



DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Highlights

Water/Sanitation (p.5)

2,539,215

persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from preventive as well as WASH cholera-response Packages in 2013

Education (p.6)

22,876

more conflict-affected children now attend school with appropriate materials in Pweto, Katanga.

Health (p.7)

13,726

cases of cholera (lethality of 2.5%) in Katanga in 2013.

Nutrition (p.8)

1,005,263

children aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation in North-Kivu

Child Protection (p.9)

9.683

children survivors of sexual violence provided with a comprehensive response

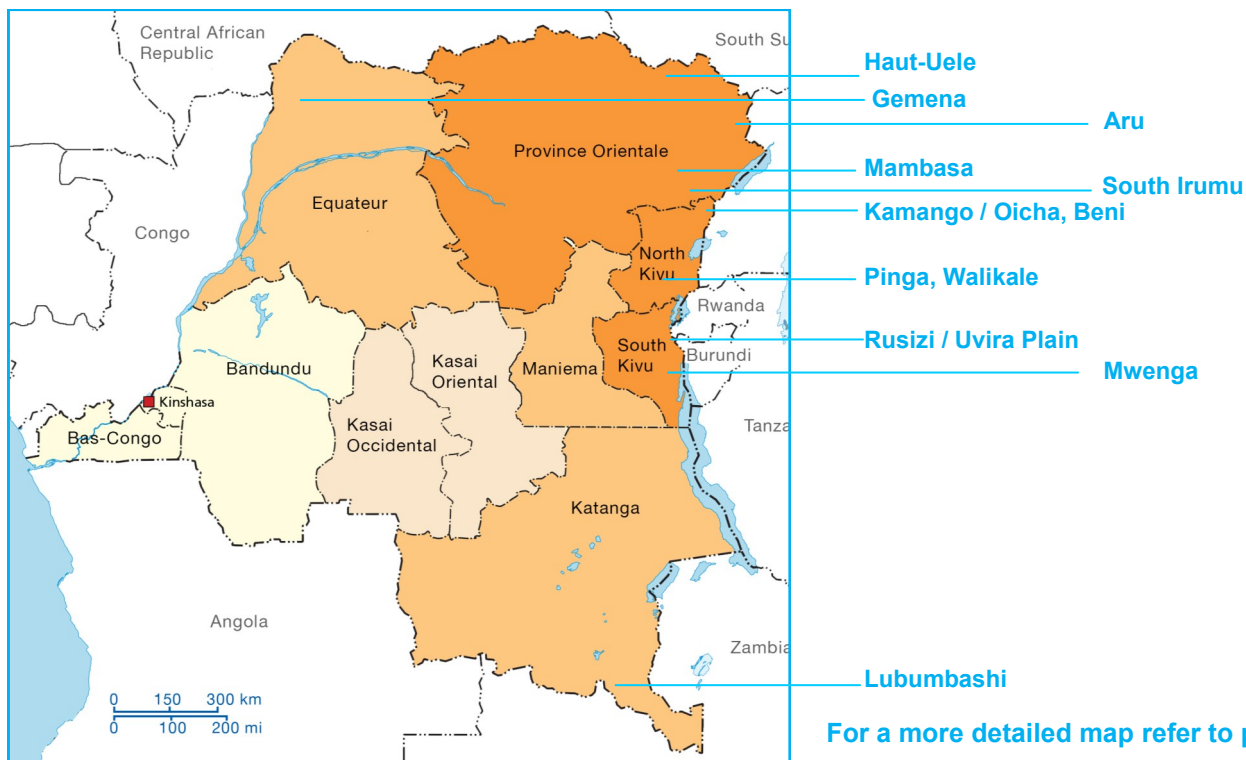
Non-Food Items (p.10)

