

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

APRIL 3, 2017

## NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

**7.3 million**

People in DRC Requiring Humanitarian Assistance  
HRP – January 2017

**2.2 million**

IDPs in DRC  
OCHA – December 2016

**5.9 million**

Acutely Food-Insecure People in DRC  
UN – January 2017

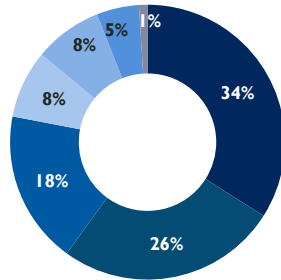
**539,106**

DRC Refugees Across Africa  
UNHCR – February 2017

**460,923**

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in DRC  
UNHCR – February 2017

## USAID/OFDA<sup>1</sup> FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2016–2017



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (34%)
- Health (26%)
- Water, Sanitation, & Hygiene (18%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (8%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Shelter & Settlements (5%)
- Other (1%)

## USAID/FFP<sup>2</sup> FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2016–2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (53%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (37%)
- Cash Transfers (10%)

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict-related displacement continues in central and eastern DRC
- USAID staff assess humanitarian situation in Tanganyika Province
- UN releases HRP calling for \$748 million in 2017

## HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

USAID/OFDA	\$42,325,880
USAID/FFP	\$116,937,758
State/PRM <sup>3</sup>	\$83,585,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$242,848,638</b>

## KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Fighting among armed groups and intercommunal tensions continue to worsen humanitarian conditions and impede response operations in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). In particular, violence in Kasai, Kasai-Central, and Kasai-Oriental provinces and clashes between the Batwa and Luba ethnic groups in Tanganyika Province have exacerbated humanitarian needs and prompted new displacement.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff traveled with UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) for DRC Dr. Mamadou Diallo to Tanganyika in mid-March to assess humanitarian needs and monitor ongoing response efforts. Following the assessment, the UN estimated that \$40 million was required to cover humanitarian needs in the province.
- In February, the UN launched a three-year, \$2.3 billion Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for DRC, requesting \$748 million during 2017 to assist approximately 6.7 million people. International donors had provided nearly \$30 million, or 4 percent of the requested amount, as of April 3.

<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

- Beginning in August 2016, clashes between the Armed Forces of DRC (FARDC) and local armed groups erupted in Kasai-Central's Dibaya Territory, and subsequently spread to neighboring Kasai and Kasai-Oriental. Violence in the three provinces had resulted in at least 600 deaths and displaced more than 200,000 people as of February 28, according to the UN. An estimated 600,000 people require humanitarian assistance, including access to primary health care services and acute malnutrition treatment; however, humanitarian access in the affected areas remains restricted due to continued insecurity and the presence of armed actors.
- FARDC and armed actors clashed in Kasai-Central's Kananga city from March 14–17, prompting the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in DRC (MONUSCO) to release a statement expressing concern regarding the violence, including the disproportionate use of force and the targeting of civilians. On March 12, two international members of the UN Group of Experts and four Congolese support staff went missing while traveling in Kasai-Central, according to international media. On March 28, UN Secretary-General António Guterres reported that MONUSCO staff had found the bodies of the UN personnel near Kananga, and called on the Government of DRC (GoDRC) to conduct a thorough investigation of the situation.
- Populations fleeing conflict in South Sudan continue to seek refuge in DRC. As of March 19, DRC hosted more than 72,800 South Sudanese refugees, according to the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). State/PRM recently provided UNHCR \$3.1 million to assist South Sudanese refugees in DRC and \$20.2 million to support refugee and internally displaced persons (IDP) emergency assistance in DRC, including health, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions.

