

1-31 December 2014

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Highlights

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140,000

People in cholera-prone areas reached with preparedness exercises and WASH supply in December

Education (p.6)

452

Teachers trained on learner-centred methodologies, peace education and psychosocial support in December

Health (p.7)

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Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups released and supported in December

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23,500

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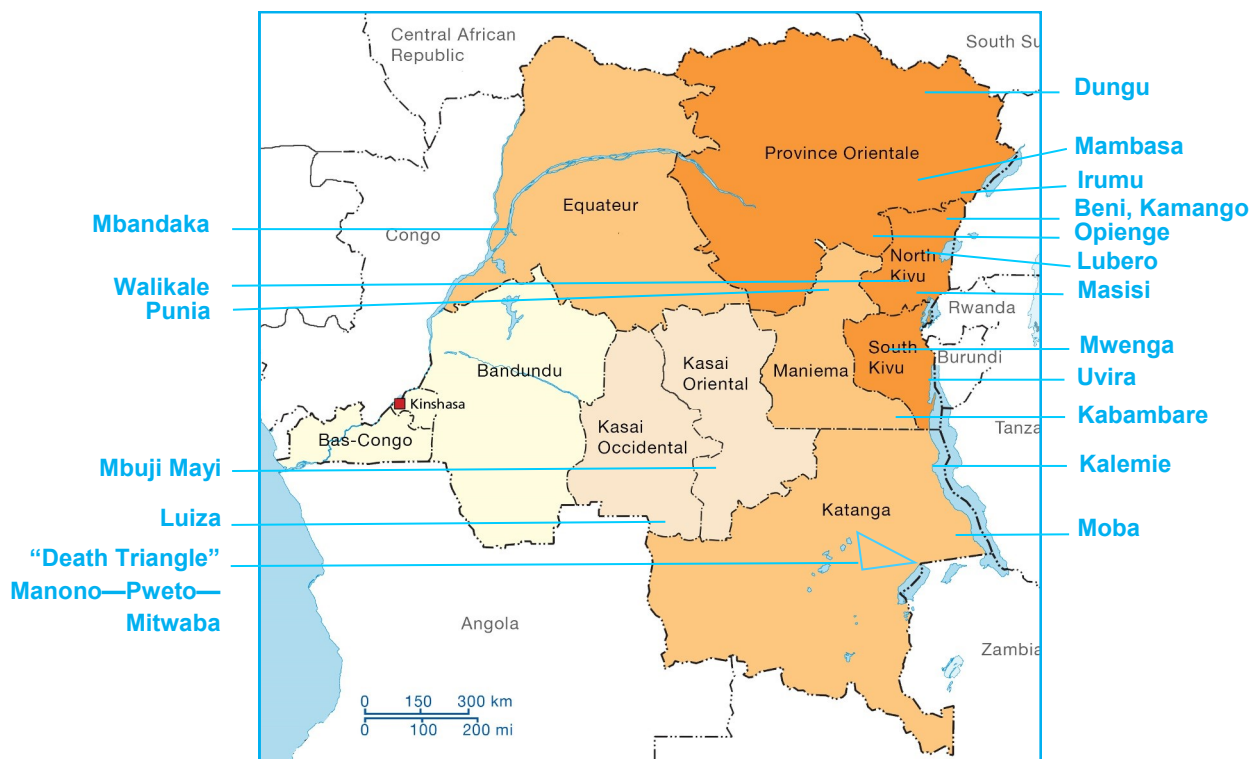
4,087

Households reached by mobile money operators, local financial cooperatives, and vouchers.

