Highlights

- **Province Orientale**: Raids and ambushes by suspected FRPI militia in South Irumu continue. In addition to extortion and looting household goods, more than 100 rapes and 25 killings have been reported during the last 2 months. About 80,000 people are still in pendular displacement in the area. Government announcements of the surrender of a FPRI leader and his militia has led to hopes for an end to the violence and a demobilization in November. UNICEF is preparing to receive a large number of children as a part of this demobilization process.

- **Grand Nord Kivu**: Attacks by suspected ADF/Nalu elements and other armed persons have killed over 100 civilians, over half children and women, around the localities of Ngadi, Oicha Eringeti and along the Beni-Eringeti axis since the beginning of October. The population and civil society have held demonstrations calling on the government and MONUSCO to strengthen their presence in the area. Displacement has been noted into Oicha and Eringeti towns and more than 2,000 households have fled to Ndalya/Komanda town in Orientale Province.

- **Equateur**: The epidemiological situation of the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in Boende remained stable throughout the month, with the last confirmed case dating October 4. If the trend continues DRC will be declared Ebola-free as of 15 November 2014. Together with the Ministry of Health UNICEF and partners are developing a post-epidemic transition plan that includes catch-up vaccination, support to health systems, education support, and WASH.

- **Katanga**: Due to an increase in return movements the total number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in the province has decreased, especially in the territories of Manono, Pweto, and Mitwaba. At September 30, the figures from OCHA report 303,060 returnees, in Mitwaba (129,395), Manono (96,260) and Pweto (34,875).
UNICEF DRC SitRep October 2014

Focus areas

“Death Triangle”
Manono—Pweto—Mitwaba

In October, UNICEF and partner Solidarités International mobilized bicycle transporters known as ‘Toleka’ to bring humanitarian assistance to over 10,000 displaced and host community members in a remote corner of Orientale province: Opienge town - over 600 kilometers from UNICEF and Solidarités base offices in Bunia. Opienge is infamous for its isolation due to the terrible state of the roads, but over 20,000 people are seeking refuge there, having fled fighting between FARDC and the Major Luc Mai Mai militia group.

In addition to the security concerns, the logistical challenges to reach the area were a major obstacle to providing humanitarian assistance. Solidarités assessment, registration and distribution teams could arrive in Opienge on the USAID/OFDA-supported UN-HAS helicopter, but this was not an option for transporting relief supplies for these families on a large-scale.

UNICEF’s RRMP (Rapid Response to Movements of Population) partner organized with ‘Tolekiste’ bicycle transporters in the region to move 1,877 family relief kits of essential household and personal items to assist the most vulnerable families: 10,746 persons. 376 bicycles and 2 motorcycles were mobilized to transport an average of 5 kits each to literally push the supplies for 5 days over 120 km of muddy road.

The success of this operation was due to creative logistics solutions, and to Solidarités RRMP team’s experience in community mobilization. Solidarités conducted extensive communications and awareness raising with the Tolekistes, residents, and local political and military authorities. This helped to ensure their understanding and participation, and to limit the risk of theft or loss. Solidarités and UNICEF have worked together since 2004 on hundreds of RRMP interventions for hundreds of thousands of emergency-affected persons in Orientale province, and several million throughout eastern DRC.
Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (1/2)

**North Kivu**

**Beni:** Suspected ADF/Nalu elements and other armed persons have killed over 100 civilians, over half children and women, around the localities of Ngadi, Oicha Eringeti and along the Beni-Eringeti axis since the beginning of October. The population and civil society have held demonstrations calling on the government and MONUSCO to strengthen their presence in the area. Displacement has been noted into Oicha and Eringeti towns and more than 2,000 households have fled to Ndalya/Komanda town in Orientale Province. In Oicha, about 633 households have gathered in public schools. UNICEF and the Ministry of Education have sent a mission to the area to find an alternative solution which will permit school sessions to resume as soon as possible.

