



January-March 2015

Humanitarian Report

Water/Sanitation (p. 6)

2,001

cholera cases in 26 Health Zones in Katanga from Jan-March 2015, with a major funding gap.

Education (p. 7)

14,000

children have received school and training materials in Nyunzu, Katanga from Jan-March

Health (p. 8)

5,455

measles cases reported from Jan-March

Nutrition (p. 9)

58,804

children under 5 treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition

Child Protection (p. 10)

924

children released from armed groups from Jan-March

Non-Food Items (p. 11)

5,900

displaced families assisted in North Kivu by joint RRMP distributions in February.

Cash-based Assistance (p.12)

4,992

new households reached via mobile money operators & local financial cooperatives

Highlights

- **North Kivu—Sukola 2:** After a joint FARDC-MONUSCO operation against FDLR in five territories was announced to start in January, some preventive displacements were observed. By the end February, the FARDC had begun targeted and unilateral operations (without MONUSCO) against the FDLR in Rutshuru and Masisi territories. Preventative displacement continues.
- **Equateur—CAR Refugee Crisis:** Since November 2014, there has been a new influx of refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) into Bosobolo territory. UNHCR and local authorities have estimated the new arrivals at more than 19,000 refugees, adding to the 88,000 CAR refugees already living in the DRC. UNICEF and partners have started responding, but there are significant funding gaps to expand assistance.
- **Katanga:** The conflict between Balubakat and Batwa has escalated, with violent attacks registered since the end of December, particularly in Manono and Nyunzu territories. The attacks have caused the displacement of over 7,800 households towards Nyunzu, Nyemba and Lwizi. The humanitarian community has started to mobilize a response to assist these IDPs in April 2015, particularly through the RRMP (NFI fairs; WASH), WFP (food distribution), IRC (health/ECHO funds).
- **Orientale—South Irumu:** Insecurity due to FRPI militia activities continues. Over 80,000 inhabitants of the Walendu Bindi zone are still displaced. New waves of displaced people were registered in the Geti-Aveba area and its surroundings following clashes between FRPI and FARDC in mid-January after the FRPI militia demobilization process failed. Response has started.
- **Kinshasa:** The week of 20 January saw violent responses by security forces in Kinshasa, Goma and other cities in response to demonstrations linked to parliamentary voting on the electoral calendar.

Responding to the Central African Republic Refugee Crisis in Bosobolo, Equateur Province

Since November 2014, there have been new influxes of refugees from the Central African Republic (CAR) into the Health Zones of Bosobolo and Bili in north-western Equateur province. UNHCR and local authorities have estimated the number of new arrivals at more than 19,000 refugees; some 88,000 refugees from CAR are already living in the DRC.

UNHCR has finalized agreements with authorities for the creation of an official refugee site in Bili with an initial capacity of 15,000 people. There are already three other camps for CAR refugees in the province although nearly half of the current CAR refugees live in host communities outside the organized camps. As with all refugee relocation operations, movement by refugees to the future Bili camp site will be fully voluntary. Working with government counterparts, UNHCR began relocation operations on 12 March 2015; relocation operations are estimated to take 14 weeks.

Inter-agency evaluation missions (UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR, UNFPA, World Vision, UNHCR's health partner ADES, the National Nutrition Programme—PRONANUT, and the Provincial Division of Health) have been conducted in the spontaneous sites where the new refugees are currently living as well as at the new camp site in Bili Health Zone. Based on these assessments, humanitarian actors and local authorities are designing a response plan including a mapping of on-going and planned interventions.

Initial investigations reveal that malnutrition rates are high among both refugee children and the local host population. Some 600 children in the area are enrolled in malnutrition programmes, including 50 children being treated by UNICEF partner World Vision for Severe Acute Malnutrition with UNICEF supplies (refugee and host community children). UNICEF has pre-positioned 36 tons of nutritional supplies (Plumpy Nut, and therapeutic F75 and F100 milk) with the government partner, PRONANUT, in the district capital of Gbadolite.

