



**U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
BUREAU FOR DEMOCRACY, CONFLICT, AND HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE (DCHA)
OFFICE OF U.S. FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE (OFDA)**

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO –
Complex Emergency**

Situation Report #1, Fiscal Year (FY) 2002

November 14, 2001

Note: this situation report updates the Situation Report #1 for FY 2001 dated August 20, 2001

BACKGROUND

Continuing insecurity and limited access to vulnerable populations define the humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC).

Joseph Kabila became the President of the DRC on January 26, 2001, following the death of his father, Laurent-Desire Kabila. President Kabila has publicly committed to fostering peace in the DRC and supporting the Lusaka Peace Accords signed in July-August 1999. A tenuous cease-fire has held for the last few months in accordance with the Lusaka accords, and UN Observer Mission in the DRC (MONUC) observers are verifying that troops have withdrawn the requisite 15 kilometers (km) from their forward positions. However, in the eastern part of the country (North Katanga, Maniema, North and South Kivu provinces) fighting has intensified involving Interahamwe and Mai Mai forces against the Congolese Democratic Assembly (RCD). In addition, some Rwandan Hutu fighters moved into Rwanda.

The Ugandan, Burundian, and Rwandan armies have partially withdrawn from the DRC. Namibia has completed the withdrawal of its troops, and Angola confirmed on October 2 that it would withdraw its forces in the near future, as mandated by the UN Security Council. Troops from Angola, Namibia, and Zimbabwe have supported the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (GDRC) for the past two years. Uganda backs the opposition group Front for the Liberation of the Congo (FLC), headed by Jean-Pierre Bemba and based in Gbadolite, Equateur Province. Rwanda backs the RCD, headed by Adolphe Onusumba and based in Goma, North Kivu province.

Insecurity in rural and urban areas has restricted access to agricultural land, decreasing harvest yields and contributing to the food security crisis. Lack of access to traditional markets has discouraged farming. Poverty is widespread and the health care system has eroded due to a lack of resources and continuous looting by different parties in the conflict. People have low purchasing power due to the lack of markets and infrastructure. The World Bank estimated Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita at U.S. \$78 in 1999. Widespread insecurity has resulted in limited private sector activities. President Joseph Kabila has attempted to address these economic concerns, however, the economy faces difficult circumstances. Women and young girls increasingly have turned to prostitution in the absence of other viable income alternatives, resulting in alarming social consequences, including an increased incidence of HIV/AIDS.

NUMBERS AFFECTED AT A GLANCE		SOURCE
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)	Total: 2,045,000 -- North Kivu: 760,000 -- Katanga: 415,000 -- Orientale: 230,000 -- South Kivu: 225,000 -- Maniema: 160,000 -- Eastern/Western Kasai: 130,000 -- Equateur: 85,000 -- Kinshasa: 40,000	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)
Refugees from the DRC	Total: more than 333,139 -- 11,600 in Angola -- 23,716 in Burundi -- 10,095 in the Central African Republic -- 83,680 in the Republic of Congo -- 26,000 in Rwanda -- 114,436 in Tanzania -- 7,612 in Uganda -- 56,000 in Zambia	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Refugees in the DRC	Total: more than 368,350 -- 200,000 from Angola -- 19,950 from Burundi -- 20,000 from the Central African Republic -- 5,200 from the Republic of Congo -- 36,000 from Rwanda -- 74,300 from Sudan -- 12,900 from Uganda	UNHCR
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Total FY 2001 USAID Humanitarian Assistance to the DRC\$50,744,995
Total FY 2001 State/PRM Humanitarian Assistance to the DRC\$15,909,406
Total FY 2001 USDA/FAS Food Assistance to the DRC\$21,398,000
Total FY 2001 USG Humanitarian Assistance to the DRC\$88,052,401

CURRENT SITUATION

Positive Developments towards Peace in the DRC

The deployment of military observers from MONUC has opened some previously isolated areas in the eastern DRC to humanitarian aid. 2,398 MONUC personnel had arrived by the beginning of September. The observers have been verifying the disengagement of armed forces from the front lines.

A preliminary round of the inter-Congolese peace and reconciliation dialogue began as scheduled on October 15 in Addis Adaba, Ethiopia. The dialogue ended prematurely, in part due to lack of agreement on whether technical or substantive issues should be discussed and who should be represented at the dialogue. The dialogue is scheduled to resume at a later date in South Africa.

