



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2018

APRIL 13, 2018

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

13.1 million

People in DRC Requiring Humanitarian Assistance in 2018
UN – December 2017

7.7 million

Acutely Food-Insecure People in DRC
UN – August 2017

4.5 million

IDPs in DRC
UN – December 2017

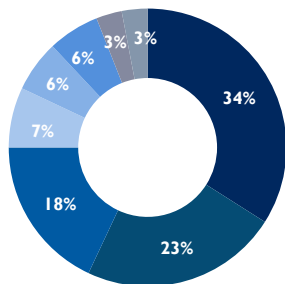
793,100

DRC Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Across Africa
UNHCR – April 2018

541,200

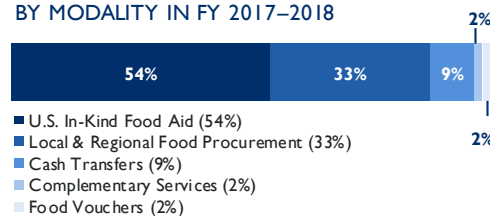
Refugees in DRC
UNHCR – February 2018

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017–2018



- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (34%)
- Health (23%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (18%)
- Protection (7%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (6%)
- Agriculture & Food Security (6%)
- Nutrition (3%)
- Other (3%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017–2018



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (54%)
- Local & Regional Food Procurement (33%)
- Cash Transfers (9%)
- Complementary Services (2%)
- Food Vouchers (2%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Conflict prompts new population displacement, generates acute needs
- USG announces nearly \$67 million in new emergency funding for the DRC response, including assistance for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018

USAID/OFDA	\$52,918,482
USAID/FFP	\$109,556,415
State/PRM ³	\$76,146,034
Total	\$238,620,931⁴

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conflict continues to drive population displacement across central and eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that intercommunal conflict in eastern DRC's Ituri Province since late 2017 has displaced an estimated 343,000 people within the province, while the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that an additional 50,000 people have fled to neighboring Uganda.
- On April 13, the USG announced nearly \$67 million in additional humanitarian funding for the emergency response in DRC and for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries. The new assistance includes nearly \$34 million from State/PRM and approximately \$32.4 million from USAID/FFP to support life-saving interventions for internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugees, and other vulnerable populations in DRC, as well as Congolese refugees in the region.

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)

⁴ This total does not include the more than \$38 million in FY 2017–2018 U.S. Government (USG) funding for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the DRC crisis in FY 2017–2018 to nearly \$277 million.

CURRENT EVENTS

- On April 13, the UN, the European Union, and the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hosted a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, to raise awareness and funding to address the deteriorating humanitarian conditions in DRC, where an estimated 13.1 million people are in need of assistance—a nearly 80 percent increase compared to the 7.3 million people identified in early 2017. During the event, international donors pledged a total of \$528 million for the 2018 emergency response in DRC.
- The 2018 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for DRC requests nearly \$1.7 billion to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to 10.5 million of the most vulnerable people in the country. As of April 13, international donors had provided \$209 million—12.5 percent—toward the 2018 HRP. The Government of DRC (GoDRC) has contested estimates of the population in need and did not attend the recent pledging conference, according to international media.
- On April 4, UN Under-Secretary-General and Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC) Mark Lowcock announced that the UN plans to deactivate the Level 3 (L3) response status for DRC on April 20, citing a successful scale-up of response capacity in the country. ERC Lowcock traveled to DRC from March 11–13 to meet with high-level GoDRC officials, international donors, UN agencies, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) regarding the DRC emergency response. ERC Lowcock also observed relief operations and met with IDPs at two displacement sites in Tanganyika Province’s Kalemie Territory.
- Worsening humanitarian conditions in the country prompted the Inter-Agency Standing Committee to announce a six-month activation of a system-wide L3 response for DRC in October 2017. Focusing on emergency operations in the Kasai region—comprising Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, and Sankuru provinces—and South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, the L3 designation enabled UN agencies to mobilize additional staff and resources to respond to the crisis, according to the UN.
- USAID Administrator Mark Green publicly addressed the humanitarian crisis in DRC during a UN Security Council briefing on March 19, noting the extent of acute needs in the country and highlighting continued USG support for the emergency response. Administrator Green also urged the GoDRC to help ensure the safety of aid workers and called for other donors to increase humanitarian funding for DRC.

