### Highlights

- **Ebola**: an outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease was declared by the DRC Minister of Health on August 24, 2014, in a remote rural area in northwestern Equateur province’s Boende health zone (HZ). As of 18 October there were 68 cases of which 2 suspected, 28 likely and 38 confirmed. There have been 49 deaths total, of which 28 likely and 21 confirmed. There are currently 2 patients in isolation in Lokolia. Since the declaration of the outbreak, UNICEF has joined efforts with the Government and partners to rapidly respond (details, p. 8).

- **North Kivu, Beni**: The mass return of populations to Kamango area was assessed by RRMP (Rapid Response to Movements of Population) partners during the first half of September. Populations had fled their communities following the FARDC offensive against Ugandan rebels of ADF/NALU during the second half of 2013. The results of these evaluations show strong vulnerabilities in almost all sectors. More than 18,000 households are in need. OCHA, UNICEF and clusters are in the process of mobilizing actors and funds in this area for multi-sectoral responses to identified needs. The use of different approaches from those used in the acute emergency context is more than necessary. In addition to difficulties related to limited resources and lack of humanitarian actors in this area, physical access to Kamango remains a concern, as it was during emergency interventions carried out in the last quarter of 2013 and the first half of 2014.

- **Katanga**: New figures from the Population Movements Commission for the January—September period put the number of IDPs at 582,747 and 303,060 returnees. This is the first time in 2 years that the overall number of IDPs is going down, while the number of returnees has increased. 74% of the IDPs are in Pweto, Manono, Mitwaba and Malwemba Nkulu, with overall increases in displacement noted in Manono, Kabalo, Malemba Nkulu and Moba.
Focus areas

Ebola outbreak: Boende Health Zone
North Kivu

Walikale: The activism of the NDC/Cheka armed group and the FARDC offensive on the Masisi-Walikale axis resulted in several displacements of populations to Walikale Centre (3,595 IDP households), Pinga Centre (616 new households), and other nearby locations in South Lubero and Walikale-Kisangani axis (2,065 households). The FARDC also launched attacks against positions of the Raia Mutomboki armed group in Bakano, Bapfuna and Waloa Uroba on Walikale-Hombo axis.

Lubero: Clashes between NDC/Cheka and FDLR/Mayi Mayi Lafontaine coalition in border communities between Walikale and southern Lubero were accompanied by looting, rape, kidnapping and displacement of about 12,000 households across different locations in southern Lubero. The same area is also experiencing cholera outbreaks in the health zones of Kyondo and along the west coast of Lake Edward (Kisaka, Kyavinyonge, Kamandi Lac).

Masisi: 4,645 returning households registered following the improvement of the security situation in their home areas, including 1,517 in Banamukobya, 1,083 in Banakabutwa Banabangi and 1,060 for the rest of the localities. They returned from Ngenge, Nyabiondo Burora and Kashebere Centre, where they had fled harassment, looting and other abuses by the NDC/Cheka militia.

Beni: Violence committed by the Mayi Mayi Morgan in communities on the border with Province Orientale provoked movements of more than 2,000 households into the southwest of the territory of Beni, particularly in the areas of Cantine Mabalako and Lubena.

South Kivu

Shabunda: Fighting between FARDC and the militia Raia Mutomboki Sisawa from 12-18 September. About 20,000 people are still on the move after the crisis.

Kabare: New clashes between two rival factions of Raia Mutomboki (Nyanderema and Blaise) in Iregabaronyi since September 8 has caused the displacement of about 3,000 households from the Ninja chiefdom to the localities of Kalonge, Bisisi, and Cyaminunu in Kalehe territory. The dispute over the leadership of the Ninja chiefdom, ongoing for several months, is the origin of this escalation of violence.

Fizi: New clashes between the FARDC and the Mayi Mayi Yakutumba in the localities of Lubomo, Lobilo and Ubwari peninsula on the shores of Lake Tanganyika. 500 newly displaced households were recorded in Baraka and Sebele, adding to the existing total of more than 4,000 households. RRMP is preparing NFI assistance to nearly 4,000 displaced families in Kazimiya, Sebele, Kikonde and Nguma.

Oriental Province

Irumu: Renewed incursions and ambushes by suspected FRPI militia in South Irumu. In addition to looting, extortion and theft of property, more than 100 rape cases and 25 deaths were recorded during the last two months. Preventive displacement has been observed on Sorodo-Bukiringi axis after the announcement of military operations by the FARDC. In addition to reducing humanitarian access in this area, there are fears that a joint operation could provoke further displacement of as many as 80,000 people in the area. In the locality of Sorodo Irumu, 60 cases of acute watery diarrhea have been recorded in the last two weeks of September 2014. Cholera has not yet been confirmed but the NGO MEDAIR is providing medical care.

