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50 tons of humanitarian supplies arrived at Goma airport during July including health, nutrition, and water and sanitation supplies to support children and families in the provinces of Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu.

Reporting Period : 1 July to 31 July 2023

### Highlights

- The scale and scope of humanitarian needs remain significant with population displacements, due to conflict and insecurity, increasing throughout North Kivu, Ituri and South Kivu and.
- Security and access challenges are exacerbating an already difficult humanitarian situation in some areas in Ituri as well as North Kivu which prevent/limit humanitarian organisations' access to affected populations with assistance and impedes the affected population's access to humanitarian services.
- Safeguarding women, girls, and boys remains a significant protection concern. In terms of Child Protection and GBV, UNICEF will continue to scale up its risk mitigation, prevention, and services in partnership with local government authorities, specialised national NGOs, and women and youth-led organisations.
- Since June, UNICEF has reached over 832,000\*\* people with access to water and sanitation across the crises affected areas (44 per cent of its overall access to water scale-up target).
- Funding remains a challenge in sustaining and scaling up life-saving assistance.




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for every child

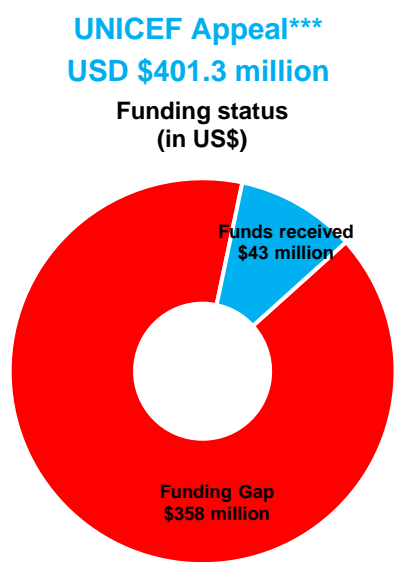
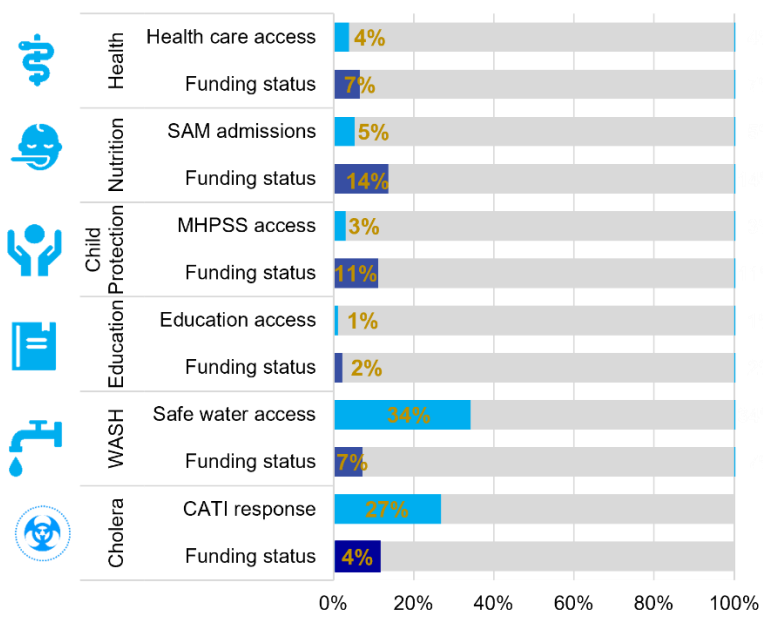
**Democratic Republic of the Congo**

**Situation Report No. 2**  
Level 3 Emergency scale up  
Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu provinces\*

### Situation in Numbers

-  **4.9 million** people in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **2.8 million** children in need of humanitarian assistance
-  **1.5 million** Newly Internally displaced people over the past 6 months (OCHA)
-  **28,645** suspected cholera cases, 203 deaths (end July 2023, Min. of Health)

### Summary Results and Funding Status



\* UNICEF's L3 is activated for the crises in North Kivu, South Kivu, and Ituri provinces from 15 June to 14 December 2023.  
 \*\* Results are from 15 June - the start of the L3. To find details about UNICEF DRC's humanitarian action for children since January 2023 [UNICEF DRC Situation Reports](#)  
 \*\*\* Funding figures represent funds available until December, while results in some areas may be low due to designing and deploying new programming.  
 \*\*\*\* Requirements for the L3 Scale-up are part of UNICEF's overall Humanitarian Action for Children 2023 funding needs for DRC.

