Monthly humanitarian situation report

1 - 31 May 2014

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Water/Sanitation (p.5)

5,459

Persons expelled from Brazzaville received WASH services in Maluku site in May

Education (p.6)

17,846

children affected by conflict received quality education/psychosocial activities in May

Health (p.7)

505,550

People vaccinated against yellow fever in Province Orientale and Katanga in May

Nutrition (p.8)

12,353

Children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition were treated in April

Child Protection (p.9)

20,148

displaced & returnee children received in new Child Friendly Spaces in North Kivu in May

Non-Food Items (p.10)

65%

Of all NFI assistance in DRC in 2014 to date has been provided by UNICEF and its partners

Cash-based Assistance (p.11)

5,000

New families received unconditional cash transfers and open market vouchers in May

Highlights

- In Katanga the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, with increased Mayi-Mayi activities, inter-communal fighting, and flooding. South Kivu was relatively calm, but there were increasing ethnic tensions in the Ruzizi plain areas bordering Burundi and continuing displacement around Mwenga and Shabunda. In North Kivu Rutshuru and Nyiangoro territories remained stable, but increasing armed group activity has led to significant displacement in Lubero and Walikale. Localized insecurity linked to armed groups continued to affect civilian populations in Province Orientale, particularly in South Irumu, Mambasa and Tshopo areas.

- A lack of funding for sexual violence is affecting all conflict zones, with a shortage of PEP kits likely. There are also no funds for partners providing multi-sectorial response to survivors of SGBV.

- On 26 May in a joint statement SRSG and Head of MONUSCO Mr. Martin Kobler and Ms. Zainab Bangura, the SRSG on Sexual Violence in Conflict, expressed deep concern over the allegations of human rights violations, including rape, associated with the expulsions of migrants from the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) back to the Democratic Republic of Congo (Kinshasa). They demanded an immediate halt to the expulsions and investigations of the violations by the Brazzaville authorities.

- In May UNICEF and partners opened 5 new temporary centers for verification of children associated with armed forces and groups in North Kivu and 1 in South Kivu, which enabled the release and care of 196 children this month.

- 50% less cholera cases were reported in May than in April in Katanga, due in part to coordinated WASH response with support of UNICEF, Pooled Fund and cluster members in Lubumbashi, Likasi, Moba and Pweto. However, Haut-Lomami and Mitwaba continue to report significant numbers of cases.
Access to education in jeopardy for children in Katanga

As the school year draws to a close the education of children affected by conflict in Katanga continued to be threatened due to violence and population movements. Several schools have been burned and destroyed by armed groups, many children have had to flee their communities, and several schools are being used to shelter new arrivals.

**Between July 2013 and June 2014, 49 schools in the province have been destroyed or burned.** Due to a lack of funding for emergency education, there is currently a gap to serve 24,678 displaced and returnee children between the ages 6-11 who cannot be integrated into learning spaces and whose right to education is being denied. Advocacy by UNICEF and education cluster members towards the provincial government and the provincial Ministry of Education (EPSP) to waive the fees for the end of primary cycle exam (TENAFEP) for 5,223 displaced children in the 8 educational sub-divisions affected by the emergency is ongoing, so far with no success.

During the month of May, a joint UNICEF/EPSP mission found 3,000 children who had interrupted their education while fleeing Mai-Mai and Pygmie/Baluba violence in Moba territory. A total of 60 schools were reported closed in Manono, Moba and Nyunzu, in addition to the 25 that have been burned in Manono and Moba. In Shamwana, five schools (including 3 primary schools) are being used to shelter displaced persons, interrupting the education of 729 children. In Pweto the primary school of Kakonona is also being used by IDPs, a school with six classrooms serving 262 children. UNICEF calls on all armed actors to stop the destruction of schools, and encourages all partners to support education in emergencies initiatives which are central for protecting children and preserving the resilience of communities affected by conflict.
Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (1/2)

North Kivu

Lubero: Lubero territory is hosting newly displaced people from Walikale territory. There are also around 3,000 households newly displaced within South Lubero, mainly on Kanyabayonga-Kayna-Bunatenge, Mbwavinya-Kanyatsi-Kasiki, Kataro-Mwanga-Luenge and Kagheri-Kasugho axes.

