

1 - 31 March 2014

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO



### Water/Sanitation (p.5)

**105,539**

*IDPs with need for WASH assistance in Katanga*

### Education (p.6)

**130**

*schools attacked or occupied in Katanga since January, 48% of the total number in 2013*

### Health (p.7)

**78,863**

*children received emergency immunization against measles in the first three months of 2014*

### Nutrition (p.8)

**7,000**

*children affected by SAM in Bukama, Katanga*

### Child Protection (p.9)

**1,228**

*Children formerly associated with armed forces and groups reunited and reintegrated into their communities in the first three months of 2014*

### Non-Food Items (p.10)

**215,473**

*People assisted in essential household items and shelter materials in the first three months of 2014*

### Cash-based Assistance

(p.11)

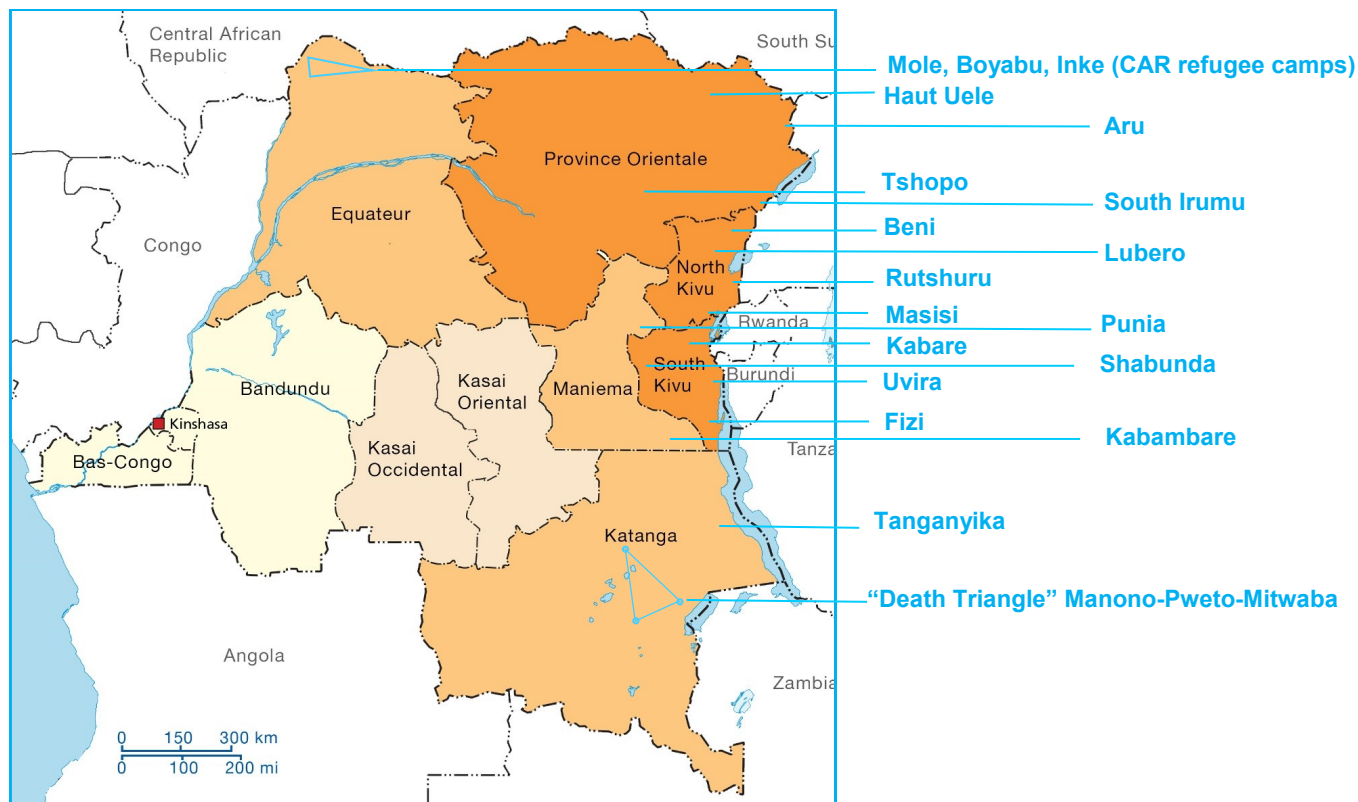
**2,392**

*families reached through multi-sector vouchers in open markets in Masisi, North Kivu.*

