



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO – COMPLEX EMERGENCY

This is the final Democratic Republic of the Congo fact sheet for FY 2012.

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Humanitarian conditions in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) have worsened considerably since April 2012 due to increased armed group activity. As of June 30, conflict had displaced approximately 2.2 million people in the DRC, a nearly 25 percent increase from the estimated 1.8 million people displaced at the beginning of 2012, according to the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). Ongoing insecurity is displacing large numbers of people within North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu provinces, as well as externally to neighboring countries, resulting in increased numbers of spontaneous internally displaced person (IDP) sites, which are stressing the capacity of existing humanitarian infrastructure and complicating relief efforts.
- The International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) convened in Kampala, Uganda, on September 7 and 8 to develop a regional strategy to address conflict in eastern DRC. ICGLR participants included heads of state from Angola, Burundi, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, the DRC, Kenya, Sudan, Republic of South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia, as well as a senior official representing Rwanda. ICGLR participants pledged to continue ongoing diplomatic efforts, establish a humanitarian trust fund, enhance regional information sharing, and form a neutral military force. The U.N. hosted a summit in New York City on September 27 to discuss support for the ICGLR, which is scheduled to reconvene on October 8 in Kampala.
- In FY 2012, the U.S. Government (USG) provided more than \$113 million in humanitarian assistance to the DRC. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) committed nearly \$35 million to support agriculture and food security, economic recovery and market systems (ERMS), health, nutrition, protection, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions; the provision of relief supplies; and humanitarian coordination and information management. In addition, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP) provided approximately \$35 million to address emergency food needs among vulnerable populations in the DRC, including IDPs and refugees, while the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM) provided nearly \$44 million for protection, refugee return and reintegration, and IDP and refugee support activities.

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE		Source
Total IDPs in the DRC	2,240,254	OCHA – June 30, 2012
In North Kivu Province	656,174	OCHA – August 10, 2012
In South Kivu Province	851,700	OCHA – June 30, 2012
In Orientale Province	489,193	OCHA – June 30, 2012
In Katanga Province	149,812	OCHA – June 30, 2012
In Maniema Province	65,805	OCHA – June 30, 2012
In Equateur Province	4,300	OCHA – June 30, 2012
Total DRC Refugees in the Republic of the Congo	115,134	UNHCR ¹ – August 1, 2012
Total DRC Refugees in Uganda	120,650	UNHCR – August 1, 2012
Total DRC Refugees in Rwanda	63,900	UNHCR – August 1, 2012
Total Refugees in the DRC	139,820	UNHCR – June 30, 2012

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING PROVIDED IN FY 2012 ²	
USAID/OFDA Assistance to the DRC	\$34,718,144
USAID/FFP Assistance to the DRC	\$34,587,800
State/PRM Assistance to the DRC	\$43,926,447
Total USAID and State Assistance to the DRC	\$113,232,391

¹ Office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

² Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

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 combatants, the National Congress for the Defense of the People (CNDP), and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), has contributed to high levels of insecurity and population displacement in eastern DRC.
- In early April 2012, former members of the CNDP armed group who had integrated into the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) in 2009 defected, eventually creating a new armed group near the Rwanda, Uganda, DRC border in Runyoni Town, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province, called the M23. The M23 name references the March 23, 2009, peace agreement with the Government of the DRC (GoDRC).
- 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 displacement both internally and externally.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 12, 2011, U.S. Ambassador James F. Entwistle reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in the DRC for FY 2012.

