

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #1, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

JANUARY 6, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**7.5 million**

People in DRC Requiring Humanitarian Assistance

UN – January 2016

**1.9 million**

IDPs in DRC

UN – October 2016

**5.9 million**

Acutely Food-Insecure People in DRC

Food Security Cluster – July 2016

**525,978**

DRC Refugees in Africa

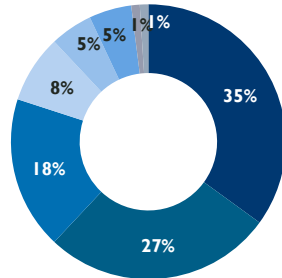
UNHCR – August 2016

**449,900**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in DRC

UNHCR – November 2016

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (35%)
- Health (27%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (18%)
- Agriculture and Food Security (8%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)
- Protection (1%)
- Economic Recovery & Market Systems (1%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (47%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (46%)
- Food Vouchers (5%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (2%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict continues to result in civilian deaths, displacement in eastern DRC
- USAID partners respond to humanitarian needs, despite security constraints

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2016

USAID/OFDA	\$41,136,877
USAID/FFP	\$62,487,642
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$59,310,000
<b>\$162,934,519</b>	

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conflict and insecurity from January 1–September 30, 2016, displaced nearly 547,000 people in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), according to the UN. Overall, the country had approximately 1.9 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the end of September, with more than 44 percent of IDPs residing in North Kivu Province. Armed violence and insecurity prompted nearly all—nearly 93 percent—of the country’s internal displacement, the UN reports.
- Protests and insecurity over DRC President Joseph Kabila’s refusal to leave office at the end of his presidential term on December 19, 2016, resulted in approximately 40 deaths as of late December, according to the UN. Political and security conditions prompted numerous international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and UN agencies to temporarily suspend or limit activities, relocate staff, and encourage non-essential staff to take leave. Government and opposition actors agreed on December 31 to maintain President Kabila’s position until national elections in late 2017, with further discussions on the agreement’s implementation planned for the coming days, media report.

<sup>1</sup> USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

<sup>2</sup> USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

## **DISPLACEMENT, HUMANITARIAN ACCESS, AND INSECURITY**

### **Current Situation**

- Heavy rainfall caused the Kalamu River to overflow its banks in late December, with media reporting at least 50 civilian deaths and thousands of people temporarily displaced by flooding in Kongo Central Province's Boma city as of December 29. Humanitarian actors are conducting assessments in the area to inform response efforts.
- In November, heavy wind and rainfall caused flooding in Sub-Ubangi Province's Gemena town, affecting approximately 2,600 people, according to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). Flooding also damaged or destroyed more than 100 houses, as well as water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) infrastructure such as wells and latrines. In response, the Red Cross of DRC deployed nearly 90 volunteers to support evacuations for vulnerable populations and provide relief assistance.
- Conflict-affected populations fleeing violence in South Sudan continue to seek refuge in northeastern areas of DRC. The country was hosting nearly 64,800 South Sudanese refugees as of November 30, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). The UN agency is working to conduct biometric registration and transfer South Sudanese refugees from border areas to sites in Ituri Province's Aru town and Haut-Uélé Province's Faradje town. Relocation to a site in Dungu town, Haut-Uélé, is on hold due to the security situation. In addition, recent reports indicate a spontaneous return of Congolese refugees from South Sudan. Nearly 21,400 Congolese had returned from South Sudan to DRC as of late October. In FY 2016, State/PRM provided \$39.7 million for UNHCR's operations countrywide, including \$1.7 million for UNHCR's emergency response for South Sudanese refugees in DRC.

### **North Kivu Province**

- On November 27, an armed group affiliated with the Nande ethnic group attacked an IDP site hosting ethnic Hutu civilians and suspected armed Hutu elements in North Kivu's Luhanga village, Lubero Territory, resulting in at least 30 deaths, according to local reports. All shelters at the IDP site were burned during the attack, prompting an unknown number of IDPs to seek refuge at a nearby UN Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) base. The attack was the second in Luhanga in November; on November 12, clashes between armed Hutu and Nande elements resulted in at least eight deaths and secondary population displacement.
- The UN subsequently issued a statement condemning the recent attacks in Luhanga and nearby areas, with UN Humanitarian Coordinator for DRC Dr. Mamadou Diallo calling for the protection of IDPs from direct and indiscriminate attacks in accordance with international humanitarian and human rights law. The Governor of North Kivu also issued a public statement condemning the violence against IDPs and urging all actors to abstain from inciting additional conflict. Local authorities have requested that the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and MONUSCO increase their presence in the area to stem escalating tensions between the armed groups.
- Humanitarian agencies report a recent increase in sexual violence in North Kivu's Rutshuru Territory, notably in the vicinity of Nyanzale town—the site of intercommunal violence in recent months. The increased insecurity, including kidnappings, rape, and killing of civilians, has constrained humanitarian access and response efforts in the area. The UN reports that at least 15,000 IDPs are sheltering within the territory and require emergency assistance following displacement from Nyanzale and nearby areas in mid-2016. The presence of armed actors in Rutshuru is also limiting local populations' access to agricultural areas, exacerbating food insecurity.
- Through USAID/OFDA support and in coordination with other stakeholders, Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB) is responding to needs among IDPs in Nyanzale and other parts of North Kivu, despite security-related access challenges. USAID/OFDA provided Oxfam/GB with nearly \$3.5 million in FY 2016 to conduct emergency WASH interventions for vulnerable communities across eastern DRC.