## Highlights

- **North Kivu** : 251 Congolese refugees returning from Kyangwandi camp in Uganda died in a boat accident on 22 March on Lake Edward. According to authorities in Goma there were 89 children among the dead. The refugees were returning to Beni Territory where fighting between FARDC and ADF-Nalu had forced them to flee in 2013.
- **South Kivu**: Around 1,000 households from Ndese and Byangama in Shabunda Territory displaced in the bush following clashes between two factions of Raia Mutomboki armed group.
- **Equateur**: In coordination with UNHCR, UNICEF has developed a response plan to assist CAR refugees and host communities in education, health, NFI, child protection and WASH. \$5,125,979 is required.
- **Katanga**: FDLR and Mayi Mayi activism along Kalemie-Nyunzu and Kalemie-Bendera axes toward Tanganyika resulted in population displacements, houses set on fire, lootings and other human rights violations.
- **National**: After negotiations regarding the roll-out of the DDR3 process, UNICEF has received assurances from the vice prime minister that UNICEF and its partners will have full access to verify children in all sites under FARDC control within the DDR3 framework.
- **National**: Following confirmation of 4 cases of Yellow Fever in Province Orientale and 1 case in Katanga, 85 other suspect cases have been reported in two districts of Province Orientale (Bondo and Buta) and one in Katanga (Kikondja). A vaccination campaign is being planned targeting more than 600,000 adults and children in high-risk zones in Province Orientale and Katanga with support from UNICEF, WHO and MSF.

# Focus areas



## Vaccination reaches children amidst insecurity in Katanga province

In March 2014, two provinces - Maniema and Katanga - have been targeted by the Ministry of Health with support from UNICEF and other health partners to immunize 5 million children aged 6 months to 10 years against measles and provide two drops of oral polio vaccine to 2.9 million children under five. The mass campaign is part of the national effort to increase national immunization coverage against measles, thereby reducing epidemic outbreaks.

In Northern Katanga, in the health zones of Mitwaba and Mufunga Sampwe, the campaign was implemented in the midst of a humanitarian crisis, due to attacks of villages by armed groups of Mai Mai Kata Katanga active in the so-called 'triangle of death', where over the past six months more than 60 villages have been burnt to the ground in the territories of Manono, Mitwaba and Pweto.

*"In Mitwaba, the week before the campaign, villages had been attacked and vaccinators met many women whose ears had been chopped off" explains UNICEF's campaign supervisor-consultant Dr Lobe. "This created a climate of fear among vaccinators. In Mufunga, a vaccination agent was even kidnapped during the campaign, together with five local inhabitants. He was finally brought back after four days after an army intervention. In villages such as in Mukana, the population was too scared to bring their children to the vaccination sites, we had to ask the police to escort them."*

Despite the critical security constraints the campaign reached all health areas thanks to creative solutions identified in the field. These included early start of preparatory activities (in anticipation of delays caused by insecurity), extending the calendar before and after the scheduled campaign period to ensure all areas could be reached, and using national security forces to secure transport from stock sites to vaccination areas to prevent looting. Local authorities were strongly committed to the success of the campaign, and extensive communication outreach targeted all the population, including Mai Mai, emphasizing the benefit of vaccination for children and communities. Local leaders communicated to vaccinators when villages were attacked by Mai Mai, and in most cases the teams returned the following day (as it is known that the militias rarely return the next day for fear of army presence). Children from villages that have fled were reached in their host communities or will be targeted as part of emergency vaccination activities targeting displaced people.

# Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (1/2)

## North Kivu

**Masisi** : Relative calm has led to increased population return movements in parts of the territory, including 1,528 households in Nyabiondo, 372 in Kaadja, and 1,560 in Burora . Vulnerability assessments have been done and others are in progress, identifying multi-sectorial needs, including Non-Food Items (NFI) and emergency shelter.

**Beni** : FARDC and MONUSCO presence to secure the area of humanitarian operations in Kamango and Nobili allowed the RRMP to provide an assistance in NFI to more than 12,775 displaced and returnee households.