Displacement, Insecurity, and Humanitarian Access – North Kivu Province

- Conflict between armed groups throughout North Kivu continues to destabilize the area and impede the delivery of humanitarian assistance, including fighting between Raia Mutomboki—a local movement originally from South Kivu that began moving into North Kivu in March 2012—and the FDLR, as well as clashes between the Mai Mai Nyatura and the Congolese Defense Forces in central Masisi Territory in late August, according to OCHA.
- On August 9, FARDC launched an attack against the Patriotic Alliance for a Free and Sovereign Congo (APCLS) to take control of Kalembe and Misinga towns in Rutshuru Territory, causing residents to seek safety around the U.N. Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) complex, according to OCHA. In addition, as of August 30, OCHA reported that local armed groups Mai Mai Cheka and APCLS fought for control of areas of Walikale Territory, exacerbating conflict in North Kivu. As armed groups continue to fight each other, as well as launch attacks against the FARDC, OCHA reported 547 protection incidents in Rutshuru Territory during the week of September 9, a 34 percent increase from the 407 incidents reported the previous week. Humanitarian partners in the area remain concerned about the potential for increased fighting.
- Following the stabilization of a large portion of eastern Rutshuru Territory under M23 control and the establishment of police and administrative offices, many households that had originally fled across the border to Uganda in May following initial clashes between FARDC and M23 at the border town of Bunagana began returning. However, subsequent M23 advances southward towards Goma city caused additional population displacement from the areas between Runyoni town and Goma. As of mid-September, approximately 55,000 people continued to reside in Kanyaruchinya IDP site, located approximately 10 km from Goma, where relief agencies are providing health and sanitation services, as well as food assistance, according to the U.N.
- USAID/OFDA partners continue to provide humanitarian assistance to affected populations despite insecurity and robberies carried out by members of armed groups along transit routes. As of August 14, humanitarian organizations reported more than 70 security incidents against aid organizations in North Kivu since January 2012, with the city of Goma and Rutshuru and Masisi territories most affected.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided funding to eight partners in North Kivu to implement agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, nutrition, protection, and WASH interventions, as well as support for the distribution of relief items. For example, USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$800,000 to Concern in FY 2012 for activities supporting livelihoods and the distribution of relief supplies to conflict-affected IDP households residing in host communities and displacement sites. USAID/OFDA-supported Concern manages cash-for-work (CFW) programs that employ local populations in community infrastructure projects and provide cash transfers to approximately 12,000 conflict-affected beneficiaries, enabling these populations to purchase necessary household goods in local markets. Additionally, Concern supplements cash programs by distributing emergency relief items, such as blankets, water containers, and kitchen sets, for IDPs in central Masisi Territory.

Displacement, Insecurity, and Humanitarian Access – South Kivu Province

- As of June 30, OCHA reported that nearly 852,000 people remained displaced in South Kivu, including more than 200,000 people displaced by conflict in recent months. Humanitarian organizations in the DRC report that the

majority of IDPs fleeing violence are living with host communities and have not yet received humanitarian assistance due to the fluid nature of displacement.

- On August 22, violence between the FARDC and Raïa Mutomboki in Nzibira town—a hub for IDPs arriving from adjacent areas, including Kabare, Kalehe, and Shabunda territories, and the center of humanitarian activities in northeastern South Kivu—caused residents to seek safety in surrounding forests. The violence also forced humanitarian actors to temporarily evacuate the area, the U.N. reports.
- Armed groups continue to forcibly conscript children in South Kivu. According to OCHA, Mai Mai combatants forcibly recruited more than 30 young boys from towns in eastern Fizi District between August 31 and September 2. To avoid involuntary conscription, many youth relocated northward under the protection of FARDC.
- Relief personnel and infrastructure remain vulnerable to attacks from armed groups, negatively impacting the ability of the humanitarian community to meet urgent needs in South Kivu. Health facilities are increasingly experiencing looting by armed groups. For example, armed groups disrupted the operations of pharmacies, health centers, and hospitals in Uvira and Shabunda territories in mid-August.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA supported four partners in South Kivu to implement agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, and WASH interventions, as well as to distribute relief supplies. For example, through the U.N. Children’s Fund (UNICEF)-managed Rapid Response to Population Movements mechanism, USAID/OFDA funding enabled humanitarian agencies to reach displaced individuals quickly with targeted assistance, including relief commodities, health care, and water and sanitation support, despite the highly dynamic security situation.

Displacement, Insecurity, and Humanitarian Access – Katanga Province

- Security conditions in Katanga Province have deteriorated in recent months due to increased violence and resultant displacement, according to the U.N. The number of IDPs in Katanga more than doubled in recent months, increasing from approximately 71,000 IDPs in March to an estimated 170,000 IDPs by the end of August, as a result of heightened conflict between the FARDC and various armed groups in Fizi Territory. Separate attacks on FARDC posts by the relatively new armed group Mai Mai Gédéon in Manono, Mitwaba, and Pweto territories had displaced an additional 85,000 people as of August, according to OCHA. The U.N. reported that FARDC forces in Pweto Territory requested that individuals from Kabwesungu, Kampangwe, Kato, and Mutendele localities relocate to Dubie town in advance of an anticipated FARDC military offensive against Mai Mai Gédéon fighters. As of September 20, approximately 20,000 people—60 percent of which are children—had moved to Dubie.
- Poor infrastructure, limited funding, and ongoing insecurity are severely impeding efforts to scale-up humanitarian assistance and respond to worsening conditions in Katanga. Restricted access and increased insecurity are raising operational costs for relief agencies, according to the U.N.