Bafwasende/Opienge: Due to the constraints of physical access in Opienge, humanitarian actors have had challenges in assisting some 2,000 households who have been displaced by FARDC operations against...
the Mayi-Mayi Simba. RRMP is currently completing an emergency WASH response as well as distributions of NFI kits to 1,900 displaced households. UNHAS helicopters were used for transport of teams and some supply, but NFI kits had to be transported by bicycles to reach the final destination.

Katanga

Insecurity and population movements due to interethnic conflict between the pygmies and Luba as well as attacks by Mayi-Mayi Bakata Katanga continued between August and September. Pygmie/Luba conflict was high, particularly in Kabalo and Manono territories, with exactions, violence, inhuman treatment, barriers and violations on both sides.

The FARDC continued its military operations against Mayi-Mayi Bakata Katanga. The core of the “Death Triangle” between the territories of Manono, Mitwaba, Moba and Pweto remains highly militarized. Populations who have been victims of several displacements started returning to their villages, voluntarily, or following pressure from FARDC. The returnees, according to humanitarian assessments, are highly vulnerable in all sectors. In Mitwaba and Manono, cases of exactions against civilian population are also reported, including rape, extortion and racketeering at newly installed barriers by FARDC.

In Northern Katanga, the incursions of Mayi-Mayi Yakoutoumba continued in the North of the territory of Kalemie along the Tanganyika Lake during August, but in September the situation stabilized and people began to return home. Acts of banditry continue to be reported in Tanganyika, possibly by FDLR and FNL coming in from South Kivu.

This uncertain security situation is reflected in the new figures on population movements. For the period January — September 2014, the provincial Population Movements’ Commission puts the numbers of registered IDP’s at 582,747 IDPs and returnees at 303,060. This is the first time in 2 years that the number of IDPs has gone down (from 607,223 at the end of August), while the number of returnees is still increasing (from 297,365 at the end of August).

74% of the IDPs are registered in Pweto, Manono, Mitwaba and Malwemba Nkulu, and while a reduction is registered in September in Mitwaba, Pweto and Kalemie, IDPs are still increasing in Manono, Kabalo (mainly due to conflict Pygmie/Batwa – Baluba), Malemba Nkulu and Moba (incursions of Mayi-Mayi).

As for returnees, 75% are in Mitwaba and Manono, but there is also a significant increase in Pweto (largely due to the defeat of rebel leader, Gedeon, the FARDC operations and push for return, as well as the dry season). Overall, humanitarian assistance for both displaced and returning populations remains insufficient in the province.
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

31,000 persons benefitted from UNICEF-supported cholera interventions in Haut Lomami, Katanga with partner Médecins d’Afrique

Analysis of results

UNICEF’s package of WASH interventions reached 130,613 persons through its partners, mostly in South Kivu, Katanga (Cholera in Haut Lomami District) and Equateur (Ebola). This is a 26% increase compared to July, leading the total of persons assisted by UNICEF and partners to 25% of the HAC target and 21% of the WASH cluster HAP results.

Katanga: 969 cholera cases reported over the last 8 weeks, putting the total number in 2014 at 5,782. This is almost 4 times more than in the same period in 2013. UNICEF’s response to a cholera outbreak in Haut-Lomami reached 31,000 persons through Medecins d’Afrique. 60,000 IDP in Kilwa, Pweto and Moba are receiving assistance through an ECHO-funded WASH and Food Security multi-sectoral project, implemented by Solidarités.

North Kivu: 1,333 cholera cases reported over the last 8 weeks in Goma, Karisimbi, Vuhozi/Kyondo and Rutshuru health zones. 4,558 cases so far in 2014, 22% more than in 2013. Response is implemented by Solidarités (ECHO funds) and soon by local NGO NETRESSE (UNICEF funds). RRMP supported a WASH package intervention for 4,095 IDPs in Mwitwa-Buhimbai (Walikale).

South Kivu: Over the past 8 weeks, 834 cholera cases were reported, mainly in endemic areas in Uvira (facing water network problems), Minova, Bukavu and Fizi. The total number of cases in 2014 is 5,157, a 23% increase compared to 2013. The response is supported by UNICEF and ECHO with Oxfam GB, ACF, SI, YME as implementing partners. An RRMP WASH intervention assisted 3,200 IDPs and returnees from Mulungu/Shabunda.

Oriental Province: Only 1 cholera case registered during the last 2 months, an excellent result compared to 2013 (120 cases recorded).12,300 persons received WASH package assistance from Caritas Dungu and 6,145 persons in Ituri from PPSSP.