Beni: Ongoing return movements of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) and returned refugees have reached 80% in localities of Kamango Health Zone, including Nobili. RRMP had implemented several interventions when displacement started in this area, including emergency health support for three months and the distribution of NFI kits for 12,775 households, but given reported damage to houses and basic social infrastructure (including health and education) and means of production, longer-term multi-sectorial assistance to return is needed.

Walikale: Significant instability continues, with clashes between FARDC and APCLS on Musenge-Kabamaba axis in South Kivu; between several Raia Mutomboki factions on Mpofi-Kashebere axis East of Walikale; and tensions between FARDC and NDC/Cheka. Movements continue, with OCHA reporting the displacement of 3,671 households on Walikale-Bukavu, Walikale Centre-Itebero and Walikale-Kisangani axes, among which 696 cannot be reached due to access issues. RRMP and other partners are verifying the scale of population movements, and coordinating with ICRC who is positioned in Walikale and may intervene.

South Kivu

Shabunda (Mulungu): Return of households that had fled clashes between FARDC and Raia Mutomboki in April along the Mulungu-Kolula-Kamituga axis, which is now totally under control of FARDC. Raia Mutomboki militiamen have now withdrawn to Chelamazi, leading to displacement of 80% of the village and its surrounding population into the forest. An intercluster mission visited several villages along this axis on 14-19 May and a complete RRMP MSA started on 26 May.

Fizi (Misisi, Sebele): Out of the 4,500 households that had fled clashes between FARDC and Mayi Mayi Yakotumba in April toward Kabambare territory in Maniema, about 50% have returned since 15 May. RRMP led a MSA in the zone which revealed vulnerabilities in all areas. On the coastal axis south of Fizi, FARDC pursuit of Raia Mutomboki started on 12 May, provoking displacements toward Malinde and Sebele localities.

Kabare (Chulwe): Around 300 displaced households were reported in Lubimbe and Kibanda Mangobo early May, following exactions linked to clashes between two Raia Mutomboki factions. Preparations for RRMP NFI fair assistance are underway.

Oriental Province

Mambasa: Back-and-forth population movement still observed on Niania-Bandegaido axis. A WFP food distribution was implemented in the area, to be completed by an RRMP NFI fair in the 1st quarter of June. Some return movements have also been observed, confirming the reduction in Simba Mai-Mai activity along the Niania-Bandegaido main axis.

A new wave of IDPs was reported in Komanda, including 600 households from south Irumu localities fleeing abuses and fighting between FRPI militias and FARDC troops from mid May. Approximately 250 of these displaced households received an UNHCR shelter distribution. RRMP teams are deployed in the area for a MSA. The increase in abuses from FRPI militia near the Tchey-Komanda forest may cause further population displacement in the Komanda region.

Tshopo (Opienge): IDPs situation remains a concern, with RRMP deployment still not possible due to security and logistical access difficulties. OCHA Kisangani is negotiating a helicopter with MONUSCO.
Maniema

Kabambare: over 9,500 people displaced in Lukolo (Babuyu area, 592km from Kindu), following clashes between FARDC and Mayi Mayi Yakotumba in South Kivu. They are staying in host families, and have not received any assistance to date.

Katanga

Mayi Mayi group activities continued in May with the reappearance of the warlord Gedeon who has tried to reorganize and unify several groups under his leadership. The Pygmie-Baluba inter-communal conflict also escalated in Manono and Nyunzu, and FDLR incursions from South Kivu into Nyunzu, Kalemie and Manono were noted. In Manono, the car of an international NGO was hijacked.