### **Tanganyika Province**

- As of mid-December, the security situation was deteriorating in Tanganyika Province's Manono and Kiyambi territories due to conflict between members of the Batwa and Luba ethnic groups, according to a USAID/OFDA partner

operating in the area. Attacks related to the Batwa–Luba conflict in November resulted in at least 33 deaths, injuries to MONUSCO peacekeepers, and displacement, according to the UN and local organizations. Attacks related to the Batwa–Luba conflict in Tanganyika during December had resulted in at least 64 deaths, additional injuries, and the destruction of public and private infrastructure as of December 20.

- From November 28–30, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff traveled to Tanganyika’s Kalemie Territory to assess the humanitarian impact of the increased Batwa–Luba conflict; observe humanitarian needs among the newly displaced population and host communities; and review the response capacity in the province. While in Kalemie, the team met with USAID-supported partners and other humanitarian stakeholders and visited Kalemie town’s Kaseke IDP camp. In recent weeks, the influx of IDPs to Kalemie has exceeded the absorption capacity of host communities in the area, forcing IDPs to seek shelter in temporary sites, such as the Kaseke IDP site in Kalemie town. While the population of the Kaseke IDP site was approximately 885 IDPs in October, there were approximately 10,000 IDPs sheltering in and around the site as of November, according to the UN. The new IDPs required protection, shelter, and food assistance, as well as relief commodities, the USAID assessment team reported.
- In addition, security concerns related to the ongoing Batwa–Luba conflict are constraining the ability of relief actors to operate in the area. For example, the general insecurity recently forced one USAID partner to temporarily suspend a distribution of humanitarian commodities and other relief activities in Nyunzu Territory’s Nyemba town. A late-November incident in Nyemba prompted the UN to declare a total halt of UN road movement in Tanganyika, thus limiting the ability of humanitarian actors to assess and respond to needs.
- With USAID/FFP support, the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided food assistance to nearly 42,600 new IDPs, the majority of whom were sheltering in Kabalo, Kalemie, and Nyunzu territories, from July–October. In addition, USAID partner Catholic Relief Services (CRS) provided emergency relief commodities and food assistance to an estimated 1,200 displaced households in Kyoko town and emergency relief commodities to 2,100 displaced households in Nyemba. In FY 2016, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$2.3 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, to support CRS programs in eastern DRC.

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## HEALTH AND WASH

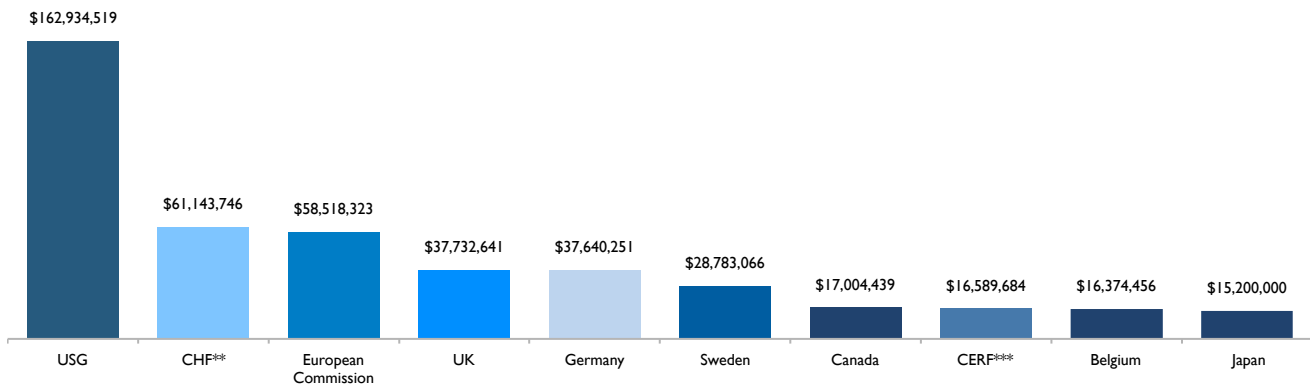
- From October 5–10, the Government of the DRC (GoDRC) implemented the second phase of a measles vaccination campaign in the capital city of Kinshasa; the first campaign, which included social mobilization efforts, occurred in late August. Implemented with support from the UN World Health Organization, UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and other health organizations, the campaign targeted more than 1.5 million children younger than five years of age throughout Kinshasa. According to IFRC, health actors in eight DRC provinces identified more than 8,280 suspected measles cases, including 131 deaths, between January and early August.
- Despite numerous attacks, insecurity, and protests in recent months, USAID/OFDA partner Medair continues to implement emergency health interventions benefiting vulnerable populations—including survivors of sexual assault, IDPs, returnees, and host communities—in North Kivu’s Beni Territory and neighboring areas of Ituri. Following an August attack by the Allied Defense Forces (ADF) armed group in Beni that resulted in nearly 50 deaths and population displacement, Medair has adopted additional security measures to ensure the safety of staff moving between clinics in conflict-affected areas. In FY 2016, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$3 million to Medair to support emergency health response efforts in eastern DRC.
- In recent weeks, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) has deployed teams to rapidly assess conditions and identify emergency needs in areas experiencing new clashes. With USAID/OFDA support, IRC is conducting health care interventions and supporting local health facilities—with medical supplies and provision of reproductive health and other medical care, for example—in several areas of North Kivu, including Beni, despite persistent insecurity and related access challenges.