## Funding Overview and Partnerships

UNICEF is appealing for US\$ 401.3 million to scale up the provision of life-saving services for women and children in Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu provinces focusing on the upsurge in violence in Rutshuru and Masisi territories, the inter-communal conflict in Djugu and Mahagi territories, the violence in "Grand Nord Kivu" and South Ituri, and the cholera outbreak in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces. UNICEF's requirements for the Emergency Scale-up in eastern DRC is a subset of UNICEF's overall [Humanitarian Action for Children 2023 for DRC](#). To date, UNICEF has received over US\$ 43 million against its 2023 requirements including an allocation of the Global Humanitarian Thematic Funding and an internal loan of US\$ 5,750,000 from UNICEF's global Emergency Programme Fund. The L3 emergency scale-up still has a funding gap of 90 per cent to meet the immediate response needs.

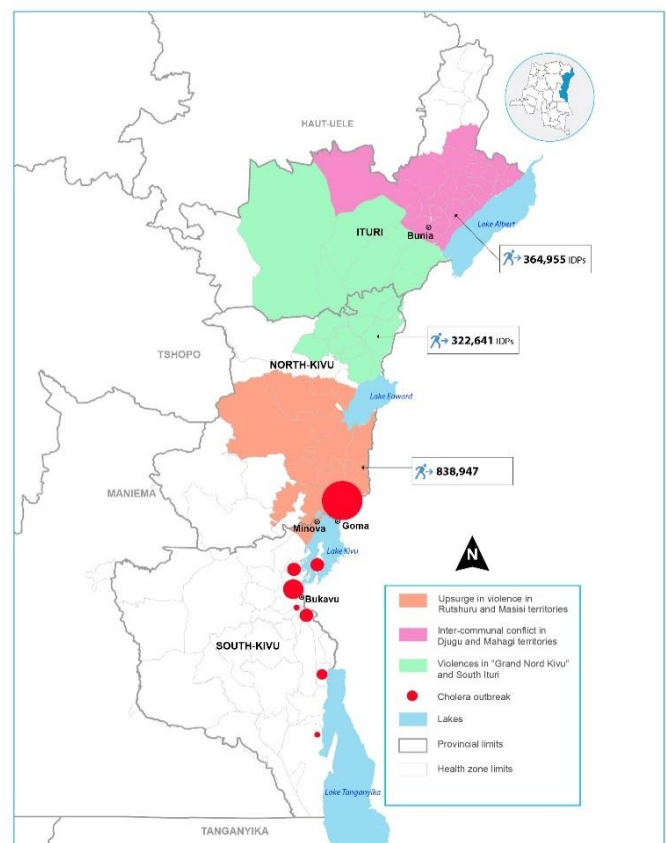
In addition to funding, in-kind support for flights to transport life-saving supplies to Eastern DRC has also been received. For example, Flexport donated three flights of 50 tons each out of the regional warehouse in Accra, Ghana, to Goma, DRC. UNICEF sincerely thanks all public and private donors for the contributions received.

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

The situation continues to deteriorate drastically, especially in the two eastern provinces (Ituri and North Kivu), with spillover into a third (South Kivu), where armed conflicts and inter-communal clashes are causing unprecedented humanitarian need. Around 4.9 million people (2.8 million children) are in need of humanitarian assistance, including over 1.5 million people displaced since January, including over 800,000 children.

During June and July 2023, pockets of instability resurfaced with new M23 attacks in Bukombo in Rutshuru territory, as well as Bashali Mokoto and Bashali Kaembe in Masisi territory. This resurgence has increased the insecurity and humanitarian access challenges considerably, especially in areas controlled by non-state armed groups, with prolonged displacements and spontaneous movements of people.<sup>1</sup>

According to IOM crisis analysis data from end of June till mid-July there are a total of 613,073 displaced people affected by the M23 crisis; 94 per cent in North Kivu province, and 6 per cent in South Kivu. The Masisi territory is the most affected by displacement, with 30 per cent of people displaced, followed by Lubero and Rutshuru with 18 per cent each; Nyiragongo and Goma with 17 and 11 per cent respectively.<sup>2</sup>