- North Kivu:** The diplomatic ultimatum for the Rwandan Hutu FDLR rebels' surrender passed on 2 January 2015. Due to non-compliance, FARDC and MONUSCO are preparing to launch a military operation against FDLR, dubbed Sukola II ("Cleaning"), in North and South Kivu. Four territories have been identified as potentially affected by these joint operations in North Kivu alone, which affect over 350,000 people. Inter-agency coordination and contingency planning is being accelerated, and UNICEF is strengthening its internal preparedness to contribute to the humanitarian response, as well as reinforcing coordination with neighbouring country offices (Rwanda, Uganda, Burundi) in case of cross-border impacts.
- North Kivu, Grand Nord:** Deadly attacks against civilians continue in Beni territory, where massacres have caused more than 300 deaths to date. Populations have moved toward Oicha Mbau and Eringeti, and movements have not yet stabilized. Joint food security/RRMP interventions are scheduled to begin in early January.
- South Kivu, Uvira:** Kamilisha - Usalama 2, a joint FARDC-MONUSCO operation against rebels from Burundi's National Liberation Front (FNL) and local armed groups has started in the Ruzizi plain and in the midlands and highlands of Uvira. The humanitarian community in South Kivu has prepared a contingency plan to respond quickly to the humanitarian consequences of this operation.
- Orientale Province, South Irumu:** The situation remains critical along the Komanda-Luna axis due to violence and attacks against civilians allegedly by Ugandan-Congolese ADF/NALU rebels. Since October, the area has hosted more than 10,000 IDPs. The leader of the FRPI militia Cobra Matata was arrested in end December. His militias are still in the Aveba area awaiting the outcome of disarmament negotiations. The situation may deteriorate.
- Equateur:** 9,000 new refugees from Central African Republic (CAR) registered in the North of Ubangi (Bossobolo along the Dula-Buda axis) in December.



Focus Areas



NFI Voucher Fairs for CAR Refugees and Host Communities

In December 2014, UNICEF’s national NGO partner, ADSSE (Association pour le Développement Social et la Sauvegarde de l’Environnement), assisted 4,700 families in northwestern Equateur province with support from the Belgian government via eight days of Non-Food Item (NFI) voucher fairs in three sites. These were organized to assist 3,200 families in the remote Bossobolo territory to ‘buy’ much needed household, personal and hygiene items with \$75 worth of vouchers from local vendors. The families assisted were mostly refugees from the neighbouring Central African Republic (CAR), and several hundred vulnerable Congolese families hosting refugees—it is estimated that half of the CAR refugees in the DRC live with local families, not in organized refugee sites.

Bossobolo is a landlocked territory with terrible roads and many broken bridges which make it difficult for the local traders to bring their goods to the fair sites. ADSSE and the traders mobilized local boatmen to transport the NFI to the three fair sites which were an average of 30 km from one another—often in bad weather conditions.

While many humanitarian organizations have been using the NFI voucher fair method in eastern DRC for years, this was the first time that NFI fairs were held specifically to assist CAR refugees and host families. As such, traders were not familiar with this kind of activity, especially the payment mechanism—accepting vouchers from beneficiaries in exchange for their merchandise and being paid later. However, six traders agreed and took the risk of carrying their goods across rivers on canoes to provide much needed assistance for 3,200 families.

ADSSE also organized direct distributions of NFI family relief kits to 1,500 displaced, returnee, and host families in Budjala territory, in the central part of Equateur. These families had been affected by inter-communal hostilities in the Budjala-Gemena region. Access to this area is also challenging given the terrible state of roads. It was extremely difficult to find a truck owner in the regional capital of Gemena to transport the 1,500 NFI and female hygiene kits to the distribution sites. The significant experience of UNICEF’s Congolese partner, ADSSE, in Equateur and in delivering NFI assistance helped to face these challenges and to provide assistance to vulnerable people in isolated areas.

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (1/3)

North Kivu

FDLR: All humanitarian actors are focused on pre-positioning and preparedness for the humanitarian impact of the impending joint operations against the FDLR, as described in the highlights section. However, there has also been sustained advocacy through the protection cluster and via the Humanitarian Coordinator after North Kivu authorities accelerated plans to close IDP sites and camps throughout the province in December, after the Kiwanja site was closed by the government, leading to the eviction of around 400 households.

Beni: Deadly attacks against civilians continue in Beni territory. During the Christmas celebrations, 23 people were killed and over 8 wounded, all with knives, in the localities of Sulungu, about 20 km from Beni, and Ndalya, bordering Province Orientale. With a growing military presence, FRPI attacks are increasingly reported in villages south of Province Orientale, which borders Eringeti where IDPs have found refuge. More than 15,000 households (75,000 people) are in need of assistance. The area is currently the focus of RRMP operations for North Kivu.