Displacement, Insecurity, and Humanitarian Access – Orientale Province

- As of June 30, armed conflict had displaced more than 489,000 people in Orientale Province, according to OCHA. Of these IDPs, the U.N. reports that the Lord’s Resistance Army (LRA) has forced an estimated 340,000 people from their homes, while the activities of other armed groups have displaced thousands more in Bafwasende, southern Irumu, and Mambasa territories. Meanwhile, new parties to the ongoing conflict continue to emerge in Orientale, bringing additional instability and violence to the region.
- On August 12, FARDC defectors in the province created a new armed group, the Popular Revolutionary Movement of Congo, which is reportedly situated near Hema village, Djugu Territory, according to the U.N.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA supported nine partners in Orientale to implement agriculture and food security, ERMS, health, protection, and WASH activities, as well as support logistics and the distribution of relief supplies. For example, USAID/OFDA partner Welthungerhilfe (WHH) is enhancing local livelihoods while improving transportation infrastructure through roadway repair between Dungu, Durba, and Faradje territories. Through its CFW activities, WHH is leveraging local capital by employing conflict-affected populations in roadway rehabilitation, bridge construction, and drainage canal installation. Working in collaboration with MONUSCO, which maintains a base outside of Dungu Territory, WHH rehabilitation efforts are increasing road carrying capacity to 20 tons per truck, allowing MONUSCO forces and humanitarian vehicles to carry larger quantities of supplies and humanitarian assistance to affected areas.

Food Security and Livelihoods

- Food insecurity continues in areas of the DRC affected by conflict and resultant displacement. OCHA reports that the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) distributed food, seeds, and farming equipment to IDPs and host communities requiring assistance in North Kivu’s Masisi Territory between August 28 and 30. In addition,

between August 21 and 26, the U.N. World Food Program (WFP), in partnership with the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), organized a food fair that targeted approximately 20,000 IDPs living in North Kivu's Beni Territory.

- During FY 2012, USAID/OFDA worked with humanitarian partners in the DRC to improve food security, reduce malnutrition, and enhance livelihood opportunities for populations affected by conflict and displacement. Through its partnerships in FY 2012, USAID/OFDA-funded livelihood activities in the DRC have targeted approximately 156,000 people, including more than 57,000 IDPs. To help improve households' ability to meet basic needs and restore access to markets, USAID/OFDA focused on rehabilitating local market systems and supporting CFW activities that improve community infrastructure while increasing household income.
- In addition, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$5 million for agriculture and food security programs in the DRC in FY 2012, targeting more than 193,000 conflict-affected individuals. USAID/OFDA-supported activities strengthen the ability of conflict-affected families to improve food security, distributing seeds and tools to enhance agriculture production and providing trainings to build skills. For example, USAID/OFDA partner ZOA is working to combat food insecurity for approximately 30,000 people—including 12,000 IDPs—in southeastern Fizi District, South Kivu Province, through strategic agricultural interventions designed to respond to income and food loss due to conflict. In collaboration with local non-governmental organizations, ZOA is providing returnee and host communities with farming equipment and supplies and training community leaders on effective small-scale agricultural production techniques.
- In FY 2012, USAID/FFP provided more than \$34.5 million in Title II emergency and Emergency Food Security Program resources to WFP. USAID/FFP support included \$32 million for WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation, which supports 3.1 million conflict-affected and vulnerable persons in North Kivu, South Kivu, Orientale, Kasai-Oriental, Kasai-Occidental, Equateur, Katanga, and Maniema Provinces. The funding also included approximately \$2.5 million for WFP's Emergency Operation to assist 246,000 persons displaced by the LRA in Orientale Province.

Health and WASH

- As of September 25, the International and National Committee for Technical and Scientific Coordination in the Fight against Ebola had reported 79 cases of the Ebola virus, including 33 deaths, in Haut-Uélé District, Orientale Province, since May. Of the confirmed cases, the majority—57 cases—have affected women, according to committee reports. Representatives from the committee convened in late September to address increasing Ebola cases and coordinate ongoing prevention and treatment efforts for the district, including disease surveillance, WASH, information sharing, laboratory, and psychosocial activities.
- The GoDRC Ministry of Health (MoH) has worked to control the spread of Ebola since the U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) first reported cases in August. The MoH is attempting to identify all possible chains of disease transmission and ensure that the appropriate measures are taken to stop the disease's spread. The GoDRC has convened a national task force comprising representatives from USAID's Bureau for Global Health Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats Unit's Emerging Pandemic Threats Program, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Médecins Sans Frontières, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, UNICEF, and WHO. The Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network and WHO are deploying health experts to the field to work with relief agencies responding to Ebola in the sectors of coordination, infection prevention and control, surveillance, public information and social mobilization, and logistics for disease spread.
- Confirmed cholera cases throughout the DRC have steadily risen during 2012 due to increased numbers of displaced individuals and lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation facilities. Precise data on the prevalence of cholera is limited as updated information is only available in areas where relief agencies are operating, OCHA reports.
- In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided more than \$10.6 million to seven partners for health and WASH interventions in North Kivu, Orientale, and South Kivu provinces, including installing water points, improving existing water supply services, distributing soap, and educating beneficiaries on disease prevention through good hygiene practices. To date, USAID/OFDA-funded interventions have targeted up to 961,000 people with health activities and at least 42,000 beneficiaries with WASH interventions. For example, through nearly \$915,000 in funding to Mercy Corps, USAID/OFDA supported WASH activities in North Kivu to address the health and sanitation needs of more than 30,000 IDPs in Masisi and Rutshuru territories through the construction of household latrines, hand-washing facilities, and water points. In addition, through hygiene promotion campaigns, Mercy Corps aims to increase knowledge of personal hygiene practices, such as hand washing, solid waste disposal, and debris removal, as well as efficient water storage techniques to reduce water contamination in IDP communities.

