

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #4, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2020¹

JULY 27, 2020

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

13.6 million

Estimated People Experiencing Crisis or Worse Levels of Acute Food Insecurity in the DRC from January to May IPC – August 2019

5.5 million

IDPs in the DRC UN – December 2019

1 million

New Displacements in the eastern DRC from January to June 2020 UN – July 2020

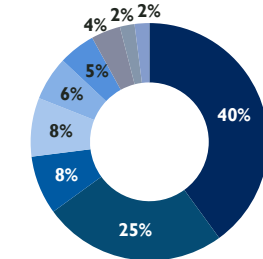
917,521

DRC Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Across Africa UNHCR – June 2020

528,367

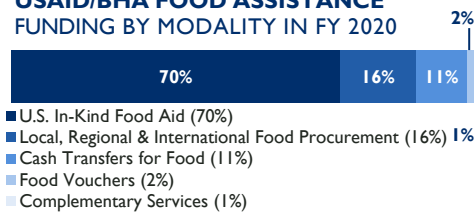
Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in the DRC UNHCR – June 2020

USAID/BHA NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2020



- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (40%)
- Health (25%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (8%)
- Shelter & Settlements (8%)
- Protection (6%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (5%)
- Logistics Support and Relief Commodities (4%)
- Economic Recovery and Market Systems (2%)
- Other (2%)

USAID/BHA FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2020



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (70%)
- Local, Regional & International Food Procurement (16%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (11%)
- Food Vouchers (2%)
- Complementary Services (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict displaces more than 1 million people in eastern DRC during first half of 2020
- Populations in parts of central and eastern DRC to face severe food insecurity through January 2021
- UN issues revised HRP, requesting \$2.1 billion to reach 9.2 million people

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2020

USAID/BHA ²	\$230,272,280
State/PRM ³	\$32,500,000
Total	\$262,772,280⁴

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing violence and intensified armed group attacks displaced more than 1 million people in eastern DRC's Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces between January and June, according to the UN. The insecurity has also disrupted humanitarian access to internally displaced persons (IDPs) in several parts of the region in recent months.
- In June, the UN released a revised 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for the DRC in response to increased needs resulting from the additional displacement and impacts of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. In total, the revised HRP requests nearly \$2.1 billion to reach 9.2 million people—an increase of \$250 million and 1.1 million people compared to the initial HRP released in December 2019.

¹This U.S. Government (USG) fact sheet focuses on the complex emergency in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC); the ongoing Ebola virus disease (EVD) response, including USG funding and support, is covered in a separate fact sheet.

²Total USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (USAID/BHA) funding includes non-food humanitarian assistance from the former Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and emergency food assistance from the former Office of Food for Peace.

³U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁴This total includes humanitarian funding provided in response to heavy flooding in November 2019 and April 2020, as well as approximately \$23,833,699 for COVID-19 outbreak preparedness and response. It does not include \$4,200,000 in FY 2020 State/PRM funding for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the DRC complex emergency in FY 2020 to \$266,972,280.

INSECURITY, INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Ituri

- Escalating insecurity continues to endanger civilians and generate displacement in Ituri, with armed group attacks displacing up to 75,000 people in the province's Irumu Territory between July 10 and 12, the UN reports. Nearly 21,300 of the IDPs experienced secondary displacement, having initially fled violence in Irumu in mid-May. International media has linked the incidents to Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) elements, which have increased attacks against civilians in eastern DRC in recent months.
- Separately, clashes between the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and armed groups in Ituri's Djugu and Mahagi territories have continued to impede humanitarian access in affected areas, according to relief actors. The violence has also damaged critical infrastructure, with provincial authorities reporting that armed actors damaged and looted nearly 80 health facilities in Djugu and Mahagi between June 2019 and May 2020. In response, UN Deputy Humanitarian Coordinator (DHC) for the DRC Diego Zorilla traveled to Mahagi in mid-May to meet with response actors and assess humanitarian conditions for IDPs in the territory. During the visit, relief actors reported that access constraints and insufficient funding were hindering the delivery of emergency assistance to populations sheltering with host families in particular, with most aid only reaching IDPs in formal displacement sites. At least 1.2 million people were displaced across Ituri as of June 3, only 193,000 of whom were sheltering in IDP camps, according to the UN.
- To support the sustained delivery of emergency assistance to conflict-affected populations in Ituri, DHC Zorilla called on humanitarian agencies to increase permanent presence in the province. DHC Zorilla also urged response actors to increase assistance to IDPs and host households across the province as security conditions permit. In response, the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) is coordinating with the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) and local authorities to facilitate greater humanitarian access in Ituri, recently deploying additional personnel to bolster humanitarian coordination in the province. Additionally, several USAID/BHA partners—including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Samaritan's Purse, Save the Children Federation (SCF), the UN World Food Program (WFP), and World Relief—have an existing presence in Ituri and continue to provide critical health, food, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) assistance to displaced populations, despite the challenging security situation. In particular, Samaritan's Purse and SCF have shifted activities to respond to increased conflict-related displacement in Mahagi since DHC Zorilla's mid-May visit. However, many parts of Djugu remained inaccessible to relief agencies as of July 24.