712,625

displaced persons and host communities assisted with NFI and shelter material in

- **National:** On 30 December coordinated attacks were carried out against key installations in Kinshasa (including the national television station (RTNC), Ndjili Airport, and a military camp), and in Kindu and Lubumbashi. Although security forces restored order by the end of the day international flights to and from the country were cancelled and over 100 people were reported killed, mostly members of a religious group led by pastor Joseph Mukungubila which is alleged to have carried out the attacks.
- **CAR/Equateur:** Worsening security situation in Central African Republic since 5 December and fighting between the army (mainly ex-Seleka) and "Anti-Balakas" militias has resulted in significant refugee movements to DRC, mostly Equateur. From 5 to 31 December an estimated 5,870 new refugees had arrived, for a total of 54,508 CAR refugees in DRC (HCR). They are being directed towards 3 refugee sites: Inke (close to Gbadolite), Mole (35km from Zongo) and Buyabo (close to Libenge).
- **Beni, North Kivu:** Colonel Mamadou Ndala, a popular FARDC commander, was killed on January 2 during an attack on his convoy while travelling several kilometers from Beni town.
- **Pinga/Walikale:** progressive return of displaced population following reinforced MONUSCO and FARDC presence. 3,646 households (22,587 people) returned to Pinga Centre early December.
- **Kamango/Beni:** Ugandese rebels ADF-NALU attacked Kamango on 25 December, leading to new movement of already displaced populations to Nobili.
- **Katanga:** In December, 12 attacks by Mai Mai groups registered in different localities of Pweto, Manono, Mitwaba and Malemba Nkulu.

Focus areas



For a more detailed map refer to page 14

Fighting resumes in Kamango (Beni Territory)

On 13 December 21 people were killed in Mwenda (southern entry point to Kamango area). On 25 December at 4am, Kamango town was attacked and taken by an armed group presumed to be ADF-Nalu (their identity remains unconfirmed). The following afternoon, MONUSCO combat helicopters targeted ADF-N positions in Bwisegha and Kamango, while on the ground FARDC regained control of Kamango town. 29 casualties were reported by the local Red Cross (20 civilians, 9 combatants) and many houses were burned by rebels. ADF-Nalu fighters moved East towards the Ugandan border, arriving late that day a few kilometers from Nobili (border post) where a significant number of displaced have taken refuge for several months. This led a number of IDPs to attempt to cross into Uganda. In the morning the border was closed, with a significant number of UPDF deployed along the Ugandan side. In the afternoon crossing was permitted on the condition that Congolese refugees go to the transit site in Bubukwanga, then to Tchangwali camp. Ugandan authorities report that 421 people were transported by truck to the transit site, and about 2,000 crossed into Uganda. There are now around 13,000 displaced households (more than 65,000 people) sheltering around Nobili town; this includes 7,500 households that were already there and 4,500 more that were scattered on the outskirts of the town and came in for security. Most are with host families but approximately 1,000 households are occupying schools and other public sites.

Oxfam, LWH and UNICEF RRMP partners NRC, Solidarités and Merlin were present in Nobili. Most of them evacuated to Beni and Goma during the fighting. A few days later RRMP partners redeployed in Nobili to update the needs assessment, identifying 4 priorities: Protection, Shelter, access to water and Food. As fighting against ADF is likely to resume soon, RRMP/WFP joint NFI/food fairs planned for 6 January will have to be put on hold unless security and protection of beneficiaries can be assured. RRMP teams are currently deployed to restart WaSH, shelter and health activities as soon as possible. In the meantime, partners work with ICRC and the protection cluster to advocate for the safety of civilians and monitor the security situation closely, and UNICEF DRC is coordinating closely with UNICEF Uganda to monitor the situation from both sides of the border.

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (1/2)

North Kivu

Beni: The city of Oicha had hosted a new wave of 1,361 displaced households from Matiba, Kinziki, Kamango, Kikingi, Kisegeta and Nobili where cases of abduction and fighting between FARDC and ADF-NALU intensified. 1,640 households had already been reported in this area for over 3 months. A Pooled fund /Reserve funding has been focused on that zone to cover NFI needs through ALDI.