### Tanganyika Province

- Intercommunal conflict and armed clashes continue to prompt population displacement in Tanganyika, which hosted approximately 370,000 IDPs as of December 2016, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). During the week of March 13, USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP staff traveled with HC Diallo and the Humanitarian Country Team—comprising representatives from the UN, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs)—to Tanganyika's Kalemie and Manono territories to assess humanitarian needs and monitor ongoing response efforts. Following the assessment, HC Diallo released a statement calling for increased humanitarian assistance in response to ongoing violence in Tanganyika. The UN estimates that \$40 million is required to assist conflict-affected households in the province, including \$20 million to meet the most urgent humanitarian needs.
- USAID partners are responding to humanitarian needs resulting from heightened tensions and increased conflict in Tanganyika. For example, USAID/OFDA partner Première Urgence is distributing emergency relief commodities to an estimated 2,400 conflict-affected individuals. Additionally, through a jointly-funded USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP program, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) continues to provide both food assistance and relief commodities to IDPs in Tanganyika. Between October and December 2016, CRS reached approximately 18,400 beneficiaries with relief commodity kits, more than 8,000 people through food distributions, and nearly 1,100 people with cash assistance. Furthermore, USAID/OFDA partner Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB) is supporting nearly 190,000 vulnerable people with emergency WASH assistance in eastern DRC, including Tanganyika.

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## FOOD SECURITY AND RELIEF COMMODITIES

- Conflict in eastern DRC continues to trigger population displacement and limit access to livelihoods, resulting in acute food insecurity, according to the USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). FEWS NET expects households in the eastern provinces to experience Stressed—IPC 2—or Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity through at least May, due to insecurity and residual effects of climatic shocks.<sup>4</sup> Additionally, escalating

<sup>4</sup> The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

conflict in Kasai, Kasai-Central, and Kasai-Oriental will likely result in increased food prices and limited access to food during the July-to-September growing season, exacerbating already poor humanitarian conditions.

- In mid-February, the GoDRC and the UN confirmed the presence of fall armyworm—an invasive caterpillar species from the Americas—in the southeastern provinces of Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Lomami, Lualaba, South Kivu, and Tanganyika. A FEWS NET team had previously conducted an assessment in Kalemie and South Kivu’s Uvira Territory in early January, noting that fall armyworm likely caused approximately 20 percent of maize crop loss during the January-to-March planting season, while the remaining damage was largely due to delayed rainfall. The team expects more detail regarding fall armyworm’s effect on maize production in the affected areas toward the end of May. In early March, the GoDRC’s Ministry of Agriculture authorized the first nationwide campaign to assess the effect of fall armyworm on the upcoming May-to-June harvest and improve the availability of information across the country.
- In coordination with USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP), a local NGO began emergency food distributions in Haut-Lomami’s Malemba-Nkulu Territory on February 27, reaching more than 26,000 IDPs and other vulnerable people with cooking oil, maize flour, and legumes. The UN reports that WFP remains the only major food security actor with access to Haut-Lomami, Haut-Katanga, and Lualaba, due to insecurity. WFP plans to conduct general food distributions to address acute malnutrition, while supporting community-based food programs to help vulnerable groups diversify income sources, rebuild community assets, and restore livelihoods. USAID/FFP recently contributed \$29.7 million to WFP to supply more than 15,500 metric tons (MT) of food commodities to vulnerable populations in eastern DRC.
- USAID/OFDA and USAID/FFP partner Samaritan’s Purse is responding to humanitarian needs among displaced and conflict-affected people in North Kivu’s Beni Territory and neighboring Ituri Province’s Irumu Territory. Since October 2016, the organization has provided approximately 30,300 people with relief commodities and nearly 40,400 people with emergency food assistance. Samaritan’s Purse is also providing agricultural assistance to more than 2,500 vulnerable households with vouchers for seeds and tools supplied through agricultural fairs.

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## HEALTH

- On February 14, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) declared an end to the yellow fever outbreak in DRC, as health actors had not recorded a case of the disease since July 2016. The outbreak, which began in Angola in December 2015, spread to DRC in March 2016. WHO reported nearly 3,000 suspected cases, 81 laboratory-confirmed cases and 16 deaths during the outbreak. In 2016, WHO and the GoDRC vaccinated 10.7 million people in the capital city of Kinshasa against yellow fever, providing immunity against the disease for at least 12 months.
- Despite the volatile operating environment, USAID/OFDA partner Medair continues to provide emergency health care services to vulnerable populations in Beni, Irumu and Ituri’s Mambasa Territory. With nearly \$3 million in ongoing USAID/OFDA assistance, Medair has trained 625 health workers and supported more than 162,000 beneficiaries with emergency health response activities in eastern DRC.