Masisi: More than 500 displaced households from Bulinda, Kazinga and Ngululu localities, among others, moved to Rubaya Burora and Kihuma following threats and abuses by Raia Mutomboki and Nyatura.

Lubero: A rapid assessment conducted by a local NGO this month confirmed the presence of 747 new displaced households in the locality of Lepya-Mbughavinywa in southern Lubero territory. The displaced are from Matwa, Kasinga and Kitetsa localities in the same territory, and add to about 3,000 other households registered by RRMP in November 2014. These movements are the result of militia abuses of NDC / Cheka since September 2014 in southern Lubero.

Rutshuru: 3,118 returned and 1,272 displaced households reported in Bukombo, Mashango, Chumba, Katsiru, Mulimbi, Bwiza and Kabizo from Lubwe, Mashango and Mudugudugu following operations against Nyatura by FARDC and clashes between FARDC and Nyatura at Bukombo Centre in mid-November.

Walikale: Access to nearly 17,000 vulnerable people may be compromised due to the poor condition of the Pinga - Kalembe road.

South Kivu

Shabunda: Generalized offensives of the FARDC against Raia Mutomboki armed group (Lulingu Axes - Tchonkas, Matili - Penekusu). The latest clashes took place in Kigulube on 29 December. Movements of populations were reported during the clashes. It was not possible to conduct assessments in the area as of end December because of insecurity, which has left these populations without assistance from RRMP and other actors.

Kalehe: On 29 December, there were clashes between FARDC and Raia Mutomboki in Buriba / Mashere on Bunyakiri-Hombo axis. Major population movements towards the village of Katobo have been reported. A renewed activism of armed groups on the portion adjacent Walikale in North Kivu has been noted. The Bunyakiri area, normally classified as stabilized, is likely to switch back to emergency.

Idjwi: According to a local NGO 526 households were displaced by landslides during heavy rains from 25-26 December in the localities of Bwina, Rambo, Bushovu, Muhungwe, Karma and Bwiru.

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (2/3)

Oriental Province

South Irumu: The situation remains critical in South Irumu territory along the Komanda-Luna axis due to violence and direct attacks against civilians, allegedly perpetrated by Ugandan-Congolese ADF/NALU rebels. Attacks and killings have terrorized communities along this axis with about 17 people killed after 2 attacks in Samboko (30 Km west Eringeti) and Ndalia (140 Km south Irumu) villages. New population movements were recorded. Since the beginning of this phenomenon in October in North Kivu, Irumu territory has been affected and more than 10,000 IDPs were hosted in Walesse Vokuntu groupement (Komanda-Luna axis). RRMP WASH and Non Food Item interventions were conducted for these IDPs, new Multisectoral assessments (MSA) will be organized by UNICEF RRMP partner Solidarités International to update the humanitarian situation in these areas.

The demobilization process of FRPI (Front de Résistance Populaire de l'Ituri) combatants remained in a stalemate in December 2014 with no new combatant exit being registered. About 800 fighters are stationed in Aveba and the future of the process is unclear.

There is a slowdown of the return of South Irumu IDPs, whose movement was triggered in October 2014 following the announcement of the demobilization FRPI militia.

Maniema

Pangi: Incursion of a group of Raia Mutomboki as of December 28 into the mining area of Ibaboza about 28 km north of Kalima; 2 people stabbed and population movements reported.

Measles Epidemic: In total, 15 cases of suspected measles cases are reported in the province of Maniema on December 2014. Three Health Zones have reported measles cases without death on December. The Health zone of Samba has notified 10 cases on week 49 and case on week 51, Kailo has notified 1 case on week 51 and 2 cases on week 52. Lubutu has notified one case on week 51. UNICEF provided measles kits for treatment through the minister of health for case management.

Katanga

The situation in the province remains relatively calm, with only one attack of Mayi Mayi Bakata Katanga in Manono and a small-scale interethnic conflict reported in Tanganyika between Banyamulenge and other ethnic groups.

