USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2013

JUNE 28, 2013

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

6.4 million
People in Need of Food and Agriculture Assistance
U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – June 2013

2.6 million
Total Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in the DRC
OCHA – March 2013

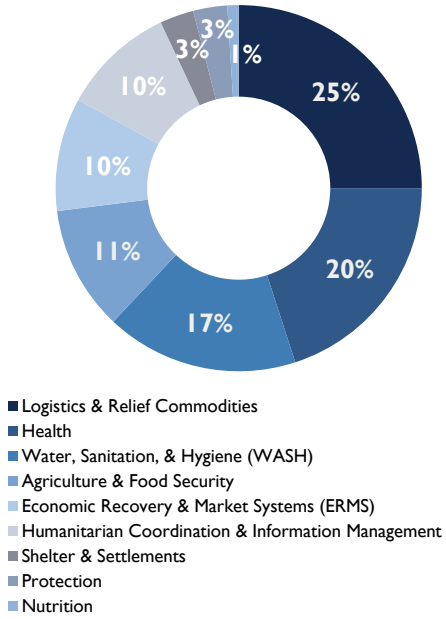
174,620
People Internally Displaced Between April and May
OCHA – June 2013

439,577
Congolese Refugees in Africa
Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) – April 2013

178,642
Total Refugees in the DRC
UNHCR – April 2013

106
Security Incidents against Humanitarian Actors from January to April
OCHA – June 2013

USAID/OFDA[1] FUNDING
BY SECTOR IN FY 2013



HIGHLIGHTS

- U.S. Government (USG) provides more than $138.2 million to date in FY 2013
- Security and humanitarian access across eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remain fluid
- 6.4 million people countrywide are acutely food insecure.

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING
TO DRC TO DATE IN FY 2013

USAID/OFDA	$38,842,787
USAID/FFP[2]	$54,350,800
State/PRM[3]	$45,050,000

$138,243,587
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO DRC

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Ongoing violence in eastern DRC continues to displace populations, raise protection concerns, and hinder humanitarian access to affected communities in need of emergency relief and protection assistance, particularly in Katanga, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces.
- Approximately 2.6 million people remained internally displaced in the DRC as of March 31, an increase of more than 151,000 since September 2012, according to the U.N. North Kivu and Katanga provinces recorded the largest IDP population increases between September and March. Meanwhile, during the same period, IDP populations in Orientale and South Kivu provinces decreased by approximately 14 and 17 percent, respectively, as increased returnee arrivals since early 2013 outpaced new displacements.
- To date in FY 2013, the USG has committed more than $138.2 million to assist food-insecure and conflict-affected populations in the DRC through activities in agriculture, livelihoods, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH, as well as the provision of emergency food, relief supplies, and logistical services.

[1] USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)
[2] USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)
[3] U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

DISPLACEMENT, INSECURITY, AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- Intensified fighting and continued movements by various armed groups over the past year have caused additional displacement and led to increased reports of protection violations in eastern DRC. Populations are further affected by the security vacuums created as the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and the U.N. Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) redeploy troops in the vicinity of Goma to address the March 23 Movement (M23) threat. Most-affected areas include North Kivu, South Kivu, central Katanga, and northern Orientale provinces. Population movements have also affected host communities in Maniema Province.
- On March 28, the U.N. authorized the deployment of an Intervention Brigade within MONUSCO to conduct targeted offensive operations against armed opposition groups in eastern DRC, including members of M23, the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR). Based in North Kivu and totaling approximately 3,000 troops, the Intervention Brigade will operate for an initial period of one year, through March 2014.
- Instability in neighboring Central African Republic (CAR) since December 2012 had prompted more than 42,600 refugees to flee CAR into northern DRC as of May 29, UNHCR reports. Approximately 36,200 CAR refugees fled to Equateur Province, while 6,500 others have arrived in Orientale Province. UNHCR and the Government of the DRC (GoDRC) began relocating refugees to camps in Equateur on June 10 and in Orientale on June 15.