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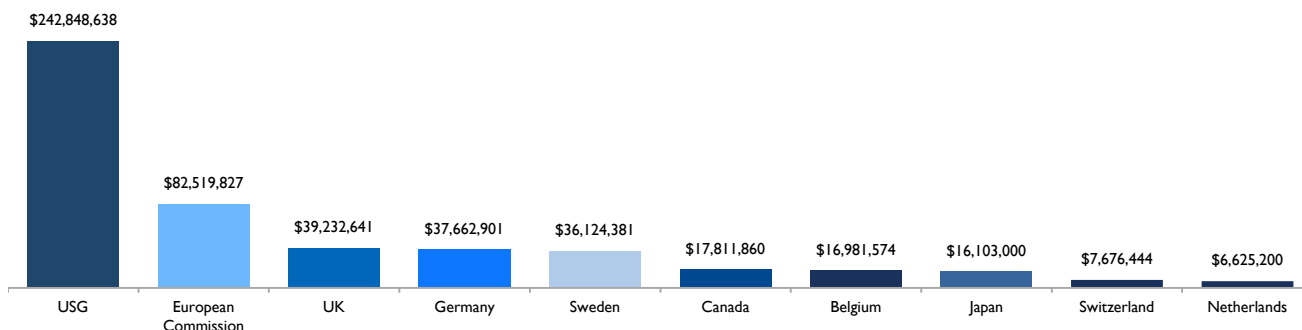
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## OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On February 10, the UN launched a three-year, \$2.3 billion HRP, the first multi-year HRP for DRC, which aims to address humanitarian needs resulting from protracted conflict. The HRP requests \$748 million to assist approximately 6.7 million people in DRC in 2017, including approximately 2.1 million IDPs, 1.5 million people in need of protection services, nearly 500,000 acutely malnourished children, and other vulnerable populations who lack access to health care services, safe drinking water, and shelter. The 2016 HRP for DRC received nearly \$415 million, representing approximately 60 percent of the \$690 million requested, according to the UN. As of April 3, donors had provided nearly \$30 million to the 2017 HRP, or 4 percent of the requested amount.
- In 2016, the governments of Belgium, Ireland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the UK contributed approximately \$6 million to the DRC Humanitarian Fund—a pooled fund managed by OCHA—to support cholera prevention and

treatment efforts, according to the UN. With Humanitarian Fund support, relief actors, including Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Lutheran World Federation, Oxfam/GB, and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), established 43 new cholera treatment facilities and rehabilitated nearly 50 facilities to respond to the ongoing cholera outbreak in DRC. Oxfam/GB also distributed critical WASH items, including water purification tablets, and conducted hygiene promotion activities in churches, hospitals, markets, and schools.

## 2016–2017 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING\* PER DONOR



\*Funding figures are as of April 3, 2017. All international figures are according to OCHA Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during calendar years 2016 and 2017, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2016 and FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2015, and October 1, 2016, respectively.

### CONTEXT

- Despite the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the GoDRC and various armed entities, including the Allied Democratic Forces, 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 2017<sup>1</sup>

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<b>USAID/OFDA<sup>2</sup></b>			
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
	Program Support		\$189,003
<b>TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING</b>			<b>\$1,189,003</b>
<b>USAID/FFP<sup>3</sup></b>			
WFP	15,590 MT of In-Kind Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern DRC	\$29,690,200
	35,399 MT of Local and Regional Procurement of Emergency Food Assistance	Eastern DRC	\$24,759,916
<b>TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING</b>			<b>\$54,450,116</b>
<b>STATE/PRM</b>			

UNHCR	Global Appeal for Refugees and IDPs in DRC	Countrywide	\$20,200,000
	Supplementary Appeal in Response to South Sudan Situation	Countrywide	\$3,100,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$975,000
<b>TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING</b>			<b>\$24,275,000</b>
<b>TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2017</b>			<b>\$79,914,119</b>

#### USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2016

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
<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, 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
International Organization for Migration (IOM)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Protection, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern DRC	\$2,300,000
International Rescue Committee (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
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 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 Gender-Based Violence 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>

**TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017** **\$242,848,638**

<sup>1</sup> Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 3, 2017.

<sup>2</sup> USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of April 3, 2017.

<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>