Equateur: UNICEF supports the Government’s coordination of the WASH response through the WASH commission in Boende and at the national level. UNICEF provided essential supplies to the Government, including 14 toques of chlorine, 30 sprayers, 50 cartons of Aquatabs, 200 cartons of purifiers and 3,000 cartons of soap. UNICEF provided MSF with 2 toques of chlorine and 10 sprayers. UNICEF designed and distributed specific WASH kits for hospitals, health centers, affected families, quarantined communities, schools and markets (including chlorine, hand washing facilities, gloves, water purification tablets and other materials).
Education

11,062 children benefitted from access to education and psychosocial activities.

<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>11,062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of schools and/or temporary learning spaces providing these services to emergency-affected children</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of teachers trained on learner-centered 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>519</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* UNICEF is currently updating figures with the Education Cluster’s partners.

Analysis of results

Katanga

August focused on the annual 'Back to School' campaign. In September, cluster partners were involved in the door-to-door sensitization campaign to send all children to school, during the first 2 weeks of the school semester. This helped 551 displaced children affected by conflict in Manono, Moba and Nyunzu territories to reintegrate school. 237 refugee children in Lubumbashi received school kits from the NGO IEDA.

330 teachers from 50 schools in Manono received training on peacebuilding for conflict prevention in schools (including peacebuilding techniques and social cohesion promotion to promote peaceful cohabitation among refugee and displaced children and host community children).

Equateur

The situation has been dominated by the Ebola outbreak in Boende District. At least 9,500 school-aged children affected by the Ebola Virus outbreak are being sensitized on improved hand washing practices, in 190 targeted schools around Djera and its surroundings. 1,330 teachers, 380 parent committee representatives, 570 community leaders from 190 schools have been sensitized as well. School kits distribution for 11,500 children in the affected areas is ongoing.

Refugee movements from Central African Republic are still ongoing. In Zongo, 1,000 school-aged children affected by the CAR crisis received access to psychosocial activities through UNICEF’s local partner, Sad Africa.

Eastern Zone

There were reports that the situation was worsening in Province Orientale, with reported attacks against school personnel. Despite challenges, 10,710 children affected by conflict in the East benefited from access to education and psychosocial activities and 189 teachers were trained on learner-centered methodologies and peace education during the reporting period.
Health

40 tons of supplies delivered to Boende, Equateur to support the response to the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak

Responding to the Ebola outbreak

Under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, UNICEF has mounted a robust response to the Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak in Djera sector of Boende Territory, Equateur Province.

This response has included support in communication for development (C4D), health (particularly to provide free access to basic health services in the zone), interventions in water, sanitation and hygiene to prevent the spread of the disease, provision of equipment and logistics support to the government, increasing access to nutritional screening and care in the area, and provision of psychosocial support to families affected by EVD as well as orphans and vulnerable children.

WFP, WHO and MONUSCO have been key partners, with WFP providing logistics coordination and MONUSCO providing a 60-person camp to house government and partner workers in Lokolia, the response epicentre.

Key UNICEF response targets include:

- 23 health centers are supported with appropriate WASH package
- 10,000 affected or quarantined households receive a WASH Kit
- 12,000 children in the Ebola-affected zone have access to soap, hand washing stations and hygiene messages
- 11,500 children in the Ebola-affected zones receive school kits
- 35,000 people receive messages regarding prevention of transmission
- 110 villages conduct at least 2 communication activities on Ebola per week
- 834 community leaders adopt positive comportments and publicly support the communication efforts against Ebola
- 200 families directly affected by Ebola, including orphans and vulnerable children, receive NFI kits

Find out more on Ebola in DRC by reading our Ebola Outbreak Situation Report:

Nutrition

Around 18,000 children with severe acute malnutrition will be treated with 13,277 cartons of Ready to Use Therapeutic Food received in Katanga and South Kivu from USAID/FFP.

Analysis of results

In Maniema, the Ministry of Health, in collaboration with UNICEF, undertook nutrition surveys in six territories and three “communes” to identify the most affected zones, as the latest DHS (2013) revealed a very high prevalence of acute wasting for this province. The preliminary results revealed prevalence of acute malnutrition above alert level in 5 territories (Kailo, Kabambare, Kibombo, Punia and Lubutu), with prevalence of wasting in the territory of Kailo exceeding emergency thresholds. Likewise, prevalence of severe acute malnutrition in the most affected five territories are highest, ranging from 4% in Kibombo to 6.5% in Kailo. Out of the 3 “communes”, urban setting, only one is found with a severe acute malnutrition rate beyond 2%. These results are powerful tools which will guide the roll-out of nutrition emergency response in Maniema province.

