



**DRC**  
**Humanitarian**  
**Situation Report**  
 24 November 2016

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

Highlights

- Violent protests broke out over the postponement of presidential polls between demonstrators and police forces on 19 & 20 September in Kinshasa. Opposition groups claimed that more than 50 people were killed, while the Government said 17 people died.
- At least 680 civilians were killed in the 120 attacks in Beni territory since October 2014. Victims and witnesses described brutal attacks in which assailants methodically kill people with guns, axes and machetes. The actual number of victims could be much higher.
- The widespread killing and displacement of civilians continues in Tanganyika province, in southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Since 2013 fighting broke out between armed groups linked to the Balubakat and the Batwa communities which further escalated in early 2015. Since then, hundreds of civilians have been killed, dozens of villages burned to the ground, and tens of thousands of people displaced from their homes.
- Gedeon Kyungu, Bakata Katanga militia leader, has surrendered to DRC authorities, five years after he escaped from prison following his conviction for crimes against humanity. He turned himself in with about 106 of his fighters at a ceremony in the village of Malambwe on 12 October.
- UNICEF and World Food Programme (WFP) put in place the largest humanitarian cash intervention ever implemented in DRC with more than 2 Million US\$ delivered to almost thirt1een thousand families in the Lubero territory.

**25,105**

# of cases of cholera in DRC  
 (DRC Ministry of Health, October 2016)

**1.9 Millions**

# of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP)  
 (OCHA 30 September 2016)

**3,332**

# of children formerly associated with armed forces/groups released and provided with assistance

**US\$ 2 million**

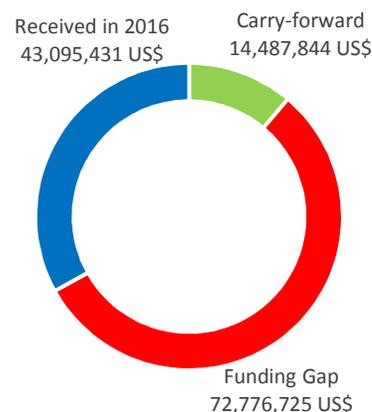
Delivered to almost 13,000 families in the largest humanitarian cash intervention ever implemented in DRC

**US\$ 130 million**

UNICEF Humanitarian Appeal for 2016

UNICEF's and Cluster Response

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Results	Cluster Target	Results
Conflict-affected people with access to water, hygiene and basic sanitation services	631,015	264.862	2,902,136	942.786
Persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from WASH cholera response packages	1,609,774	1.566.056	3,938,908	2.260.683
Children in humanitarian situations vaccinated against measles	442,200	215,740	N/A	N/A
Children 6-59 months with SAM admitted for therapeutic care and benefiting from promotion of nutrition practices	300,000	213,424	302,487	213,424
# of girls and boys (5-11 years) affected by conflict or natural disasters given access to quality education and psychosocial activities, through the construction/rehabilitation of schools and/or temporary learning spaces and other measures (including through the RRMP)	200,000	250,190	555,290	501,172



## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### General Overview

#### The electoral process

Between September and October the political and security situations have been particularly volatile not only in Kinshasa but in the whole country. On 19 and 20 September dozens of people died in anti-government violence in the capital Kinshasa after the electoral commission said it could not hold polls in November 2016. At least three opposition political parties were attacked and set on fire.

On 16 October, the 'National Dialogue' resulted in the agreement between Congo's ruling coalition and part of the opposition to an interim period with President Joseph Kabila remaining in power and elections until April 2018. The main opposition parties, however, boycotted the Dialogue and have not agreed to its outcomes. The deal was not accepted by the *Rassemblement*<sup>1</sup>, the main opposition coalition, which says it violates the constitution. Congo's Catholic Church also rejected the agreement, insisting that President Kabila should agree not to seek a third mandate which would be unconstitutional.

The opposition called for a general strike or '*ville morte*' (dead city) on 19 October to pressure President Kabila to step down in December. Most schools, markets, and businesses were closed and traffic circulation in Kinshasa due to the presence of near to 10 million people, despite calls by the government to avoid the strike. UNICEF and most UN agencies continued operating.