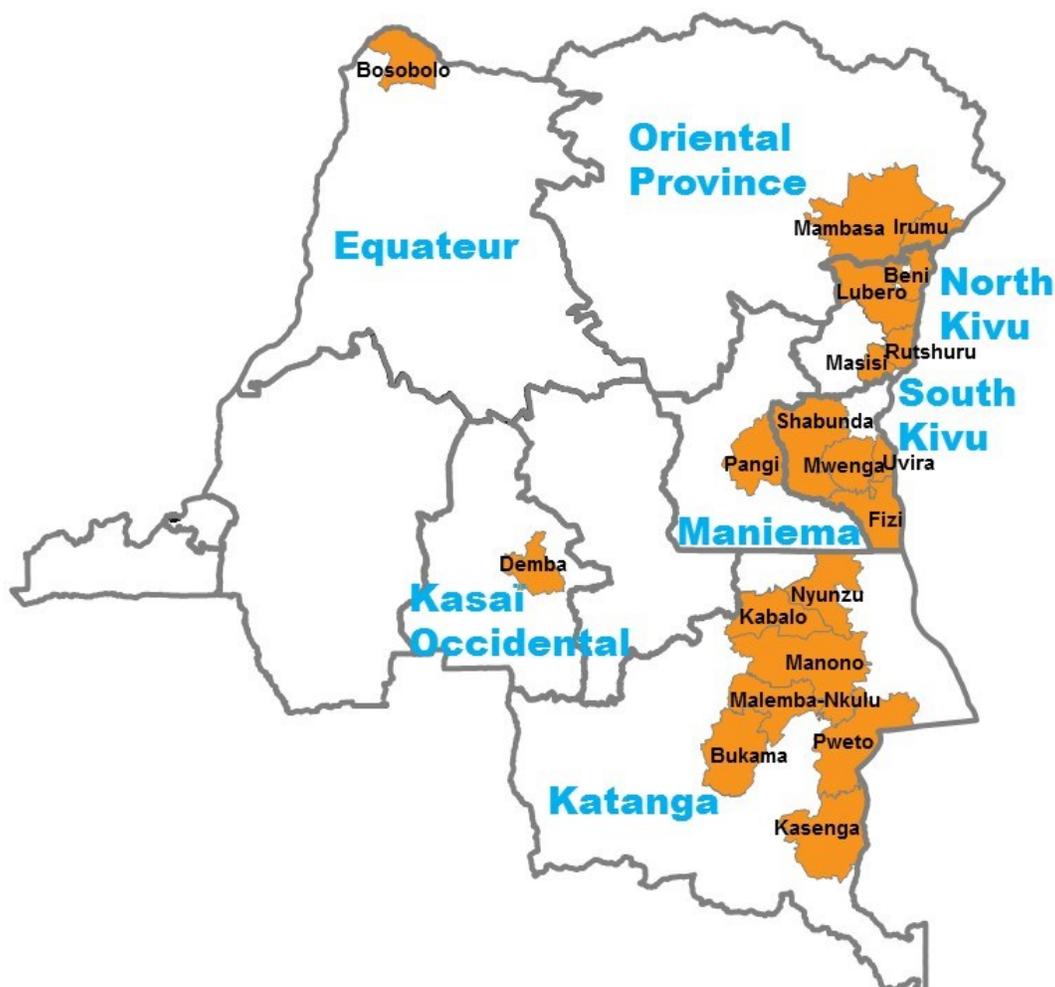
Since early February, UNICEF has also provided 6 tons of WASH supplies to UNHCR including bladder tanks, pumps, chlorine, water purification supplies (PUR and Aquatabs), and soap. Over 524 refugee families have received Aquatabs from UNICEF via ADES in Sidi.

Education of most refugee children has been disrupted and very few of the newly arrived refugee children have access to education.

ADES and MSF mobile clinics have also registered cases of sexual violence, and believe that many cases remain unreported.

UNICEF is requesting \$3,377,838 to respond to the needs of refugees and host communities of which \$2,423,979 are needed to address the most critical immediate needs. This includes multi-sectorial response in the areas of Health, WASH, Education, Child Protection, Nutrition, and Non-Food Items.

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (1/3)



North Kivu

After plans for military operations against FDLR (*Sukola 2*) targeting five territories in North Kivu were announced to start in January, preventive displacements were observed in some areas. By the end of February, the FARDC had begun targeted and unilateral operations (without support of MONUSCO) against the FDLR in Rutshuru and Masisi territories. Preventative displacement has continued through February and March in anticipation of the expansion of *Sukola 2* to other territories. UNICEF has led its clusters and partners in contingency and response planning in North Kivu and other provinces potentially affected. Throughout the province, other armed groups continued to cause insecurity and displacement.

Beni territory: Violence and murders attributed to the ADF/NALU militia of Ugandan origin continued. In February, 25 persons were killed by presumed ADF/NALU elements around Mayangose village (11 km from Beni) and Campi ya mabi (20 km from Beni). OCHA estimates that some 45,000 people have now been displaced in Beni territory since operations against the ADF/NALU started in the area. UNICEF's RRMP partners NRC, Solidarités, and Save the Children conducted Multi-Sectorial Assessments (MSA) following the recent displacement and mobilized response in health, WASH, NFI, and education starting in January. A food response has been organized by WFP and their operational partners.

Lubero territory: Increased displacement has been noted in multiple areas in the southern part of the territory following fleeing clashes between the FDLR and the NDC/Cheka militia. There is also preventative displacement in anticipation of the FARDC's *Sukola 2* operations against the FDLR.