Pinga/Walikale: A strong MONUSCO/FIB and FARDC presence led populations to start return (more than 3,643 households — 22,587 people) to Pinga Center. Another 2,853 displaced households (17,689 people) were reported during RRMP evaluation. FARDC is now ensuring security on Kitchanga-Pinga road, being deployed in all villages along this axis. This zone, inaccessible for a year, now needs to be the focus of humanitarian action.

South Kivu

Rusizi Plain: Almost 90% of the inhabitants of Mutarule (Uvira territory) have returned home, after 7,180 had been displaced since August towards Luvungi, Nyakabere and Sange localities following attacks by a Mai Mai armed group and military operations that had followed. Returns started after NFI distributions organized in Sange on 4-5 December. There is still risk of displacement in Ruzizi Plain because of latent conflicts between communities and the activity of Burundian armed group FNL .

Uvira Plateau: More than 10,800 inhabitants of Basimukindje II, Bijombo and Kigoma were displaced to Bibangwa, Kahololo, Marungu, Rubuga, Mulenge, Kitoga and Bijombo localities, fleeing clashes between FARDC and FNL elements during the second week of December. As calm returned returns have started, but these populations' goods, including harvests, were systematically looted.

Mwenga/Kabambare-Maniema: following resettlement and return movements, multisectorial evaluations were completed and response plans are being elaborated by different programmes.

Oriental Province

The Population Movement Commission noted a slight increase (8%) in the number of IDPs during the fourth trimester of 2013: 506,880 people during the third, 549,921 during the fourth. This increase results from the crisis in South Irumu (since August) and armed groups activities in Tshopo. Returns increased by 73%, from 90,000 to 156,356 people, mainly in Uele.

South Irumu: FRPI militias still launch targeted and punctual actions against FARDC positions. On 29 December, FRPI elements attacked Soke locality (50 km from Bunia) and the 30,000 IDPs of that city fled to the forest. An atmosphere of permanent insecurity prevents returns.

Mambasa territory: around 10,000 people from North-Kivu are said to have preventively moved towards Mambasa Biakato, fearing ADF-NALU from neighboring Beni region (North-Kivu).

Aru territory : according to a wire from EPSP Ariwara, almost 43 schools (35 elementary schools, 8 secondary) that supervised around 11,000 pupils are closed since late October following ALPCU rebel activity. RRMP/ Solidarité team has been deployed in the zone (Igbokolo) for a multisectorial assessment since 12 December.

Haut and Bas Uélé districts: Aba, Nabiapay and Masombo localities signaled the arrival of over 250 Congolese households who spontaneously returned from South Sudan and 80 from CAR.

Maniema

FARDC pursuit of Colonel Kem's armed group in the north-east of Kailo territory (Kumba Basoko) and south of Punia territory caused several displacements towards Kaïlo city, Misoke and far north-east of Pangî. South to Kasese, close to the border between Punia and Shabunda territories, conflict between Raïa Mutomboki and the army led to a preventive displacement movement towards the forest. The situation is now calm, as Mai Mai Kem are believed to have left Maniema to move towards Mapimo locality in Shabunda territory.

Political, Security & Humanitarian Situation (2/2)

Equateur

Budjala/Gemena: Fighting between villagers of Bondaki (Ngakwa ethnic group) in Budjala territory and those from Ndjeka (Ngwandi) in Gemena territory following a land conflict has led to deaths, injuries, sexual violence, abductions, fire and destruction of houses and goods and the displacement of a reported 17,000 persons, of which 10,350 in Budjala territory and around 6,427 in Gemena. UNICEF has updated its response plan for Equateur to include these needs.

CAR: There are now a total of 54,508 CAR refugees in total in Equateur (HCR). In December, 1,692 new refugees from CAR arrived in Inke campsite (close to Gbadolite), 4,313 in Mole camp (35km from Zongo) and 1,461 in Buyabo (close to Libenge) (HCR). These 3 camps were recently built, respecting international standards, and host an estimated 20,000 people. UNICEF received \$649,412 to run education and nutrition activities as part of a 8 million USD joint program with UNHCR funded by CERF. UNICEF prepositioned school kits in Gemena for around 18,400 children. UNICEF received has also recently received a one million euro grant from the Belgian Government to help cover the needs of refugees from CAR and host families in NFI (5,005 households targeted), Child Protection (2,500 children including 897 unaccompanied and separated, 250 gender-based violence survivors), Nutrition (1,500 under-5 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition) and WaSH (19,000 refugees targeted) in 2014.