In September 2016, the United States (US) imposed sanctions on two senior Congolese security officials (General Gabriel Amisi Kumba and John Numbi,) accused of threatening democracy and repressing the political rights and freedoms of DRC's citizens. Similarly, the European Union (EU)'s foreign affairs council have, since the September clashes, called for targeted sanctions against government officials responsible for repressive actions. International stakeholders, including the US and the European Union, have expressed concerns about the delays in elections and transition period, pushing for elections to be held as soon as possible and for the constitution to be respected.

#### Economy

The DRC's economic growth is likely to fall short compared to previous years. The economic situation could be a source of insecurity: The mining and oil sectors account for some 95% of export revenues in DRC and global declining production and prices has decreased government revenues and put pressure on the Congolese franc. As a result, the government now forecasts inflation, which was less than 1% last year, to run close to 5% this year. In addition to this, substantial budget cuts have been announced (14%). Two major financial institutions have been placed under the supervision of the Central Bank: The *Banque Internationale Pour l'Afrique au Congo* (BIAC), one of the major Congolese commercial banks and Mecreco, a major microfinance cooperative.

#### Conflicts

In the rest of the country, the situation remains critical especially in North Kivu's Beni territory<sup>2</sup> and in parts of south-eastern Tanganyika province. More than a dozen people have died in fighting between the Balubakat and Batwa communities in Tanganyika.

#### North Kivu conflicts

- Between the 9 and 10 October 2016 at least eight civilians were killed during a firefight between the army and ADF rebels in Beni territory. An estimated 10,000 new internally displaced people (IDPs) were registered along the Bela-Mambasa axis and more than 3,900 new IDPs households have been reported in Butembo town.
- Another 5,600 new IDPs households were registered in Rutshuru territory after clashes between different armed groups in Bwito.
- On 24 October the Forces Armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) announced the arrest of a senior member of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR). Habiarimana Mucebo Sofuni was captured in Rutshuru in North Kivu province. Sofuni served as a commander in charge of intelligence for the FDLR, the rebel group created by Rwandan Hutu refugees in eastern DRC after the Rwanda genocide of 1994.

<sup>1</sup> Main opposition coalition from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) have decided to unite around a new platform known as "Rassemblement", or "Rally".

<sup>2</sup> In the DRC a 'territory,' or '*territoire*' is a specific administrative unit. Territories are the second-largest sub-national division after provinces.

## Armed groups in Haut Katanga

- On 11 October in Lubumbashi, Kyungu Mutanga, known as Gédéon, the leader of the Bakata Katanga Mai-Mai group surrendered with 106 fighters and some weapons during a ceremony organized by the Haut Katanga provincial authorities. Gédéon is Katanga's most notorious warlord. He escaped from prison in September 2011, two years after he was sentenced to death for war crimes by a Congolese court, triggering episodes of large-scale violence against civilians. He surrendered wearing a t-shirt with the picture of President Joseph Kabila, and has since been accommodated in a villa in a residential area of Lubumbashi. The UN's human rights commissioner has called for his return to prison.

## Escalation of inter-communal clashes

- The latest cycle of ethnic-based violence between Balubakat and Batwa groups, which broke out on 30 August in Tanganyika province, territory of Nyunzu, continued and intensified throughout the reporting period. There are no official figures, but it is estimated that attacks by militias on villages and individuals, clashes with the army, and preventive displacement have resulted in the death of several dozen people – civilians, militiamen and soldiers, and caused the displacement of some 70,000 people. Entire areas, especially along the main roads leading to Nyunzu are now empty.
- In Kasai Central province's Dibaya territory, a new episode of the local conflict started on 22 September as militiamen attacked the airport in the provincial capital Kananga. The attack, and ensuing fighting with the army left at least 49 people dead according to the authorities (including 27 militiamen, 16 soldiers, and 3 children). In the subsequent weeks, hundreds of people fled their homes and several more were killed as the Congolese army chased the surviving militiamen through Dibaya territory and neighboring Kabeya Kamwanga territory of Kasai Oriental province. UNICEF partners Catholic Relief Services (CRS) and Caritas Kananga are preparing to intervene to assist IDPs and returnees as soon as the security situation will allow.