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (2/3)

Masisi territory: Nyatura and Raia Mutomboki (RM) armed groups continued to cause insecurity during the first three months of 2015, particularly in Ufamandu and Nyamaboko. After a prolonged period of calm along the Nyabiondo-Lukweti axis, renewed fighting broke out in mid-March between APCLS and FARDC forces around Butemure leading to the preventative displacement of more than 1,200 persons towards Lukweti. A cease-fire declared on 23 March has led to some progressive return. These movements are indicative of the increased tensions in the area following the redeployment of FARDC in the operations against the FDLR.

Rutshuru territory: The situation remains extremely volatile due to the *Sukola 2* operations and the targeting of the population by armed groups in the *groupements* of Busanza, Binza, Gisigiri, Tongo and Kibirizi, limiting access to school, fields, and livelihood activities. There is also growing alarm about the increasing number of incidents (including kidnapping) targeting humanitarian workers in the territory. Some humanitarian organizations, including UNICEF partners, have been affected and have limited or suspended activities in certain parts of Rutshuru territory.

South Kivu

Uvira, Mwenga, Fizi territories : The joint Operation *Kamilisha Usalama 2* (FARDC-MONUSCO/FIB) was launched on 27 December 2014 against the Burundian FNL rebel group in the Upper Plateau region around the city of Uvira, Mwenga territory, and north-eastern Fizi territory. On 5 January, FARDC forces with FIB support took over Ruhoha FNL camps and the FNL withdrew to Itombwe, an FDLR stronghold. These operations led to the displacement of an estimated 500 households although over 300 households are now reported to have returned.

As part of the *Sukola 2* operations against the FDLR, on 24 February, FARDC attacked FDLR positions in Uvira territory, causing the displacement of over 500 households in the villages of Īrija, Kanyovu 1 & 2, and Mugule Rushama. On-going insecurity in the area has prevented assessments from being conducted.

FARDC operation against Raia Mutomboki (RM): The FARDC continues offensive operations against RM in Shabunda territory with increased activity by different RM sub-groups who remain in control of much of the territory. The Kachungu—Byangama—Lulingu axis hosts about 8,000 displaced and returnee households. RRMP partners, IRC and AVSI, conducted joint Multi-Sectoral Assessments (MSA) from 16-27 February 2015.

Maniema

Torrential rains in Pangî territory on 13 March have caused considerable damage; Caritas Kindu reports 720 homes and 10 schools destroyed.

Oriental Province

Southern Irumu territory: Insecurity linked to activities of the FRPI militia continues and over 80,000 inhabitants of the Walendu Bindi zone are still displaced. New waves of displaced people were registered in the Geti-Aveba area and its surroundings following clashes between FRPI militia and FARDC troops in mid-January after the FRPI militia demobilization process failed. Exactions including murder, rape, and looting attributed to FRPI combatants have been reported during the first three months of the year. March alone saw five violent attacks on displaced person sites in Irumu territory. In order to evaluate emergency needs for newly displaced people, RRMP partner Solidarites International conducted assessments in 8 localities in the Aveba-Geti area during this reporting period. Interventions by Solidarites in sanitation and hygiene sectors were launched in mid-February in the localities of Nyarara, Munobi and Kakado.

111 children who escaped from the FRPI were identified and documented by UNICEF partner AJEDEC

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (3/3)

(*Association des Jeunes pour le Developpement Communautaire*) and placed in transitory host families. As FARDC operations will likely continue putting pressure on the FRPI, additional releases of children associated with armed forces and groups are expected. There remain significant gaps in the province in emergency education with few actors and little funding. In southern Irumu territory—as well as Mambasa and Bafwasende—rebels from the ADF/NALU and FDLR have been reported, raising further concerns of continued deterioration of the security situation in Ituri.

Mambasa territory: The government started eviction operations from the Okapi wildlife reserve in early February 2015. As a result, approximately 10,000 people have fled the reserve, primarily toward the localities of Bandegaido, Niania and Bafwasende. It is expected that they will return to their home areas (Beni, Mambasa and Kisangani) or move to other gold mining areas in Bafwasende territory. Although Mai Mai groups active in the area have not opposed the operation, the situation remains volatile. Mai Mai organizations were reported to be recruiting around Badengaido in early February.

Katanga

The first three months of 2015 have witnessed increased insecurity and political tension as well as natural disasters in the province with significant humanitarian consequences.