Emerging trends

In order to ensure early detection and referral of cases of acute malnutrition among young children, UNICEF and its partners are developing new approaches to reach more children. During the reporting period, this included integrating the screening of young children for malnutrition into the large-scale vaccination campaign in Katanga and Kasai Occidental, for which the results are being compiled and will be reported next month. Similar efforts will be undertaken in Bas Congo in November 2014.
70 children separated from armed groups in Moba territory, Katanga province in September

**Analysis of results**

**North Kivu**

Four out of six territories (Beni, Walikale, Rutshuru and Lubero) are undergoing military operations against various armed groups including FDLR, ADF and NDC/Cheka. This has resulted in a drop in the numbers of children released from armed groups, from 368 children (42 girls) in July, to 197 (31 girls) in August and 178 (22 girls) in September. It has also impacted the number of children being reintegrated, which dropped from 820 in July to 365 in August. Family reunifications have also slowed due to the security situation. In August, UNICEF partners provided assistance to 27 survivors of gender based violence, and 5 PEP Kits were prepositioned to cover the medical care needs of 365 cases.

**Oriental Province**

In August, in Haut Uele and Bas Uele districts, 54 women and children were freed by LRA in Digba region. Most Congolese escapees went back to their families; a few remain in host families in Ango and are being cared for by UNICEF partner AJEDEC. In September, 14 CAAFAGs and 26 dependents (from DRC, Uganda, CAR and South Sudan) in Haut and Bas Uele were released and referred to ICRC for cross border family tracing and reunification after verification and primary transitional care by UNICEF partners.

**Katanga**

FARDC conducted operations against Mayi-Mayi in Moba territory and requested UNICEF to verify the presence of children among those captured or who surrendered. Consequently, APEDE separated 70 children who are currently assisted in a temporary transit centre. In addition, since 8 August, at least 1,000 combatants from armed groups have been transferred to Katanga to the FARDC military base of Kamina from eastern provinces. Following negotiations to gain access to the base for verification purposes, 82 children out of 171 identified have been verified and transferred to a UNICEF-supported transit centre. In total, in Katanga 152 new CAAFAG are being assisted and 144 have been reunited with their families.

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### UNICEF operational partners

<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 formerly associated with armed forces/groups released and provided with assistance</td>
<td>3,700</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>3,416*</td>
<td>90,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families and followed up on</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1,152</td>
<td>60,6%</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>
<td>66,126</td>
<td>225,477**</td>
<td>281,8%</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>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>956</td>
<td>9,6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*These figures may change after reviewing data and harmonizing reporting methodologies between provinces.*
Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

Nearly 86,902 displaced families assisted through cash voucher fairs by RRMP mechanism, 60% in south Lubero-North Kivu.

<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></td>
<td>Cluster Target</td>
<td>Cumulative results (#)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># of people accessing essential household non-food items and shelter materials</td>
<td>800,000</td>
<td>106,054</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,830,500</td>
<td>730,952</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Analysis of results**

During the period, UNICEF and non-UNICEF actors in the NFI sector served over 20,000 families, or 110,000 persons. UNICEF partners accounted for 96% of NFI response during this time. Since January, RRMP (Reponse Rapide aux Mouvements de Population) partners account for 63% of NFI response with over 600,000 people assisted. Among all NFI cluster actors, 67% of families are assisted in accessing essential NFI through cash vouchers, and 33% via direct distribution. For UNICEF this proportion is much higher, with nearly 81% of assistance delivered via vouchers. To date UNICEF voucher fairs in 2014 have injected over $5.5 million into the local DRC economy via hundreds of local merchants. Since January, among all actors, 55% of NFI beneficiarees have been displaced families; 30%, returning displaced; 7%, host families; 4% repatriated refugees; 3% other vulnerable families, and 1% victims of natural disasters.

**Katanga and North Kivu** remained the areas with highest levels of vulnerability in August and September, with needs far outstripping the response capacity of the major NFI actors — particularly UNICEF’s RRMP mechanism. Even with tightened targeting criteria for RRMP NFI response in 2014, pre-positioned response capacity in distributions and cash voucher fairs is being expended faster than anticipated, especially in North Kivu.

**North Kivu**

RRMP partner Solidarité International and NRC assisted 10,423 households in Sud Lubero territory. Significant gaps remain in Lubero and Walikale territories as fighting continues and intensifies between FARDC and militia groups including APCLS & FDLR.

**Katanga**

RRMP partner International Rescue Committee reached 3,210 households during the reported period.
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](http://www.unicef.org/appeals).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appeal Sector</th>
<th>Requirements by Sector</th>
<th>Funds Received (US$) Gross Amount*</th>
<th>Unmet requirements (US$)</th>
<th>% Unfunded</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>1,756,990</td>
<td>9,743,010</td>
<td>85%</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>31,266,363</td>
<td>7,733,637</td>
<td>20%</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 and multi-sector humanitarian funds</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,218,787</td>
<td>(6,218,787)</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>125,945,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>56,011,486</strong></td>
<td><strong>69,933,514</strong></td>
<td><strong>56%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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