**Lubero**: the FARDC/MONUSCO-led offensive launched on 8 March along Kalengera-Tongo axis against FDLR. As of 3 April, no population movement had been reported

**Nyiragongo & Rutshuru** : Progressive return movements have been noted since the November 2013 defeat of the M23, with a total of approximately 30,000 households now returned. According to RRMP multi-sectorial assessments, there are 20,082 returnee households in Rutshuru (Jomba, Gikoro and Cheya) and 10,476 returnee households in Nyiragongo (principally in Buhumba and Kibati). Evaluations are ongoing in Mutaho, Mugerwa and Kanyanza. Several multi-sectorial humanitarian interventions are being prepared, including a joint UNICEF, UNHCR and WFP initiative for the most vulnerable returnee populations.

## South Kivu

**Shabunda**: Around 1,000 households from Ndese and Byangama displaced in the bush following clashes between two factions of Raia Mutomboki arm group (Sisawa and Alexander).

**Uvira**: Frequent attacks and incursions of FNL on Kiliba-Sange axis. Interethnic tensions between Bafulero and Barundi are increasing in Rusizi plain since 20 March. About 1,100 households displaced from Bwegera and Kahundu to Luberizi and Luvungi.

**Fizi**: The Mai Mai Yakutumba-FDLR coalition remains active in the south of South Kivu. Attacks against FARDC positions in Misisi on 19 March. Threats of new attacks caused displacements to Lulimba and North Katanga.

**Kabare**: a conflict of leadership succession in Nindja chiefdom and clashes between factions of Raia Mutomboki led to the displacement of nearly 500 households to Kalonge (Kalehe territory).

## Oriental Province

The security situation remained unstable with livestock theft and looting of civilian property by an unidentified armed group in the Lake Albert plain (Tchomia-Largu axe) as well as by FRPI elements, especially in Soke, Geti, Aveba and Bukiringi areas. The FARDC announced new operations to track the FRPI, and troop movements were observed in Geti from the last week of March. As the militia is scattered in small groups throughout the area, a large scale operation may cause new waves of displacement and intensify the pendular displacement patterns already common in the area.

**Haut Uele**: resurgence of armed group activities (looting, theft etc.), allegedly committed by LRA elements, mainly on Niangara-Nambia axis. Community tension is increasing between local populations and the pastoral Mbororos in some areas, particularly in Dungu.

**Return movements** of displaced populations were observed in South Irumu (25,000 people on Nombe-Kagaba-Aveba-Bukiringi axis), as well as movements of return and spontaneous returnees in areas bordering

## Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (2/2)

South Sudan in Aru territory (Igbokolo, Faradje, Aba, etc.).

**South Irumu:** following the militia tracking announcement, return movements slowed from mid-March, but are expected to increase again as the agricultural season has begun. The volatile security situation and expected changes in the security context led to the temporary suspension of a multi-sectorial assessment mission planned in Aveba.

**Aru:** a RRMP team was deployed in Igbokolo-Faradje area to assess the humanitarian situation of Congolese returnees from south Sudan. UNHCR launched a campaign to distribute NFI/Shelter kits to returnees.

**Tshopo:** 20,000 IDPs/returnees in Opienge-Obienge-Opala and Bafwasende areas. They are said to be victims of violations by unidentified armed elements operating in this area for over 2 years. Due to reduced funding and capacity of RRMP as well as other actors in the province, humanitarian actors are concerned about lack of response to these and other humanitarian alerts.

### Maniema

**Punia:** South to Kasese on the border between Punia and Shabunda territories, clashes between Raïa Mutomboki and FARDC in January 2013 had caused a preventive population movement to the forest. They are now progressively returning and have benefitted from NFI and seeds assistance.

**Kabambare:** clashes between FDLR and Mayi Mayi reported in Masisi (Fizi, South Kivu) along the border to Maniema, causing population movements towards Kabambare. The most vulnerable have been assisted in NFI through RRMP/AVSI from South Kivu.

### Equateur

High tensions remain between the Nkunda and Mbanga communities. Those that had been displaced by the conflict opposing Ndjeka and Taliba (Budjala territory) against Bondaki and Bogbakali (Gemena) have started to return, though with low numbers (particularly in Taliba) and without assistance.