While the first months of 2015 witnessed a relative calm in the Mai Mai Kata Katanga conflict, with a few minor attacks, the conflict between Balubakat and Batwa has escalated, with violent confrontations registered from the end of December and through the first months of the year particularly in Manono and Nyunzu territories. The attacks have caused large-scale displacements towards Nyunzu, Nyemba, Kasenga, and Lwizi, with over 7,800 households affected. The humanitarian community has mobilized a response plan to assist these IDPs in April 2015, particularly through the RRMP (with NFI fairs and WASH response for over 5,386 households identified), WFP (food distribution), and IRC (health response/ECHO funds). Katanga also continues to register a high number of IDP returnees with high levels of vulnerability, not only in Mitwaba, Manono and Pweto territories, but also in Moba.

From January—March, RRMP partner, IRC completed 11 Multi-Sectoral Assessments (MSA) and mobilized interventions to the most-affected areas, but given the high number of people affected, RRMP will likely expend much of its remaining response capacity in Non-Food Items (voucher fairs and distributions) by the end of April. Both RRMP teams from South Kivu (AVSI and IRC) are currently in Katanga to support in responding to the IDP situation in Nyunzu.

The province was also affected by natural disasters during this reporting period with strong rains and winds causing the destruction of over 10,000 houses and over 20 schools in Bukama, Kasenga, Kabalo, Malemba, Mulongo. An estimated 60,000 people are without shelter and hundreds of hectares of fields have been destroyed.

Kasai Occidental

At the end of January, the provincial government and Caritas Kananga carried out an assessment mission in Demba, an area affected by inter-community conflict at the end of December over the management of a mining site. The mission identified extreme vulnerability and follow up actions are being coordinated by the provincial inter-agency committee (CPIA) in collaboration with the government. 188 houses and 1 health center were destroyed, leaving 1,648 people without housing and essential NFI.

In January, 2,012 DRC citizens (1,501 men, 372 women, 61 boys and 78 girls) were expelled from Angola. There is currently no ongoing programme to support them but Italian NGO, CISP is monitoring the situation within its “Network for Migration Dignity and Work” initiative.

UNICEF & Partners Response



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

2,001 cholera cases in 26 Health Zones in Katanga. As the province faces a major gap for response, the outbreak threatens Lubumbashi.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster			
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Target Achieved
# of conflict affected people who have access to water, hygiene and sanitation basic services	400,000	58,156	58,156	14.5%	2,386,745	246,547	246,547	10.3%
# of persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from preventive as well as WASH cholera-response packages	1,500,000	98,325	98,325	6.5%	4,523,589	267,544	267,544	5.9%
# of people affected by natural disaster assisted with WASH package target	50,000	2,430	2,430	4.9%	265,000	2,430	2,430	0.9%
# of severely malnourished children and host families receiving WASH assistance from nutrition centres, through to the household level	35,000	0	0	0%	339,222	6,592	6,592	1.9%

Analysis of results

During this reporting period, UNICEF's and partners' response reached more than 158,000 persons (cumulative results for all four key indicators) via WASH interventions in South Kivu, North Kivu and Katanga (8% of the annual UNICEF target). Together all WASH actors have reached 7% of the overall 2015 HRP target over the same period. Cholera outbreak and population displacement have been the main crises from January—March, with a total of 4,759 cholera cases reported throughout the country (see also Health, p. 8).

Katanga

2,001 cholera cases have been reported since the beginning of the year in 26 Health Zones (HZ). This is 40% more than last year for the same period. To prevent a cholera outbreak in the provincial capital Lubumbashi, UNICEF in partnership with the provincial Red Cross organized cholera awareness campaigns in targeted HZs. UNICEF partners *Medecins d'Afrique* and VIPATU assisted more than 60,000 people with an integrated cholera prevention WASH package.

North Kivu

876 cholera cases have been reported in seven HZs. This is 60% fewer than last year for the same period. Response is supported through Solidarités International with ECHO and UNICEF (RRMP) support. In January, RRMP partner, Solidarités, reached 34,158 newly displaced people in Oicha territory and 5,670 people recently displaced / returnees from Kasugho in Lubero territory with WASH package interventions.

South Kivu

Since the beginning of the year, 1,819 cholera cases have been reported in 13 Health zones. This is roughly the same situation compared to 2014. With UNICEF and ECHO funding, partners Oxfam UK and Solidarités assisted 36,999 persons with an integrated cholera WASH response. RRMP reached 2,430 persons affected by natural disaster in Kalehe territory with WASH package interventions.

Equateur

UNICEF assisted UNHCR with WASH supplies such as bladder tanks, pumps, soap and purification tablets to cover the needs of 10,000 new refugees from CAR.