The humanitarian context, however, remains fragile particularly due to the vulnerability of high numbers of returnees. In the last six months, the RRMP evaluated over 22,000 returnee households and over 19,000 IDPs households in Katanga. The vulnerability of returnees is often higher than that of IDPs and victims of natural disasters, probably due to their multiple displacements, amongst other factors.

As for natural disasters, the province was particularly affected in December, with the destruction of 700 households, one health centre and two schools. Given the limited resources available for assistance, UNICEF, within the humanitarian clusters and with the government, is looking for solutions to respond to this new crisis. The province though has started a process for the development of a provincial DRR plan, under the facilitation of FAO. The plan has been shared with all actors, government and non government and is soon to be presented officially.

Recent political events have also put the spotlight on the province, with the governor returning to Katanga on 23 December after a three month absence. The humanitarian community continues to observe the evolution of the situation and the possible security and humanitarian consequences in Lubumbashi and throughout the province.

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (3/3)

Kasaï Occidental

The security situation remains stable, but with recurring local interethnic conflicts. In December, Demba territory was affected by a conflict allegedly motivated by the management of a mining site which led to the destruction of over 150 houses and one health centre, as well as the death of one person. Provincial authorities are investigating.

Equateur

9,000 new refugees from Central African Republic (CAR) were registered in the North of Ubangi, in the territory of Bossobolo along the Dula-Buda axis in December 2014. According to UNHCR, these movements are due to summary executions, cases of revenge, looting and especially the recruitment and conscription led by Seleka in CAR.

UNICEF & Partner Response



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

140,000 people in cholera-prone areas reached with preparedness exercises and WASH supply in December.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster			
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity target achieved	Cluster Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Target achieved
# of conflict-affected people with access to water, hygiene and sanitation basic services	508,944	16,243	321,722	63%	2,120,600	20,746	1,420,477	67%
# of persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from preventive and WASH cholera-response packages	1,504,637	114,022	1,421,113	94%	6,018,546	257,943	2,706,286	45%
# of people affected by natural disaster assisted by WASH package target	51,150	7,930	78,396	153%	232,500	7,930	99,620	43%
# of severely malnourished children and host families receiving WASH assistance from the nutrition centers, through to the household level	410,000	0	12,448	0%	820,000	0	88,448	11%
Total	2,474,731	138,195	1,833,679	74%	9,191,646	286,619	4,314,831	47%

Analysis of results

For the last month, UNICEF's response through its partners reached almost 140,000 persons through WASH preparedness activities (cholera contingency plan, simulation exercise and supply) and WASH package interventions mostly in South and North Kivu and Katanga. With these December results, in 2014 UNICEF managed to reach 74% of the annual total target, assisting more than 1.8 million people out of the 2.5 million targeted. UNICEF and its cluster's partners contribute at date at 47% of the 2014 HAP target.

Katanga

From the last week of November until the first week of January, 916 cholera cases have been reported in 15 Health Zones, putting the total number of cases in 2014 at 8,500. The total number is less than in 2013 for the same period (1,423). The main health zones affected are located in Haut Lomani. Preparedness activities are in place to prevent the expansion of cholera toward Lubumbashi, but the evolution trend is still worrying and needs to be closely monitored.

North Kivu

368 cholera cases have been reported from the last week of November until the first week of January, in six Health Zones, less than for the same period in 2013 (584). The cumulative number of cases reported during 2014 is 7,414. The response is supported with Solidarity with ECHO funds. UNICEF, in partnership with the Red Cross, organized cholera simulation exercises in Rutshuru and Kirotshe Health Zones.

South Kivu

From the last week of November until the first week of January, 775 cholera cases have been reported in nine Health Zones mainly in endemic areas, putting the cumulative number of cases in 2014 at 7,824. The total number is less than 2013 for the same period (1,700). 7,930 people affected by natural disasters in Rambira locality of Kalehe were assisted via RRMP interventions.