North Kivu Province

- Continued fighting between various Mai Mai militia groups in North Kivu's Masisi and Walikale territories, as well as renewed M23 activity in Nyiragongo Territory, has resulted in protracted displacement and re-displacement in recent months.
- On May 20, days before a visit to the region by U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon and World Bank President Jim Yong Kim, renewed fighting broke out between M23 and FARDC elements in Mutaho village on the outskirts of Goma, North Kivu's provincial capital. The U.N. also reported shelling on May 21 in the immediate vicinity of the Mugunga III IDP site and on May 22 in the crowded Goma neighborhood of Ndosho. Although the situation had stabilized by May 23, preliminary reports indicated that violence had prompted the primary or secondary displacement of approximately 5,000 people to public areas and other IDP sites in the Goma area. The renewed clashes are the first in the area since M23 withdrew from Goma shortly after seizing control of the city in November 2012.
- Humanitarian agencies note concerns about recent violence in and around Pinga town, Walikale Territory, that has resulted in more than 150 civilian deaths and the suspension of most humanitarian activities in the area. Since mid-May, various armed groups, including the Patriotic Alliance for a Free and Sovereign Congo and Mai Mai Cheka, have been vying for control of Pinga and its surroundings, exacerbating inter-ethnic tensions and resulting in further population displacement.
- North Kivu hosted approximately 934,000 IDPs as of May 25—more than one third of the DRC's total IDP population and a more than 15 percent increase from February, according to the U.N. Approximately 86 percent of IDPs in North Kivu cite armed conflict as the cause of their displacement.
- USAID/OFDA currently supports 13 grantees in North Kivu with FY 2013 and ongoing FY 2012 funding to implement agriculture and food security, livelihoods, health, nutrition, protection, shelter and settlements, and WASH interventions, as well as to distribute relief items.
- With more than $3.3 million in support to partner Oxfam/Great Britain (Oxfam/GB), USAID/OFDA is promoting improved hygiene practices and increasing access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities for approximately 190,000 IDPs and 60,000 host community members in and around IDP sites throughout eastern DRC, including North Kivu. Oxfam/GB interventions include the construction of emergency latrines, shower facilities, and hand-washing stations; solid waste and drainage management; cholera control and prevention activities; construction and rehabilitation of water systems; and convening and training community health and water committees.

South Kivu Province

- During the first three months of 2013, relief agencies registered approximately 52,600 new IDPs in South Kivu Province, including nearly 34,500 people displaced in Shabunda Territory due to insecurity, according to the U.N. Between February 27 and March 1, OCHA and several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) conducted an assessment in Shabunda, finding that displaced populations required food assistance and increased access to health care and education services.
- USAID/OFDA continues to support eight partners in South Kivu to provide emergency relief items and agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, protection, and WASH assistance to conflict-affected and food-insecure populations in the province. For example, with $1 million in FY 2013 support from USAID/OFDA, the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) is helping to restore livelihoods for approximately 1,000 conflict-affected households in South Kivu's Kalehe and Shabunda territories by providing unconditional cash grants to meet basic needs—including for food, health care, education, and housing—and to restart local businesses. ACTED is also providing agricultural inputs, such as tools and seeds, to approximately 3,000 conflict-affected households in Kalehe and Shabunda to enhance agricultural productivity.
- With State/PRM support, three NGOs operating in South Kivu are providing humanitarian assistance to refugee, IDP, and other vulnerable populations. Interventions include improving sanitation practices, increasing access to safe drinking water, creating sustainable economic livelihood opportunities, supporting peace-building activities, and preventing gender-based violence.