North Kivu and South Kivu

- As of early June, the UN had registered approximately 41,200 new IDPs in North Kivu's Lubero and Walikale territories since April. Relief actors have reported an uptick in armed group activity in the two territories in recent months. Additionally, late June and early July clashes in and around Walikale's Pinga town resulted in four deaths and three injuries, and displaced thousands of people, according to the UN. Tensions remain high in the area, where insecurity has displaced 44,000 since December 2019. Security concerns also prompted some international NGOs to relocate staff from Pinga on July 11; relief actors are concerned that violence will continue to adversely affect humanitarian access in and around the town in the coming weeks.
- In South Kivu's Fizi Territory, renewed violence displaced more than 10,400 people in late June. Physical access challenges and insecurity are impacting the provision of humanitarian assistance to recently displaced populations. In addition, clashes between armed groups and FARDC personnel have continued to displace populations from villages in South Kivu's southern Mwenga Territory in recent weeks, including an estimated 24,000 IDPs sheltering in the area, the UN reports.

Tanganyika

- On June 17, provincial authorities announced their intention to close five IDP sites in Tanganyika Province's Kalemie town, according to IOM. Although provincial authorities initially announced that closures of the sites, which host 24,000 IDPs, would commence on July 13, UN staff successfully advocated that closures be postponed until the results

of an ongoing IOM return intentions survey are finalized; provincial authorities say they will use the results to inform and facilitate relocations. IOM has begun preparing six reception sites for any IDPs needing to relocate, and will continue to provide camp coordination and management services, as well as shelter and WASH support, until all IDPs have either relocated to other sites, or have found durable solutions.

- Improved security in Tanganyika’s Nyunzu Territory during June and July has prompted the return of approximately 27,000 IDPs and increased humanitarian access in the territory, the UN reports. Humanitarian needs among returnees include food; health, nutrition, and protection services; relief commodities; shelter; and WASH assistance.

Regional

- More than 1 million people fled armed violence in eastern DRC during the first half of 2020, according to the UN. During the period, violent clashes and armed group attacks against civilians resulted in deaths, injuries, and displacement in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu—provinces already facing high levels of internal displacement and humanitarian needs. In response to the rising number of people fleeing violence in region, the Government of Uganda temporarily opened two border crossing points to Mahagi, allowing 3,000 Congolese asylum-seekers to enter Uganda between July 1 and 3, UNHCR reports.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- COVID-19 mitigation measures, coupled with erratic rainfall, ongoing conflict, and protracted displacement, will likely result in below-average June-to-August harvests throughout much of northeastern and central-eastern DRC, according to the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET). As such, many poor households in affected regions are expected to experience a significant loss of income and exhaust household food stocks prior to the start of the lean season in October.
- Meanwhile, flooding caused by heavy rainfall has continued to exacerbate food needs in parts of South Kivu since April, according to FEWS NET. Between April and July, flooding in South Kivu’s Fizi and Uvira territories destroyed nearly 25,000 acres of crops, adversely affecting the food security and livelihoods of approximately 40,000 households reliant on subsistence farming, FEWS NET reports. Floods have also damaged roads, irrigation systems, and seed stocks in the two territories, likely hindering any agricultural activities conducted ahead of the January-to-March harvest season.
- Overall, FEWS NET projects that Crisis—IPC 3—or worse levels of acute food insecurity will persist through January in parts of Ituri, Kasai, Kasai Central, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika provinces, particularly in areas where populations face ongoing conflict and displacement.⁵ Many households in Djugu, where escalating insecurity and flooding have negatively impacted food security in recent months, may experience Emergency—IPC 4—outcomes between October and January.
- In response to acute needs, USAID/BHA partner WFP continues to provide emergency food and nutrition assistance to crisis-affected populations across the DRC, reaching more than 1.1 million people with life-saving assistance in May. USAID/BHA is also supporting WFP to respond to emerging needs and vulnerabilities associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, recently enabling the UN agency to provide cash transfers for food to vulnerable populations in the capital city of Kinshasa; COVID-19 containment measures have restricted livelihood activities in Kinshasa in recent months, undermining affected households’ ability to purchase adequate food.