In Ituri province, armed violence continued during July, exacerbating humanitarian needs among the population. More than 22,900 people in Urumu territory were forced to flee to villages on the outskirts of Bunia as a result of the repeated violence. In Mambasa territory, civilians were killed in their fields in the villages of Apetineko, Mabuo (Lolwa health zone) and Mandimo (Mandima health zone), according to local authorities. These incidents caused the displacement of around 1,500 people to neighbouring localities. Other residents, whose numbers remain unknown, have moved to the province of North Kivu, according to humanitarian sources. Humanitarian actors have called on local authorities to step up protection of civilians in the area, particularly during the cocoa harvest.<sup>3</sup> In Mahagi territory, the Rimba health zone has been facing repeated attacks by armed groups, accompanied by looting of food and non-food items. Some

<sup>1</sup> Rapid crisis analysis in North Kivu IOM July 2023

<sup>2</sup> Rapid crisis analysis in North Kivu IOM July 2023

<sup>3</sup> OCHA humanitarian situation in Ituri 21 July 2023

18,000 people has been forcibly displaced to surrounding villages as a result of the insecurity. These population movements are likely to exacerbate the vulnerability of communities living in the area.<sup>4</sup>

This intensification of insecurity, violence and conflict across eastern DRC has spurred a sharp increase in grave violations perpetrated against children, notably child recruitment into armed groups, abductions, and sexual violence. Of particular concern are the extremely high levels of sexual violence and exploitation reported against children and women notably in and around IDP camps next to Goma in North Kivu. In North Kivu province, a 37 per cent increase in gender-based violence (GBV) cases was reported in the first trimester of 2023 compared to the same period in 2022.<sup>5</sup> The conflict has also significantly impacted children and women, with armed groups targeting civilians as well as schools and hospitals, notably in Ituri province.

Compounding this already fragile situation is an ongoing cholera outbreak where the total number of cholera cases has increased at a rate that has not been observed since 2017. Over 28,645 suspected cases were reported as of July in DRC and 203 deaths.<sup>6</sup> About 80 per cent of the cholera-suspected cases have been reported in North Kivu and South Kivu provinces with an increase in number of cases reported in Tanganyika.<sup>7</sup> An urgent need to scale-up and improve access to clean water and sanitation remains, especially in IDPs sites that are currently lack sufficient water and sanitation.

## Humanitarian Leadership, Coordination, and Strategy

Under the interagency framework of humanitarian coordination for DRC, led by the Humanitarian Coordinator, UNICEF leads the Education, Nutrition and WASH clusters as well as the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AoR) at national and subnational levels. UNICEF is a key partner in the Health Cluster, the inter-agency network on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), the humanitarian access working group, and the accountability to affected populations (AAP) working group. With the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the east and the large scale and scope of humanitarian needs of the population, UNICEF, in alignment with the Inter Agency Standing Group's (IASC) system wide activation<sup>8</sup>, activated its Level 3 Corporate Emergency Activation Procedure in June to mobilise corporate resources to support the scale up of humanitarian response.

UNICEF continues to use its extensive presence in DRC, including field offices in Goma (North Kivu), Bunia (Ituri) and Bukavu (South Kivu), as well as engagement with Government, NGOs, sister UN agencies, and civil society partners, to implement its strategy of scaling up humanitarian response to address the needs of vulnerable children, women and families. As part of this strategy, UNICEF has been expanding its field presences and deploying emergency personnel to areas such as Beni, Rutshuru, Drodoro, and Mahagi to be able to reach the most vulnerable children.

### UNICEF Clusters

The Education Cluster has 26 partners who have reached 59,463 children (30,566 girls) with emergency education support through temporary learning spaces, organising recovery classes, and distributing learning materials in July. The sector remains under-funded, with less than eight per cent of the requirements.<sup>9</sup> Moreover, 31 of the 53 partner projects are self-funded, and 28 of these are implemented by national NGOs.

The Child Protection AoR partners continued carrying out a range of activities, including psychosocial support, awareness-raising on protection risks and access to services, family tracing and reunification, activities for non-accompagnied children, response activities for survivors of violence (including GBV), and disarmament demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) activities for children associated with armed groups.

The Nutrition Cluster is undertaking a nutrition survey, using SMART methods, in three large IDPs sites in Goma (Bulengo, Lushagala and Rusayo). The results will be available in mid-August and will help the actors to better refine response priorities. In July, nutrition cluster partners received \$2,000,000 from the DRC common humanitarian fund.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Gender based violence Area of Responsibility, June 2023

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Health, July 2023.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> On 16 June, the Emergency Director Group, the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and the Emergency Relief Coordinator activated a humanitarian systemwide for three months with the possibility to extend to 6 months.