**CAR** refugees statistics (HCR): 56,736 are pre-registered in Libenge (Boyabu camp), Zongo (Mole) and Gbadolite (Inke) among which 15,410 new arrivals. These add to 30,667 registered, 30,417 relocated and 26,099 staying outside camps.

### Katanga

**Tanganyika:** FDLR and their Mayi Mayi allies' activism along Kalemie-Nyunzu and Kalemie-Bendera axes toward Tanganyika resulted in population displacements, burning of houses, lootings and other human rights violations. Intercommunity tensions and clashes between Pygmies and Bantus in Fatuma (Kalemie) are still causing population movements toward Kabwela (south of Moba). Military operations are reported in Moba territory (Kasenga Ganie, Kamena, Ntoya, Tandwe, Katembele, Lusenge and Eva). Mayi Mayi handed over weapons to local authorities in Lusenga (Moba). Other gathered in a demobilization attempt in Kabwela and Kamena but left due to the lack of support.

**South:** Mayi Mayi clashes/incursions in villages south of Mitwaba and in north and south-east of Pweto.

# UNICEF & Partner Response



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

105,539 IDPs with need for WASH assistance in Katanga

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# conflict affected people access to water, hygiene and sanitation basic services	508,944	75,878	122,758	24%	2,120,600	575,339	27%
# persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from preventive as well as WASH cholera-response packages	1,504,637	226,566	257,766	17%	6,018,546	860,265	14%
# people affected by natural disaster assisted with WASH package target	51,150	54,406	54,406	106%	232,500	54,406	23%
# severely malnourished children and host family receiving WASH assistance from the nutrition centers, through to the household level	410,000	0	0	0%	820,000	0	0%

### Analysis of results

#### Katanga

105,539 new IDPs movements due to armed conflicts have been reported with a need for WASH assistance mainly in Mitwaba, Malemba Nkulu, Pweto and Manono territories, and 2,994 cholera cases have been reported during the first 12 weeks of the year. Cholera trends continue to decrease in Tanganyika, but the lack of WASH response in Kilwa Bukama and Kikondja represents a problem. UNICEF continues to support part of the cholera response in Likasi, while Pooled Fund is supporting activities in Moba, Pweto and Lubumbashi. A UNICEF strategy for intervention in cholera elimination for 2014 is being developed, and \$1,4 million will be used to support the strategy through Japanese, Belgium and UNICEF funds.

#### North Kivu

WASH RRMP intervention to support the rehabilitation of two water supply networks in the Mutwanga (Beni) health zone damaged by heavy rains in February. These two networks serve 54,406 people. UNICEF is also re-newing the partnership with the local NGO NETRESSE to support the rehabilitation of the water system in the Katindo Camp near Goma to prevent cholera outbreaks.

#### South Kivu

More than 1,800 cholera cases registered since the beginning of the year. The situation is very critical in Uvira following the interruption of energy and water distribution and where more than 250 cases has been reported for the last 2 weeks. Response is ongoing through the WASH (OGB) and Health (MSF) Cluster partners.

#### Oriental Province

No change compared to the February situation. UNICEF emergency WASH is still supporting CESVI to provide safe water to 30,000 IDPs in South Irumu through an emergency water-treatment plant.

#### Equateur

WASH challenges with refugees from CAR both in UNHCR sites and host communities. Needs evaluation has been updated and proposal has been prepared to support WASH response to 38,000 refugees.



## Education

In the first 3 months of 2014, allegations of schools attacked/occupied have reached 48% of the total registered in 2013 (130).