**Kamango:** over 90% of people displaced by fighting between FARDC and ADF/NALU in 2013 have returned. Following MSA/RRMP assessments, a coordinated response among multiple humanitarian actors has begun the targeting process to serve estimated over 6,000 of the most vulnerable of these returnees.

**Lubero:** NDC/Cheka activities in Fatua, Oninga area (including the occupation of Bunyatenge locality) have caused displacement to various localities in the South of Lubero since mid-September. Nearly 7,000 households have moved between South Lubero and Ikobo locality (in Walikale territory).

**Walikale:** Following clashes on 25 September between NDC Cheka elements and FDLR allies Pareco in the localities of Bese, and Buruko Bukonde bordering Masisi, populations have fled to Pinga center, which currently hosts 1,351 returned households and 1,367 displaced households. Along Walikale -Kisangani axis, 661 displaced households from Punia territory in Maniema have fled to the localities of Fwamba, Batike and Bandandula, following clashes between FARDC and Raia Mutomboki. On Walikale -tebero axis, FARDC pursuit of Raia Mutomboki has provoked displacement.

**South Kivu**

**Kalehe:** torrential rains on 24-26 October caused heavy damage and caused 5 confirmed deaths, with 134 missing, 13 injured, and 800 households displaced. 3 bridges and 700 homes were damaged and 2 schools and 1 health centre were destroyed. RRMP assessment was conducted 26-30 October, and a first response was given by the local government and Red Cross. RRMP partners and other humanitarian actors will begin response the first week of November.

**Shabunda:** clashes in Lubila (19-23 October) between two rival factions of the Raia Mutomboki (Makombo wing vs. Bravo wing). 19 villages have been reported empty, with displacements to the forest around Mulungu and Kigulube Misone. The situation remains tense in the area. Due to security concerns IRC RRMP may have to withdraw Health and WaSH staff and health from Kigulube area near Lubila.

**Oriental Province**

**Geti-Aveba-Bukiringi axis:** Raids and ambushes by suspected FRPI militia in South Irumu continue. In addition to extortion and looting household goods, more than 100 rapes and 25 killings have been reported during the last 2 months. About 80,000 people are still in pendular displacement in the area. Government announcements of the surrender of a FPRI leader and his militia has led to hopes for an end to the violence and a demobilization in November. UNICEF is preparing to receive a large number of children as a part of this demobilization process.

**Komanda-Luna axis:** Due to violence linked to ADF-Nalu in North Kivu about 2,000 households have moved preventively in the localities of Komanda-Luna axis. RRMP has conducted multisectoral assessments and a minimum WaSH package has already been deployed in Ndalia town where a high concentration of IDPs, was observed, particularly in public places (including a school.).

**Bafwasende/Opienge:** Sporadic fighting between armed men and FARDC continued but no major population movements have been reported.
Mambasa: Increased activity by armed men in communities surrounding the Okapi Wildlife reserve was observed. Looting, kidnapping and several cases of rape were reported, causing preventive displacement along the Mambasa Biakato-axis.

Katanga

Mai Mai: Renewed Mai Mai Kata Katanga attacks against civilians and FARDC positions have been reported in Pweto, Mitwaba and Malemba Nkulu.

Luba-Pygmy conflict: A lull has been observed but underlying tensions remain. According to education authorities (EPSP) in Nyunzu, about 70% of pygmy families, fearing Luba militia abuses, have not sent their children to school. EPSP, with the support of UNICEF, has strengthened awareness-raising activities and other mechanisms to encourage peaceful cohesion and children’s schooling.

Natural disasters: While a Provincial Risk and Natural Disaster Management Strategy Document (led by FAO in collaboration with UN agencies and the Provincial Government) is being finalized, Bukama territory and Fungurume city were affected by heavy storms and winds. A storm hit Bukama city, leaving nearly 4,500 people homeless and 700 homes and buildings destroyed. Bukama was also flooded in April 2014, with 14,600 people affected, and the territory has registered around 1,500 returnee households since MM attacks in April. In Fungurume (200 km from Lubumbashi), torrential rains caused the destruction of over 600 hundred houses, 1,000 homeless families, and damage to 8 primary schools, churches and a health centre.