INSECURITY AND POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

- Conflict continues to drive population displacement in DRC, with violence escalating most recently in Ituri. Overall, IOM estimates that intercommunal conflict since December 2017 has displaced an estimated 343,000 people within Ituri, while UNHCR reports that more than 50,000 people have fled to neighboring Uganda. Although relief organizations report restricted access to some areas of the province, IOM identified approximately 23,600 new IDPs across three informal displacement sites in Ituri’s Bunia town from March 19–23. In response to new population displacement in Ituri, the Rapid Response to Population Movement mechanism—supported by USAID/OFDA and managed by the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF)—distributed emergency relief commodities, established latrines, and improved access to safe drinking water for IDPs sheltering at displacement sites in Bunia during February.
- Despite ongoing insecurity and humanitarian access restrictions, USAID partners continue to deliver life-saving assistance to displaced and vulnerable populations across central and eastern DRC. In FY 2017, USAID/FFP and USAID/OFDA provided nearly \$10.5 million to Catholic Relief Services (CRS) to deliver emergency food assistance, relief commodities, and cash-for-work interventions for displaced and vulnerable people in the Kasai region and Tanganyika. Since late 2016, CRS has provided emergency food assistance to approximately 19,000 vulnerable households in Tanganyika.
- The nearly \$34 million in new FY 2018 State/PRM funding will support UNHCR to deliver emergency protection and multi-sector, life-saving assistance for vulnerable populations in DRC and for Congolese refugees in the region. UNHCR assistance includes emergency water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, shelter assistance, construction of new displacement sites, gender-based violence prevention and response activities, and assistance to persons with specific needs. The State/PRM funding will also support UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

operations in Central African Republic (CAR) and DRC, which enable relief organizations to deliver emergency assistance for refugees and other vulnerable people sheltering in hard-to-reach areas of CAR and DRC. In addition, the State/PRM funding will support UNICEF to provide emergency nutrition and WASH interventions for Congolese refugees sheltering in Angola.

FOOD SECURITY

- In early March, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) projected average to above-average seasonal rainfall in central and eastern DRC through mid-2018, with average agricultural production expected across much of the country. Overall, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) reported near-average levels of national cereal production in DRC during 2017, despite irregular rainfall, conflict-related disruptions to agriculture, and fall armyworm (FAW)—an invasive insect species that can cause significant damage to both staple and cash crops—infestations in some areas of the country. Inflation levels in DRC, however, increased from 18 percent in 2016 to approximately 42 percent in 2017, contributing to reduced household purchasing power, according to FAO.
 - While seasonal harvests—primarily beans, groundnuts, maize, and rice—remain ongoing across much of central and eastern DRC, some farmers have begun preparing fields for the next agricultural season. FEWS NET reports that IDP returnees across much of DRC face limited access to livelihood opportunities, while conflict and protracted population displacement have prevented some populations from preparing agricultural fields, especially in the Kasai region. FEWS NET estimates that FAW infestations contributed to crop losses of 20 percent or less for current seasonal harvests, with FAW and conflict expected to continue negatively affecting agricultural activities during 2018.
 - Recent intercommunal violence in Ituri will likely reduce access to food and deteriorate food security conditions among displaced and vulnerable populations in the province, according to FEWS NET. While many households in Ituri are expected to experience Minimal—IPC 1—levels of food insecurity from February to May, populations in Aru and Djugu territories will likely face Crisis—IPC 3—level acute food insecurity through at least September due to conflict, protracted population displacement, and the influx of South Sudanese refugees to the province.⁵ FEWS NET reports that widespread displacement in Ituri since December 2017 has resulted in significant crop losses and restricted access to livelihoods, potentially disrupting the upcoming agricultural season.
 - In February, the UN World Food Program (WFP) provided food and nutrition assistance to approximately 678,000 people—including IDPs, refugees, returnees, and other vulnerable individuals—across DRC. From FY 2017–2018, USAID/WFP provided approximately \$88 million to WFP to deliver emergency food assistance to conflict-affected and displaced populations across DRC, including refugees from CAR and other neighboring countries.
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NUTRITION