HEALTH

- The number of cholera and measles cases recorded across North Kivu rose significantly during the first half of 2020 compared to 2019, according to the Health Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian health activities in the DRC, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders. Between January and June, health actors recorded

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

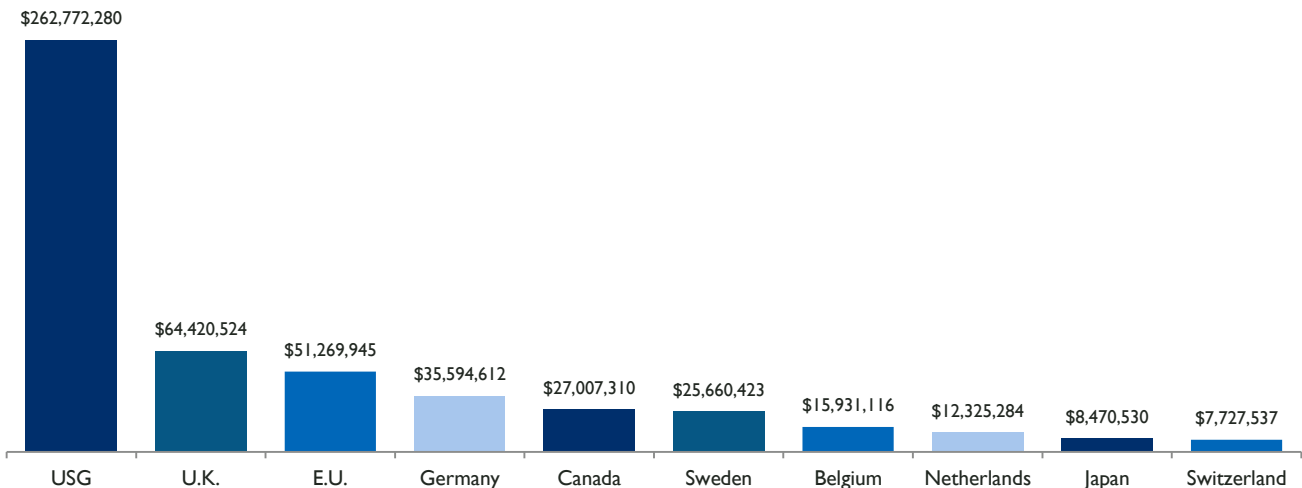
approximately 4,500 measles cases and 3,700 cholera cases in the province, representing an increase of more than 230 percent and more than 60 percent, respectively, compared to the same period in 2019. To limit the spread of infectious diseases in North Kivu, USAID/BHA partners IOM, Mercy Corps, Oxfam, Tearfund, and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) are promoting adherence to hygiene best practices and improving access to WASH services in areas hosting a large number of IDPs.

- Additionally, health actors have reported an increase in the number of COVID-19 cases recorded across the DRC, with the UN World Health Organization (WHO) confirming more than 8,300 cases countrywide as of July 17. In North Kivu, fears of contracting COVID-19 have discouraged individuals from seeking treatment at local health facilities since the beginning of the pandemic; the Health Cluster has established a taskforce to further investigate why health service usage has decreased in North Kivu and South Kivu in recent months.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- On June 23, the UN released a revised 2020 HRP for the DRC, requesting an additional \$250 million—or a total of nearly \$2.1 billion—to respond to the acute needs of 9.2 million of the most vulnerable people in the DRC. The previous iteration of the 2020 HRP had appealed for funding to reach 8.1 million people; however, the UN and other relief actors recently revised the plan to account for the strain that the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak has placed on health infrastructure and services, as well as complications presented in addressing humanitarian needs resulting from resurgent conflict in several regions, including Djugu, Mahagi, Nyunzu, and North Kivu’s Beni and Rutshuru territories.
- Overall, the UN projects that more than 25 million people across the DRC will require humanitarian assistance in 2020 due to the impact of conflict, the COVID-19 pandemic, other disease outbreaks, and environmental shocks, among other factors. The figure includes an additional 3.9 million people projected to face heightened food insecurity in the latter half of 2020—bringing the total number of people in need of food security support to 19.5 million individuals—due to the impact of COVID-19 mitigation measures and supply chain disruptions resulting from the pandemic.
- On June 29, the UN announced that the DRC Humanitarian Fund—a mechanism which enables the UN to rapidly commit financial resources from multiple donors to emergency needs in the country—would allocate \$49 million to respond to urgent needs outlined in the revised 2020 HRP. The fund will allot \$14 million to food security interventions and \$8 million to protection activities, with the remaining \$27 million supporting programming across other priority sectors including health, nutrition, and WASH. The allocation marks the second time the UN has activated the mechanism in 2020.