Education

452 teachers trained on learner-centred methodologies associated with peace education as well as psychosocial support.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster			
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% Capacity target achieved	Cluster Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results	% target achieved
# of girls and boys (5-11 years) affected by conflict or natural disasters given access to quality education and psychosocial activities, through the construction/rehabilitation of schools and/or temporary learning spaces and other measures (including through the RRMP)	200,000	1,360	214,717	107%	252,000	14,103	586,841	95% *
# of schools and/or temporary learning spaces providing these services to emergency-affected children *	1,500	0	433	29%	637	0	674	105%
# of teachers trained on learner-centred methodologies, peace education, disaster risk reduction, and how to identify and refer children in need of psychosocial care and support to available protection services	3,300	452	3,879	117%	5,939	186	8,712	146%

Analysis of results

Eastern Zone (North Kivu, South Kivu, Maniema, Orientale Province)

The situation remains critical in North Beni where school activities are paralyzed following attacks by the ADF on the axis Beni-Komanda.

Equateur

In the areas affected by the CAR crisis, 344 teachers (123 women) from 45 schools, four of which are in the camps, were trained on learner-centred methodologies associated with peace education in Buyabu Camp, Mole Camp and Libenge City.

Katanga

During December, the education sector in Katanga has suffered from both the conflict between Bantou and Pygmies in the North Eastern area of Manono and the heavy rain that has affected part of the province. The conflict has prevented more than 1,400 pupils (509 girls) from attending school while rain has destroyed five schools near Kalemie and in Kabalo, affecting the education of 1,357 children (576 girls). Alternatives measures have been taken including the use of churches and public buildings in order to ensure access to education of affected children.

Meanwhile, to improve access to and quality of education in other conflict-affected areas of the Katanga province, activities from UNICEF partner COOPI in Malemba Nkulu targeted 1,360 pupils (798 girls) and 15 teachers (6 women) of Mukanga village who benefited from school kits and teaching materials. 15 teachers were trained on child-centred teaching methodologies in collaboration with inspectors from the Ministry of Education.

Finally, with resources from the Pooled Fund, UNICEF partners in Pweto supported 320 peer educators who received a training on peace education and are now able to promote peace among their peers and their communities. 93 teachers from 10 targeted schools (28 females) also received training on peace education.



Health

16,000 liters of Ringer Lactate distributed to treat cholera in Katanga.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners			
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity target achieved
# of children 6 months to 15 years immunized against measles	5,500,000	285,641	744,168	13.5%
# of cholera cases managed	17,000	2,352	13,200	59.6%
# of conflict-affected people receiving medical assistance *	538,700	15,417	516,185	95.8%

* Please note that previous reporting has not always included figures for the RRMP Health component. This is being corrected. The result reported here covers RRMP health interventions (North Kivu and South Kivu) from January—December 2014. Subsequent reports will harmonize these figures with other UNICEF-supported medical assistance provided to conflict affected people.

Analysis of results

Cholera

In total, 1,682 cases with 32 deaths were reported in December, including 746 cases with 27 deaths in Katanga, 284 cases in North Kivu and 651 cases in South Kivu. (Mortality rate: 1.9%).

The Provincial Government of Katanga distributed 140 chlorine toques and 16,000 liters of ringers to treat 1,600 patients in affected Health Zones and UNICEF has provided the affected areas with eight cholera kits for treatment of 800 patients.

Measles

In total, 1,326 cases with five deaths were reported, including 421 cases with three deaths in Katanga, 110 cases in North Kivu, 372 cases in South Kivu and 113 cases in Kasai Oriental. (Mortality rate: 0.37%)

In Goma and Masisi, North Kivu, the preparation of vaccination campaigns continues and UNICEF's support has led to strengthened routine EPI activities.

UNICEF contributed to the overall low mortality rate by providing medical kits for mild cases of measles.

Neo-natal Tetanus (TNN)

In December, 48 cases were reported with 37 deaths (Mortality rate: 44%). 59,128 women (79% of 74,872 target population) were vaccinated in Tshuapa district of Equateur and 66,033 women (67.3% of 98,128 target population) in Moba and Kiambi Health Zones of Katanga.



Nutrition

18 Health Zones in nutrition alert nationally, as identified by Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance System (SNSAP).

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target **	Results for the period*	Cumulative results *	% Capacity target achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative Results*	% Target Achieved
# of children under 5 treated for SAM	300,000	7,092	228,982	76.33%	270,459**	189,590	70.1%

*As to November 2014.