Katanga Province

- Security conditions remain volatile in Katanga Province due to fighting between FARDC and the Mai Mai Gédéon and Kata-Katanga militia groups, resulting in significant population displacement and constraining humanitarian access to populations in need. Access to affected populations is further restricted by poor transportation infrastructure.
- On May 25, Kata-Katanga militants attacked Lwela and Nsange villages along the Kiambi−Nyunzu travel axis in Manono Territory, resulting in 19 civilian deaths and the destruction of approximately 200 houses, according to local self-defense groups. The U.N. also reported clashes in late May between Kata-Katanga militants and FARDC in Shamwana Territory, prompting an unknown number of civilians to flee affected areas.
- Katanga's IDP population has increased nearly five-fold—from approximately 71,700 IDPs in March 2012 to 354,000 IDPs in March 2013—due to persistent insecurity in Malemba-Nkulu, Manono, Mitwaba and Pweto territories, the U.N. reports. Pweto remains the most-affected territory, hosting nearly 44 percent of total IDPs in the province.
- To meet immediate humanitarian needs among newly displaced populations in Katanga, USAID/OFDA transported emergency relief commodities valued at approximately $273,000, including associated delivery costs, from its commodity warehouse in Dubai, United Arab Emirates, to Katanga's Lubumbashi town for distribution by the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) to affected populations. The USAID/OFDA-provided relief commodities, which included blankets, plastic sheeting, water containers for personal use, and water bladders for communal use, arrived in Lubumbashi on March 11.

Orientale Province

- Although the scale and severity of LRA attacks have generally declined since early 2012, humanitarian actors continued to report suspected LRA attacks in remote border areas of northeastern Orientale Province during the first four months of 2013. Between January and April, the U.N. recorded 60 presumed LRA attacks in Orientale, including 30 attacks during March alone, representing the highest monthly total since January 2012. Approximately 63 percent of the reported LRA attacks in Orientale occurred in Dungu Territory, Haut Uélé District. Although the U.N. recorded no LRA attacks during the first three weeks of May, humanitarian actors continue to track the evolving security situation in LRA-affected areas.
- The security situation in other parts of Orientale remains calm but fragile, allowing for IDP return movements in some areas. Between October 2011 and March 2013, nearly 134,500 people returned to areas of origin in Orientale, although

more than 428,500 IDPs people remained internally displaced in the province as of March 31, including nearly 321,000 IDPs in LRA-affected areas.

- USAID/OFDA recently provided more than $2.2 million to Medair to increase access to essential primary health care services for vulnerable IDP, returnee, and host community populations in Orientale's Bas-Uélé, Haut-Uélé, Ituri, and Tshopo districts. Medair is supporting 30 local health facilities in the province to treat and prevent common causes of mortality, including malaria, acute respiratory infections, and diarrhea, as well as to provide maternal health and neonatal care and medical services for survivors of gender-based violence.

Maniema Province

- Since December 2012, clashes between FARDC and Raïa Mutomboki—one of the largest armed groups in eastern DRC—has led to wide-scale population displacement and resulted in humanitarian needs in Maniema Province, particularly in the mining areas of Punia Territory. The U.N. has also reported armed attacks in Maniema's Pangi and Kasongo territories in recent months. Humanitarian access in affected areas remains limited due primarily to insecurity and poor road conditions.
- As of March 31, Maniema hosted more than 174,000 IDPs—nearly doubling the province's IDP population of approximately 89,500 in September 2012.

Equateur Province

- The security situation in Equateur Province has stabilized following inter-communal violence that erupted in the province in 2009, prompting approximately 120,000 refugees to flee northward to neighboring Republic of Congo. As of May 2013, more than 75,000 of those refugees had returned to Equateur with support from a UNHCR voluntary repatriation campaign that began in May 2012. State/PRM is supporting three NGO projects in Equateur that promote durable returns and rebuild services and livelihoods that were largely destroyed during the 2009 violence. State/PRM-supported interventions include livelihood, peace-building, and WASH activities.