Kasai Oriental

Lodja: On 07 October, 340 homes, a primary school, secondary institute and 3 churches were burned in Kiete, after a communal conflict between the villages of Kiete and Omeotsha. Kiete’s 1,062 inhabitants now live in fields/forest without shelter. An interagency mission was carried out on 28-30 October. The priorities identified are health (bednets, medicines); household items; and school supplies. Health needs can be met by existing actors as the area is covered by USAID-funded PROSANI project. UNICEF and CRS are working on a possible joint response. The provincial government may offer a cash stipend to affected households and for rebuilding schools. Tension remains high between the villages, and “do no harm” concerns will need to be integrated into any eventual response.
UNICEF & Partner Response

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

86,850 persons assisted with cholera response in Katanga

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of conflict affected people access to water, hygiene and sanitation basic services</td>
<td>508,944</td>
<td>11,131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from preventive and WASH cholera-response packages</td>
<td>1,504,637</td>
<td>184,991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people affected by natural disaster assisted with WASH package target</td>
<td>51,150</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of severely malnourished children and host family receiving WASH assistance from the nutrition centers, through to the household level</td>
<td>410,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of results

UNICEF’s response through its partners reached almost 200,000 persons, mostly in South Kivu, Katanga (Cholera in Haut Lomami District) and Equateur (Ebola, CAR refugees). This is 35% more than in September, leading the total of persons assisted by UNICEF and partners to 33% of the HAC target and 39% of the WASH cluster HAP results.

Katanga

UNICEF’s response reached 86,850 persons in Haut-Lomami, Likasi and Kilwa affected areas, respectively through MDA, VIPATU and ACD. 40,102 persons received assistance through a Pooled Fund projet in Malemba Nkulu. Despite all these interventions, the cholera outbreak is spreading in the province, and response must be reinforced to prevent an outbreak in Lubumbashi.

North Kivu

730 Cholera cases were reported during the last 4 weeks in 9 HZ, a 51% increase compared to the same period in 2013 (5,486 cases in total in 2014). Response is implemented by Solidarités with ECHO funds. UNICEF and Red Cross organized cholera simulation exercises in Krisimbi HZ. RRMP supported a WASH package intervention for 2,532 returnees in Luotu, Lubero territory.

South Kivu

Over the past 4 weeks 1,188 cholera cases were reported in 10 HZ, mainly in endemic areas, a 28% increase compared to 2013, (6,346 cases in total in 2014). 26,520 persons were assisted by RRMP response to a cholera outbreak in Kimbi-lulenge.

Equateur, Ebola affected areas

11 health centers and 1 Ebola treatment center in Lokolia, Watsikengo, Lokula and Boende Moke received WASH supply for disinfection, hygiene promotion, etc. A water treatment station has been put in place, which can provide 30,000 L of drinkable water per day for Boende Hospital and the community. 21,171 students in Boende HZ have benefitted from hygiene promotion activities via a hygiene kit distribution campaign in 107 schools. Hygiene promotion is ongoing in many public places (markets, ports, etc.) and at community level with food and hygiene kit distributions. Within the DDR strategy, 40,000 persons have been prepared to cholera outbreak and flood in Bumba and Makanza HZ.
UNICEF DRC SitRep October 2014

5,740 displaced children integrated into schools in South Lubero

<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 period</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 (including through the RRMP)</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>23,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of schools and/or temporary learning spaces providing these services to emergency-affected children</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>109</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>393</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* UNICEF is currently updating figures with the Education Cluster’s partners so cumulative numbers may change.

**Analysis of results**

**North Kivu**

959 children (396 girls, 563 boys) in 27 schools in Nobili/Kamango benefited from recreation kits, given by the Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Through the emergency RRMP project, 5,740 children were integrated into schools in South Lubero, where 1,706 students received education kits. In addition, 103 teachers (48 women, 55 men) in Bingi and Kagheri were trained in psychosocial care.

