



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #2, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2019¹

SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

15.6 million

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

4.8 million

IDPs in the DRC
IOM – July 2019

732,000

New displacements in the DRC from January to June 2019
IDMC – September 2019

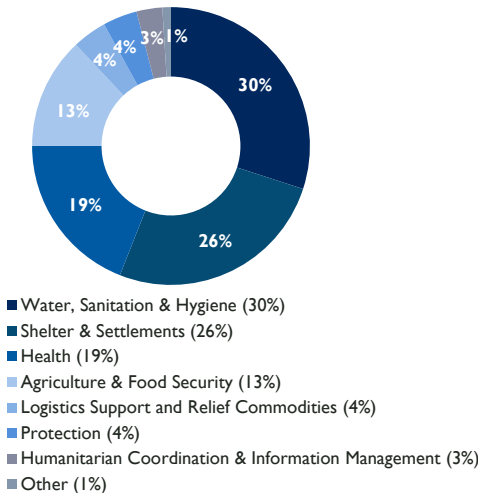
866,530

DRC Refugees and Asylum-Seekers Across Africa
UNHCR – September 2019

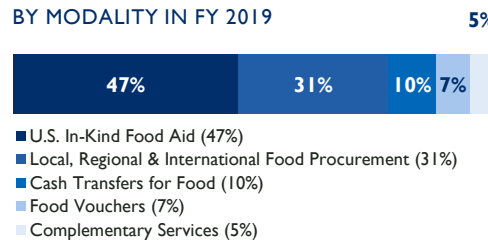
538,706

Refugees in the DRC
UNHCR – August 2019

USAID/OFDA² FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2019



USAID/FFP³ FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2019



HIGHLIGHTS

- An estimated 15.6 million people facing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity through December
- Insecurity in eastern DRC prompts mass displacement, particularly in Ituri
- Ongoing measles outbreak results in 3,500 related deaths and 180,000 suspected cases in 2019

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2019⁴

USAID/OFDA	\$80,347,198
USAID/FFP	\$212,058,930
State/PRM ⁵	\$51,500,000
Total	\$343,906,128⁶

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Conflict internally displaced an estimated 718,000 people in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) between January and June 2019, according to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC). Insecurity continued to prompt displacement and disrupt livelihoods in subsequent months, particularly across Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika provinces.
- An estimated 15.6 million people in the DRC are expected to face Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity from July to December, according to an August 2019 IPC analysis.⁷ More than 60 percent of the food-insecure population resides in the Kasai region and areas of eastern DRC.

¹ This USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) fact sheet focuses on the complex emergency in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), rather than the ongoing Ebola virus disease (EVD) outbreak.

² USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

³ USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

⁴ This funding does not include any U.S. Government (USG) support for the ongoing EVD outbreak in the DRC.

⁵ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

⁶ This total does not include the \$35,150,000 in FY 2019 State/PRM funding for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total U.S. Government (USG) emergency funding for the DRC crisis in FY 2019 to \$379,056,128.

⁷ 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.