<sup>9</sup> Financial tracking System (FTS) [République Démocratique du Congo Plan de Réponse Humanitaire 2023 | Financial Tracking Service \(unocha.org\)](#)

<sup>10</sup> This is from the DRC common humanitarian fund. For the allocation from this mechanism in July, the funding allocation process prioritized local NGOs and INGO partners across all humanitarian clusters.

The WASH cluster reached 830,000 people in July (out of targeted 3.6 million people) with water, sanitation and hygiene support.<sup>11</sup>

### **Prevention on from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA)**

UNICEF is strengthening and adapting its internal systems to enhance the safeguarding of people from harm caused by its personnel or programmes. In July, the PSEA Code of Conduct was amended to include broader aspects of safeguarding, including child safeguarding. Personnel deployed to the L3 response have signed the code of conduct and been briefed on safeguarding and PSEA. The capacities of UNICEF's 41 implementing partners working in the North Kivu and Ituri provinces have been strengthened to integrate PSEA in humanitarian response, including minimal PSEA engagements and how to ensure that mechanisms for reporting SEA are safe and context specific. UNICEF is also enhancing assistance to survivors of SEA regardless of affiliation of alleged perpetrators. During the reporting period, five survivors and their children were assisted to access investigation services, including the collection of DNA samples, and an additional victim received material support for accommodation.

### **Integrated Analysis Cell (CAI)**

The UNICEF Integrated Analysis Cell (CAI) team has been supporting Integrated Outbreak Analytics (IOA) with the Department of Health in North Kivu. The CAI is supported by REACH, WHO, UNICEF, MSF, Epicentre, and Bluesquare to improve quality of data collection, analysis, and use and works with all partners to use evidence to inform programming. The CIA aims to help better understand the multiple health dynamics and trends (contributing factors, risks). In July, the teams worked with PNECHOL (Programme National d'Élimination du Cholera) to streamline and automate all cholera line lists in North and South Kivu provinces to improve local, provincial and national level cholera data analytics. They also provided training and set up indepth investigations in households with suspected/confirmed cholera cases and neighbouring households. These household investigations covered malnutrition screening, access, use and treatment of water, safety, in addition to other health and socio-economic data. The CAI has begun supporting specific GBV risk analyses to better inform UNICEF's work across all programmatic sectors, including the piloting of a humanitarian cash programme focusing on GBV prevention and response.

## **UNICEF's response to the upsurge in violence in Rutshuru and Masisi Territories in North and South Kivu Provinces**

### **Highlights**

- In North Kivu, in Masisi territory, the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate due to renewed armed violence in the Bashali-Mukoto and Bashali-Kahembe areas. Clashes between armed groups and armed forces have forced more than 48,000 people to flee their homes towards the localities of Muhanga, Kitshanga, Mokoto and Lupango, as well as toward Masisi town centre.<sup>12</sup> The humanitarian community has launched discussions with armed actors to improve humanitarian access.
- In Minova territory, in South Kivu, there are 86,309 displaced people that have been in the area for the past six months. An evaluation conducted by child protection partners<sup>13</sup> in the Haut-Plateaux of Minova showed an increased need for GBV services, especially for cases of sexual violence. Most interventions are currently centered around Minova town with limited services in more rural areas of the territory. The number of GBV cases received in health centres in Minova quadrupled between January and June 2023.<sup>14</sup> GBV survivors continue to have challenges because of the limited access to socio-economic opportunities to support their community reintegration and fight stigmatization.
- UNICEF continued to increase the reach of child protection interventions, especially through age and gender-specific mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), which was provided to 13,541 children and community members. Because of the very high prevalence of sexual violence, UNICEF supported the establishment of safe spaces for women and girls where tailored support is provided (including psychosocial support and case management referrals) .

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<sup>11</sup> OCHA: [Democratic Republic of the Congo: Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu - Overview of the humanitarian situation \(July 2023\) - Democratic Republic of the Congo | ReliefWeb](#)

<sup>12</sup> OCHA humanitarian situation in North Kivu province July 2023

<sup>13</sup> CP AoR partners

<sup>14</sup> DPS (division provinciale de la santé) ; they are the provincial branches of the Ministry of Health.