As part of Disaster Risk Reduction initiatives 64 schools have been visited and a total of 12,771 children have been sensitized on volcano activity (6,162 girls and 6,609 boys). A guide on DRR for teachers has been finalized, as well as a risk reduction comic strip for children.

**Province Orientale**

As part of the DFID-supported Alternative Responses in Communities in Crisis II project, Save the Children has built six classes, while completing the first installments of cash grants to 30 schools in Djugu. The school vouchers will support implementation of school improvement plans prepared by the communities themselves.

**South Kivu**

Following the flood in Kalehe area, 2 primary schools have been destroyed, while 2 other were damaged, interrupting schooling for 600 children. UNICEF RRMP partner AVSI will construct 12 classrooms and is providing psychosocial support to affected children.

**Equateur**

The humanitarian situation has remained calm in areas hosting refugees. As part of the plan to support transition from emergency to development assistance after the Ebola virus disease outbreak in Boende district, UNICEF and the Ministry of Education will build three new schools (1 in Lokolia, 1 in Watshikengo, and 1 in Boende). The schools will serve 791 students.
Health

Over 285,000 children vaccinated against measles in October

Analysis of results

A lack of resources for emergency health assistance has been a constraint in reaching targets set at the beginning of the year.

Equateur

The epidemiological situation of Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Boende has been stable since the last confirmed case on October 4th. UNICEF continues to support the government also for the post-epidemic transition period with reinforced routine EPI activities as well as strengthened health surveillance. The end of the epidemic could be officially announced by November 15th by the minister of health.

Kinshasa

UNICEF has supported a training of multidisciplinary teams of Congolese health professionals to be deployed in countries affected by EVD in West Africa. 8 modules and Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) have been developed on communication, case management surveillance, logistics, WASH/infection control, coordination/team building, psychosocial, and laboratory with the technical assistance of John Hopkins University. A total of 172 experts completed the training last week (including 3 multi-disciplinary teams of 30 experts for the Ministry of Health, one team of 30 for WHO, and 52 additional experts on behalf of the African Union). Two teams are likely to deployed next week to provide technical support in EVD response in Mali and Guinea.

Katanga

From week1 to week 44, a total of 2697 cholera cases with 22 deaths reported (against 7449 cholera cases notified with 125 deaths at same period in 2013). The most affected health zones (HZ) are Kinkondja, Mulongo, Malemba Nkulu, Ankoro, Kalemie and Nyemba. UNICEF and the provincial government provided 22500 liters of Lactate Ringer, and 80656 units of Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS) to affected HZ.

North Kivu

The HZ of Masisi and Walikale continue to notify increasing suspected cases of measles. UNICEF has supported the provincial government to provide measles kits for case management.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF Target</th>
<th>Results for the period</th>
<th>Cumulative results (#)</th>
<th>% Capacity target achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of children 6 months to 15 years immunised against measles</td>
<td>5,500,000</td>
<td>285,641</td>
<td>744,168</td>
<td>13.53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of cholera cases managed</td>
<td>17,000</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>6,391</td>
<td>37.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of displaced people who benefited from medical assistance</td>
<td>538,700</td>
<td>15,417</td>
<td>91,498</td>
<td>16.98%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
219,456 children aged 6 to 59 months have been treated for severe acute malnutrition countrywide since January

Nutrition

A total of 219,456 children aged 6 to 59 months have been treated for severe acute malnutrition countrywide. In areas where emergency thresholds as defined in the Humanitarian Action Plan have been reached, 188,290 young children, representing 70% of the Cluster target, have been treated for SAM. Altogether, 113,612 (51.77%) of girls and 105,844 (48.24%) of boys were admitted in the programme and treated for severe acute malnutrition. About 7% (15,709 children aged 6—59 months) of all cases treated suffered from severe acute malnutrition associated to other medical complications; they were therefore treated as inpatients. If the observed trend is maintained, this year’s target is likely to be reached.