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# girls and boys (5-11 years) affected by conflict or natural disasters given access to quality education and psychosocial activities, through the construction/rehabilitation of schools and/or temporary learning spaces and other measures (incl. through the RRMP)	200,000	11,195	31,575	15.8%	252,000	10,709	4.2%
# schools and/or temporary learning spaces providing these services to emergency-affected children	1,500	7	112	7.5%	637	1	1.6%
# teachers trained on learner-centred methodologies, peace education, disaster risk reduction, and how to identify and refer children in need of psychosocial care and support to available protection services	3,300	360	605	18.3%	5,939		

### Analysis of results

#### Katanga

Since January, the situation has deteriorated, with the education cluster reporting a gap in the emergency response leaving 26,188 children whose education has been disrupted by conflict uncovered. Allegations of schools attacked/occupied by armed actors have increased, with local representatives of the Ministry of Education reporting 63 cases in Manono, Pweto, Mitwaba and Malemba, adding 20,803 children (9,713 girls) to those already denied of their right to education due to conflict. The Education Cluster and UNICEF have focused on advocacy with the Local Ministry of Education and donors to ensure special funding allocations for maintaining access to education in conflict zones while continuing ongoing response activities.

477 children (198 girls) from Manono benefited from the rehabilitation of 6 classrooms and 'double-shift use' toilets for boys and girls. 1,757 students (506 girls) from 4 schools have been sensitized on topics like peace and violence prevention by the mediation committees set up through Peace Building Education Programme activities.

#### Equateur

The humanitarian situation has worsened with continued inflow of refugees and returnees, including many children (60 %), adding pressure to an already burdened education sector. To ensure a safe learning space for the additional need of refugee and returnee children, 1 school with 9 classrooms has been rehabilitated and finalized, providing access to education to 428 students (214 girls) affected by conflict.

#### North Kivu

RRMP education partners reached 8,533 children, including 4,202 girls (49.2%), through activities like catch-up classes, psychosocial activities, and distribution of school materials. 315 teachers benefitted from training on psychosocial, learner-centered methodologies, peace education and DRR.

#### Maniema

4 schools were rehabilitated, equipped and furnished. 2 other were rehabilitated and will be equipped and furnished. 32 latrines separated for boys and girls have been built and made available in 7 schools.



## Health

78,863 children (6 months-15 years) have been immunized against measles in response to epidemics and population displacements

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of children 6 months to 15 years immunised against measles	5,500,000	6,265	78,863	1.4%	4,776,640	78,863	2%
# of cholera cases managed	17,000	343	1,522	9.0%	2,775,000	1,522	0.05%
# of displaced people who benefited from medical assistance	538,700	31,965	42,659	8.0%	1,134,000	42,860	4%

### Analysis of results

**Katanga and South Kivu remain the provinces with the highest peaks of cholera, with 73.3% of the total of cases in DRC (2,294 cases in Katanga and 90 deaths, 1761 cases in South Kivu and 4 deaths). 5,529 cases have been notified during the first quarter 2014 in DRC.**

Several health zones affected by epidemics in Kasai Oriental and Occidental (Citenge, Kansele, Mikope, Lukunga, Demba), and Bandundu (Kimputu, Mushie). A significant decrease of measles suspect cases was registered in Province Orientale, Equateur and Nord Kivu during first quarter 2014 compared with 2013. In South Kivu, there is no significant decrease but lab analysis confirm 80% of suspect measles cases were actually rubella.

Following confirmation of 4 cases of Yellow Fever in Province Orientale and 1 case in Katanga, 85 other suspect cases have been reported in two districts of Province Orientale (Bondo and Buta) and one in Katanga (Kikondja). A vaccination campaign is planned targeting more than 600,000 adults and children in high-risk zones in Province Orientale and Katanga with support from UNICEF, WHO and other health actors.

#### During the first quarter of 2014:

78,863 children aged 6 months to 15 years have been immunized against measles in response to epidemics and population displacements, including 6,265 children from CAR refugees households in Equateur, with support from partner ADF, and 72,598 children 6 months to 15 years in health zones affected by outbreaks in Bandundu have also been immunized. While only 1.4% of the annual target has been achieved, response will be progressive throughout the year with 21% of the doses needed for emergency vaccination in 2014 have already been pre-positioned with PEV.

1522 cases of cholera have been managed in partnership with the Ministry of Health in Bandundu (UNICEF in kind support) and Nord Kivu (in kind and operational support with RRMP-Health via Merlin), in Sud Kivu (in kind support, in collaboration with MSF Spain) and in Katanga (in kind support to MOH in collaboration with NGO partners such as MSF and ALIMA). This contribution represents 9% of the overall result targeted by end 2014. We anticipate increased results in the second trimester with increased activity in Katanga and North and South Kivu.