## Programme Results to the upsurge in violence in Rutshuru and Masisi Territories in North and South Kivu Provinces<sup>15</sup>

Sector <sup>i</sup>	Gender Disaggregation	UNICEF and Implementing Partners (IPs) Response		
		UNICEF Target <sup>10</sup>	Total Results	Change since last report
<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene</b>				
# of people accessing enough safe water for drinking and domestic needs <sup>ii</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>948,273</b>	<b>406,453</b>	0
	Women	357,577	207,291	0
	Men	343,555	199,162	0
# of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	<b>Total</b>	<b>948,273</b>	<b>85,146</b>	<b>63,646</b>
	Women	483,619	42,424	31,445
	Men	464,654	41,722	31,201
<b>Child Protection</b>				
# of children, adolescents, and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	<b>Total</b>	<b>419,131</b>	<b>13,541</b>	<b>5,321</b>
	Girls	171,844	5,905	2,232
	Boys	163,461	7,244	2,843
	Women	50,296	302	220
	Men	33,530	90	26
# of survivors accessing gender-based violence response interventions (holistic care)	<b>Total</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>96</b>
	Women	2,100	182	36
	Girls	3,300	263	87
	Boys	600	10	0
# of women, girls, and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation and prevention interventions	<b>Total</b>	<b>504,131</b>	<b>95,706</b>	<b>54,035</b>
	Girls	201,652	38,282	24,280
	Boys	126,033	23,927	10,520
	Women	176,446	33,497	19,235
# of children who have exited the armed forces and groups provided with protection or reintegration support	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>255</b>
	Girls	325	88	71
	Boys	975	270	184
# of unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,550</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>186</b>
	Girls	790	223	104
	Boys	760	244	82
<b>Rapid Response Mechanism (UNiRR)</b>				
# of people reached through UNICEF Rapid Response (UniRR) within 7 days of needs assessments <sup>iii</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>645,856</b>	<b>24,936</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Education<sup>iv</sup></b>				
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	<b>Total</b>	<b>262,536</b>	<b>3,614</b>	<b>0</b>
	Girls	133,893	1,496	0
	Boys	128,643	2,118	0
# of children receiving individual learning materials	<b>Total</b>	<b>157,522</b>	<b>1,075</b>	<b>0</b>
	Girls	80,336	448	0
	Boys	77,186	627	0
<b>Nutrition<sup>v</sup></b>				
# of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	<b>Total</b>	<b>46,800</b>	<b>2,531</b>	<b>0</b>
	Girls	24,336	1,338	0
	Boys	22,464	1,193	0

<sup>15</sup> To find details about UNICEF DRC's humanitarian action for children since January 2023 [UNICEF DRC Situation Reports](#)

# of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counseling	<b>Total</b>	<b>362,250</b>	<b>22,738</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Health</b>				
# of children and women receiving primary health care in supported facilities	<b>Total</b>	<b>365,418</b>	<b>10,832</b>	<b>8,819</b>
	Girls	179,055	3,236	2,254
	Boys	171,746	2,826	1,882
	Women	14,617	4,770	4,683
<b>Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)</b>				
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		950,000	64,291	4,299
# of people engaged in RCCE actions		17,952	821	141

<sup>i</sup> All results are from the start of the L3 – Jun 15 2023.

<sup>ii</sup> No new results reported by partners during the reporting period.

<sup>iii</sup> Ibid

<sup>iv</sup> Schools are currently closed.

<sup>v</sup> No new results reported by partners during the reporting period.

## UNICEF's response to the inter-communal conflict in Djugu and Mahagi Territories in Ituri Province

### Highlights

- Ambushes by armed groups against civilians near IDP sites, particularly in Rhoe, Djangi and Plaine de Savo in Djugu territory, are causing people to flee along these axes and impacting their ability to access services.
- During the month, a significant number of humanitarian personnel were deployed, from many organisations, in the Drodro area in Djugu and Mahagi territory, despite checks points of armed forces and the presence of non-state armed groups.