## Humanitarian Access

- With an escalation to the conflict in Tanganyika's Nyunzu territory, humanitarian access to the affected areas has been limited and humanitarian activities of UNICEF and many other organizations have been severely disrupted. A RRMP education distribution with partner *Associazione Volontari per il Servizio Internazionale (AVSI)* was suspended due to high levels of insecurity.
- Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)* suspended their interventions in Boga territory (Ituri Province) for three weeks in October due to a sharp increase in rumours about militia attacks targeting its staff. On 24 October, a *Cooperazione Internazionale (COOPI)* staff was wounded by gunfire in an ambush laid by presumed the Front for Patriotic Resistance in Ituri (FRPI) gunmen in the area of Gety.
- About 20,000 IDPs and IDP returnees have been identified in Opienge area (Tshopo province) since July and are still in need of humanitarian assistance. The area is without road access. A special emergency allocation of the DRC Humanitarian Funds has been made to Opienge, including to address logistics issues. Activities should start by the end of the year.

## Resurgence of armed groups

- In addition to the arrival of refugees from South Sudan (see below), has been the arrival of South Sudanese rebels in northeastern DRC. To date, MONUSCO has registered 755 South Sudan's opposition forces of the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA-IO) fighters who started crossing into the DRC in July, following clashes in the South Sudanese capital, Juba.
- During this reporting period, the North Kivu's Beni and Lubero territories remain a focus of concern. Five children were killed in fighting: three by alleged ADF around Beni and two in South Lubero during clashes between FARDC and Mai-Mai Mazembe. A new armed group in the Ruwenzori sector (northeastern North Kivu) is reported to have recruited up to 100 children according to findings of a Child Protection Working Group (CPWG) mission.

## New Refugees Influx

- The number of South Sudanese refugees continues to increase in Haut Uele province's Aru and Faradje territories. As of 30 October, a total of 60,171 refugees and 21,360 spontaneous DRC citizen returnees have been

registered. The refugee presence in Aru and Faradje has resulted in the destruction of some school equipment (desks, blackboards).

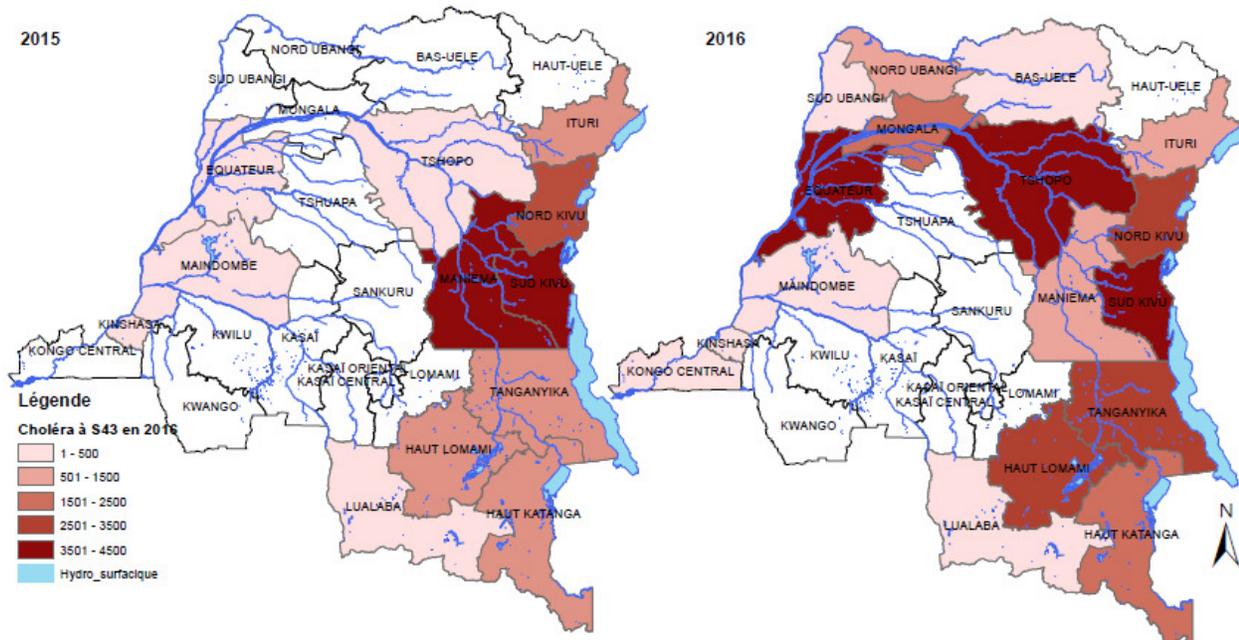
- As of the end October, 27,352 Burundi refugees are in DRC, 28,323 in South Kivu. 21,837 of them are registered in Lusenda camp and 5,515 are living in host communities.