** UNICEF targets for treatment of children are higher than those of the cluster because the cluster target and results are for interventions in health zones with GAM at least 15% and higher—the emergency threshold as set in the SRP. UNICEF and partners have reached a total of 189,590 children in these cluster targeted areas as well as an additional 39,392 children in health zones with GAM < 15%—a total of 228,982 children treated—or 76.3% of the UNICEF target.

Analysis of results

From January to November 2014, 118,300 (51.7%) girls and 110,592 (48.3%) boys were admitted in the program and treated for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). As of November 2014, 189,590 children aged 6—59 months (70% of Cluster target), were treated for SAM in areas facing nutrition emergency, as defined in the Strategic Response Plan (SRP). About 7.2% (16,501 children aged 6—59 months) of the total caseload were treated for SAM associated to other medical complications. Overall, quality of treatment is in accordance with the national Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) protocol and international standards (SPHERE). Recovery rate is as high as 87.4%, Death rate is estimated to be 1.4% and Default rate around 10%. Three major implementing partners are active in the field: ACF, COOPI and Premiere Urgence—Aide Medicale Internationale (PU-AMI).

The Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) 2013-2014 results have shown an unacceptably high prevalence of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in Maniema, estimated at 22.7%. To identify most affected territories and provide adequate emergency nutrition response, UNICEF, in collaboration with the National Nutrition Programme (PRONANUT), undertook SMART surveys in 9 territories in the province. As a result, emergency nutrition responses plans are currently being implemented by COOPI in the territories of Kailo and Kabambare, through the rapid response to nutrition crisis mechanism supported by UNICEF/ECHO.

The Food Security and Nutrition Surveillance System (SNSAP) is the main mechanism through which nutrition crises are identified and later confirmed by a SMART nutrition survey. The SNSAP quarterly bulletin, Number 17, published in November 2014, identified 18 Health Zones (HZ) in alerts: Bandundu (11), Katanga (1), Kasai Oriental (3) and Kasai Occidental (2) and Province Orientale(1). Nutrition SMART survey is being carried out in 3 out of the 18 HZ found in alert by the SNSAP. Surveys are being carried out in Djalo Ndjeka and Kole HZ (Kasai Oriental) by PRONANUT and in Kiri HZ (Bandundu) by ACF. No CMAM programme had been implemented in these HZ. In the remaining 15 HZ (Manono, Kitangua, Katende, Mukumbi, Yahisule, Masimanimba, Kitenda, Kasongo Lunda, Tembo, Popokabaka, Boko, Kimbao, Pendjwa, Inongo, and Mwelalembwa) spread over five provinces (Katanga, Kasai Occidentale, Kasai Orientale, Province Orientale and Bandundu) there is previous experience of CMAM programme. Capacity for treatment of SAM of service providers was reinforced and treatment programme launched.



Protection

451 children, formerly associated with armed forces and groups, released and provided with assistance.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners			
	UNICEF target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity target achieved
# of children formerly associated with armed forces/groups released and provided with assistance	3,700	451	4479*	121.05%
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families and followed up on	1,900	77	1260	66.3%
# of displaced and returnee children received in child-friendly protective spaces for psychosocial support, educational activities, sensitization and non-formal education activities	80,000	32,412	322,219**	402.7%
# of identified survivors of sexual violence that had access to a comprehensive response, including access to medical care, psychosocial support, reintegration assistance and referral for legal counselling and assistance	10,000	0	1428	14.3%

**These figures are subject to change after reviewing raw data. **These results may be overestimated due to different ways of counting the children in the CFS (new cases or frequentation) from one province to another. The figure is subject to change after harmonization.*

Analysis of results

Protection actors are focusing on preparedness planning for the protection impacts of multiple upcoming military operations in the Eastern Zone, including: 1) FDLR's disarmament jointly planned by FARDC and MONUSCO, Sukola-II, expected in mid-January; 2) military operation Kamilisha-Usalama-II (FNL and MM focus) which began on 27 December in South-Kivu; 3) a joint MONUSCO-FARDC operation was launched on 13 December in Beni which has led to major population displacement, as a consequence of ADF NALU's and other armed groups (UPCP Lafontaine; FDLR; Mai Mai groups) continued attacks in Beni area. There is also the anticipation of possible increased release of children associated with the FRPI (Force de Resistance Patriotique de l'Ituri) following the arrest of the group leader Cobra Matata.