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- Conflict-affected populations in eastern DRC continue to face elevated levels of food insecurity as ongoing fighting, looting, and repeated displacement have disrupted livelihoods, agricultural activities, and access to local markets. Food security is further impacted by limited road and market infrastructure, as well as flood- and disease-induced crop and livestock losses. Most-affected territories include North Kivu's Rutshuru and Masisi territories, South Kivu's Kalehe and Shabunda territories, Maniema's Pangi Territory, and Katanga's Manono, Mitwaba, and Pweto territories.
- The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Working Group—comprising representatives of the GoDRC, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), and NGOs—concluded in December 2012 that more than 6.4 million people faced Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—level food insecurity in the DRC, representing a 1.6 percent increase from the reported food-insecure population in October 2012 and a 19 percent increase from June 2012.
- To date in FY 2013, USAID/OFDA has provided more than $4 million to six partners for agriculture and food security programs in eastern DRC, targeting nearly 167,000 individuals, including approximately 63,000 IDPs. FY 2013 funding complements more than $5 million in ongoing FY 2012 support for programs to improve household food security in eastern DRC.
- USAID/OFDA grantees provide training on improved agricultural and livestock rearing techniques, establish demonstration gardens to promote nutritional foods, and organize seed and tool fairs to distribute improved tools and high-quality seeds—resulting in an increased and more varied food supply. Complementary livelihoods projects—such as temporary employment programs to build and improve roads, irrigation canals, and other infrastructure—increase agricultural productivity and access to markets.

HEALTH AND WASH

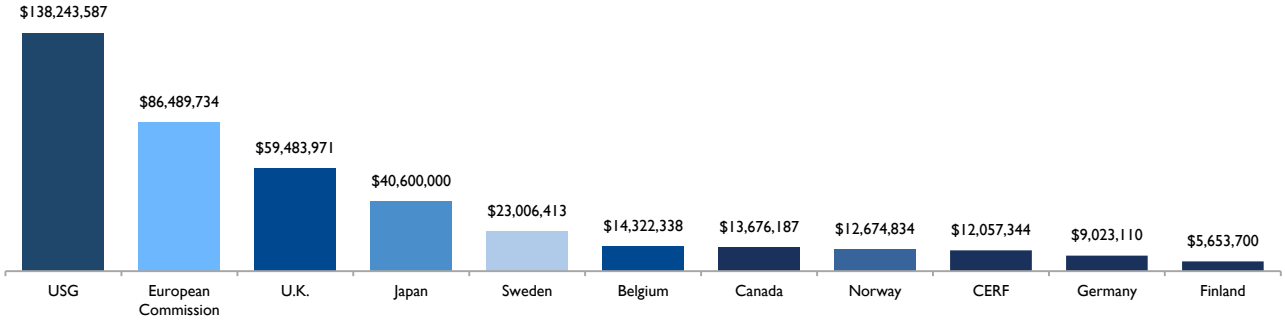
- Local health facilities countrywide reported more than 17,400 cases of cholera, including nearly 340 associated deaths, between January and mid-June, according to the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO). Approximately 60 percent of cases have been concentrated in Katanga Province, where WHO, UNICEF, and health partners are providing cholera kits to health facilities to improve disease detection and provide treatment to cholera patients. In 2012, facilities reported more than 30,700 cases of cholera countrywide, with nearly 710 associated deaths. Cholera is endemic in DRC, but increased population displacement and insufficient access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities have contributed to the spread of cholera in parts of eastern DRC.
- The GoDRC plans to launch a mass yellow fever vaccination campaign between July 11 and 15 in Orientale Province, targeting at least 95 percent of the approximately 503,000 people living in Lubao, Kamana, and Lubindi-Lukula health zones, WHO reports. The vaccination campaign follows WHO confirmation of six cases of yellow fever in early June in the three health zones. The International Coordinating Group on Yellow Fever Vaccine Provision—a partnership comprising UNICEF, Médecins Sans Frontières, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, and WHO—plans to provide 559,000 doses of yellow fever vaccine for the GoDRC-led campaign.
- With $5 million in FY 2013 USAID/OFDA support, the UNICEF-managed Rapid Response to Population Movements (RRMP) program enables humanitarian agencies to reach newly displaced individuals quickly with targeted assistance through the distribution of relief commodities, provision of health care assistance, and water and sanitation activities, despite challenging security conditions. Between April 8 and May 10, RRMP partner Merlin provided primary health care services for more than 5,600 people through mobile and static health clinics in Maneima and North Kivu provinces.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- Between April 16 and May 20, RRMP implementing partners distributed relief items to more than 15,800 households across eastern DRC through nine relief items fairs and distributions, according to UNICEF. Providing relief items through fairs, as opposed to directly distributing items, supports local markets and allows for greater beneficiary choice.
- In FY 2013, USAID/OFDA provided more than $3 million to the International Organization for Migration (IOM)-managed Rapid Assistance Program for Internally Displaced (RAPID) Fund for Eastern DRC. Through the flexibility of RAPID, IOM and sub-grantee partners can quickly scale up population tracking activities, needs assessments, and coordinated IDP site management and response as new displacement crises emerge.
- In early June, OCHA allocated $8 million from the U.N. Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to five U.N. agencies to address the immediate food, relief item, health, shelter, and protection needs of CAR refugees and host communities in Equateur and Orientale provinces.