INSECURITY AND INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT

- Insecurity and attacks against civilians continue to lead to widespread displacement across several provinces of the DRC. IDMC estimates that conflict internally displaced nearly 718,000 people during the first half of 2019, an approximately 24 percent decrease from the number of people displaced by conflict during the same time period in 2018. An additional 14,000 people were displaced from January to June due to other causes. Overall, 4.8 million people across the DRC were internally displaced as of July, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), with humanitarian actors reporting further displacements since June, particularly in Ituri's Djugu Territory.
- The Armed Conflict Location and Event Data (ACLED) project reports nearly 2,700 conflict-related fatalities in the DRC from January to mid-September 2019.⁶ More than 90 percent of the fatalities recorded by ACLED occurred across North Kivu, Ituri, and South Kivu, with more than 40 percent of recorded fatalities occurring in North Kivu.
- The ongoing violence in North and South Kivu continues to cause displacement, disrupt livelihoods, limit access to markets, and hinder humanitarian access, particularly in eastern areas of the two provinces, according to the Kivu Security Tracker (KST)—a joint project of Human Rights Watch and New York University's Congo Research Group. Between June 1, 2017, and June 26, 2019, KST verified nearly 1,900 violent civilian deaths in North and South Kivu, as well as more than 3,300 abductions. Areas with consistently high incidences of violence during the period include North Kivu's Beni and Rutshuru territories and the highlands of South Kivu's Fizi and Uvira territories, according to KST. In 2019, ACLED recorded high numbers of civilian casualties in North Kivu's Masisi and Oicha territories, and in South Kivu's Mwenga Territory. More than 130 armed groups were operating within the two provinces as of August 2019, according to KST.
- Additionally, increased violence has adversely impacted civilians in Beni and Masisi in recent months, displacing approximately 5,300 people across Masisi in July alone, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports. The UN agency also recorded nearly 1,600 protection violations in Masisi—including nearly 600 civilian deaths—between January and June, reflecting the deteriorating security situation in the territory. UNHCR has identified acute humanitarian needs among conflict-affected populations in Beni and Masisi, including for emergency relief commodities, food, health, protection, shelter, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.
- The security situation in Tanganyika's Kalemie and Nyunzu territories has deteriorated since late August, according to the UN. In Nyunzu, clashes between armed groups displaced an estimated 6,600 people from August 30 to late September, according to IOM. Humanitarian actors have noted increased protection risks for civilians, with 26 people kidnapped in Nyunzu on August 27 by unidentified armed perpetrators. Humanitarian actors also face protection risks in the province; since early August, the UN World Food Program (WFP) has reported armed attacks on three vehicles transporting food near Kalemie.
- In Ituri, an escalation of conflict between armed groups, particularly in Djugu and Mahagi territories in the east of the province along Lake Albert and the Ugandan border, has led to widespread displacement and increased humanitarian needs. During the last three weeks of June, more than 145,000 people sought refuge in displacement sites within Ituri, while an estimated 215,000 additional people fled to neighboring areas, UNHCR reports. In September, more than 100,000 people in Djugu fled clashes between the Armed Forces of the DRC and armed groups, the UN reports. Relief actors note precarious conditions for many internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Djugu amidst limited humanitarian access in parts of the territory. The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO) reports an increase in armed group attacks targeting IDPs and other civilians in Djugu, including the looting of an IDP camp near Djugu's Largu town in early September.
- In response to the escalation in conflict and resultant displacement in Ituri, relief agencies—including USG partners IOM and UNHCR—are constructing shelters in displacement sites in the province. In the first half of August, UNHCR and its implementing partners completed construction of 22 collective shelters—each with capacity for 12 households—in Ituri's Kasenyi IDP site, along with 200 individual household shelters; overall, UNHCR and Caritas plan to construct shelters sufficient for 5,400 IDPs in the area. In Ituri's Drodro IDP site, UNHCR and DRC are constructing 25 collective shelters, while IOM completed 130 emergency household shelters in Ituri's Godo and Mbudu IDP sites in

⁶ ACLED is a non-profit organization, which receives financial support from the U.S. Department of State Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations, the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the German Federal Foreign Office, the Tableau Foundation, IOM, and the University of Texas at Austin.

mid-July. Despite ongoing efforts by relief actors to construct shelters for new IDPs, many remain in open areas or public buildings due to land constraints, according to UNHCR. The UN agency noted the need for continued advocacy with local authorities to provide additional land for shelter construction.