UNICEF is looking for additional funds to respond to this new crisis requiring an increased caseload.

Equateur

In the month of December, 226 children (93 girls and 133 boys) participated in Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) activities. The need for psychosocial support for the refugee children remains high, and UNICEF is looking for new funds to continue these activities in 2015.

Katanga

Armed groups are reportedly willing to surrender in Mitwaba and Pweto territories; partners remain ready to assist a possible new wave of releases. End of the year statistics count 658 CAAFAG (67 girls) released and 404 (44 girls) reunified with their families. Only 11 children (2 girls) were released in December, and only 1 boy was reunified due to the lack of accessibility to some areas. As of 31 December, the total of CAAFAG in UNICEF Interim Care Centres in Katanga reached 248 (24 girls).



Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

National NGO partner, ADSSE, reaches 23,500 people in north-western Equateur province through voucher fairs and distributions.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity target achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of people accessing essential household non-food items and shelter materials	800,000	48,280	614,950 *	76.9%	1,830,500	904,795*	49.4%

* Note that the UNICEF –supported cumulative results includes interventions from November which were not fully reported last month. Not all actors have fully reported activities for 2014, this a preliminary result for overall results for 2014.

Analysis of results

This month, UNICEF partners reached 9,656 households—an estimated 48,280 people—with access to essential Non-Food Items (NFI) via voucher fairs (84.5% of beneficiaries) and distributions (15.5%). The largest interventions were in partnership with national NGO, ADSSE, in Equateur province and the RRMP (Rapid Response to Movements of Population) response to CAR refugees. Overall, UNICEF is at nearly 77% of its target for 2014 for NFI and the results for the sector are at 49% of the Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP) target. UNICEF partners accounted for 79% of NFI assistance this month, and 68% of all NFI assistance for the year. ICRC, who operates outside the Cluster coordination system, reached over 170,000 people with NFI assistance this year, bringing the total coverage based on the Humanitarian Action Plan targets to 59%.

Equateur: With funding from the Belgian Government, UNICEF partner ADSSE carried out two large operations in the province this month. In early December, ADSSE mobilized six local vendors in the Gbadolite area for eight days of NFI cash voucher fairs in three locations for 2,591 households from the Central African Republic living outside the sites and for 609 vulnerable host families—a total of 3,200 households or 16,000 people. UNICEF’s newly recruited Emergency Specialist based in Equateur supported ADSSE at five days of fairs. Later in the month, ADSSE completed direct distribution of NFI family kits in the region of Budjala for 1,500 displaced, returned displaced, and host families who had been affected by inter-communal violence in this area. All 4,700 households assisted also received female hygiene kits.

Oriental and North Kivu: RRMP partner, Solidarites organized NFI voucher fairs for 2,864 displaced families in southern Irumu territory along the Komanda-Luna axis. These were displaced persons living in host families who had fled the violence associated with the ADF-NALU militia group operating in northern North Kivu province. Samaritan’s Purse assisted another 512 households via direct distribution bringing the total coverage of IDPs identified on this axis to over 95%. Security conditions prevented RRMP teams in North Kivu from initiating beneficiary targeting and registration for displaced, but registration and distributions are planned for January 2015 for up to 12,000 households.

Katanga: RRMP partner IRC conducted NFI voucher fairs in Ankoro (Manono territory) for 2,092 displaced households who had fled the inter-communal violence between Batwa and Balubakat. A local health center and primary school also received vouchers to purchase essential supplies. These fairs were complemented by WFP-supported food distributions for the same communities. Based on IRC’s RRMP multi-sectoral assessments, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) assisted 1,300 IDP returnee households in Kato (Pweto territory) via voucher fairs.

Kasai Oriental: Following inter-communal clashes in the remote northern Sankuru CRS and local partner Caritas Tshumbe mobilized private funds in December to provide multi-sectorial assistance, including NFI for 255 affected households.



