied by IDPs displaced by ongoing fighting.
- In FY 2011, State/PRM provided \$800,000 to the Norwegian Refugee Council for primary school construction and teacher training with GBV prevention components in Fizi Territory. In addition, more than \$400,000 in State/PRM funding provided human rights training and increased women’s access to income-generating activities in areas of refugee returns through Women for Women International.
- In coordination with a USAID/DRC initiative to improve access to quality health care for GBV survivors, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$735,000 through Interchurch Medical Assistance (IMA) to physically rehabilitate 15 health care facilities, procure medical equipment, and train personnel to strengthen GBV services provided in 108 facilities in South Kivu Province, as well as North Kivu and Orientale provinces.

Displacement, Insecurity, and Humanitarian Access – Orientale Province

- In the first half of 2011, the number of violent attacks perpetrated by the LRA increased, particularly in Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé districts in Orientale Province. As of September, the LRA had committed more than 200 attacks and kidnapped 327 people in the DRC in 2011, including 113 children—compared to a total of 214 attacks and 316 kidnappings during 2010, according to OCHA. However, OCHA noted that LRA attacks in Haut-Uélé and Bas-Uélé districts declined in July, signifying a decrease of 88 percent compared to the number of reported attacks in July 2010.
- In conflict-affected areas of the DRC, many households, including displaced families who often lack opportunities to earn money necessary to purchase basic household items, have lost their traditional livelihood sources due to insecurity. In FY 2011, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$7.3 million for economic recovery and market systems

activities in Orientale Province and neighboring North Kivu Province, including cash-for-work programs such as road rehabilitation.

Health

- As of September 20, health officials had reported approximately 6,298 cases of cholera and 346 associated deaths since the outbreak began in March, according to OCHA. The majority of cases were reported in Equateur, Orientale, Bandundu, and Kinshasa provinces. Equateur Province is the most-affected, with an estimated 2,464 cholera cases and 136 deaths. The Government of the DRC (GoDRC) and relief agencies continue to operate cholera treatment units and conduct WASH interventions, including hygiene and health awareness campaigns and the distribution of water purification tablets.
- Since late 2010, authorities in the DRC have recorded more than 106,000 measles cases, with more than 1,100 associated deaths, according to Médecins Sans Frontières. In early August, measles began to spread in Equateur and Orientale provinces, where vaccination levels are low. In response, the GoDRC, with the support of humanitarian agencies, began emergency mass measles vaccination campaigns. As of late August, more than 11 million children had received the measles vaccination.
- FY 2011 USAID/OFDA funding for health interventions—totaling more than \$9 million—includes nearly \$2.2 million provided to International Medical Corps (IMC) to increase access to health care in four eastern provinces. Activities include distributing medical supplies to local health facilities, providing routine vaccines to patients, and training health staff on how to conduct immunization campaigns. In addition, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$4 million through Merlin to assist more than 60 health facilities and mobile clinics supporting IDP camps and nearby host communities in North Kivu Province.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- As of September 26, international donors had provided nearly \$478 million in humanitarian assistance to the DRC in 2011, according to the U.N.'s financial tracking system. International donors continue to support protection, health, livelihoods, and WASH programs, in addition to providing ongoing assistance for IDPs and returnees, through a number of U.N. agencies and NGOs.

FY 2011 USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Implementing Partner	Activity	Location	Amount
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE¹			
Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Orientale Province	\$1,000,000
CONCERN	ERMS, Logistics and Relief Commodities	North Kivu Province	\$633,669
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security	South Kivu Province	\$249,993
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	North Kivu and Orientale Provinces	\$2,604,386
Handicap-Belgium	Protection	North Kivu Province	\$350,000
Handicap-France	Logistics and Relief Commodities	North Kivu Province	\$900,000
IMC	Health, Protection	North Kivu Province	\$2,300,001
IMA	Health	North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale, and Maniema Provinces	\$735,762

Medair	Health	Orientale Province	\$1,371,354
Mercy Corps	ERMS, WASH	North Kivu and Orientale Provinces	\$2,250,000
Merlin	Health, Nutrition, Protection	North Kivu Province	\$2,753,539
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OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Orientale Province	\$1,250,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security	North Kivu	\$999,750
SC/UK	Health	North Kivu	\$960,000
Samaritan's Purse	Logistics and Relief Commodities	Orientale Province	\$656,896
Solidarites	WASH	North Kivu	\$600,000
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security	South Kivu	\$999,230
UNICEF	Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	North Kivu, South Kivu, and Orientale Provinces	\$2,650,000
UNICEF	Protection	Orientale Province	\$1,600,000
U.N. World Food Program (WFP)	U.N. Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	ERMS	North Kivu and Orientale Provinces	\$3,040,249
	Program Support Costs	Countrywide	\$1,156,578
TOTAL USAID/OFDA			\$34,285,033
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE²			
WFP	24,010 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance for Emergency Operations	Countrywide	\$37,309,200
TOTAL USAID/FFP			\$37,309,200
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	ERMS, Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection	Equateur, Katanga, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu Provinces	\$13,800,000
CRS	Livelihoods	Katanga Province	\$600,000
Center for Victims of Torture (CVT)	GBV Response and Mental Health	Katanga Province	\$999,253
U.S. Embassy Kinshasa/Taft Fund	Seeds and Tools	South Kivu Province	\$25,000
Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Food Security, WASH	Katanga Province	\$572,343
Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS)	Primary Education	Katanga Province	\$613,709

Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Primary Education	South Kivu Province	\$800,000
Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	Communication Related to Refugee Repatriation and Reintegration, and to Protection in Areas of Refugee Return	South Kivu and Katanga Provinces	\$659,491
Tearfund	WASH	South Kivu Province	\$999,695
UNHCR	Protection, Refugee Return and Reintegration, IDP and Refugee Support	Equateur, Katanga, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu Provinces	\$4,650,000
Women for Women International	Education, Livelihoods, and Protection in Areas of Refugee Return	South Kivu Province	\$401,626
TOTAL STATE/PRM			\$24,121,117
TOTAL USAID AND STATE, HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO IN FY 2011			\$95,715,350

¹ USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 29, 2011.

² 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 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.