This fragile security situation continues to cause population movements, with limited returns. The territories most affected are Manono (Shamwana, Mpiana, Kiambi/Nyunzu axis), Pweto (axis Dikulushi, Dubie-Shamwana, Kizabi, Kasama), Moba (Kasenga Nganye and Kalemie axis), Kalemie (Nyunzu, Moba and Bendera axes), Nyunzu (Kiambi and Kalemie axes, Nyemba and surroundings), and Mitwaba (Mufunga Sampwe, Kasungeshi, Shamwana and Lubumbashi axes). Over 4,000 IDP households also arrived in Bendera, fleeing the conflict between FDLR and FARDC in Misisi, South Kivu. However, by end of May between 60 and 80% of these seemed to have returned to South Kivu.

Local authorities have engaged in conflict resolution and mediation activities, including in Tanganyika between Pygmies and Baluba communities, and the military authorities continued sensitizing Mayi Mayi groups for their demobilization. 23 children were among the 400 Mayi Mayi demobilized and were supported by UNICEF partners in Kalemie. The absence of operationalization of the DDR process, and the departure of MONUSCO Egyptian special forces from Pweto is however hindering the surrender of combatants, as some Mayi Mayi groups are requiring a presence of MONUSCO as a pre-condition.

Flooding has affected 16,000 people in Kasenga territory (Lukafu). 13,000 returnees were assisted here through RRMP and other programs but due to loss of harvest the situation is critical, with major needs in food security, education, health and nutrition.

The international community has renewed advocacy with provincial authorities to develop a provincial disaster risk reduction strategy. The Ministry of Interior nominated 2 focal points from each Ministry to be part of a drafting committee under the leadership of FAO, with participation of OCHA, UNICEF and WHO.

Kinshasa

The province continues to manage the humanitarian consequences of the expulsion and flight of migrants from the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) back to the Democratic Republic of Congo. According to government officials, over 130,000 DRC citizens have returned to Kinshasa and other areas since the movements started in the middle of April. According to IOM on 25 May there were 4,313 people (39% women) registered at the Maluku transit site outside of Kinshasa, but the numbers fluctuate significantly due to simultaneous arrivals and departures. The government has organized several air rotations and one barge to return those at the Maluku site to their province of origin (Equateur), but between 100-1000 new arrivals continue to be registered per day.

UNICEF has worked since 1 May with national government and non-governmental partners to provide humanitarian response to vulnerable members of this population. This includes emergency shelter materials, WASH, provision of emergency health supplies, support to vaccination, and protection assistance (including provision of post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits for survivors of sexual violence and monitoring for separated children). UNICEF together with the Congolese Red Cross is the lead actor providing water and sanitation as well as hygiene promotion in the Maluku site.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

5,459 people expelled from Brazzaville received access to WASH services in Maluku site.

### Analysis of results

#### Katanga

459 cholera cases reported during May, putting the total of cases in 2014 at 4,027. Cases in May are 50% less than in April 2014, because of coordinated WASH interventions with cluster partners Solidarités in Lubumbashi, Moba, Pweto with Pooled Fund support, and VIPATU in Likasi with UNICEF funds. Majority of cases reported in May are from Haut Lomami and Mitwaba districts. ACP organized a response for 6,000 persons in Mufunga-Sampwe Health zone in Mitwaba. Response will be soon organized through UNICEF in Haut-Lomami. Due to lack of funds, WASH intervention for IDPs is still not provided. ECHO will support the WASH gap in the conflict-affected areas of central Katanga.

#### North Kivu

RRMP supported a WASH intervention in Mutondi (Lubero Territory) for 942 households (6,029 people). Response in Masisi is still a challenge where access is limited and the number of returned people increasing due to the restructuration of IDP camps around Goma. 60 cholera cases have been reported in Rutshuru this month and Solidarite is doing an assessment to evaluate if an intervention is necessary.

#### South Kivu

Over the past 4 weeks 440 cholera cases have been reported, mainly in endemic areas in Uvira, Minova and Fizi. The response supported by UNICEF and ECHO provided safe water to respectively 31,630 and 56,250 beneficiaries with Oxfam GB and Solidarite Internationale.