### Programme Results to the inter-communal Conflict in Djugu and Mahagi Territories in Ituri Province<sup>16</sup>

Sector <sup>i</sup>	Gender Disaggregation	UNICEF and Implementing Partners (IPs) Response		
		UNICEF Target <sup>ii</sup>	Total Results	Change since last report
<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene<sup>ii</sup></b>				
# of people accessing enough safe water for drinking and domestic needs	<b>Total</b>	<b>692,950</b>	<b>13,200</b>	<b>0</b>
	Women	353,405	7,920	0
	Men	339,546	5,280	0
# of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	<b>Total</b>	<b>692,950</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	Women	353,405	0	0
	Men	339,546	0	0
<b>Child Protection</b>				
# of children, adolescents, and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	<b>Total</b>	<b>394,108</b>	<b>11,377</b>	<b>2,351</b>
	Girls	161,584	5,243	498
	Boys	153,702	6,051	1,770
	Women	47,293	83	83
	Men	31,529		0

<sup>16</sup> To find details about UNICEF DRC's humanitarian action for children since January 2023, [UNICEF DRC Situation Reports](#)

# of survivors accessing gender-based violence response interventions (holistic care)	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>78</b>
	Women	1,400	112	0
	Girls	2,200	241	124
	Boys	400	2	0
# of women, girls, and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation and prevention interventions	<b>Total</b>	<b>285,050</b>	<b>17,616</b>	<b>7,657</b>
	Girls	114,020	7,046	4,660
	Boys	71,263	4,404	0
	Women	99,768	6,166	3,515
# of children who have exited the armed forces and groups provided with protection or reintegration support <sup>iii</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>
	Girls	250	11	0
	Boys	750	18	0
# of unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified <sup>iv</sup>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>0</b>
	Girls	1,326	20	0
	Boys	1,274	29	0
<b>Rapid Response Mechanism ( UNiRR)</b>				
# of people reached through UNICEF Rapid Response (UniRR) within 7 days of needs assessments	<b>Total</b>	<b>300,716</b>	<b>44,882</b>	<b>19,823</b>
<b>Education</b>				
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	<b>Total</b>	<b>292,646</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>99</b>
	Girls	149,249	2,674	62
	Boys	143,397	2,836	37
# of children receiving individual learning materials	<b>Total</b>	<b>175,588</b>	<b>5,510</b>	<b>99</b>
	Girls	89,550	2,674	62
	Boys	86,038	2,836	37
<b>Nutrition</b>				
# of children 6-59 months with severe wasting admitted for treatment	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,634</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>1,187</b>
	Girls	12,810	681	617
	Boys	11,824	631	570
# of primary caregivers of children aged 0 to 23 months receiving infant and young child feeding counseling	<b>Total</b>	<b>65,088</b>	<b>22,087</b>	<b>22,087</b>
<b>Health</b>				
# of children and women receiving primary health care in supported facilities	<b>Total</b>	<b>66,749</b>	<b>6,126</b>	<b>6,126</b>
	Girls	32,707	2,453	2,453
	Boys	31,372	1,465	1,465
	Women	2,670	2,208	2,208
<b>Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)<sup>v</sup></b>				
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		2,127,045	445,710	0
# of people engaged in RCCE actions		12,000	1,028	0

<sup>i</sup> All results are from the start of the L3 – Jun 15 2023.

<sup>ii</sup> No new results reported by partners during the reporting period.

<sup>iii</sup> Ibid

<sup>iv</sup> Ibid

<sup>v</sup> Ibid

## UNICEF’s response to the violence in “Grand Nord Kivu” and south Ituri

### Highlights

- The security situation in Beni territory remains unstable due to the persistent activities of armed elements in the Oicha and Mabalako health zones, as well as the intensification of military operations in the south-east of the territory.<sup>17</sup> However, there have been pockets of improvement in the Kamango and Mutwanga areas, enabling more than 3,500 displaced people to return to their villages in Nzenga, Bulongo, Halungupa and Mutwanga.
- The activities carried out allegedly by an armed group on Komanda-Mambasa axes and Mambasa territory constitute constraints for implementation of programme activities in these areas. An increase in tension has been observed between armed groups and local self defence groups<sup>18</sup> in Mambasa territory.
- The main threats in Irumu and Mambasa territories are predominantly arson, ambush, murder, non-official checkpoints, and robbery perpetrated predominantly by armed groups.
- In Mambasa, Irumu, and Djugu territories, Ituri provincial health authorities are reporting a sharp increase in suspected measles cases. More than 380 cases, including nine deaths, were reported between 3-9 July 2023 – in increase over the more than 290 cases the previous week. The security situation remains very worrying in the Rethy health zone, which limits public health interventions, including vaccination<sup>19</sup>. Vaccination campaigns started end July and will be carried out throughout the month of August.
- The Rapid Response programme (UNiRR) in Ituri contributed to humanitarian surveillance through the sharing of three humanitarian shock alerts with OCHA. Emergency assistance in the form of non-food item and health-nutrition packages have so far been provided to over 15,700 households.