- In late February, UNICEF reported that global acute malnutrition prevalence had surpassed the UN World Health Organization emergency threshold of 15 percent in Sankuru’s Djalo Djeka and Kole health zones, Kasai-Central’s Bunkonde health zone, and Kasai’s Kitangwa and Tshikapa health zones. In addition, severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence had surpassed 5 percent in 11 of Sankuru’s 16 health zones; six of Kasai-Oriental’s eight health zones; Lomami’s Ludimbi Lukula and Mwene Ditu Makota health zones; and Kasai’s Tshikapa health zone, according to UNICEF.
- During 2018, UNICEF plans to scale up emergency nutrition interventions to assist as many as 1.1 million children younger than five years of age facing SAM, representing a significant increase compared to 2017 when UNICEF aimed to treat approximately 311,000 children experiencing SAM. From FY 2017–2018, USAID/OFDA provided approximately \$6.7 million to UNICEF to support emergency operations and life-saving interventions throughout DRC.

⁵ 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.

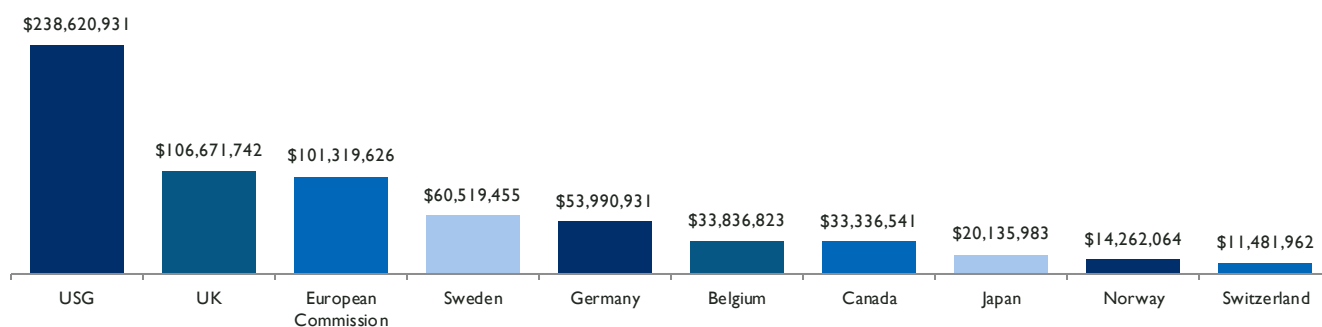
HEALTH

- From February 15 to March 7, USAID/OFDA partner Medair conducted a rapid assessment of emergency health needs among new IDPs in Ituri's Djugu Territory. The NGO found that most IDPs in assessed areas were sheltering with host families and in informal displacement sites, such as churches and schools. Medair identified critical food and shelter needs among IDPs, while also recommending emergency WASH interventions to reduce disease transmission risks. In addition, the NGO assessed available services and gaps at eight health centers in Djugu, noting that lack of adequate medicine, medical equipment, and nutrition supplies had limited humanitarian assistance for IDPs as of early March.
 - With \$2.5 million in FY 2017 funding from USAID/OFDA, Medair continues to provide emergency health assistance to IDPs and other conflict-affected populations in Ituri and North Kivu provinces. With USAID/OFDA assistance, Medair began assisting IDPs with free emergency health services at four health centers in Djugu in mid-March.
 - The International Rescue Committee (IRC)—with more than \$2.1 million in FY 2017 funding from USAID/OFDA—continues to deliver emergency health interventions to conflict-affected and vulnerable populations in North Kivu and Tanganyika. From March 1–15, IRC provided technical support to community health workers; rehabilitated a health facility; and trained 10 health care workers on treating non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension. During February, IRC supported more than 12,900 health consultations in the two provinces, with malaria and acute respiratory infections representing the most commonly identified diseases.
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OTHER INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE

- During the April 13 humanitarian conference on the DRC crisis, the UK pledged an additional \$141 million in humanitarian funding to support the emergency response in DRC. The same day, the European Union pledged an additional €77 million—approximately \$95 million—for emergency and development assistance in response to the crisis in DRC, as well as €6 million—more than \$7 million—to assist Congolese refugees in neighboring countries. During the event, more than 20 international donors, including the United States, pledged to provide an additional \$528 million for the 2018 humanitarian response in DRC.

2017–2018 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 13, 2018. All international figures are according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during calendar years 2017 and 2018, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect USG commitments based on FY 2017 and FY 2018, which began on October 1, 2016 and October 1, 2017, 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 13, 2017, U.S. Chargé d’Affaires, a.i., Jennifer Haskell reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in DRC for FY 2018.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	South Kivu	\$1,289,039
Concern	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Haut-Lomami, Tanganyika	\$1,548,346
CRS	Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Tanganyika	\$4,494,477
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Tanganyika	\$500,000
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health	North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,500,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Kasai, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$465,942
IMA World Health	Health	Kasai, Kasai-Central	\$1,497,952
IOM	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$1,672,472

IRC	Health	North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$2,104,958
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)	Health	Kasai-Central	\$1,364,263
Medair	Health	Ituri, North Kivu	\$2,500,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	North Kivu	\$2,000,000
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,400,000
Oxfam	WASH	Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,500,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Insecurity, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Ituri, North Kivu	\$2,820,039
Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)	Health	Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, North Kivu	\$3,377,028
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,700,000
UNICEF	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Protection, WASH	Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Sankuru	\$4,200,000
	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security	North Kivu	\$853,439
	USAID/OFDA Non-Food Item Commodity Donation	Countrywide	\$2,874,582
	Program Support Costs		\$1,755,945
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$52,918,482
USAID/FFP³			
Action Against Hunger (AAH)	1,380 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Kasai, Kasai-Central	\$4,005,000
ACTED	211 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	South Kivu	\$2,431,697
CRS	1,020 MT Local and Regional Food Procurement	Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental	\$3,485,300
	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Tanganyika	\$2,492,107
FEWS NET	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$750,000
Handicap International	1,275 MT Local and Regional Food Procurement	Kasai-Central	\$4,000,000
IMC	69 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Tanganyika	\$1,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Food Vouchers, Local and Regional Food Procurement	Ituri, North Kivu, Tshopo, Bas-Uele, Haut-Uele	\$3,147,152
UNICEF	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$81,226
	Complementary Services	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
WFP	Cash Transfers for Food	Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi	\$3,000,000
	100 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement	Countrywide	\$264,038
	33,045 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Eastern DRC	\$59,139,979
	13,026 MT of Local and Regional Food Procurement, Cash Transfers for Food	Eastern DRC	\$24,759,916
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$109,556,415

STATE/PRM ⁴			
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Conflict Victims	Countrywide	\$22,600,000
Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)	Livelihoods, Peacebuilding, and Gender-Based Violence Response	Sud-Ubangi	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Global Appeal for Refugees and IDPs in DRC	Countrywide	\$42,900,000
	Supplementary Appeal in Response to South Sudan Situation	Countrywide	\$6,200,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,925,000
World Vision	Gender-Based Violence Response, Livelihoods, WASH	Nord-Ubangi, Sud-Ubangi	\$1,021,034
TOTAL USAID/PRM FUNDING			\$76,146,034
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2017–2018⁵			\$238,620,931

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 13, 2018.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change.

⁴ State/PRM funding benefits populations of concern inside DRC, including refugees from Burundi, CAR, and South Sudan. This amount does not include State/PRM funding for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries.

⁵ This total does not include more than \$38 million in FY 2017–2018 USG funding for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the DRC crisis in FY 2017–2018 to nearly \$277 million.

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, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.661.7710.
 - 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>