Education

UNICEF's partner AVSI distributed school supplies and learning materials to 14,000 displaced children in Nyunzu, Katanga

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster			
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of girls and boys (5-11 years) affected by conflict or natural disasters given access to quality education and psychosocial activities, through the construction/rehabilitation of schools and/or temporary learning spaces and other measures (incl. through RRMP)	200,000	53,498	53,498	26.7%	573,080	84,945	84,945	15.7%
# of schools and/or temporary learning spaces providing these services to emergency-affected children	606	35	35	5.8%	1,373	77	77	5.6%
# of teachers trained on learner-centred methodologies, peace education, disaster risk reduction, and how to identify and refer children in need of psychosocial care and support to available protection services	1,818	953	953	52.4%	10,420	953	953	9.1%

Analysis of results

Katanga

Attacks on schools have continued, especially due to the conflict between Batwas and Balubakat. NGOs and the Ministry of Education (MoE) reported the destruction of 5 schools in Nyunzu territory by a Batwa militia, leaving 1,435 children (811 girls) without education facilities. UNICEF and other cluster actors have continued activities in response to emergencies to cover the needs of displaced children, while simultaneously promoting peaceful cohabitation between communities. A case study on the cohabitation between Batwas and Balubakats carried out by UNICEF in cooperation with Caritas and MoE in four villages in Manono, reported that social cohesion was significantly better where the UNICEF Peace Building Education programme was being implemented. UNICEF partner, AVSI has helped improve the learning conditions of 14,000 children (6,751 girls) and 350 teachers (102 women) in Nyunzu territory, and 2,310 children (1,040 girls) in Pweto territory through the distribution of school and teaching supplies. UNICEF partner, AIDES provided benches and blackboards to 42 classrooms in 7 schools.

North Kivu

UNICEF RRMP North Kivu education partner, NRC, provided support to 21,128 children through catch-up classes, distribution of learning and recreational material, and conditional cash grants to 15 schools. The intervention took place in the Beni-Eringeti area. The same partner distributed teacher kits to 828 teachers in the same area.

In March, UNICEF received CERF funds for a programme to reach 24,500 children in North Kivu and Katanga provinces. Activities will include provision of teaching materials, school supplies, teacher training, development of School Improvement Plans (SIP), and catch-up classes for students whose schooling has been disrupted by conflict and displacement.



Health

5,445 measles cases reported with a fatality rate of 1.01%; Orientale, Katanga, and Equateur provinces most affected.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of children 6 months to 15 years immunized against measles	2,800,000	381,502	381,502	13.6%	ND	418,759	ND
# of cholera cases managed	15,000	3,606	3,606	24.0%	22,714	4,755	20.9%
# of conflict-affected people receiving medical assistance	538,700	35,012	35,012	6.5%	1,839,551	66,697	3.6%

Analysis of results

Cholera

In total, 4,759 cases (2,001 in Katanga, 1,819 in South Kivu, 876 in North Kivu, 59 in Orientale and 4 in other provinces) were reported from January—March 2015. With 56 deaths, the case fatality rate was at 1.18%. UNICEF supplies helped treat 75 % of all cholera cases (3,606 patients out of the 4,759 cases). In February the provincial government in Katanga provided 15,000 litres of ringer lactate and 500 45-kg drums of chlorine to the provincial Ministry of Health division.

Measles

In total, 5,455 cases (1,758 in Orientale province; 1,678 in Katanga; 897 in Equateur; 279 in South Kivu; 541 in North Kivu; and 302 cases in other provinces) were reported from January—March with 55 deaths for a case fatality rate of 1.01%. Six health zones in Katanga, 5 health zones in North Kivu, 1 in South Kivu, 1 in Equateur and 2 in Bandundu have reached the epidemic threshold of more than 3 positive cases in 4 weeks, and are considered as outbreaks. UNICEF supplies contributed to the treatment of 51% of all measles cases (2,803 patients out of 5,455 cases). In Katanga (Kabondo-Dianda and Kilwa HZs) special '*riposte*' response campaigns are being prepared to reach 179,416 children between 6 months and 15 years in April. In Equateur province, Unicef provided 70,411 doses of vaccine for the campaign implementation in Bosobolo (for refugees from CAR). In North Kivu's Mweso HZ, 298,564 children were vaccinated; in South Kivu's Kalehe HZ, 81,871 children were vaccinated. UNICEF provided 487,784 doses of vaccine to these health zones and funds for the campaign implementation. Also during this period, UNICEF's health RRMP partner in South Kivu, IRC, vaccinated 381,502 children from 6 months to 15 years old.

Following a measles outbreak in Nioki HZ (Bandundu province), the HZ organised a measles response campaign and vaccinated 1,067 children between 6 months and 5 years in two areas. UNICEF provided technical support and two measles medical kits for the treatment of 2,000 patients in this new area hit by measles.

UNICEF provided 105,000 doses of vaccines and technical support to RRMP partner in North Kivu, Save the Children, for the implementation of a vaccination campaign for 111,404 children between 6 months and 15 years old in Oicha, North Kivu.