Cholera: 1 suspected case of cholera registered on week 49 in Makanza health zone after 12 weeks of no alerts. In Ntondo health zone through epidemiological week 51, 8221 cases with 48 deaths were registered (0.5 % lethality). From week 48 to 51, 492 cases with 40 deaths were registered (8,3% lethality) in the 3 most affected health areas of the province.

Katanga

Security situation: Deterioration of the security situation in December 2013 with violence linked to Mai Mai groups spreading in the territories of Mitwaba, Manono (Shamwana, Kishale and Kiambi axis), Pweto (Nzuiba, Mutabi and Kabangu), Malemba Nkulu (Kongolo waBilenge, Kalambo, Tshilenge Mpaswa and Kilengelele) and Lubudi (Bunkeya Musnagwe, Kawama, Kafuti and Kamina). Shamwana, Kisele and Kiambi axis (territory of Manono) remain inaccessible to humanitarian aid.

Displacement of population: According to the report of a humanitarian assessment mission carried out in Pweto 1,855 new households displaced were recorded in villages and Mutabi Kabangu. In Malemba Nkulu an estimated 36,170 people were displaced in the territory of Lubudi in December 2013, but there has been no humanitarian assessment mission in these territories. Several schools EP Kapeta, Thilenge, Kilengelenge) were burned during the clashes in Malemba Nkulu.

Kasai Oriental

Roundup of street children in the city of Mbuji -Mayi: According to the last report of the division of social affairs of Mbuji Mayi on 31 December 2013, 119 children, including 11 girls, were brought to the juvenile court in Kasai Oriental. Following similar initiatives in Kinshasa to reduce urban delinquency, this operation "Lukombo " conducted by police is meant to arrest all unaccompanied children caught in the streets of Mbuji – Mayi. UNICEF, through its public (DIVAS) and private(BNCE) partners, together with other partners (Justice Division, Save the Children, American Bar Association and local NGOs) and the Protection Cluster, are organizing a coordinated provincial response.

UNICEF & Partner Response



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Cholera response in place during the rainy season

Type of crisis	Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% Target Achieved
Conflict with violence, Natural disaster	# of people reached with access to safe water	453,000	20,168	208,956	46%	2,943,550	2,267,718	76%
	# of people with access to sanitation *	145,000	6,590	184,170	127%	2,943,550	2,121,590	72%
	# of people reached with hygiene promotion messages	130,000	15,590	197,670	152%	2,943,550	2,168,090	74%
Epidemic	# of persons in cholera-prone zones benefitting from preventive as well as WASH cholera-response packages	1,645,000	51,000	2,539,215	154%	5,600,000	3,444,719	62%
Malnutrition	Number of severely malnourished children receiving WASH assistance	300,000	0	0	0%	609,867	146,941	24%

North Kivu

UNICEF has been mainly involved as WaSH cluster lead in North-Kivu identifying priority gaps in the camps/sites in Birambizo and Pinga (newly accessible to humanitarians) covering gaps through advocacy to donors. UNICEF partner response is continuing in Masisi camp (YME) despite access difficulties and in Banbu locality (Solidarites) where cholera killed at least 20 people when it broke out end of November. The situation is currently under control.

South Kivu

Significant cholera outbreaks reported in Minova, Bukavu, Uvira and Fizi towards the end of 2013, with more than 1,200 cases over the past months. WaSH partners are providing support to the overall population in affected areas through chlorination points, water-trucking (Bukavu), hygiene prevention and quick rehabilitation of water points.

Province Orientale

On-going WaSH response mainly through CESVI and RRMP partners targeting the estimated 80.000 IDPs and local population. Emergency response is almost finished, UNICEF as WaSH cluster lead has evaluated and developed medium-term responses to longer-term needs.