## Epidemic Outbreaks

### Cholera

- Outbreaks of cholera continue to affect health zones in the watershed of the Congo River. Since the beginning of the outbreak, a total 25,105 cases and 719 of cholera-related deaths (fatality rate: 2.8%) have been reported. The cases were reported mainly in the provinces of South Kivu, Haut Lomami, North Kivu, Tshopo, Tanganyika, Haut Katanga, Ituri and Mongala. Compared with the same period in 2015, there are more than double the number of cases and deaths.

#### RDC - Cluster l'Eau, Hygiène et Assainissement - Situation comparée du Choléra en RDC à la Semaine 43 de l'année 2016



### Measles

- As of 1 January 2016, 12,710 suspected measles cases and 182 deaths have been reported with a fatality rate of 1.4%. The most affected provinces are South Kivu, Maniema, and Tanganyika.

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

UNICEF remains an active member of the DRC Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) as the lead agency in sectoral coordination and multi-sector humanitarian response-primarily through RRMP. In addition, UNICEF's NFI/Shelter Cluster Coordinator continues to serve as Intercluster representative on the HCT. During this reporting period, the four UNICEF-led Clusters (Education, NFI/Shelter, Nutrition, and WASH) and the Child Protection Working Group continued core coordination activities at national and provincial level. This reporting period was focused on provincial and national workshops as part of the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) processes. In 2017, the DRC will start on multi-year HRP planning - three years 2017-2019 - with a focus on front-line humanitarian response, multi-sectoral programming and strategies, and linkages with development initiatives where pertinent to address the causes of humanitarian emergencies-particularly in the health and nutrition sectors.

UNICEF also continues to lead in coordination and learning on cash-based programming in DRC. UNICEF hosts and continues to co-lead (with World Food Program and CRS), the Cash Working Group in Goma. In September 2016, UNICEF and Department for International Development (DFID) hosted a sharing event to present the findings from the evaluation conducted by American Institutes of Research (AIR) on the impact of cash transfers on households assisted through the second phase (2013-2015) of UNICEF's Alternative Response for Communities in Crisis (ARCC) programme

(see section on Multi-purpose cash). Also during this period, UNICEF actively participated in the work and visit to DRC of Sarah Bailey from ODI (Overseas Development Institute) who is conducting a case study on DRC and how humanitarian donors, leadership, and coordination mechanisms are looking at putting into practice the recommendations from the High Level panel on Humanitarian Cash Transfers.

## Summary Analysis of Programme response



### Nutrition

- Since January 2016, UNICEF and its partners Action Against Hunger (ACF), COOPI, Save the Children, Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA), and government counterpart, Programme National de Nutrition (PRONANUT), have supported the treatment of 213,424 children under five with severe acute malnutrition (SAM). UNICEF-supported treatment and care has been achieved through programmes in 3,563 health centres and hospitals offering Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) services (3,156 outpatient treatment centers and 407 in-patient facilities). With programmes in 342 of DRC's health zones, this represents a geographic coverage estimated at 41%.
- This results of 213,424 children represents 71.4% of UNICEF's 2016 target of treatment for 300,000 children with SAM. Among them, 14,584 were treated for SAM associated with other medical complications. The quality of treatment was in line with international standards with a cure rate estimated at 84.1%, death rate at 1.9%, defaulter rate at 11.9% and non-response rate at 2.2%.
- UNICEF is planning to scale-up its Rapid Response to Nutrition Crisis mechanism (RRNC) in order to ensure more treatment programmes for children with SAM. In addition, UNICEF and government and NGO partners are including prevention interventions to address the causes of malnutrition, particularly in areas where there are recurring nutritional alerts (Kitangwa, Tembo).