#### Province Orientale (Tchomia):

More than 600 households were affected by flooding in Joo and Gbi localities along the shores of Lake Albert. RRMP MSA revealed high risk in WASH, with more than 55% of children under 5 years suffering from diarrhea during the last two weeks. As the area is cholera endemic zone, an rapid RRMP wash intervention has deployed in the area.

#### Kinshasa

UNICEF has supported implementing partners Congolese Red Cross and Ministry of Health by providing chlorine, bladders, tap stands, soap, jerry cans, and tarpaulins to assist WASH interventions in Maluku for 5,459 expelled people from Brazzaville. UNICEF has received funding from OFDA for these activities.
Education

17,846 school-aged children affected by conflict accessed quality education and psychosocial activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF operational partners</th>
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<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Results for the period</td>
<td>Cumulative results</td>
<td>% Capacity Target Achieved</td>
<td>Cluster Target</td>
<td>Results for the period</td>
<td>Cumulative results</td>
<td>% Target Achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 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 (incl. through RRMP)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>17,846</td>
<td>49,421</td>
<td>24.7%</td>
<td>252,000</td>
<td>19,981</td>
<td>30,690</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of schools and/or temporary learning spaces providing these services to emergency-affected children</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 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</td>
<td>3,300</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>657</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>5,939</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>694</td>
<td>11.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of results

Katanga

Population displacement continues throughout the province, putting the end-of-the-year exam (TENAFEP) at risk for thousands of children. To ensure they can pass this important exam, since April, the cluster has conducted intense advocacy work with the Provincial Ministry of Education and Provincial Government to make them support with special financial provisions the TENAFEP for at least 5,223 children in locations with high IDP presence. Cluster partners have continued to support access to quality education. A UNICEF funded project implemented by CRS in Kalemie and Moba, trained 52 teachers (7 females) on peace education and national curriculum and enabled 3,000 children (122 girls) in Tanganyika to end the year with adequate school material, timely distributed.

Equateur

The humanitarian situation has remained the same, with continued inflow of refugees and returnees. 22 local schools hosting refugee children benefitted from educational and recreational kits distribution for 14,846 children (4,285 girls), including 2,252 refugee children (753 girls).

South Kivu

RRMP education partners’ reached 5,680 children affected by displacement, including 2,744 girls (48%) through the provision of catch-up classes and psychosocial activities.

Maniema

Partner Collectif Alpha Ujuvi (CAU) sensitized 4,210 children (2,234 girls, 1,976 boys) in 25 schools on the issue of sexual exploitation in and around schools; and provided psychosocial support to 25 schools of 8,581 children (4,367 girls, 4,214 boys) in Kalima-Lubile, Kampene and Kama.

North Kivu

Partners NRC and Ministry of Education distributed 48 didactic kits (3 per school) to 16 schools damaged by a hurricane some weeks ago.
Health

505,550 people in Province Orientale and Katanga vaccinated against yellow fever in May

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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF operational partners</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children 6 months to 15 years immunized against measles</td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Results for the period</td>
<td>Cumulative results</td>
<td>% Capacity target achieved</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>126,341</td>
<td>272,145</td>
<td>4.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of cholera cases managed</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>1,273</td>
<td>3,276</td>
<td>19.27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of displaced people who benefited from medical assistance</td>
<td>538,700</td>
<td>2,155</td>
<td>47,135</td>
<td>8.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of results

As the above table shows, in May emergency vaccination activities in response to measles outbreaks were carried out in Pinga, Equateur, and Cilingue, as well as for the new arrivals from Congo-Brazzaville. Beyond emergency response, from May 27 to 31 Kasai Oriental and Occidental provinces carried out an integrated polio and measles mass immunization campaign. 3,459,629 children under five were targeted to receive a dose of polio vaccine combined with deworming and vitamin A supplementation and 6,040,623 children aged 6 months to 10 years have been targeted by measles immunization (Supplementary Immunization Activities).