2013 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING*

PER DONOR



*Funding figures as of June 28, 2013. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal year, which began on October 1, 2012.

CONTEXT

- Since the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the Kinshasa government and various armed groups, including the Allied Democratic Forces–National Army for the Liberation of Uganda, Mai Mai militants, the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), and the FDLR, has contributed to high levels of insecurity and population displacement in eastern DRC.
- In April 2012, former members of CNDP who had integrated into FARDC in 2009 defected and created a new armed group called M23. The name M23 references the March 23, 2009, peace agreement that CNDP had signed with GoDRC. M23 captured the city of Goma in North Kivu Province on November 20, 2012, but withdrew in early December.
- 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 the DRC and triggered mass internal displacement and refugee outflows.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 17, 2012, U.S. Ambassador James F. Entwistle reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in the DRC for FY 2013.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DRC PROVIDED IN FY 2013[4]

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA[5]			
ACTED	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	South Kivu	$1,000,000
Concern	ERMS, Logistics and Relief Commodities, Protection	Eastern DRC	$1,214,238
Handicap International	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	North Kivu	$1,565,170
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	Eastern DRC	$2,997,061
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements	Eastern DRC	$3,000,014
Medair	Health	Orientale	$2,205,350
Mercy Corps	ERMS, WASH	North Kivu	$1,443,641
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Eastern DRC	$2,000,000
Oxfam/GB	WASH	Eastern DRC	$3,356,728
Première Urgence	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Eastern DRC	$3,000,000
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Nutrition	North Kivu	$1,578,136
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Orientale, North Kivu	$2,066,336
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	South Kivu	$1,554,004
UNICEF	Protection	Orientale, North Kivu, South Kivu	$947,896
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu	$5,000,000
WFP/U.N. Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Humanitarian Air Service	Eastern DRC	$3,000,000

Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	North Kivu	$1,029,038
ZOA	Agriculture and Food Security	South Kivu	$950,000
	Program Support		$935,175
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			**$38,842,787**

USAID/FFP[6]			
Mercy Corps/Catholic Relief Services (CRS)/Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	360 Metric Tons (MT) of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for IDPs	North Kivu	$479,000
WFP EMOP 200480	1,830 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Newly Displaced Populations	Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu	$3,082,600
WFP EMOP 200480	11,910 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, and Food-for-Work Activities	Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu	$19,924,700
WFP PRRO 200167	15,780 MT of Title II-Funded Emergency Food Assistance for Relief, Nutrition, Food-for-Work, and Food-for-Training Activities	Equateur, Katanga, Maniema, North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu	$30,864,500
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			**$54,350,800**

STATE/PRM			
ACTED	WASH	Equateur	$875,000
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for Refugees, Refugee Returnees, IDPs, and Other Victims of Conflict	Countrywide	$4,500,000
Première Urgence	Livelihoods Assistance	Equateur	$875,000
Search for Common Ground (SFCG)	Peace-Building Activities	Equateur, South Kivu	$500,000
UNHCR	IDP and Refugee Support, Protection, Refugee Return and Reintegration	Countrywide	$38,300,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			**$45,050,000**
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DRC IN FY 2013			**$138,243,587**

Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.
[5] USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of June 28, 2013.
[6] Estimated value of food assistance.

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 response efforts in the DRC 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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
  - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
  - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at 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