### Education

- During this reporting period, UNICEF-supported emergency education activities (including those delivered through the RRMP) reached 70,903 conflict-affected children aged 6-11. Activities included psychosocial support; catch-up classes for students who have missed parts of the school year due to displacement; and training of 646 teachers (181 women) on psychosocial support, peace education, conflict and disaster risk.
- In September, UNICEF received USD\$ 1,056,917 from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for North Kivu, Beni and Lubero territories. The funds will help ensure access to quality education for 12,000 children, through the distribution of school and recreational kits, psychosocial support, teacher training, and peace education, over a period of nine months. Project activities will be implemented through RRMP Education partner Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Provincial Ministry of Education (EPS-INC).
- In Tanganyika province's Mitwaba and Pweto territories, RRMP partner AVSI assisted 14,440 pupils (6,641 girls, 46.0%) with UNICEF school kits. In the same area WFP assisted 17,733 pupils (7,659 girls, 43.2%) through school feeding programmes in 54 primary schools designed to facilitate access and retention of children.
- In South Kivu, UNICEF, in collaboration with education cluster members, supported the enrolment of 19,362<sup>1</sup> children (9,737 girls, 50.3%). The children also benefitted from a distribution of school supplies and learning materials.



### Health

- Following the re-emergence of cholera in most endemic and new epidemic areas, particularly in the provinces along the Congo River, UNICEF supported the coordination, advocacy for resource mobilization and provision of essential supplies. During the reporting period, UNICEF has provided medicines (12,500 liters of Oral rehydration therapy) in the Maniema, Thsopo, Mongala and Equateur provinces that would cover treatment of 45,520

<sup>1</sup> These numbers include Burundian refugees and vulnerable children from hosting communities.

cholera cases. This corresponds to double the number of cases currently registered in the country and is in anticipation of increasing cases in the coming months.

- In total, 12,710 suspected measles cases and 182 deaths have been reported since January 2016 with a fatality rate of 1.4%. UNICEF has been supporting case management by ensuring availability of medical kits to affected areas. Follow-up immunization campaigns in five provinces in western DRC targeting children between 9-59 months of age.
- Through the RRMP mechanism, a total of 5,375 conflict-affected people were provided with medical assistance in the provinces of Tanganyika and Haut Katanga during this reporting period.



## WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene)

- Based on the analysis of the ongoing response to the cholera outbreak in Congo River watershed, a WASH/Health inter-cluster strategy was developed including a targeted package of activities for communities living on the islands in the river, river harbor areas, and fishermen. A modified communication strategy has also been developed to focus on these at-risk areas. The strategy was presented in different fora and was critical in mobilizing an emergency allocation of US\$3 million. UNICEF benefitted from a cost extension that includes replenishing emergency WASH supplies.
- During the reporting period, UNICEF continued ensuring coordination and provision of WASH supplies to the cholera response along the Congo River watershed implemented by the international NGOs Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and Oxfam Great Britain in Tshopo, Mongala and Equateur provinces. UNICEF WASH staff conducted field visits in Tshopo and Maniema to improve local coordination and response quality through technical assistance to NGO and government counterparts. UNICEF partner, ADRA, is still working to respond to the outbreak in Mai-Ndombe province.
- UNICEF's RRMP WASH partners have provided emergency WASH assistance in North Kivu, Tanganyika, and Ituri provinces reaching 76,882 conflict-affected people. RRMP WASH activities faced some difficulties during this reporting period due to insecurity in affected areas which affected humanitarian access.
- UNICEF is working together with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to design a WASH strategy to respond to the South Sudanese refugee crisis.
- The Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) process was concluded with inputs from national and provincial clusters (Bukavu, Lubumbashi). These inputs will serve as the basis for a cluster improvement action plan.