There continues to be a lack of funding for emergency health response, which has led to the low progress of results against indicators.

Oriental Province and Katanga

A response to yellow fever outbreak in 3 HZ of Buta and Bonda (Oriental Province) and Kinkondja (Katanga) is being organized. A total of 505,550 persons (aged 9 months to 99 years old) have received yellow fever vaccine from 20 to 24 May, logistic and technical support from UNICEF.

Maniema

Severe cases of malaria are reported in Kasese (Punia HZ) including the death of 43 children under 5, between week 14-19. UNICEF is preparing the delivery of 2 malaria kits by private flight from Bukavu to Kasese. UNICEF is also planning a LLIN distribution with the Government in 10 HZ including Punia (Kasese) from 19 to 25 June. Suspected cases of meningitis reported in Lubutu HZ (23 cases, 15 deaths). No laboratory confirmation. UNICEF has sent 7 basic kits and advocated for an urgent investigation with the Direction Disease Control at national level.

Kinshasa

UNICEF is continuing assistance to returnees from Brazzaville. The mobile clinic provides free treatment to 3943 persons since the beginning of event. UNICEF has supported the medical component with 3 basic kits and 3 malaria kits. UNICEF has supported the Ministry of Health for measles and polio immunization of all children from 0-5 years. From May 13 to 30, 11,543 children of returnees received a dose of oral polio vaccine and 6,100 were immunized against measles. A joint UNICEF-Government (EPI, DLM) mission is planned in the first week of June to improve coordination of immunization and avoid repeat immunization.
**Nutrition**

12,353 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) were treated

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Results for the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children under 5 treated for SAM</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>12,353 **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Figures are for April as data is received with one month delay

**Analysis of results**

**Katanga**

A total of 2711 new cases of severely malnourished children were admitted in the program. Two partners of the cluster have contribute to treatment of these children in the territory of Malemba and Health Zone of Kabalo with COOPI and the territory of Dilolo with MDA. UNICEF also continues to support other health zones without implementing partners to ensure treatment. A nutrition survey has been launched in three territories affected by IDPs. In Bukama UNICEF is funding response to be implemented by ADRA. Kongolo and Mbulula are in alert situation according to the nutrition early warning system (SNSAP) last bulletin published in May.

**Kasai Occidental**

931 children were treated in Lubondayi and Luiza Health zone through RRCN response implemented by COOPI. Five health zones are in alert and the response will be through DFID funding that covers 28 health zones.

**Kasai Oriental**

3244 new cases of severe acute malnourished (SAM) children were admitted according to partner COOPI.

**Oriental Province**

An interagency mission in Bafwasende territory in April revealed the nutrition situation in Opinge HZ has deteriorated. Access to the HZ is challenging, preventing arrival of therapeutic food supply. 8 new HZ have been included in the early warning system in Tshopo District to monitor their nutritional situation. 533 SAM children were treated.

**South Kivu**

A total of 2800 children were treated in April.

**Equateur**

Following the nutrition survey in Iboko HZ (GAM: 18.3%, SAM: 9.7%), a nutrition response is rolled out by ACF. 62 staff of HZ team, 126 health workers and 100 community workers of 9 HZ of South Ubangi (will be trained to manage acute malnutrition and IYCF).

**North Kivu**

1,584 SAM children treated, and rapid evaluations led by partners in Masisi and Birambizo health zones (GAM 12.0% and SAM 3.3% for Masisi in 10 health areas with IDPs, and GAM 15.2% and SAM 4.5% in areas of Birambizo with returnees and IDPs).
Protection

20,148 displaced and returnee children received in new Child Friendly Spaces in Masisi, Walikale, Rutshuru and Goma

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<th>Results for the period</th>
<th>Cumulative results</th>
<th>% Capacity target achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children formerly associated with armed forces/groups reunited and reintegrated into the community and followed up on</td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>470</td>
<td>1,678</td>
<td>45,4 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families and followed up on</td>
<td>REEJER</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>902</td>
<td>47,5 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of displaced and returnee children received in child-friendly protective spaces for psychosocial support, educational activities, sensitization and non-formal education activities</td>
<td>REEJER</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>24,067</td>
<td>75,921</td>
<td>94,9 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># 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</td>
<td>REEJER</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>9,6 %</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Analysis of results