## PROTECTION

- With USAID/OFDA support, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is providing protection assistance, including child protection and gender-based violence prevention and response services, to individuals sheltering in at least eight displacement sites in eastern DRC. In October, IOM and local implementers responded to 75 protection incidents that displaced individuals reported via the IOM-supported protection incident referral system established in displacement sites. Reported incidents included violation of the right to family unity; violation of the right to justice, freedom, property, and physical integrity; and gender-based violence. IOM reports that key challenges included an insufficient number of protection actors present in displacement sites, reduced funding for child protection and sexual and gender-based violence prevent and response activities, limited availability of psychosocial and mental health services for displaced and conflict-affected people, and security-related access constraints to some displacement sites.
- In October, IOM identified and referred more than 80 displaced children acting as head of their household to social services, resulting in the reunification of child-led households with their families. IOM also identified and referred 14 IDP survivors of gender-based violence for medical and psychosocial assistance.

## 2016 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\*

PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of January 6, 2017. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2015. \*\*Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF)—a country-based, pooled fund under the authority of the UN Humanitarian Coordinator. \*\*\*Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)—a pooled humanitarian fund established and managed by the UN to support sudden-onset and underfunded emergencies.

## CONTEXT

- Despite the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the GoDRC and various armed entities, including the ADF, Mai-Mai militants, and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, has contributed to high levels of insecurity and population displacement in eastern DRC.
- Violence, restricted humanitarian access, poor infrastructure, forced recruitment into armed groups, and reduced access to agricultural land and traditional markets have contributed to the deterioration of humanitarian conditions in DRC and triggered mass internal displacement and refugee outflows.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 6, 2016, U.S. Ambassador James C. Swan reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in DRC for FY 2017.

**USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2016<sup>1</sup>**

<b>IMPLEMENTING PARTNER</b>	<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	South Kivu	\$1,021,552
CRS	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lomami, Lualaba, Tanganyika	\$2,200,310
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern DRC	\$1,192,946
Handicap International	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$1,242,628
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	North Kivu	\$3,700,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$550,000
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern DRC	\$2,300,000
IRC	Health	North Kivu, South Kivu	\$1,582,602
Medair	Health	Ituri, North Kivu	\$2,958,574
Mercy Corps	WASH	North Kivu	\$1,700,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern DRC	\$1,000,000
Oxfam/GB	WASH	Eastern DRC	\$3,450,000
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$1,100,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Bas-Uélé, Haut-Uélé, Ituri, North Kivu, Tshopo	\$2,400,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health	North Kivu	\$1,548,710
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Eastern DRC	\$5,000,000
UNICEF	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Eastern DRC	\$5,390,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security	North Kivu	\$829,753
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	\$1,046,107
	Program Support		\$923,695
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$41,136,877</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
ACTED	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	South Kivu	\$2,058,804
CRS	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lualaba, Tanganyika	\$2,280,141
Samaritan's Purse	Cash Transfers for Food, Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Bas-Uélé, Haut-Uélé, Ituri, North Kivu, Tshopo	\$3,149,997
UNICEF	560 Metric Tons (MT) of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Haut-Lomami, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$4,743,000
WFP	13,265 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern DRC	\$24,505,700

	18,055 MT of Local and Regional Procurement of Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern DRC	\$25,100,000
	Special Operation Supporting the Food Security Cluster	Countrywide	\$650,000
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$62,487,642</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			
ACTED	Livelihoods, WASH	Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi	\$1,700,000
Première Urgence	Livelihoods, Peacebuilding, and GBV response	Sud-Ubangi	\$1,810,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Conflict Victims	Countrywide	\$15,500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$600,000
UNHCR	Supplementary Appeal in Response to Burundi Regional Crisis	Countrywide	\$1,700,000
	Supplementary Appeal in Response to South Sudan Situation	Countrywide	\$1,700,000
	Global Appeal for Refugees and IDPs in DRC	Countrywide	\$36,300,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$59,310,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2016</b>			<b>\$162,934,519</b>

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2016.

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

## 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](http://www.interaction.org).
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: [www.cidi.org](http://www.cidi.org) or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at [www.reliefweb.int](http://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>