42,659 internally displaced people (8% of target) have also received medical assistance: 12,824 internally displaced people assisted by RRMP Health, implemented with Merlin in Nord Kivu and 29,835 CAR refugees households in Equateur are receiving health and nutrition support in partnership with UNICEF and UNHCR.



## Nutrition

7,000 children affected by Severe Acute Malnutrition in Bukama, Katanga

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target*	Results for the period	Cumulative re-sults (#)	% Ca-pacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumula-tive re-sults (#)	% Target Achieved
# of children under 5 treated for SAM	300,000	NC	85,547	28.5 %	270,459	37,342	14 %

\* NB: UNICEF target is higher than the cluster's target as the HAP 2014 targets only areas with GAM rates above 11% associated with a range of aggravating factors, while UNICEF program includes other areas.

### Analysis of results

#### Katanga

The Pooled Fund is conducting a mid-term evaluation of the intervention in Malemba Nkulu. The number of admissions is still very high and the results of the evaluation will help to refine the second phase of the project.

Bukama with over 7,000 affected remains the top priority for emergency response. The needed funds are estimated at \$1.4 million. RUTF will be provided by UNICEF through a contribution received from Japan but a gap of \$ 500,000 will remain to cover the operational costs.

#### Kasai Occidental

UNICEF has started a large project funded by DFID which complements the minimum health package with nutrition treatment and prevention activities in 29 health zones, but the therapeutic feeding and nutrition equipment required to fully implement the project will only be received in the coming days.

A nutritional survey is currently on going in Kitangwa Health zone following an alert from the early warning system (SNSAP).

#### Kasai Oriental

1,953 new severe acute malnourished children were admitted in February out of whom 1294 (66%) are coming from the emergency zones supported by the Rapid Response to Nutritional Crises (RRCN) project.

#### Equateur

UNICEF is currently supporting the treatment of CAR refugees and host communities.

PRONANUT with UNICEF's support just conducted a nutritional survey in Iboko Health zone, which showed GAM rate at 18,6% and a SAM rate at 6,9 %. These results have triggered an emergency response with ACF deploying to begintreatment activities in the beginning of May.

#### Bandundu

A nutritional survey conducted by ACF revealed a GAM rate of 15,3% and SAM of 4,5%. Either ACF or COOPI will respond, depending on their team availability.

#### Province Orientale

PRONANUT with UNICEF's support just conducted a nutritional survey in Yahisuli Health zone, which showed GAM rate at 11,4% and SAM rate at 3,6%.





## Protection

1,228 children formerly associated with armed forces and groups have been reunited and reintegrated into communities since the beginning of 2014.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of children formerly associated with armed forces/groups reunited and reintegrated into the community and followed up on	3,700	247	1,228	33,2 %			
# of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families and followed up on	1,900	451	756	39,8 %			
# of displaced and returnee children received in child-friendly protective spaces for psychosocial support, educational activities, sensitization and non-formal education activities	80,000	16,758	44,617	55,8 %			
# 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 counseling and assistance	10,000	9	719	7,2 %			

### Analysis of results

#### National

DDR III has begun disarmament operations (in the field) and demobilizing armed groups (in Kitona, Kamina and Kotakoli military camps). UNICEF has advocated for the immediate verification of armed elements and separation of CAAFAG in the field before they are transported to the demobilization sites.

In all provinces the GBV sector has insufficient funding to ensure multi-sectorial response to survivors of sexual violence.

#### North Kivu

The resumption of armed conflict in North Kivu — especially in Masisi and Grand Nord — and the intensification of joint FARDC/MONUSCO military operations has led to a difficult access to CAAFAG and to a high number of separated children: 448 in March alone (double the number of February). Armed group renditions to the FARDC in Bweremana has stopped, and consequently the UNICEF verification center for CAAFAG there has closed. A new one is being set up in Mubambiro where armed groups are now surrendering.

#### Oriental Province

A temporary centre to ensure systematic separation of children from FRPI elements surrendering to FARDC in Bunia/Rwampara was set up by UNICEF on 25 March, so far it has ensured the separation of four CAAFAG.