National

The lack of funding for a comprehensive response for SGBV survivors is worrisome in all zones affected by conflicts. The response provided in Katanga only included medical care and psychosocial support. Now, no more PEP kits are available in stocks. In the East zone, there are 10 Pep kits available but no funds for partnerships that would provide an holistic response to survivors of SGBV.

Kinshasa

May has seen a return of DRC citizens expelled from the Republic of Congo mostly through Kinshasa but also through Bandundu and Bas Congo provinces. UNICEF, through its partner REEJER, identified 39 unaccompanied children in Kinshasa: 10 were reunified immediately with their families whereas the rest of them are taken care of in transitory centers while their families are being traced.

East Zone

Overall, in May, new initiatives in the East Zone have had a significant impact on the child protection response. UNICEF and partners opened 5 new temporary centers for verification of CAAFAG in North Kivu and 1 in South Kivu which enabled them to release 196 children and provide them with DDR assistance in those two provinces. Thanks to new CFS in North and South Kivu the number of children who benefited from protective spaces for psychosocial support and educational activities almost tripled compared to last month. In the Oriental Province, the death of Morgan and the continuing surrender among the FRPI boosted the release of children up to 39% increase compared to the previous period.

Katanga

UNICEF and its partners have separated and supported 67 children associated with armed forces and groups aged between 11 and 17 years. Prevention activities are crucial as the reappearance of the Gedeon militia leader and the reorganization of its group in the “triangle of death” is a permanent threat that causes massive displacements of people and recruitment of children. At the same time, violence and population movements resumed in Pweto, threatening the implementation of UNICEF reintegration program in this area.
Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

To date in 2014, 65% of all NFI assistance in DRC has been provided by UNICEF and partners

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Results for the period</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing essential household non-food items and shelter materials</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>7,147</td>
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Analysis of results

Compared to April, May saw less activity for UNICEF partners. Nevertheless, some critical interventions were completed and plans finalized for activities scheduled to begin in June. Based on information reported to date voucher fairs are by far the dominant intervention approach for both UNICEF and non-UNICEF actors, with over 72% of beneficiaries assisted using vouchers. Based on reported interventions, UNICEF partners have to date accounted for 65% of all NFI assistance (based on percentage of households assisted).

Nord Kivu

With the on-going crisis in Masisi territory, UNICEF and RRMP partners spent much of early May planning and coordinating with other actors for NFI interventions in the territory. RRMP partners NRC and Solidarites began fairs which will reach over 6,000 displaced and returning displaced families on the Masisi—Nyabiondo and Masisi—Bibwe axes by the end of May (total numbers will be reported in June). Preparations were also completed in Cantine and Lubena in Beni territory for fairs to assist over 1,100 families who have fled Orientale province due to fighting between DRC military and Mai Mai Morgan.

South Kivu

With AVSI’s completion of voucher fairs for 7,147 people (1,360 households) at the beginning of the month, UNICEF’ RRMP partners IRC and AVSI are now focusing attention on two large interventions planned for June: displacements in the Misisi area and returns in Mulungu. Other areas being closely monitored are Lulingu and Cabunda where present insecurity does not allow for evaluations or interventions.

Province Orientale

Despite some existing gaps in Irumu territory, NFI and Shelter were not retained among the priority sectors for an upcoming special Pooled Fund reserve allocation to be launched in June. During this period RRMP partner, Solidarites was preparing an intervention for 1,500 households in the Nia-Nia—Bandegaido area.