## Child Protection

- In September 2016, 160 combatants from Mai-Mai Thoms were verified in Maniema by the *Unité D'Exécution Du Programme National de Désarmement, Démobilisation et Réinsertion* (UEPN-DDR). Of these combatants, 91 were certified as Children Associated with Armed Forces and groups (CAAFAG).
- During this reporting period, UNICEF and its partners provided assistance to 13,152 children and 670 survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).
- In eastern DRC 465 children (96 girls) who exited from armed groups were provided with temporary assistance. In Lubumbashi, nine children were identified as CAAFAG among the armed group led by Gedeon, who surrendered to the FARDC and are currently awaiting to be separated. In Maniema, UNICEF is supporting ICCN to assist 150 CAAFAG and Caritas Kasongo to assist 50 CAAFAG in Kabambare and Kasongo. However, UNICEF's funding gap for emergency child protection has limited UNICEF's capacity to support all those in need.
- In total during this reporting period, 503 ex-CAAFAG were reunited with their families and 1,523 (504 girls) received support for their community and family reintegration.
- A total of 444 Unaccompanied and Separated Children (UASC) have been cared for in foster families before being reunified with their families.

## Non-Food Items (NFI) / Shelter materials

- During this reporting period, UNICEF's RRMP (Rapid Response to Movements of Population) partners AVSI, IRC, NRC, and Solidarités International reached 49,308 people (9,027 families) with access to essential household, personal, and hygiene Non-Food Items (NFI) and shelter reinforcement materials. So far in 2016, UNICEF NFI partners have reached 380,416 persons (66,575 families)—52.8% of UNICEF's target for the year. RRMP partners carried out activities in five provinces: North Kivu, 39.2% of people assisted; South Kivu, 22.2%; Haut Katanga, 18.3%; Lualaba, 15.2%; and Ituri, 5.1%.
- During this reporting period, UNICEF and partners responded primarily to the needs of newly displaced children and their families, but with an increase in assistance to returning displaced. Overall 57.6% of beneficiaries were IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons); 22.1%, IDP returnees; 15.4%, host families; and 4.92%, other vulnerable residents.
- The capacity of local markets to accommodate NFI cash voucher fairs—even in relatively remote areas—continues to grow: 94.9% of UNICEF-supported interventions during this reporting period were via cash voucher fairs. The cash voucher approach is also widely used by other national and international NGO actors with 72.4% of all NFI assistance in DRC delivered via vouchers – excluding ICRC who operates outside the HRP and whose assistance this year has been exclusively via distributions. So far in 2016, UNICEF-supported NFI programmes have injected \$3,784,343 into the local economy via hundreds of local vendors of essential household, personal, and hygiene-related items.
- The preliminary calculations of all NFI actors so far in 2016 puts the number of people assisted with access to NFI at 639,924, 31.4% of the Cluster target for the year. The NFI and shelter sectors are among the most underfunded in the DRC. UNICEF-supported activities represented 78.5% of all reported NFI assistance during this reporting period and 57.2% overall this year (as a % of households assisted and excluding ICRC).

## Multipurpose Cash-based Assistance

- During this reporting period, UNICEF's Alternative Responses for Communities in Crisis (ARCC) partner Mercy Corps delivered multi-purpose cash assistance to 8,710 IDP families in North Kivu. The IDPs had fled violence and looting linked to the activity of Mai- Mai Simba and Morgan in neighboring Ituri province. This displacement crisis forced a total of 19,723 families to flee from their houses. Of these families, 12,816 were targeted for cash assistance based on vulnerability criteria. The remaining caseload will be served in early November.
- Also during this reporting period, ARCC partners AVSI and CRS served 3,601 IDP returnee families in South Kivu and Haut Katanga Province. 558 of these families had returned to their home villages after having fled clashes between the FARDC and Mai-Mai Yakutumba in Ngalula village in South Kivu's Fizi territory. The other 3,043 returned to Pweto territory after having fled ethnic clashes between Balubakat and Batwa in Haut Katanga.