REFUGEES AND RETURNEES

- Nearly 886,900 Congolese nationals were living as refugees in nearby countries as of August, with more than 376,100 people—more than 42 percent of Congolese refugees across Africa—residing in Uganda, according to UNHCR. UNHCR and relief actors released a revised DRC Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) for 2019–2020 on June 30, requesting \$720 million to respond to the needs of Congolese refugees across Africa. As of August 31, donors had contributed more than \$127 million—approximately 18 percent of the total appeal—to the RRRP.
- Following the transition of the DRC presidency in January 2019 and perceived improvements in security conditions across the Kasai region—comprising Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, and Sankuru provinces—in recent months, many refugees sheltering in Angola’s Lunda Norte’s Lóvuá refugee settlement expressed a desire to return to the DRC, with 85 percent of refugees surveyed by UNHCR and its partner in May indicating a willingness to return to the country. On August 23, UNHCR reached an agreement with the governments of Angola and the DRC to begin transporting voluntary returnees to two transit centers in Kasai and Kasai-Central provinces in September. However, many refugees departed the Lóvuá settlement prior to the commencement of facilitated returns; as of September 6, more than 14,000 Congolese returnees had arrived in Kalamba Mbuji border entry point in Kasai-Central, while nearly 700 additional people had arrived at the Kamako border crossing in Kasai, according to the Government of the DRC (GoDRC) Directorate General for Migration. Most spontaneous returnees intend to travel to Kasai-Central’s capital city of Kananga or to other large cities, rather than returning to places of origin within the region, where many fear ethnically-based discrimination, UNHCR reports. UNHCR further notes that the recent arrivals to Kamako join an estimated 43,000 Congolese returnees who remain in the area following a wave of forced expulsions from Angola that began in October 2018. Overall, between October 2019 and May 2019, an estimated 428,300 Congolese returned from Angola, including nearly 354,000 people who returned to Kasai Province.
- In response to the large number of returning refugees, UNHCR and other relief actors are organizing food distributions and measles vaccinations for spontaneous returnees, and working to ensure that returnees are verified and registered with the GoDRC. In Kalamba Mbuji, UNHCR, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), WFP, and other humanitarian partners are constructing latrines and showers, distributing High Energy Biscuits, and implementing programs to address gender-based violence and support reproductive health. UNHCR continues to monitor protection incidents and identify vulnerable returnees, more than 170 of whom had been transported to Kananga by IOM, as of September 11.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Approximately 15.6 million people will likely experience Crisis—IPC 3—or Emergency—IPC 4—levels of acute food insecurity in the DRC from July to December, according to the IPC. Insecurity and displacement—particularly in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika provinces—continue to limit agricultural and economic activities by disrupting access to markets and agricultural land, according to an August 2019 IPC report; additional drivers of acute food insecurity include the ongoing EVD outbreak, delayed and limited rainfall in some areas, poor road infrastructure, and crop losses due to agricultural pests. Among the estimated 15.6 million people in need of emergency food assistance, approximately 6 million people reside in the eastern provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika, while approximately 3 million people reside in Kasai, Kasai-Central, and Kasai-Oriental. Additional provinces with particularly high rates of acute food insecurity—above or near 30 percent of the population—include Haut-Katanga, Haut-Uele, and Tshopo.
- With support from USAID/FFP, WFP reached 2.2 million people with in-kind food assistance and provided cash-based transfers for food to 1.6 million people from January to June. Overall in FY 2019, USAID/FFP contributed more than \$112 million, including nearly 47,000 metric tons (MT) of U.S. in-kind food assistance, to support WFP’s life-saving

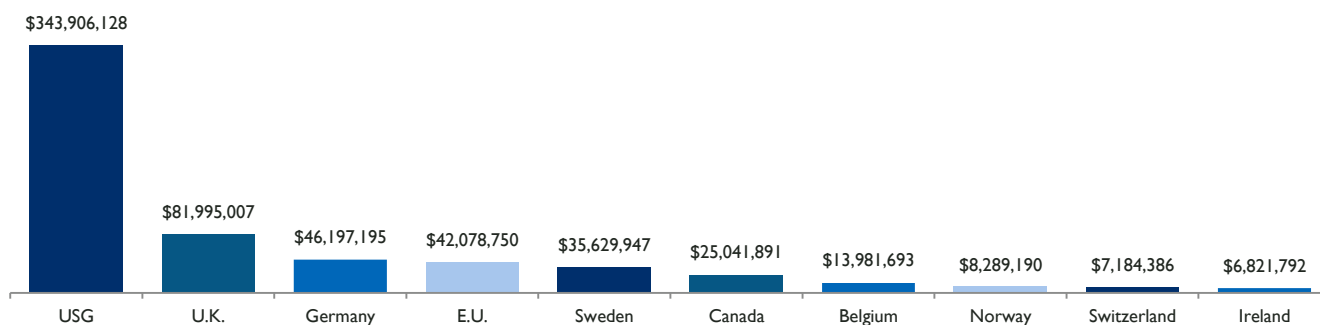
food assistance programs in the DRC. USAID/FFP funding to WFP also supports the strategic pre-positioning of food commodities, enabling the UN agency to respond to sudden-onset emergencies and displacement across the country. USAID/FFP further contributed more than \$13.3 million to the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in FY 2019 in support of community-based management of acute malnutrition activities, whereby community health workers screen, refer, and monitor cases of acute malnutrition.