Katanga

Over 1000 cholera cases reported last month in Pweto, Moba, Likasi, Lubumbashi and Kolwesi. Pooled Fund supported the response in Moba, Pweto and Lubumbashi, UNICEF supported it in Likasi. A simulation exercise led by WASH cluster in Lubumbashi involving 150 persons was conducted to assess and strengthen stakeholders' capacity to respond to a major cholera outbreak.



Education

22,876 more children attended school with appropriate materials in Pweto, Katanga

Katanga

In December, UNICEF and education cluster partners focused on ensuring access to education, especially for IDPs children, and organizing catch-up classes before Christmas break. The education cluster continued to focus on Pweto territory and Tanganyika region.

In Pweto, 22,876 children attended school with appropriate material and bags. UNICEF distribution covered 16,200 children (7,580 girls) including 3,200 IDPs (1,380 girls). Education cluster partner AIDES reached another 6,676 children (3,387 girls) from 20 primary schools with maps, material for geometry class and other didactic material.

3,000 children aged 6-11 (1,380 girls) in Pweto now attend school in a child-friendly environment equipped with new school furniture thanks to the completion of 30 classrooms in 5 schools. Those classrooms are used double shift to enable more children to attend school in an appropriate environment and have been officially handed over to the EPSP by UNICEF partners Sadri and ATGK. The cluster member AIDES supported the construction of 3 classrooms also used for catch-up classes, with the enrolment of 107 orphans and vulnerable children.

In December, more than 4,565 children (2,145 girls) benefitted from improved teaching methodologies thanks to the training of 83 teachers (17 female) from 22 schools of Pweto on class management, peace building, hygiene and sanitation, and the national education programme.

In Tanganyika region in December, activities focused on the construction of classrooms as villages faced a high number of returnees while school infrastructures had been destroyed by armed groups. In the villages of Lukwenge, Kabulo and Kilima 929 children (436 girls) 6-11 now attend school in 12 newly constructed and equipped classrooms with access to adequate WASH facilities. 267 children (142 girls) completed catch-up classes.

North Kivu

162 classrooms in 30 schools affected by conflict are currently being rehabilitated by the EPSP Division North Kivu for the benefit of 8,910 students (boys and girls), with work to be completed by the end of March 2014. To date, the implementation rate is 60%.

Aligning humanitarian response with strategies for social cohesion and resilience, the NGO Caritas, which managed to negotiate a peace agreement between armed Mai-Mai groups and Raia Mutomboki, is in the process of implementing the construction of 12 classrooms to cover 660 students in Walikale in Itebero as peace dividend with labour provided by 60 young people formerly associated with one of these rebel groups.

The improvement of the security situation in Walikale, with access to previously inaccessible areas, has both allowed the identification of new needs and the mobilization of additional resources to cover gaps in the emergency response in education in that territory, including the approval of the education in emergency project by the Pooled Fund Unit for Pinga.

Equateur

As part of the CERF funded program for CAR refugees, the Ministry of Education organised a training for 24 teachers (4 women) by 2 inspectors from CAR on active and participative methods in Inke camp (40km from Gbadolite).

The cash voucher operations to 40 schools in North Ubangi (Mobay, Bili, Bosobolo) were completed by AIDES/HCR.

UNICEF-funded Zongo-SAD Project of constructions in 4 primary schools damaged by a storm are ongoing, with 3 buildings finished.



Health

13,726 cases of cholera (lethality of 2.5%) in Katanga in 2013.

Equateur

As of Week 51: 13,195 malaria cases (813 in Karawa, Lisala 732, Gemena 705); ; 22 measles cases suspected (5 in Budjala, 2 in Lolo). Vitamin A supplementation reached 4,115 children 6-59 months from 26 to 29 December in 3 CAR refugee camps (Boyabu 1,232, Mole 1,363, Inke 1,520) and about 658 children 6-59 months outside of camps (Libenge 142, Zongo 285, Mobayi 231). Emergency stocks have been released to reinforce Mbandaka supply capacity : 1000 liters of Ringer lactate (to treat at least 150 severe cholera cases) 5 malaria kits (to treat uncomplicated malaria cases and rapid test for 5,000 for 3 months), 10 measles kits (to treat 1000) and 10,000 quinine with glucose 5% injections (for about 3,500 malaria cases).