**Innovation Box:**

*UNICEF scaled up the cash coordination pilot mentioned in the previous report by joining forces with WFP in order to provide a holistic humanitarian response in the above mentioned southern Lubero territory IDPs crisis. This crisis which affected more than 100,000 people was characterized by severe vulnerabilities in food, NFI, WASH, health and education. While the last two sectors were judged to be in need of a supply-driven intervention, there was agreement in the humanitarian coordination forums that the other three sectors could successfully be addressed with multipurpose cash. UNICEF and WFP coordinated their implementing partners, Mercy Corps and Diakonie Kathstrophenhilfe, respectively, to proceed with joint targeting and joint delivery of cash transfers with UNICEF covering the NFI and WASH cash component of the North Kivu Minimum Expenditure Basket, and WFP covering the Food Security envelope. This partnership allowed significant gains in time and resources and resulted in what is the largest humanitarian cash intervention ever implemented in DRC with more than 2 Million US\$ delivered to almost thirteen thousand families along a sixty kilometre long axis.*

## Communication for Development (C4D)

- During the reporting period, C4D supported the yellow fever prevention workshop. Six messages and three slogans have been produced and pre-tested. They will be broadcast through radios, churches, schools, and community organizations. The process of putting in place community awareness-raising activities for the prevention of yellow fever began in the five target provinces (Kinshasa, Central Congo, Kasai Central, Lualaba and Kwango).
- In response to the current cholera outbreak in DRC's western provinces, C4D intensified awareness-raising activities on cholera prevention among community and religious leaders, and community members through discussion groups and theater performances.

## External Communication

- During this reporting period, the cholera crisis was the humanitarian focus of external communication activities. Activities included two press briefings, two press releases at the weekly joint UN press conference, a media visit with international media (France 24) and national media (Radio Okapi – UN radio covering the entire country), a special communication week on Radio Okapi on cholera, and several posts on digital media, including on the UNICEF DRC blog, [www.ponabana.com](http://www.ponabana.com). A special link was made with communication campaigns for international hand-washing day (15 October).
- Other communication activities included media work around international food day (16 October) and the nutritional status of hundreds of thousands of children in DRC. The UNICEF Representative also delivered a special message on the anniversary date of the DRC's ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (27 September) highlighting the importance of putting children and child rights at the forefront of the political agenda and calling all parties to respect the best interest of children. Following the killing during military fights of two teachers and pupils in a school in the east of the country, UNICEF and UNESCO delivered a statement condemning the violent act and calling all parties to respect school as an inviolable sanctuary of peace.

## Funding

Funding Requirements (as defined in Humanitarian Appeal of 2016)				
Appeal Sector	Requirements	Funds available*	Funding gap	
			\$	%
Nutrition	42,300,000	8,176,835	34,123,165	81%
Health (beyond RRMP)	7,000,000	1,451,388	5,548,612	79%
WASH (beyond RRMP)	5,720,000	1,363,581	4,356,419	76%
Child Protection (including sexual and gender-based violence and mine risk education)	16,000,000	3,712,549	12,287,451	77%
Education (beyond RRMP)	6,000,000	1,303,540	4,696,460	78%
Non Food Items (beyond RRMP)	1,020,000	0	1,020,000	100%
Rapid Response to Population Movement Mechanism	43,000,000	34,888,771	8,111,229	19%
Multipurpose cash-based assistance	7,500,000	6,686,610	813,390	11%
Sector/Cluster Coordination	1,820,000	0	1,820,000	100%
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>130,360,000</b>	<b>57,583,275</b>	<b>72,776,725</b>	<b>56%</b>

\* Funds available' includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

\*Funds available does not include pledges.

Next SitRep: 30 January 2017

UNICEF DRC on Twitter: [https://twitter.com/UNICEF\\_DRC](https://twitter.com/UNICEF_DRC)

UNICEF DRC on Facebook: [www.facebook.com/UNICEFDRC](http://www.facebook.com/UNICEFDRC)

UNICEF DRC Country Website: <http://www.unicef.org/drcongo>

UNICEF DRC Humanitarian Action for Children 2016: [www.unicef.org/appeals/drc](http://www.unicef.org/appeals/drc)

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ANNEX A: Summary of Programme Results<sup>1</sup>