Malaria

In Bandundu, three HZ (Mokala, Gungu and Idofa) announced epidemic alerts of malaria with 36 deaths with anaemia symptoms. UNICEF provided technical support and malaria medical kits to the HZ to treat 6,000 patients.



Nutrition

UNICEF's partners treated 58,804 children under 5 years old affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition in January

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of children under 5 treated for SAM	350,000	58,804	58,804	16.8%	336,390	35,547*	10.5%

* The Cluster result is less than UNICEF's, as cluster members intervene according to nutritional emergency and thresholds defined in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), whereas UNICEF supports SAM response in other HZs which are not at emergency thresholds.

Analysis of results

During the reporting period, UNICEF-supported partners treated a total of 58,804 children under 5 years old for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) - 30,578 girls and 28,226 boys. Of these, 35,547 children were treated for SAM in health zones facing a nutrition crisis as defined by the Humanitarian Response Plan. Out of the total number of children treated for SAM, 2,352 (4%) were treated for SAM associated with other medical complications. The recovery rate is estimated at 83%, death rate 4.3% and default rate around 9%. (Recommended standard thresholds: Recovery >75%; death rate <10% and default rate <15%).

Highlights From Provinces

Fourteen emergency nutrition responses supported by UNICEF, ECHO, COOPI and ACF are ongoing in the following HZ, all characterized by a prevalence of global acute malnutrition (GAM) above emergency thresholds (15%): Kasongo-Lunda and Kimbao in Bandundu; Iboko, Bosobolo and Bili in Equateur; Kansimba and Kiambi in Katanga; Kole in Kasai Oriental; Kailo, Kabambare, Lusanji and Saramabila in Maniema; and Boga and Gety in Province Oriental.

The Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance System (SNSAP) is the main mechanism by which nutrition crises are identified and later confirmed by a SMART nutrition survey. The recent SNSAP quarterly bulletin, number 18, published in February 2015, identified 17 Health Zones (HZ) in alert: Bandundu (8), Katanga (2), Kasai Oriental (2) and Kasai Occidental (3) and Province Orientale (2). SMART surveys will subsequently be carried out by PRONANUT to verify these alerts and to trigger immediate nutrition emergency response if confirmed.

Also during this reporting period UNICEF provided therapeutic foods as a contribution to the CAR refugee emergency in Equateur province (health zones of Gbadolite, Zongo, Libenge, Bosobolo, and Bili).



Protection

809 children released from armed groups in East (688 in North Kivu) out of a total of 924 children released throughout the country from January—March

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster			
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Capacity target achieved	Cluster Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Target achieved
# of children formerly associated with armed forces/groups (CAFAAG) released and provided with assistance'	3,700	924	924	24.9 %	3,700	924	924	24.9 %
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families and followed up on	1,000	146	146	14.6 %	1,900	146	146	7.7 %
# of displaced and returnee children received in child-friendly protective spaces for psychosocial support, educational activities, sensitization and non-formal education activities	80,000	5,966	5,966	7.5 %	N.A. *	5,966	5,966	N.A.*
# of identified survivors of sexual violence that had access to a comprehensive response, including access to medical care, psychosocial support, reintegration assistance and referral for legal counselling and assistance	14,500	0	0	0 %	N.A. **	225	225	N.A**

*HRP targets for Child Friendly Spaces are calculated differently than the HAC.

** There is no sub-cluster for Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in the DRC.

Analysis of results

North Kivu: Due to military operations against the FDLR in North Kivu and ongoing operations against the ADF/NALU, 688 out of 809 children associated with armed forces and armed groups (CAAFAG) released in eastern DRC during this reporting period were from armed groups in North Kivu. The situation is monitored through early warning mechanisms by UNICEF partners and RECOPE (*Reseaux Communautaires de Protection de l'Enfant*). Also during this period, UNICEF partner CRS made unconditional cash transfers to 885 women (80% of whom were survivors of SGBV) as part of a pilot project studying cash approaches as part of the social reintegration of survivors—a component of the larger DFID-supported ARCC (Alternative Responses for Communities in Crisis) programme.

Province Orientale: The situation has worsened in Ituri since the beginning of the year due to FARDC operations against the FRPI. Human rights violations, allegedly committed by FRPI, are reported in multiple villages in South Irumu, including Songolo, Bukiringi, Ngasu–Bavi, Mutimba, Matindru, Kisojo, and Mawara. It was also reported that some CAAFAG escaped from the FRPI are living in the forest. Between January and March, 111 have been identified and referred to child DDR Programme by UNICEF partner AJEDEC.