Bandundu

The measles response campaign in Idiofa health zone (140,000 doses of measles vaccines and 10 measles kits) was postponed to January 2014. Measles kits were prepositioned in Kenge (5) and Kikwit (5).

Katanga

Cholera: In December (week 49 to 52) Katanga notified 865 cases including 26 deaths (CFR 3%) in 26 HZ. Likasi Health District (Panda, Likasi, Kikula, Kapolowe) was the most affected: 401 cases (7.3%) and 13 deaths. UNICEF provided cholera treatment kits and technical assistance to Ministry and NGO partners, contributing to the cases managed by partner ALIMA: 491 in Kapolowe, Kikula, Likasi, Panda and Vangu HZ; 89 in Moba and Pweto, 81 in Fungurume (1 kit donated), 196 cases in Kalemie. The Health Provincial Divisions in Kalemie and Lubumbashi also received supplies pre-positioned for treatment of cases in the beginning of 2014.

Measles: In December (week 49-52), Katanga recorded 741 cases with 3 deaths in 45 HZ (544 children under 5 and 197 patients older). The District of Lubumbashi reported 348 cases (50% of cases) and 1 death. UNICEF contributed through prepositioning of measles treatment kits and technical assistance to treatment of 112 cases in Kampenba (2 kits provided in Dec.), 20 in Sakania (3), 20 in Moba (1), and 43 in Kalemie (15) health districts.

North Kivu

Kamango: RRMP partner Merlin provided medical care to 25,402 patients in Nobili, Kamango, Luanoli and Kikura health centres.

South-Kivu

Cholera: 1,549 cases reported. Kadutu, Fizi, Uvira and Minova are the most affected health zones. UNICEF provided health zones with 5 Cholera Kits and supported community sensitization on good practices against diarrhoeal diseases.

Maniema

The universal long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLIN) distribution campaign (18 to 24 December) in Kindu and Alunguli HZ reached 94.7% of 46,600 households targeted. This campaign aims at distributing 1,250,000 nets to 525,000 households in Maniema, a province with many pockets of anaemia caused by malaria.

Province Orientale

Timely and efficient health response in South Irumu prevented outbreaks and strengthened capacities in health facilities looted during the conflict. Medical kits (including emergency drugs) were provided for free through 433 deliveries in 4 IDP sites. 27,814 patients (17,120 under 5) received adequate treatment, especially for malaria, diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. 48,889 children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles in Lagabo, Soke, Malo and Nyamabo IDP sites (Gethy and Boga HZ).



Nutrition

1,005,263 children aged 6-59 months received Vitamin A supplementation and 882,621 were dewormed with mebendazole in North-Kivu

Type of crisis	Indicator	UNICEF operational partners				Sector / Cluster		
		UNICEF Target	Results for the period	Cumulative results (#)	% of Capacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)	% of Target Achieved
Nutritional crisis	Number of children <5 with SAM admitted into therapeutic feeding programme	302979	202842	202842	66.2%	302979	N/A	66.2%
	Number of children <5 with SAM discharged recovered	(>75%)	112268	112268	83.6%		N/A	N/A
	Death rate	<5%	1.6%	1.6%			N/A	-
	Defaulter rate	<15%	9.7%	9.7%			N/A	-
	Non response rate		0.1%	0.1%			N/A	-

UNICEF and implementing partners continue to carry out nutrition emergency response interventions in areas with indicators exceeding emergency thresholds. Increasing number of cases are being treated and quality of care is in line with international standards (Sphere) with a cure rate (83.6%) higher than the minimum acceptable level (75%) and death rate (1.6%) much lower than the maximum acceptable level (5%). This national average masks regional disparities and much attention needs to be given to improving inpatient treatment for children affected by severe acute malnutrition (SAM) associated with medical complications.