	UNICEF and Operational partners			Cluster/Sector		
	2016 Target	Total Results	% of Achieved Target	2016 Target	Total Results	% of Achieved Target
<b>WATER, SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>						
# of conflict-affected people with access to water, hygiene and sanitation basic services	631,015	264.862	42% <sup>2</sup>	2,902,136	942.786	32%
# of persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from WASH cholera-response packages	1,609,774	1.566.056	97%	3,938,908	2.260.683	57%
# of people affected by natural disaster assisted with WASH package target				Not targeted in 2016 HRP <sup>3</sup>	21,300	N/A
# of SAM-affected care/mother and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene message	25,685	6,400	25%	69,793	6.809	10%
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
# of girls and boys (5-11 years) affected by conflict or natural disasters given access to quality education and psychosocial activities, through the construction/rehabilitation of schools and/or temporary learning spaces and other measures (including through the RRMP)	200,000	250,190 <sup>4</sup>	125%	555,290	501,172	90%
# of schools and/or temporary learning spaces providing protecting environment to emergency-affected children	606	72	12%	1,678	142	8%
# of teachers trained on learner-center methodologies, peace education, disaster risk reduction, and how to identify and refer children in need of psychosocial care and support to available protection services	1,818	1,747	96%	10,096	2,607	26%
<b>HEALTH</b>						
# children (6 months-14 years) in humanitarian situations vaccinated against measles	442,200	215,740	49%	N/A	N/A	N/A
# people affected by conflict and disease outbreaks having received access to primary health care	210,000	55,885	27%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
# of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefiting from promotion of nutrition practices	300,000	213,424	71%	302,487	213,424	70%
Recovery Rate	>75%	84.1%	N/A	>75%	84.1%	N/A
Death rate	<10%	2%	N/A	<10%	2%	N/A
Default rate	<15%	12%	N/A	<15%	12%	N/A
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>						
# of children formerly associated with armed forces/groups released and provided with assistance	3,700	3,332	90%	3,700 <sup>5</sup>	3,385	91%
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families	1,000	803 <sup>6</sup>	80%	1,500	810	54%
# of displaced, refugee and returnee children provided with safe access to community spaces for socialization, play and learning	60,000	89,345	149%	70,000	91,027	130%
# of identified survivors of sexual violence provided with a comprehensive response	10,000	3,267	33%	Not applicable		
<b>NFI/SHELTER</b>						
# of people accessing essential household items, and shelter materials	720,000	380,416 <sup>7</sup>	53%	2,040,751	639,924 <sup>8</sup>	31%

<sup>1</sup> Note that cumulative results do not always correspond to the sum of the previous reports cumulative results and the results for the current period due to late reporting of results from previous periods and data cleaning.

<sup>2</sup> The percentage is lower than 50% because there is funding gap since the beginning of the year.

<sup>3</sup> Natural disasters are not taken in consideration as crisis according to Humanitarian Response Plan(HRP) 2016, even though UNICEF, as Lead Agency, is monitoring and gathering WASH Cluster data

<sup>4</sup> Please note that education received more funds than planned

<sup>5</sup> Please note that UNICEF targets and Cluster data are the same because at the moment UNICEF is the only organization in DRC who is working on children associated with armed group.

<sup>6</sup> Figures in this Sitrep are lower than the last report due to a change in reporting; the last Sitrep included CAAFAG who were reunified, whereas this figure only includes UASC.

<sup>7</sup> NFI results for UNICEF include interventions (total of only 3,707 person) for refugees from the Central African Republic and refugee host families. Refugees and refugee host families are not at present part of the overall Cluster/HRP target included here of 2,040,751 people.

<sup>8</sup> Cumulative results do not always correspond to the sum of the previous report's cumulative results and the results for the current period due to late reporting of results from previous periods and data cleaning. These results do not include interventions by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) who has assisted 15,949 families this year (est. 79,745 people). Including CICR results, results are at 35.3% of the HRP target.

MULTIPURPOSE CASH BASED ASSISTANCE						
# households assisted with an unconditional cash grant or multipurpose voucher fair	21,000	24,223	115% <sup>1</sup>	60,000 <sup>2</sup>	41,449	69%
% of household who spent part of the assistance to access health and education services	27%	37%	137%	ND	ND	ND
% Variation of the children health services access rate	30%	35%	116%	ND	ND	ND
% Variation of the children education services access rate	20%	83%	413%	ND	ND	ND

<sup>1</sup> Thanks to DFID and CERF contributions UNICEF was able to increase the number of beneficiaries.

<sup>2</sup> Ongoing update by the Cash Working Group for the first half 2016