### Programme Results to the violence in “Grand Nord Kivu” and south Ituri<sup>20</sup>

Sector <sup>i</sup>	Disaggregation	UNICEF and Implementing Partners (IPs) Response		
		UNICEF Target <sup>19</sup>	Total Results	Change since last report
<b>Child Protection</b>				
# of children, adolescents, and caregivers accessing community-based mental health and psychosocial support	<b>Total</b>	<b>165,015</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>3,781</b>
	Girls	67,656	3,841	2,038
	Boys	64,356	3,502	1,700
	Women	19,802	43	43
	Men	13 201	0	0
# of survivors accessing gender-based violence response interventions (holistic care)	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,100</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>204</b>
	Women	1,785	30	30
	Girls	2,805	302	174
	Boys	510	7	0
# of women, girls, and boys accessing gender-based violence risk mitigation and prevention interventions	<b>Total</b>	<b>215,017</b>	<b>20,692</b>	<b>13,906</b>
	Girls	86,007	8,277	5,076
	Boys	53,754	5,173	3,375
	Women	75,256	7,242	5,455
# of children who have exited the armed forces and groups provided with protection or reintegration support	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>77</b>
	Girls	513	29	18
	Boys	1,537	92	59
# of unaccompanied and separated children provided with alternative care and/or reunified	<b>Total</b>	<b>2 550</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>143</b>
	Girls	1,301	108	80
	Boys	1,250	112	63
<b>Rapid Response Mechanism (UNiRR)<sup>ii</sup></b>				

<sup>17</sup> OCHA humanitarian situation in North Kivu, July 2023

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> OCHA humanitarian situation in Ituri, July 2023

<sup>20</sup> To find details about UNICEF DRC’s humanitarian action for children since January 2023, [UNICEF DRC Situation Reports](#)



# of people reached through UNICEF Rapid Response (UniRR) within 7 days of needs assessments	<b>Total</b>	<b>254,800</b>	<b>15,706</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Education</b>				
# of children accessing formal or non-formal education, including early learning	<b>Total</b>	<b>235,994</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>449</b>
	Girls	120,355	283	283
	Boys	58,974	216	216
# of children receiving individual learning materials	<b>Total</b>	<b>141,596</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>449</b>
	Girls	120,355	283	283
	Boys	58,974	216	216

<sup>i</sup> All results are from the start of the L3 – Jun 15 2023.

<sup>ii</sup> No new results reported by partners during the reporting period.

## UNICEF's response to cholera outbreak in North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces

### Highlights

- In North Kivu, the local branch of the National Red Cross, in collaboration with UNICEF, carried out rapid and targeted responses to suspected cholera cases, not only in the zones of Goma, Nyiragongo, Karisimbi and Kirotshu, but also in the epidemic health zones of Kibirizi (Vitshumbi health area), Bambo (Kirumba health area), Rutshuru (Mapendo, Rutshuru, Murambi and Kinyandonyi health areas), Binza (Kiseguro health area) and Rwanguba (Ntamugenga health area), which have reported suspected cholera cases.
- South Kivu Province reported 732 new cases of cholera in July, bringing the total number of cases in the province to 4,136 since the beginning of the year. UNICEF partner AIDES treated 141 cases, including 39 children under five years of age within 48 hours of notification. The other cholera cases were treated by other health/medical response organisations.
- Awareness raising activities were carried out with the community of Sange in the Ruzizi health zone on cholera prevention. Other activities included the rehabilitation of 16 latrine doors and 10 emergency showers in the transit centre for Burundian refugees in the area.