Equateur

Médecins d'Afrique nutritional care project in refugee sites and hosting health zones (HZ) ended on 31 December. ADES has taken over with a 3-year nutritional care, health and WaSH programme. Ongoing COOPI emergency nutritional care interventions in Bolomba HZ: 13 out-patient therapeutic nutritional unit (UNTA) and 1 intensive (UNTI) operational until February. In November, the UNTI treated 13 acute malnutrition cases with complications (5 girls), the UNTA 665 with no complications (309 girls). Most were aged 24-59 months (465).

Katanga

Overall very low coverage of SAM in Katanga in 2013, due to lack of resources, with only one child out of ten in care.

North Kivu

In December, 1,005,263 6-59 months children received Vitamin A supplementation and 882,621 were dewormed with mebendazole. In Binza HZ, 35 contractors and community workers were trained on screening and referencing of acute malnutrition cases, along community sensitization on preventing malnutrition. In Ishasha HZ 1,482 6-59 months children were screened: 11 suffered from SAM (0,8%) and 39 moderate acute malnutrition (2,6%). In Walikale, Masisi, Beni and Binza, 8,7 MT of Plumpy nut and 1,2 MT therapeutic milk were delivered.

Oriental Province

South Irumu: 102 children under 5 suffering from SAM were supported in 4 therapeutic units.



Protection

453 children separated and unaccompanied fleeing the CAR identified and being provided with temporary care pending family reunification.

23 November —31 December	01 January—31 December	INDICATORS
506	4.732	number of children associated with armed forces and groups released
186	4.080	number of children formerly associated with armed forces and groups accessing reintegration support.
620	2354	number of separated and unaccompanied children identified and reunited with their families
4.141	84.141	number of displaced and returnee children received in child-friendly protective spaces for psychosocial support, educational activities, sensitization and non-formal education activities
1082	33.995 (9.683 children)	number of survivors of sexual violence provided with a comprehensive response, including access to medical care, psychosocial support, reintegration assistance as well as legal counselling and assistance

Note: This table compiles data for the whole DRC.

National

The Government officially launched the new national Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR III) plan on 26 December, but it is not yet operational. DDR of children is ongoing with UNICEF partners and does not depend on the overall implementation of the national plan, but UNICEF is providing advocacy and technical assistance to ensure the plan and associated budgets adequately reflect needs of children formerly associated with armed groups.

North Kivu

The situation in the province remains tense, with the attack against the population in Kamango (Beni) on 25 December reportedly killing 12 children. The fear of renewed attacks and military operations against ADF-NALU led the population to move towards Nobili, where accessibility is constrained. 30 unaccompanied children are being fostered in temporary care. UNICEF partners also verified 300 children (29 girls) among armed groups who surrendered in Bweremana. A verification camp to ensure the separation and immediate care of children associated is planned to open early January.

Katanga

In November and December, UNICEF and its partners have invested in enhancing the collaboration with community child protection networks (RECOPEs) to increase the rate of family reunification of children separated from Mai Mai in the areas now under FARDC control in Manono and Mitwaba territories. The zones of Shamwana and Malemba Kulu remain too unsafe to reunite children formerly associated with armed groups.

Equateur

Among the arrivals from CAR between November and December UNICEF partner Les Aiglons recorded 286 unaccompanied children and 267 separated ones.

Kinshasa

Street children have sought protection in transit centers in Kinshasa throughout November and December following the implementation of the police operation "Likofi" (targeting urban crime) as well as the coup attempt of 30 December. A 121,7% increase in demands for shelter has been recorded.