Other Humanitarian Assistance

- On September 18, UNHCR launched a supplementary appeal of nearly \$40 million for forcibly displaced Congolese civilians in eastern DRC and neighboring Uganda and Rwanda. UNHCR's appeal includes \$7.3 million for operations in the DRC in addition to \$12.2 million for programs in Rwanda and \$20 million for Uganda, covering the needs of up to 475,000 IDPs and refugees. In response, State/PRM is contributing \$5 million to support activities outlined by UNHCR in the supplementary appeal for IDPs and refugees.
- As of September 26, the 2012 Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) for the DRC had received more than \$371 million, or approximately 47 percent, of the requested \$791 million for the year. The USG, followed by the European Commission, Sweden, U.K., and Japan, had provided the largest contribution to the HAP, according to the U.N.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DRC PROVIDED IN FY 2012¹

<i>Implementing Partner</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Amount</i>
USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE²			
Action Against Hunger (AAH/US)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Orientale Province	\$1,240,000
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	South Kivu Province	\$544,495
Concern	ERMS, Logistics and Relief Commodities	North Kivu Province	\$799,898
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	North Kivu, Orientale provinces	\$1,995,436
Handicap International (HI)	Logistics and Relief Commodities	North Kivu Province	\$1,546,346
International Medical Corps (IMC) ³	Health	North Kivu Province	\$2,296,692
Medair	Health	Orientale Province	\$1,370,994
Merlin	Health, Nutrition, Protection	North Kivu Province	\$3,500,000
Mercy Corps	ERMS, WASH	North Kivu, Orientale provinces	\$1,961,466
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Première Urgence (PU)	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	North Kivu, Orientale provinces	\$2,640,030
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health, Nutrition	North Kivu Province	\$1,512,562
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security	Orientale Province	\$503,488
Solidarités	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	Orientale Province	\$500,000
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH	South Kivu Province	\$995,381
UNICEF	Health, Logistics and Relief Commodities, WASH	North Kivu, South Kivu provinces	\$4,000,000

UNICEF	Protection	Orientale Province	\$1,400,000
WFP	Humanitarian Air Service	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
WHH	Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS	North Kivu, Orientale provinces	\$652,127
WHH	ERMS	Orientale Province	\$2,342,774
ZOA	Agriculture and Food Security	South Kivu Province	\$1,000,000
	Program Support	Countrywide	\$896,455
TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE			\$34,718,144
USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE⁴			
WFP	1,220 MT of Title II commodities to support approximately 212,000 vulnerable individuals	Orientale Province	\$2,500,000
WFP	2,437 MT of locally and regionally procured emergency food assistance, Food vouchers for emergency operations	Countrywide	\$5,000,000
WFP	5,960 MT of Title II commodities to help reduce hunger and poverty among conflict-affected populations	Countrywide	\$27,087,800
TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE			\$34,587,800
STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			
ACTED	Refugee Return and Reintegration, WASH	Equateur Province	\$875,000
ERUKIN	Asylum Seekers, Protection, Urban Refugees	Kinshasa City	\$25,000
ICRC	Protection	Equateur, Katanga, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu provinces	\$10,200,000
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Income Generation, Livelihoods, Refugee Return and Reintegration	South Kivu Province	\$825,000
PU	Livelihoods, Refugee Return and Reintegration	Equateur Province	\$875,000
Search for Common Ground	Gender-based Violence (GBV), Protection, Refugee Return and Reintegration	Equateur, South Kivu provinces	\$800,000
Tearfund	Health, Refugee Return and Reintegration, WASH	South Kivu Province	\$924,332
Women for Women International	GBV, Protection, Refugee Return and Reintegration	South Kivu Province	\$402,115
UNHCR	IDP and Refugee Support, Protection, Refugee Return and Reintegration,	Equateur, Katanga, North Kivu, Orientale, South Kivu provinces	\$24,000,000

UNHCR	Support for Supplementary Appeal for the Situation in Eastern DRC	North Kivu and South Kivu provinces	\$5,000,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE			\$43,926,447
TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO THE DRC IN FY 2012			\$113,232,391

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of September 30, 2012.

³ In FY 2012, USAID/OFDA provided an additional \$20,000 that is included in the total assistance calculation.

⁴ 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. Information on organizations responding to the humanitarian situation in the DRC may be available at www.reliefweb.int.
- 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/crises-and-conflict-countries>