### Programme Results to the cholera outbreak in North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces<sup>21</sup>

Sector <sup>i</sup>	Disaggregation	UNICEF and Implementing Partners (IPs) Response		
		UNICEF Target <sup>ii</sup>	Total Results	Change since last report
<b>Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene<sup>ii</sup></b>				
# of people accessing enough safe water for drinking and domestic needs	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,181,305</b>	<b>818,857</b>	<b>0</b>
	Women	602,466	417,617	0
	Men	578,839	401,240	0
# of people use safe and appropriate sanitation facilities	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,181,305</b>	<b>85,146</b>	<b>0</b>
	Women	602,466	43,424	0
	Men	578,839	41,721	0
# of people targeted around suspected cholera cases who received an appropriate and complete response within 48 hours of case notification through a responsive epidemiological surveillance system	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,280,105</b>	<b>343,691</b>	<b>91,794</b>
<b>Health</b>				
# of children and women receiving primary health care in supported facilities	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,199</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>79</b>
	Girls	4,489	32	18
	Boys	4,313	57	32

<sup>21</sup> To find details about UNICEF DRC's humanitarian action for children since January 2023, [UNICEF DRC Situation Reports](#)

	Women	398	52	29
<b>Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)</b>				
# of people reached through messaging on prevention and access to services		1,813,100	165,000	80,257
# of people engaged in RCCE actions		37,932	120	120

<sup>i</sup> All results are from the start of the L3 – Jun 15 2023.

<sup>ii</sup> No new results reported by partners during the reporting period.

## Story from the field



### New UNICEF learning spaces allow children in Bushagara displacement camp to return to lessons

When Muhawe Wimana realized that fighting was getting closer and closer to her village in North Kivu, she dropped everything, collected her kids from school, and fled. This was at the start of the 2022-2023 school year.

Her 7-year-old son, Isaac, had just started his first year at primary school and was distraught that when he arrived at the Bushagara displacement camp there was no school to take him in. Like many of the displaced children, Isaac was unable to finish the school year.

Because the children were bored and had nothing to do, they started getting into mischief.

Muhawe Wimana was very relieved when she heard about the 17 new temporary learning spaces being built by UNICEF and GRÂCE, a local NGO, to serve children from the Bushagara camp as well as from the host community. The new structures have wooden walls and a sheet metal roof to ensure durability.

Muhawe Wimana and other parents are delighted.

“The children will be busy at school during the day,” she said. “They will come home, do their homework and then go to bed. This routine gives us a bit of normalcy and it keeps the children out of harm’s way.”

Children will be taught by qualified teachers who are also displaced.

After a week of letting parents know about the new facilities, more than 2,000 boys and girls aged 6 to 11 have already been enrolled. Double shifts will allow as many children as possible in Bushagara to be educated.

“I want all my children to fulfil their dreams – to become doctors or lawyers or teachers,” Muhawe Wimana said. “This is only possible if my children study. It all starts with the basics at primary school.”

<https://www.unicef.org/drcongo/en/stories/new-unicef-learning-spaces-bushagara>

### Thanks to our donors



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## ANNEX A: Funding Status\*

Sector	Requirements	Funds available		Funding gap	
		Humanitarian resources received in 2023	Humanitarian resources received (carry forward)	\$	%
Rapid Response UniRR+CATI	66,888,948	16,806,346	-	50,082,602	75%
Cash +	28,500,000	1,250,000	-	27,250,000	96%
WASH	77,386,642	6,700,754	-	70,685,888	91%
Child Protection/GBV	50,800,555	5,632,814	-	45,167,741	89%
Health	21,710,188	1,420,000	-	20,290,188	93%
Nutrition	47,455,001	6,499,471	-	40,955,530	86%
Education	86,721,230	2,490,011	-	84,231,219	97%
SBC	8,820,968	200,000	-	8,620,968	98%
CAI	415,000	-	-	415,000	100%
PSEA	4,768,000	623,060	-	4,144,940	87%
Operational Support Coordination	7,800,000	1,385,203	-	6,414,797	82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>401,266,532</b>	<b>43,007,659</b>		<b>358,258,873</b>	<b>89%</b>

\* UNICEF's requirements for the Emergency Scale-up in eastern DRC is a subset of UNICEF's overall [Humanitarian Action for Children 2023 for DRC](#).

## Annex B: External Media Links

- <https://www.unicef.org/drcongo/en/stories/new-unicef-learning-spaces-bushagara>
- Shameza Abdulla, UNICEF Senior Emergency Specialist, speaks about the crises in eastern DRC at Rhoé displacement camp in Ituri. <https://weshare.unicef.org/Folder/2AM408JUFXGB>
- Twitter:
  - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFDRC/status/1675821930509639680>
  - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFDRC/status/1679793230341128194>
  - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFDRC/status/1683824233674162176>
  - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFDRC/status/1684198189933420547>
  - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFDRC/status/1684549615582937088>
  - <https://twitter.com/UNICEFDRC/status/1685969098054791169>