Maniema: 502 CAAFAG were reported to have escaped from Mai Mai Kemps and *Forces de Defense Divine Simba* in the territories of Lubutu, Punia and Kabambare. These numbers are unverified and not included in the total figures for this period. ICCN (*Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature*) and Caritas Kasongo are verifying these cases. UNICEF is currently exploring options for an intervention in response to child protection needs in this area. In addition, Heal Africa reported 131 cases of SGBV in the province, but a limited response was provided due to lack of funding for SGBV programmes in Maniema in 2014 and 2015.

Equateur: UNICEF-supported activities in the province ended in December 2014 but child protection needs persist, particularly for the CAR refugee caseloads where partners have maintained some Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) activities, but at reduced levels.



Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

RRMP partners NRC and Solidarités assist over 5,900 displaced families in North Kivu, the largest NFI intervention yet this year.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster			
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Capacity target achieved	Cluster Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Target achieved
# of people accessing essential household items, and shelter materials	757,500	108,285	108,285	14.3%	2,424,600	157,408	157,408	6.5%

Analysis of results

From January—March 2015, NFI actors in DRC assisted a total of 26,909 families (157,408 persons). UNICEF partners accounted for 68.8% of NFI interventions reported during this first reporting period. RRMP partners AVSI, IRC, NRC, and Solidarités reached 19,188 families (108,285 persons). ACTED, CRS, Samaritan's Purse, and Solidarités International (outside of RRMP) were the other key NFI actors. Activities were concentrated in North Kivu (55.6% of beneficiaries) and Katanga (31.9%) in response to large-scale displacement and return (primarily in Katanga). Among all actors, displaced families represented 52.5% of beneficiaries; returnees, 38.5%; and host families and other vulnerable households, 9%. Voucher fairs remain the more prevalent approach for NFI assistance in the DRC; during this reporting period UNICEF partners and other NFI actors assisted 44.3% of all beneficiaries via direct distributions, and 55.7% via voucher fairs. This proportion of distributions is higher than usual due to the large-scale direct distributions of family kits in North Kivu's 'Grand Nord' region. In February, UNICEF, OCHA, and RRMP partners came together in Goma from four provinces and Kinshasa for the annual RRMP strategic workshop to review the current programme and plan for the next RRMP cycle (May 2015–April 2016). While health and education sectors are being reinforced in some provinces, NFI (vouchers, and distributions) will still account for over 45% of RRMP beneficiary targets and budgeting during the next cycle.

North Kivu: NFI actors mobilized coordinated distributions for the large case-load of displaced families who have fled violence attributed to the ADF/NALU group and FARDC operations against them in the north of the province. With strong coordination leadership by OCHA, NFI actors worked closely with WFP's partners to ensure food assistance to the same groups. Also during this reporting period, RRMP partners organized simultaneous NFI and food voucher fairs along Walikale territory's Mubi-Okondo axe primarily for IDPs who had fled clashes between FARDC and Raia Mutomboki militia.

Katanga: Through March, NFI actors assisted 7,864 families in the province; 77% were returnees. While RRMP (IRC) and Solidarités (with support from ECHO) organized family kit distributions in Moba and Mitwaba, over two-thirds of Katanga beneficiaries participated in voucher fairs to access essential NFI for their families. Coordinated food assistance by NGOs or WFP and partners reached about two-thirds of the NFI beneficiaries.

South Kivu: Security concerns during January and February restricted humanitarian space in much of the province. USAID/OFDA-funded NGO, ACTED, carried out the only NFI intervention in the province before March—a targeted distribution for 442 returnee families in Shabunda. In March RRMP partners AVSI and IRC conducted NFI voucher fairs for displaced and returnee households in Shabunda territory.

Orientale: While RRMP partner Solidarités conducted several Multi-Sectoral Assessments (MSAs) during this period, NFI vulnerability levels were mostly not high enough to meet RRMP intervention criteria other than in Mambasa territory where Solidarités assisted over 1,100 displaced households and host families in March. Less severe NFI vulnerability scoring is attributed to the fact that most displacement was preventative (allowing families to bring more belongings with them), and that some had already benefited from NFI interventions in 2014.



Multi-Purpose Cash-based Assistance

ARCC partners reach 4,903 new households with cash transfers through mobile money operators and local financial cooperatives

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster			
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Capacity target achieved	Cluster Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Target achieved
# of people assisted through multi-sector voucher fairs and unconditional cash grants	42,500	25,975	25,975	61.1 %	300,000	N/A	N/A	N/A

Analysis of results

Partner field activities for UNICEF's multi-purpose cash-based assistance programme, ARCC (Alternative Response for Communities in Crisis), were to be completed by the end of January, but UNICEF and partners extended partnership agreements through March 2015 (Solidarités) and April 2015 (Concern and Mercy Corps). As part of this extension, Concern and Mercy Corps increased beneficiary numbers increasing the total beneficiary caseload for all partners from 22,000 to 23,500 households. With 17,885 households already served in 2014, the ARCC target of direct beneficiaries to be served in 2015 is set 5,615 additional households. During this reporting period ARCC partners assisted a total of 4,903 new households. Preliminary analysis on beneficiaries' purchasing patterns started in this reporting period. The findings showed the importance of NFI and clothes which absorbed 41% of cash delivered, followed by health care and school fees (21%), livestock (13%), food (9%) and access to land (4%).