Non-Food Items (NFI) and Shelter

712,625 displaced persons and host communities assisted with NFI and shelter material in 2013

Estimated #/% coverage	UNICEF operational partners					Sector / Cluster	
	UNICEF Target (for the year)	Results for the Period (1 july – 31 oct.)	Cumulative results (#)	% of Ca- pacity Target Achieved	Cluster Target	Cumu- lative results (#)	% of Target Achieve d
Number of people ac- cessing essential house- hold non-food items (NFI) and shelter materi- als	723,800	64,880	712,625	98.5%	2,749,500	1,111,905	40.4%
	668,800 (RRMP)	61,480 RRMP	701,550 RRMP				
	55,000 (outside RRMP)	3,400 Other	11,075 Other				
Number of people assist- ed through multi-sectoral voucher fairs and uncon- ditional cash-grants	70,000	-	Not applicable				
UNICEF Supported partners contributing to above UNICEF Results: AVSI, Caritas Kindu, CRS, Handicap Inter- national, IRC, Médecins du Monde, NRC, and Solidarités International.							

Note that for the Cluster actors, these are preliminary results as the full analysis for results through 31 December for all NFI/Shelter actors has not yet been completed.

Analysis of results

During this reporting period UNICEF and partners assisted over 64,000 displaced persons, returning displaced and host family members in five different provinces in eastern and central DRC. This brings the country office total for the year to 712,625 people— 98.5% of the Humanitarian Action for Children appeal target for 2013, with RRMP having exceeded its 2013 target.

While the focus in 2013 has been overwhelmingly toward assistance via voucher fairs (70% of all UNICEF-supported NFI assistance previously), this period saw a higher proportion of in-kind assistance with large-scale distributions in South Kivu and Province Orientale.

Nearly 50% of UNICEF and partner activity in the NFI sector during this reporting period was the large Non-Food Item family kit distributions for internally displaced families in Soke, Orientale Province. UNICEF RRMP partner Solidarités assisted some 6,425 households who had fled the upsurge in fighting between the FRPI militia and the DRC government forces in South Irumu from August - October.

Another highlight of this period, albeit comparatively 'small', was the mobilization with new partners Caritas Kananga and Caritas Mbuji-Mayi to organize voucher fairs for essential household items for an initial group of 680 displaced families returning to Mupompa in Kasai Orientale province who had fled inter-communal violence in the zone. Another group will be assisted in early 2014. This was an important example of mobilizing UNICEF staff and new partners in areas outside eastern DRC.

Resource Mobilization

On 25 January 2013, UNICEF launched its global Humanitarian Action for Children (HAC), which included funding requirements for humanitarian action throughout DRC in 2013. In line with the 2013 inter-agency Humanitarian Action Plan (HAP), UNICEF is appealing for **US\$134,560,000** to meet the humanitarian needs of children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2013. Full information, including programme targets, can be found at www.unicef.org/appeals/drc.html. As of December 31 the following contributions have been received against the HAC:

Table 1: Funds Received against Appeal

Appeal Sector	Requirements by Sector	Funds Received (US\$)	Unmet requirements (US\$)	% Unfunded
RRMP	37,000,000	50,304,629	(13,304,629)	-36%
NFI	3,320,000	2,807,889	512,111	15%
Nutrition	30,000,000	6,120,106	23,879,894	80%
Health	18,400,000	14,724,791	3,675,209	20%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	15,000,000	3,246,929	11,753,071	78%
Child Protection	15,600,000	5,625,948	9,974,052	64%
Education	13,000,000	4,946,509	8,053,491	62%
Cluster coordination related costs	2,240,000	146,147	2,093,853	93%
Total**	134,560,000	87,922,948	46,637,052	35%

** The total does not reflect the figure of the RRMP Budget which was revised during 2013 to meet increased needs, original budget in the HAC was \$37,000,000.

This is a detailed map of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The map shows the country's extensive territory, bordered by Angola to the west, Zambia to the south, Rwanda and Burundi to the east, and the Central African Republic and Sudan to the north. Major cities are marked with blue dots and labeled, including Kinshasa, Bandundu, Kisangani, and Lubumbashi. The map also displays numerous rivers, such as the Congo River, Kasai River, and Sankuru River, and several large lakes, including Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kivu, and Lake Mweru. The map is color-coded to show different provinces and regions, with labels in French and English. An inset map in the top left corner provides a broader geographical context, showing the country's location within the African continent.