Overall, the quality of treatment met the national protocol and international standards. Recovery rate is as high as 87.91%; death rate is estimated to be 7.09%; and default rate around 9.04%. Though defaulter and death rates are below maximum acceptable level, they indicate the need for a careful look at the distribution between provinces, as certain areas are underperforming.

Oriental province, Kisangani

Capacities to treat young children affected by severe acute malnutrition is expanding progressively. Recently, thirteen health zones were supplied with 360 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to treat severe acute malnourished children.

Kasai Occidental

The recent nutrition survey undertaken in the health zone of Katende, revealed a Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 14.4% with 3.3% of severe acute malnutrition. At least 1,200 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition will be treated in Katende Health zone by ACF-USA through the PUNC mechanism funded by DFID. This situation calls for a nutrition emergency response as per the HAP criteria.

Bandundu

A training of community health workers, volunteers, local and provincial committees on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices with the support from the Spanish Red Cross, has given an opportunity to increase severe acute malnutrition case finding and referral capacity.

The ongoing Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey on Food Security and Nutrition in five health areas (Luani, Malebo Musaba, Lumbu and Bonte) will contribute to a better understanding of determinants of malnutrition among young children in the area.
Protection

83 children associated with armed forces and groups have been newly identified and separated in Katanga this month.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF operational partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of children formerly associated with armed forces/groups released and provided with assistance</td>
<td>3,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families and followed up on</td>
<td>1,900</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>80,000</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>10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These figures are subject to change after reviewing data. **Reporting methodologies on this indicator between provinces are being harmonized, the figure is subject to change in future reports.

Analysis of results

North Kivu: October was marked by the resurgence of ADF/NALU activities in Beni territory, with attacks, killings and maiming of civilians including children in Oicha, Eringeti and Mbau localities. In Rutshuru, several dozens of people have been arrested, including children, accused of being part of a new armed group. Population displacements continue in areas where military operations are ongoing (Walikale, South Lubero and Masisi). Verification centers for Child DDR remain at the core of UNICEF strategy for reaching children and having them released.

Gender-based violence: 23 cases of rape have been reported in the South of Lubero territory. Sexual violence survivors obtained psychosocial support and medical care through UNICEF partner in the field.

South Kivu: The situation remains unstable due to ongoing fighting, between FARDC and Raia Mutomboki in Kalehe and Kabare territories, and between FARDC and Mai Mai Yakutumba in Fizi Territory. 8 children were released from armed groups (27 in the previous period). 586 children attended reintegration programmes: 239 in education, 273 in vocational training and 74 in economic reintegration (143 in the previous period). 27,150 children attended CFS programmes.

Province Orientale: During the reporting period in HUBU, the situation remained relatively calm, with 9 new children having escaped from LRA. 94 former CAAFAG, including 38 girls, accessed reintegration programmes during the period. In Ituri, 17 children were released from armed groups, including 9 girls. FRPI is gathering for negotiation approximately 70 km from Bunia and the presence of children among combatants is reported.

Maniema: The province started Child DDR interventions late September 2014 for 109 children were released from Mai Mai Simba.

Katanga: 83 new CAAFAG have been verified and separated, the majority from FARDC’s Kamina Base, the rest in Pweto and Mitwaba. 210 CAAFAG (21 girls) are being assisted in interim care centres through local partner NGOs. 23 others have been reunified with their families. ICRC is working on family tracing of all CAAFAG from Eastern Congo currently in Kamina. A total of 1,020 CAAFAG and vulnerable children have accessed school reintegration since September 2014, but additional funds are needed to start the socioeconomic reintegration of around 1,500 others.
Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

RRMP partner, Solidarités, mobilized over 350 bicycles to bring NFI kits to 10,746 persons in Orientale province’s remote Opienge area.