Katanga

RRMP Multi-Sectoral Assessments (MSA’s) have identified vulnerabilities beyond intervention thresholds along the Kiambi-Manono axe. Preparations for 3 NFI voucher fairs are underway. The only other actors completing NFI activities in May were ICRC, who assisted 4,170 households with NFI kits through direct distributions. ICRC operates outside of the Humanitarian Action Plan and their activities are not included cumulative results toward Cluster targets.
Multi-Purpose Cash-based Assistance

All ARCC partners have now started up activities, with over 5,000 additional families assisted in May

Analysis of results

All ARCC partners have now started up activities, with over 5,000 additional families assisted in May through approaches including open market vouchers, direct cash transfers, and a UNICEF partners first use of mobile money transfers via cellular phones.

UNICEF ARCC partner Concern Worldwide continued their assistance in North Kivu province’s Masisi territory in May, with cash transfers to 1,397 displaced, returned displaced and host families to cover essential needs as well as invest in livelihoods opportunities. Since the beginning of program implementation, 40% of Concern’s Phase 1 (March-July) targeted households have received all the installments of their $135/household transfers. Another 40% of families have received 89% of the total amount of $135/household. The remaining 20% of families are part of a social safety net pilot initiative that extends over 11 months with each family receiving multiple transfers totaling $225/household.

In Orientale Province’s Djugu territory, Solidarites International launched their first ARCC interventions, providing 1,047 returned, repatriated, displaced and host families vouchers totaling $120 for use in existing markets (open market vouchers). In addition to multiple essential household goods and items linked to livelihood activities, Solidarites partnered with 4 local health centers, allowing recipient families to reimburse or pre-finance healthcare. An additional pilot component was introducing a ‘cash’ vendor in the existing markets which allowed families to exchange their vouchers for up to $40 of cash to enable beneficiaries to finance school fees among other services. Also during this reporting period, Solidarites made one-off cash transfers of $120/family for 514 families in Djugu territory via a local financial cooperative, MECRECO. To date, 31% (1,561 families) of Solidarites Phase 1 beneficiaries have received the total amount of cash transfer planned.

UNICEF ARCC partner Mercy Corps carried out their first cash assistance in North Kivu’s Nyiragongo territory, transferring a first tranche of $60 to 385 displaced, returning displaced and host families through use of the mpesa mobile money transfer system of Vodacom. In Orientale Province’s Dungu territory, 498 families also received a first cash transfer of $60 through mpesa, while an additional 329 households received $100 through Soficom, one of the DRC’s largest cash transfer operator. Also during this period, Mercy Corps organized a four-day voucher market in Ngilima, Dungu territory, further testing the e-voucher technology while taking into account the recommendations put forward by the UNICEF ARCC team during the first e-voucher activities held in April. 486 families received $100 each to use in the existing market through the e-voucher card, which could also be used at partner schools and health centers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF Target</td>
<td>Results for the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people assisted through multi-sector voucher fairs and unconditional cash grants</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>25,521</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In February 2014 UNICEF launched its global Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), which includes funding requirements for humanitarian action throughout DRC in 2014. In line with the 2014 inter-agency Strategic Response Plan, UNICEF is appealing for **US$125,945,000** to meet the humanitarian needs of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2014. More information is available at www.unicef.org/appeals.

## Resource Mobilization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements by Sector</th>
<th>Funds Received (US$)</th>
<th>Unmet requirements (US$)</th>
<th>% Unfunded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td>8,201,952</td>
<td>36,798,048</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11,500,000</td>
<td>1,189,095</td>
<td>10,310,905</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>7,445,000</td>
<td>1,378,000</td>
<td>6,067,000</td>
<td>81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection (including sexual and gender-based violence and mine risk education)</td>
<td>12,500,000</td>
<td>325,000</td>
<td>12,175,000</td>
<td>97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>600,000</td>
<td>5,400,000</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRMP</td>
<td>39,000,000</td>
<td>12,658,852</td>
<td>26,341,148</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items and cash-based response (beyond RRMP)</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>458,599</td>
<td>3,241,401</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/sector coordination</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,945,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>24,811,498</strong></td>
<td><strong>101,133,502</strong></td>
<td><strong>80%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>