#### Katanga

73 children have been verified and separated in the FARDC camp in Kamina (from group of surrendered armed elements transferred from the East in the framework of DDR III). Community-based advocacy activities have been strengthened in Mai Mai and Self Defence Militias areas of Moba, Pweto, Mitwaba and Manono, given the current talks held between those groups and provincial authorities.



## Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

215,473 people were assisted to access essential household items and shelter materials in the first three months of 2014

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of people accessing essential household non-food items and shelter materials	800,000	115,583	215,473	26.9%	1,830,500	267,195	14.6%

### Analysis of results

*UNICEF supported NFI activities are well on target to meet the 2014 objective of 800,000 people. To date 215,473 people have been reached, nearly 27% of the 2014 target. 56% of families assisted participated in cash voucher fairs; 44% participated in direct distributions.*

#### North Kivu

On March 12 RRMP partners Solidarites and NRC completed the large-scale NFI family relief kit distributions in Kamango/Nobili described in the previous sitrep. These were done in conjunction with WFP food distributions. In total 12,773 families or over 63,000 people were assisted, making this one of the largest single interventions in recent RRMP history.

#### South Kivu and Maniema

Return movements continue in South Kivu with all UNICEF-supported and other Cluster actor assistance in March targeted toward returning displaced families. RRMP partner AVSI also expanded activities across the provincial border to Maniema province to assist returnees in Kabeya/Kabambare areas for 3,760 families or 19,175 people.

#### Orientale Province

UNICEF RRMP partner Solidarites assisted 1,350 displaced households who fled the FARDC operations against the ADF/NALU rebels in North Kivu's Beni territory with access to essential NFI and shelter materials through voucher fairs organized by the RRMP partner Solidarites in Luna and Katabey. RRMP activities together with those of key NFI actor in Orientale, Samaritan's Purse have nearly depleted existing response capacity in the province. With MONUSCO to add support to the FARDC operations against the FRPI in South Irumu, there are concerns that UNICEF, RRMP partners, and other NFI actors may have limited capacity to respond to additional needs which could result from these operations.

#### Katanga

RRMP partner IRC completed NFI voucher fairs for 1,188 displaced families in the province's Tanganyika district.



## Multi-Purpose Cash-based Assistance

2,392 families reached by partner Concern via the ARCC multi-purpose voucher and cash programme, through multi-sector vouchers in open markets in Masisi, North Kivu.

Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
	UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
# of people assisted through multi-sector voucher fairs and unconditional cash grants	75,000	13,567	13,567	18%	N/A		1

### Analysis of results

*Partner organization Concern delivered the first assistance through the DFID-supported ARCC (Alternative Responses for Communities in Crisis) programme which lasts through early 2015.*

#### Masisi Territory, North Kivu

In March 2014 Concern Worldwide launched the first in a series of cash based assistance interventions in Masisi Territory as part of ARCC. Beneficiaries were 11% displaced, 59% returnees and 30% host families. Each household received vouchers worth \$45 to purchase Non-Food Items, seeds, livestock, livelihood-related items and services. Preliminary results on families' purchasing patterns show that the 48% of the families purchased kitchen items; 38%, soap; 38%, bedding; 30%, clothing; 40%, seeds; and 30% of the beneficiaries spent part of the assistance to pay school fees. This first assistance will be followed by additional 1 or 4 instalments per month, depending on the assistance programme, for a total amount of \$135 per family over the course of ARCC.

# Resource Mobilization

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 1: Funds Received against Appeal**

Appeal Sector	Requirements by Sector	Funds Received (US\$)	Unmet requirements (US\$)	% Unfunded
Nutrition	45 000 000	4 301 642	40 698 358	90%
Health	11 500 000	666 910	10 833 090	94%
Water, sanitation and hygiene	7 445 000	1 378 000	6 067 000	81%
Child protection (including sexual and gender-based violence and mine risk education)	12 500 000	325 000	12 175 000	97%
Education	6 000 000	600 000	5 400 000	90%
RRMP	39 000 000	6 062 646	32 937 354	84%
Non-food items and cash-based response (beyond RRMP)	3 700 000	458 599	3 241 401	88%
Cluster/sector coordination	800 000	-	800 000	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>125 945 000</b>	<b>13 792 797</b>	<b>112 152 203</b>	<b>89%</b>