- With nearly \$4 million in USAID/FFP funding and more than \$3.9 million in USAID/OFDA funding in FY 2018, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) reached nearly 105,000 people with food assistance and approximately 138,000 people with emergency relief supplies in Tanganyika between late September 2018 and mid-September 2019. As part of these distributions, the non-governmental organization (NGO) conducted voucher fairs across Tanganyika’s Moba Territory in August and September, reaching more than 36,000 people with food assistance and relief commodities; CRS also provided food assistance and relief commodities to nearly 33,000 people in the province’s Kalemie Territory between late July and mid-September.
- In response to acute food insecurity among returnees and host communities following the forced repatriation of nearly 350,000 Congolese nationals from Angola in October 2018, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA)—with \$7.5 million in FY 2019 funding from USAID/FFP—is providing emergency food assistance to returnees and host community households in Kasai’s Kamonia Territory, where the majority of the returnees have been sheltering. The assistance provides an in-kind monthly food ration to targeted households, covering full daily energy requirements based on the number of individuals in the household.
- In FY 2019, USAID/FFP contributed more than \$86 million to 10 NGO partners—including four joint contributions with USAID/OFDA to Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), CRS, International Medical Corps (IMC), and Samaritan’s Purse—to distribute cash transfers for food, food vouchers, and locally- and regionally-procured food to more than one million IDPs, refugees, and host community members in the DRC. USAID/FFP is complementing immediate life-saving assistance with early recovery agricultural activities—including distribution of agricultural inputs, such as seeds and tools, and carrying out agricultural training sessions for IDPs, returnees, and host community members—implemented by partners Action Against Hunger (AAH), ACTED, CARE, CRS, Food for the Hungry, and Mercy Corps.

HEALTH

- An ongoing measles outbreak—declared an epidemic by the GoDRC Ministry of Health (MoH) on June 10—has affected all 26 provinces of the DRC. From January 1 to September 1, the UN World Health Organization (WHO) reported nearly 179,500 suspected measles cases, including 3,559 associated deaths, across the country. Haut-Lomami, Kasai, South Kivu, and Tshopo provinces reported the highest number of cases during the period, accounting for nearly half of total countrywide suspected cases. Children ages five years and younger have accounted for approximately 76 percent and 88 percent of suspected measles cases and associated deaths, respectively. Despite ongoing response efforts, the country’s limited health system capacity, logistical constraints, and protracted humanitarian crisis—characterized by a high prevalence of malnutrition, concurrent disease outbreaks, mass displacement, and persistent insecurity—have hindered efforts to contain the measles outbreak. Low vaccination coverage rates have also left a large number of individuals susceptible to measles in recent months, according to WHO.
- In response to the measles epidemic, the MoH—in collaboration with Médecins Sans Frontières, UNICEF, and WHO—has established an incident management team to strengthen the coordination of critical response activities, including disease surveillance and vaccination. Health actors also plan to conduct a countrywide measles vaccination campaign from October 2019 to April 2020 to prevent further spread of the disease.
- USAID/OFDA contributed more than \$15 million in FY 2019 toward health activities in DRC, including support to five NGOs—CARE, IMC, International Rescue Committee (IRC), Medair, and Save the Children/U.S. (SC/US)—providing primary health care in IDP and host communities, where high population density and repeated population movements contribute to increased transmission risks for communicable diseases.

2019 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of September 30, 2019. 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 2019, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect commitments during FY 2019, which began on October 1, 2018 and ended on September 30, 2019.