2020 HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



* Funding figures are as of July 27, 2020. All international figures are according to the OCHA FTS and based on international commitments during the 2020 calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments from FY 2020, which began on October 1, 2019.

CONTEXT

- Despite the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the GoDRC and various armed entities, including the ADF, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, and Mai Mai elements, 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 several parts of the DRC, triggering widespread internal displacement and refugee outflows.
- On November 7, 2019, U.S. Ambassador Michael A. Hammer redeclared a disaster for the complex emergency in the DRC for FY 2020 due to ongoing humanitarian needs in the country.
- Heavy seasonal rainfall can cause localized flooding in parts of the DRC, resulting in damage to public infrastructure and increased humanitarian needs in affected areas. Ambassador Hammer issued separate disaster declarations due to the humanitarian impact of flooding in northern DRC and South Kivu on November 27, 2019, and April 23, 2020, respectively.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2020¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
FUNDING IN THE DRC FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY			
USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
African Initiatives for Relief & Development	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ituri	\$699,409
CARE	Health, Protection, WASH	North Kivu	\$3,609,586
Concern Worldwide	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Multipurpose Cash Assistance, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Haut-Katanga, North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$7,000,000
DanChurchAid	ERMS, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	North Kivu	\$2,100,000
Doctors of the World	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	South Kivu	\$2,500,000
IMA World Health	Health	Bas-Uele, Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Ituri, Lomami, Lualaba, Maniema, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Tshopo	\$2,030,000
International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies	WASH	Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi	\$250,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Protection	South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,000,000
International NGO Safety Operation (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$935,000
IOM	HCIM, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ituri, North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$7,930,000
International Rescue Committee	Health	North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,861,896
Medair	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Ituri, North Kivu	\$6,156,276

Mercy Corps	WASH	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,000,000
Norwegian Refugee Council	Agriculture and Food Security, Protection, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ituri, Tanganyika	\$5,075,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Oxfam	HCIM, WASH	Ituri, Maniema, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$6,492,548
SCF	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Ituri	\$3,750,000
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$5,025,611
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$4,000,000
UNICEF	WASH	Nord-Ubangi, South Kivu, Sud-Ubangi	\$13,350,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	North Kivu	\$1,140,000
World Resources Institute	Agriculture and Food Security	Tanganyika	\$4,499,419
	Program Support		\$27,994
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$87,432,739
Food Assistance			
Catholic Relief Services	837 Metric Tons (MT) of Local, Regional, and International Procurement (LRIP), Complementary Services, and Food Vouchers	Kasaï-Central	\$6,578,653
WFP	44,320 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance, 7,089 MT LRIP, Cash Transfers for Food	Équateur, Haut-Katanga, Haut-Uele, Ituri, Kasaï, Kasaï-Central, Kasaï-Oriental, Maniema, Kwango, North Kivu, Nord-Ubangi, South Kivu, Sud-Ubangi, Tanganyika	\$122,577,189
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$129,155,842
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$216,588,581
STATE/PRM			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$12,050,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$9,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$22,350,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COMPLEX EMERGENCY IN THE DRC IN FY 2020			\$238,938,581

FUNDING IN THE DRC FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE²

USAID/BHA			
Non-Food Assistance			
FHI360	Health, WASH	North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$2,099,054
IMC	Health	North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,402,313
IOM	Health, WASH	Ituri, North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$1,930,000
Internews	Health	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$292,000
SCF	Health, WASH	Ituri	\$750,000

Tearfund	WASH	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$650,000
World Vision	Health	South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$560,332
TOTAL NON-FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$9,683,699
Food Assistance			
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Kinshasa	\$4,000,000
TOTAL FOOD ASSISTANCE FUNDING			\$4,000,000
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING			\$13,683,699
STATE/PRM			
ICRC	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$5,950,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$4,200,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$10,150,000
TOTAL USG FUNDING FOR COVID-19 OUTBREAK PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE IN THE DRC IN FY 2020			\$23,833,699
TOTAL USAID/BHA FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$230,272,280
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$32,500,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2020			\$262,772,280

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of July 27, 2020.

² Figures represent International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) funding committed for the COVID-19 response under the Supplemental Funding to Prevent, Prepare for, and Respond to COVID-19 Abroad as of July 27, 2020.

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.
- 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, dietarily, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/BHA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <https://www.usaid.gov/humanitarian-assistance/where-we-work>