Multi-Purpose Cash-Based Assistance

4,087 new households reached through mobile money operators, local financial cooperatives, and vouchers (fairs and open markets).

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity target achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of people accessing essential household non-food items and shelter materials	75,000	20,435	89,425	119%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Analysis of results

During this reporting period, Phase II was well underway with all partners in full delivery mode and an additional 4,087 households assisted (estimated 20,435 people). Also in December, UNICEF and Solidarités finalized the re-orientation of the Beni territory assistance. As reported in the November Sitrep, violence and new displacement in North Kivu's Beni territory linked to the ADF-NALU militia group forced ARCC to re-orient program activities to a new area; this re-targeting was completed during this reporting period. The ARCC program closed 2014 having exceeded the target for the year, with a total of 17,885 households (an estimated 89,425 people) reached—119% of the 2014 target. This result is primarily due to an underestimation of which proportion of the overall programme beneficiaries would be reached in 2014.

North Kivu

The Concern team completed the assistance with the last of nine 15 USD transfers to 408 extremely vulnerable households, who are part of the Social Safety Net pilot project within ARCC. At the same time, they finalized the training module for a numeracy training which they will administer to their Phase II beneficiaries on a voluntary basis. Also in North Kivu, Mercy Corps delivered the first installment of \$60 to 1,269 households in Rutshuru territory via mobile phone 'Mobile Money' operators. These families will receive two additional installments of \$30. Finally, Solidarités identified the two groups of villages around Cantine in Beni territory where they are carrying out a targeting exercise for the remaining 2,433 households to be served as part of Phase II. Due to the delays caused by the need to re-orient the intervention area as well as general security concerns in Beni, UNICEF and Solidarités have agreed that all families will be assisted with a single one-off transfer instead of also experimenting with the three transfer delivery plan the other two partners are testing.

Orientale Province

Mercy Corps completed electronic voucher fairs organized for beneficiaries living in the remote areas furthest from Dungu town for a total of 426 families. In addition, 306 households received their second installments of \$30 (25% of the total envelop) through a local micro-finance cooperative in Dungu. Another 403 households received their first installment of \$60 (50% of the total envelop) via Mobile Money operators. Also in Orientale province, Solidarités organized a series of open market voucher programmes in Djugu territory serving 1,989 households. The mutli-sector open market voucher assistance allowed families to access essential Non-Food Items (NFI) as well as basics services (health care and school fees). Families were also given the possibility of receiving 40 USD in cash, through local traders, out of the 110 USD total value of their coupons.

Resource Mobilization

Table 1: Funds Received against Appeal

Appeal Sector	Requirements by Sector	Funds Received (US\$) Gross Amount*	Unmet requirements (US\$) Gross Amount	% Unfunded Gross Amount
Nutrition	45 000 000	11 542 503	33 457 497	74%
Health	11 500 000	4 240 180	7 259 820	63%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	7 445 000	1 601 579	5 843 421	78%
Child protection (including sexual and gender-based violence and mine risk education)	12 500 000	1 535 991	10 964 009	88%
Education	6 000 000	1 593 972	4 406 028	73%
RRMP	39 000 000	36 218 568	2 781 432	7%
Non-food items and cash-based response (beyond RRMP)	3 700 000	495 301	3 204 699	87%
Cluster/sector coordination	800 000	-	800 000	100%
Global thematic fund and cross sectoral humanitarian fund	-	6 769 151	6 769 151)	0%
Total	125 945 000	63 997 245	61 947 755	49%

*The Funds received data take into account the Programmable Amount and the Recovery Cost

Table 2: Funds received by Donor

Donor	Gross Funds Received (US\$)*
UK DFID	13 270 208
ECHO	13 133 979
USAID	9 696 297
UNDP MDTF	7 891 471
Japon	4 900 000
Belgium	4 645 812
SIDA -Sweden	3 050 175
Global-Thematic	2 842 526
Canada	2 692 998
Switzerland	953 271
CERF-UNOCHA	535 508
Netherland	300 000
Brazil	85 000
Total	63 997 245