Continuing Insecurity

All sides of the conflict continue to accuse each other of violating the Lusaka cease-fire agreement signed in July-August 1999, and the situation in the eastern provinces remains particularly precarious. Mai-Mai groups on the Ruzizi Plain in eastern DRC kidnapped a French woman working for the non-governmental organization (NGO) Action Contre la Faim/USA (ACF/USA) in late August, and held her for almost one week, prompting ACF/USA to temporarily suspend their operations in the Eastern DRC. Armed robberies in North Kivu province occur regularly, and movements of Interhamwe and Burundian Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD) armed groups in Northern Katanga have resulted in population displacements in the region.

Rwandan and Burundian Hutu militias allied with GDRC troops have clashed with Rwanda-backed armed groups in the town of Fizi, located on Lake Tanganyika in South Kivu province. Clashes also occurred in Kindu, Maniema province on September 29.

Health and Food Security

The ongoing conflict has interrupted planting seasons and disrupted trade routes countrywide. NGOs have reported high malnutrition rates and widespread infrastructure deterioration in some newly accessible areas, such as northern Katanga province. Agricultural

self-sufficiency will be a long process, and hundreds of thousands of people in the DRC remain dependent on international assistance to survive.

The UN World Food Program (WFP) in early October resumed an emergency food airlift to assist approximately 25,000 people in northern Katanga province who have been isolated over the past three years by the continuing violence. The deployment of MONUC troops to the province has improved security in some areas, which has allowed civilians to travel from Kongolo to Kabalo and Nyunzu across the front lines, and prompted the return of IDPs in the forests to urban areas.

According to a report by the UN human rights investigator for the DRC, an estimated eight percent of the total population of the DRC (50 million people) is homeless. Two-thirds lack access to essential medical services, which have been degraded by looting, limited staff, and few resources as a result of the ongoing conflict. Diseases such as malaria, cholera, respiratory infections, diarrhea, anemia, and amoebiasis continue to claim lives. Approximately five percent of the adult population is infected with HIV.

The UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO) hosted a national health strategy meeting in Nairobi, Kenya from September 24-28, to discuss ways of improving health care in the DRC. Provincial medical inspectors from across the country, senior NGO representatives and technical specialists, and USAID/Kinshasa and USAID/OFDA staff participated in the conference.

Population Movements

According to the U.S. Committee for Refugees, by the end of September, approximately one-sixth of all displaced people in Africa were from the DRC.

Approximately 2 million people are displaced in the DRC, but aid agencies have access to only approximately 60% of the displaced as a result of continuing insecurity in some areas, deteriorated physical infrastructure, and logistical constraints.

A further intensification of the war in northeastern Angola reportedly pushed recently repatriated Angolan refugees back into southwestern DRC, as well as approximately 3,000 new refugees. The WFP reported that their numbers could be as high as 20,000 people. UNHCR responded to the needs of the refugees and transferred some to settlement sites approximately 30 miles from the Angolan border.

USG HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

On November 5, 2001 the U.S. Ambassador to the DRC Aubrey Hooks redeclared a disaster for the continuing complex emergency in the country. USG humanitarian assistance to the DRC has steadily increased since the conflict broke out in 1998.

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided more than \$21.9 million in the DRC in FY 2001, focusing primarily on health services and food security programs. USAID/OFDA also supports emergency market infrastructure rehabilitation and agricultural programs for war-affected, vulnerable, and internally displaced persons. Programs that immediately provide assistance as well as projects that build local capacity are integrated to promote livelihoods. An important component of USAID/OFDA assistance is the funding of AirServ International to operate three humanitarian aircraft. USAID/OFDA also supports two Emergency Disaster Response Coordinators (EDRCs) in the DRC to monitor the humanitarian situation throughout the country and make programmatic recommendations to USAID/OFDA in Washington.

USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA/FAS) have provided emergency food commodities in FY 2001. USAID/FFP has provided \$14.2 million and USDA/FAS has provided \$21.4 million in food commodities. The commodities were provided through the WFP and the International Committee for the Red Cross (ICRC) to assist war-affected and displaced vulnerable populations.

As part of USAID's Integrated Health and Humanitarian Action Plan, USAID's Africa Bureau provided approximately \$15 million in health-related support in FY 2001. Specifically, the Plan seeks to deliver high impact health services by promoting, where possible, development of the country's health zones (each consisting of a referral hospital, health centers, and community actions), and the management systems necessary to make them work. Other USG funds to support development activities are also being provided.