### Analysis of results

During October 2014, UNICEF RRMP (Reponse Rapide aux Mouvements de Population) partners provided 10,625 emergency-affected families, or an estimated 53,125 persons, with access to essential household and personal Non-Food Items, or ‘NFI.’ UNICEF partners accounted for 64% of all NFI response in DRC in October. Since January, RRMP and other UNICEF partners have provided NFI assistance to estimated 107,777 families, or an estimated 538,885 people—67.4% of the annual target. Among all NFI actors, 68% of families have been assisted in via cash vouchers, and 32% via direct distribution. For UNICEF this proportion is higher, with nearly 78% of assistance delivered via cash vouchers so far this year. To date UNICEF partner voucher fairs in 2014 have injected over $6.3 million into the local DRC economy via hundreds of local merchants. Since January, among all actors, 56% of NFI beneficiaries have been displaced families; 30%, returning displaced; 7%, host families; 3% repatriated refugees; 3% other vulnerable families, and 1% victims of natural disasters.

**North Kivu.** The major intervention in North Kivu this month were by a non-UNICEF partner, CRS, who assisted 3,512 households in Walikale territory via NFI cash voucher fairs as part of their USAID/OFDA and Food for Peace programme, ‘DRIVE.’ UNICEF RRMP partners for the province, NRC and Solidarités, worked on beneficiary targeting and registration for a major operation to being in November in collaboration with World Food Program, CRS, and Samaritan’s Purse in northeastern Kamango health zone.

**South Kivu.** During fairs for 1,704 displaced and host families in the cholera-affected zone of Kazimiya (Fizi territory), RRMP partner AVSI integrated cholera awareness raising messages with local community health extension workers. Activities included inter-active theatre, distribution of brochures, and commodity vouchers for soap and jerry-cans. Cluster partner ECC/MERU has become the first organization to use the NFI voucher fair method in the remote Shabunda territory, assisting 1,500 IDP families in Shabunda center. Following torrential rains from 24-26 October in Kalehe territory, RRMP teams from AVSI and IRC are completing rapid assessment and targeting to assist some 1,200 families affected by this natural disaster together with World Vision. Provinical government already mobilized NFI and shelter assistance for some families.

**Orientale Province.** The operation in Opienge this month was one of RRMP’s most complex logistics operations this year: Assessment and distribution teams traveled in and out of Opienge with the USAID/OFDA-funded Humanitarian Air Services (UN/HAS) helicopter and supplies traveled over 600 km to reach this remote area. For the final 110 km from Bafwabalinga to Opienge, RRMP partner Solidarités mobilized a group of local transporters to rent over 350 bicycles to carry the NFI relief kits for 1,877 displaced, host, and other vulnerable families. The IDP’s in Opienge fled fighting between the government FARDC forces and the militia Mai Mai of Major Luc from February—June, but given the remoteness of the area had not yet recieved any assistance.

**Katanga.** UNICEF partners largest operations in October were in Katanga province, where IRC’s RRMP teams from South Kivu and Katanga joined together to organize NFI voucher fairs for 5,679 households (an estimated 28,395 persons,) across four different territories—Kabalo, Mitwaba, Nyunzu, and Pweto. The majority of beneficiary families were returnees.

### Indicator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>UNICEF operational partners</th>
<th>Sector / Cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing essential household non-food items and shelter materials</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>1,830,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53,125</td>
<td>815,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>538,885</td>
<td>44.5 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### UNICEF operational partners

- **UNICEF Target:** 800,000
- **Results for the period:** 53,125
- **Cumulative results (#):** 538,885
- **% Capacity target achieved:** 67.4 %
- **Cluster Target:** 1,830,500
- **Cumulative results (#):** 815,245
- **% Target Achieved:** 44.5 %
Multi-Purpose Cash-based Assistance

ARCC partners have started phase 2 with a 3-days workshop to share results and lessons learned and to define priorities