North Kivu. All three partners assisted families in North Kivu during this reporting period. In total, ARCC partners reached 4,992 families in North Kivu (including new households and second instalments to previous beneficiaries) since the beginning of the year. In **Beni territory**, Solidarites assisted 2,469 families in Cantine with a single one-off transfer of \$110. During this phase of the project, UNICEF and Solidarités are focusing on studying how gender affects purchasing patterns with families randomly divided into three categories: families where a man was registered as the recipient of the assistance, others where a woman was registered as recipient and households who were left free to choose between the two options. Some 300 km south of Cantine, in **Rutshuru territory**, Mercy Corps assisted 131 families with \$120 transferred in a single instalment, as well as 264 households with their second and last instalment of \$30 in Rutshuru territory via mobile money transfers. In late January, UNICEF and Mercy Corps hosted the ARCC donor, DFID (UK Aid) to visit these last transfers in Rutshuru. Beneficiaries spoke of the advantages of mobile money assistance and the convenience in accessing their money whenever they wanted and in the desired amounts in any available mobile-money shop. DFID colleagues also visited one of the 25 VSLA (Village Savings and Loans Association) groups which Mercy Corps created in the province. The group of 30 individuals, 13 of whom were ARCC beneficiaries, was in remarkable financial health with 98% repayment rate of loans, \$ 2,100 collectively saved by members over a 9 month period, and \$450 of interest generated on savings entirely redistributed to its members. In **Masisi territory**, Concern made direct cash transfers to 2,392 households during this reporting period. Those coming from the most remote villages (Muhanga area) received \$115 cash in a single transfer, while those coming from nearby localities (Kalembera area) have accessed the first and second tranches, respectively of \$55 and \$30 which will be followed by one last transfer of \$30 in the next reporting period.

Orientale Province. In Orientale, Solidarites finished collecting end-line data for the 1,989 households served last year in Djugu territory with an open market voucher approach on the shores of Lake Albert. In Dungu territory, Mercy Corps assisted 203 households with a single tranche of \$120 and 316 families received \$30 USD as the 2nd tranche of their assistance through a local financial cooperative. Other 318 families received their second tranche of \$30.

Resource Mobilization

In January 2015 UNICEF launched its global Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), which includes funding requirements for humanitarian action throughout DRC in 2015. In line with the 2015 inter-agency Strategic Response Plan, UNICEF is appealing for **US\$ 132,000,000** to meet the humanitarian needs of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2015. More information is available at www.unicef.org/appeals.

Table 1: Funds Received against Appeal (US\$)

Appeal Sector	Requirements by Sector	Funds received Program-mable Amount	Funds Received Gross Amount	Unmet requirements Program-mable	Unmet requirements Gross Amount	% Unfunded Program-mable Amount	% Unfunded Gross Amount
Nutrition	49 250 000	1 710 421	1 847 255	47 539 579	47 402 745	97%	96%
Health	3 500 000	1 193 317	1 288 783	2 306 683	2 211 217	66%	63%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	7 000 000	1 431 981	1 546 539	5 568 019	5 453 461	80%	78%
Child protection (including sexual and gender-based violence and mine risk education)	16 750 000	4 285 541	4 607 008	12 464 459	12 142 992	74%	72%
Education	6 000 000	3 202 411	3 433 740	2 797 589	2 566 260	47%	43%
RRMP	43 000 000	2 860 946	3 089 822	40 139 054	39 910 178	93%	93%
Non-food items and cash-based response (beyond RRMP)	5 500 000	-	-	5 500 000	5 500 000	100%	100%
Cluster/sector coordination	1 000 000	-	-	1 000 000	1 000 000	100%	100%
Total**	132 000 000	14 684 618	15 813 147	117 315 382	116 186 853	89%	88%

Table 2: Funds available in 2015 by Donor (Rephased + Received in 2015)

Donor	Programmable Funds Received (US\$)	Gross Funds Received (US\$)
Japan	8 333 333	9 000 000
UNOCHA CERF	4 623 990	4 947 669
United Kingdom	1 451 295	1 567 398
Global—Thematic Humanitarian Response	276 000	298 080
Total	14 684 618	15 813 147