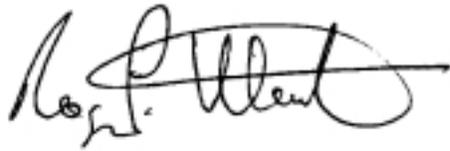
The State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) provided \$15.9 million in direct FY 2001 assistance to programs targeting refugees and conflict victims inside the DRC. In addition to these direct contributions, PRM provided \$60 million of unearmarked funding to UNHCR in Africa, and \$45.1 million to ICRC in Africa, a portion of which is used in the DRC. PRM also provided \$17.6 million to support 330,000 DRC refugees and other refugee groups in neighboring countries.

U.S. GOVERNMENT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DRC

<i>Agency</i>	<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Sector</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
FY 2001				
USAID				\$50,744,995
USAID/OFDA				\$21,843,550
	AirServ	Air delivery of relief aid/personnel		\$3,401,419
	Action contre la Faim (ACF/USA)	Food security	Lubumbashi, Katanga province	\$993,080
	ACF/USA	Food security	Kinshasa	\$846,925
	ACF/USA	Food security	South Kivu province	\$568,489
	ACF/USA	Health	Moba, Katanga province	\$640,038
	Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Health	Kabinda, Kasai Orientale province	\$152,319
	CRS	Health	North Sankuru, Kasai Orientale province	\$638,480
	CRS	Flood mitigation	Lubumbashi, Katanga province	\$40,814
	UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Food security	Kinshasa Lubumbashi, Katanga province	\$626,000
	Food for the Hungry International (FHI)	Food security	Kinshasa	\$478,230
	German Agro Action (GAA)	Food security	North Kivu province	\$1,200,000

	Interchurch Medical Association, Rural Health Program (IMA (SANRU))	Health	Bandundu, Bas Congo province Kasais, Equateur, Ituri, North Kivu provinces	\$1,000,000
	International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, water, food security, shelter	Kisangani, Orientale province	\$1,792,046
	IRC	Health, nutrition	Kabare, South Kivu province	\$823,636
	IRC	Umbrella grant for health, food security	South Kivu province	\$1,060,155
	IRC	Health, water, food security, shelter	South Kivu province	\$2,181,632
	IRC	Emergency IDP assistance	Kinshasa	\$399,375
	IRC	Water, sanitation	Kalemie, Katanga province	\$1,692,915
	Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin)	Health	Maniema province	\$840,575
	Save the Children/UK (SCF/UK)	Food security, livelihoods	Bunyakiri, South Kivu province	\$899,928
	UNICEF	Health	All	\$1,000,000
	World Vision Relief and Development (WVRD)	Health	Goma	\$77,494
	USAID/OFDA	Administrative support		\$490,000
USAID/FFP				\$14,244,300
	WFP and ICRC	17,770 MT of corn, pinto beans, peas, vegetable oil, and corn-soya blend (CSB)	All	\$14,244,300
USAID/Africa Bureau				\$14,657,145
		Health-related programs	All	\$14,657,145
USDA				\$21,398,000
	WFP	24,500 MT of commodities (21,500 MT cornmeal, 3,000 MT vegetable oil)	All	\$21,398,000
State/PRM				\$15,909,406
	ARC	Assistance for refugees and recently returned refugees	All	\$272,463
	ICRC	Assistance for IDPs	All	\$1,500,000
	ICRC	Regional funding	All	\$45,100,000 *
	IRC	Refugee assistance	All	\$699,943
	UNHCR	Assistance for refugees in the DRC and Congolese refugees in the region	All	\$3,500,000
	UNHCR	Assistance for refugees in the DRC, in response to UNHCR's Global Appeal	All	\$2,220,000
	UNHCR	Environmental initiatives in refugee hosting areas, assistance for refugee children, and refugee repatriation activities	All	\$1,358,000
	UNHCR	Regional funding	All	\$60,000,000 *
	UNICEF	Drug procurement in support of USAID's Rural Health (SANRU) program	All	\$2,500,000
	UNOCHA	Coordination and quick impact fund	All	\$2,000,000
	UN Security Coordinator's Office (UNSECOORD)	Establish a security infrastructure for relief operations	All	\$500,000
	WFP	PRRO for refugees in the DRC	All	\$1,359,000
Total USG FY 2001				\$88,052,401

* These funds are provided for activities to benefit refugees and returnees throughout Africa and are not included in the total figures for DRC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Roger Winter". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end.

Roger Winter
Director
Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance

USAID/OFDA bulletins can be obtained from the USAID web site at http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/ofda/situation.html