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 the DRC and triggered mass internal displacement and refugee outflows.
- An estimated 428,000 Congolese nationals arrived in the DRC, primarily to Kasai Province, between October 2018 and May 2019 due to forced expulsions from northern Angola. Relief agencies have expressed concern that the population influx could exacerbate humanitarian needs, intensify intercommunal tensions, and increase the risk for renewed clashes in and around the greater Kasai region.
- In response to ongoing humanitarian needs, on October 29, 2018, U.S. Ambassador Michael A. Hammer reissued a disaster declaration for the complex emergency in the DRC for FY 2019.
- On November 5, 2018, Ambassador Hammer declared a disaster due to the impact of the expulsions from Angola on humanitarian needs in DRC's greater Kasai region and neighboring provinces.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2019

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
ACTED	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Maniema, South Kivu	\$3,026,952
CARE	Health, Protection	North Kivu	\$1,500,000
Concern	Economic Recovery and Market Systems, WASH	Eastern DRC	\$3,000,000
CRS	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Tanganyika	\$9,159,313

IMA World Health	Health	Bas-Uele, Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Ituri, Kasai, Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, Lualaba, Maniema, Mongala, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika, Tshopo	\$2,758,642
IMC	Health, Protection	South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,000,000
International NGO Safety Organization (INSO)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management (HCIM)	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$750,000
IOM	Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Ituri, North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,800,000
IRC	Health, Protection	North Kivu, Tanganyika	\$4,138,104
Medair	Health, WASH	Ituri, North Kivu	\$4,099,481
Mercy Corps	WASH	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,000,000
OCHA	HCIM	Countrywide	\$1,000,000
Oxfam	HCIM, WASH	Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$3,165,000
SC/US	Health, Nutrition, WASH	Ituri	\$3,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Bas-Uele, Haut-Uele, Ituri, North Kivu, Tshopo	\$9,481,963
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu	\$4,500,000
UNICEF	HCIM, Logistics Support, Protection, Risk Management Policy and Practice, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Countrywide	\$10,000,000
UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)	Logistics Support	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Welthungerhilfe (WHH)	Agriculture and Food Security	North Kivu	\$1,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security	Ituri, Tanganyika	\$4,499,529
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, WASH	Haut-Katanga	\$1,549,895
	Program Support		\$1,418,319
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$80,347,198
USAID/FFP³			
ACTED	223 metric tons (MT) of local, regional and international procurement (LRIP), cash transfers, and complementary services	Maniema, South Kivu	\$7,783,394
	LRIP, Cash Transfers, and complementary services	Bas-Uele, Nord-Ubangi	\$4,881,080
AAH	LRIP, Complementary Services	Ituri	\$3,500,000
	1,760 MT of LRIP, Complementary Services	Kasai	\$4,000,000
ADRA	4,335 MT of LRIP, Complementary Services	Kasai	\$19,500,000
CARE	Food Vouchers, Complementary Services	Kasai, Kasai-Oriental	\$3,000,000
CRS	U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance, Cash Transfers	Tanganyika	\$6,153,275
FHI	9,037 MT of LRIP, Complementary Services	Katanga, Tanganyika	\$11,000,000
Humanity and Inclusion	Cash Transfer, Complementary Services	Kasai-Central	\$4,799,384
IMC	LRIP, Complementary Services	South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$1,645,080

Mercy Corps	600 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance, Food Vouchers, Complementary Services	Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$7,000,000
Samaritan's Purse	1,979 MT of LRIP, Cash Transfers, and Food Vouchers	Bas-Uele, Haut-Uele, Ituri, North Kivu, Tshopo	\$12,937,098
UNICEF	1,395 MT U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance, LRIP, Complementary Services	Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Lomami, South Kivu, Tanganyika	\$13,344,085
WFP	46,865 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Assistance, 10,604 MT of LRIP, Cash Transfers, Complementary Services	Equateur, Haut-Katanga, Haut-Uele, Ituri, Kasai, Kasai-Central, Kasai-Oriental, Maniema, Nord Ubangi, North Kivu, South Kivu, Sud Ubangi, Tanganyika	\$112,515,534
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$212,058,930
STATE/PRM⁴			
ICRC	Protection and Assistance for IDPs and Conflict Victims	Countrywide	\$19,400,000
UNHCR	Global Appeal for Refugees and IDPs in DRC, Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Countrywide	\$31,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,100,000
TOTAL State/PRM FUNDING			\$51,500,000
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE DRC RESPONSE IN FY 2019⁵			\$343,906,128

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.

³ Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change. USAID/FFP funding presented here does not include contributions that assist Congolese refugees sheltering in neighboring countries.

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

⁵ This total does not include the \$35,150,000 in FY 2019 State/PRM funding for Congolese refugees in neighboring countries, which increases total USG emergency funding for the DRC crisis in FY 2019 to \$379,056,128.

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.
 - 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>