As of the end of September 2014, UNICEF’s partners in the UK Aid/DFID-supported ARCC (Alternative Responses for Communities in Crisis) have concluded the programme’s first implementing phase (October 2013 to September 2104). During Phase 1 ARCC partners assisted a total of 11,995 crisis-affected households in North Kivu and in Oriental Province via a variety of multi-sector cash-based assistance approaches. In North Kivu and Orientale provinces, Solidarites International assisted a total of 5,615 households: In Orientale Province’s Djugu territory they reached 2,403 returned displaced, repatriated refugees, displaced and host households with a $110 of multi-purpose vouchers for use in existing markets (open market vouchers); beneficiaries could also redeem up to $40 of the $110 voucher in cash. In North Kivu’s Beni territory Solidarites assisted 3,212 households also with a single transfer of $110 via a local savings and loan cooperative. In different zones of the same two provinces, Mercy Corps reached a total of 4,000 families: In North Kivu’s Nyiragongo and Rutshuru territories they assisted 2,000 households with transfers via mobile telephone operators ($80 followed by $40); in Orientale Province’s Dungu territory, they used a variety of methods including electronic voucher fairs, mobile money, commercial money transfer agencies, and local traders to provide a total amount of $120 per household in 1—3 installments. Finally in North Kivu’s Masisi territory Concern Worldwide assisted a total of 2,391 displaced, returned displaced and host family households: 1,943 via a combination of multi-purpose open market vouchers followed by 1 large or 4 smaller direct cash transfers for a total of $135/family. As part of a ‘Social Safety Net’ pilot Concern is still assisting a smaller group of 448 households who were assisted first with open market vouchers followed by a $45 transfer and then 9 monthly transfers of $15 which will last through December 2014—a total of $225/family.

In October, the second phase of ARCC started with a three-day workshop from 1- 3 October which brought together ARCC NGO partners, UK-Aid/DFID, UNICEF’s ARCC team and technical specialists, as well as remote input from the ARCC technical advisory team. The workshop had the dual objectives of sharing and analyzing learning from Phase 1 and to use this learning to modify approaches for Phase 2. Analysis from Phase 1 has revealed significant progress toward achieving ARCC’s multi-purpose objective of increasing conflict-affected families access to basic goods, services, and livelihood opportunities while also building resilience. Comparisons of base-line and end-line data indicate increased use of health care services for children, primary school enrolment, improved food security consumption and essential household item scores, and improved access to credit among participant families. Operational lessons learned focused on the strengths and weaknesses of different transfer methods including vouchers in open markets, cash in envelopes, electronic vouchers, mobile phone transfers, and others.

Given ARCC’s research objectives, UNICEF and partners will focus during Phase 2 on limiting variables and harmonizing the delivery plans among the partners. Preliminary analysis of Phase 1 data reveals some surprising trends with higher levels of investment and livelihood expenditures among families receiving multiple smaller transfers vs. those receiving single larger transfers. To better understand this phenomenon, the Phase 2 delivery plans will focus on more controlled comparison of outcomes and purchasing patterns between those receiving a single installment of $115-120 compared to three installments of 50%, 25%, 25% of the total transfer value. The Phase 2 period will last from October 2014 to February 2015 with an additional 10,000 families to be assisted.
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements by Sector</th>
<th>Funds Received (US$) Gross Amount</th>
<th>Unmet requirements (US$) Gross Amount</th>
<th>% Unfunded Gross Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>45,000,000</td>
<td>11,542,503</td>
<td>33,457,497</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>11,500,000</td>
<td>2,292,499</td>
<td>9,207,501</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water, sanitation and hygiene</td>
<td>7,445,000</td>
<td>1,601,579</td>
<td>5,843,421</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child protection (including sexual and gender-based violence and mine risk education)</td>
<td>12,500,000</td>
<td>1,535,991</td>
<td>10,964,009</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>6,000,000</td>
<td>1,593,972</td>
<td>4,406,028</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRMP</td>
<td>39,000,000</td>
<td>33,315,079</td>
<td>5,684,921</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-food items and cash-based response (beyond RRMP)</td>
<td>3,700,000</td>
<td>495,301</td>
<td>3,204,699</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster/sector coordination</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Global thematic fund and cross sectoral humanitarian fund</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,170,071</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,945,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,546,994</strong></td>
<td><strong>73,568,077</strong></td>
<td><strong>58%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>