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| Emergency Humanitarian Response Plan for the Rutshuru Territory in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo |
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**Humanitarian profile of North Kivu**

The Province of North Kivu, located in the east of the DRC, has a tropical climate with a volcanic and mountainous relief. It covers an area of 59,631 km² (2.5% of the national area) with 5,687,820 inhabitants (PNDS, 2010) and a density of 102 inhabitants per Km². The life expectancy of its population is estimated at birth at 43.7 years. Its chief town is the city of Goma with about 493,993 inhabitants.

It is limited to the East by the Republics of Uganda and Rwanda (South-East), to the North and to the West by the Oriental Province, to the South-West by the Maniema Province and to the South by the province Of South Kivu.

Administratively, the Province of North Kivu is subdivided into 6 territories (Beni, Lubero, Rutshuru, Masisi, Nyiragongo and Walikale, Goma remains the chief town), 3 towns, 10 communes, 17 communities including 10 chieftainships and 7 Sectors), 97 Groupings, 5 Cities, 5,178 Villages.

The Province of North Kivu is accessible by road, lake and air.

**Context**

The Province of North Kivu was marked by a relative improvement in the political context in some areas, but the persistence of political uncertainty in other parts of North Kivu. The security situation remains volatile with serious human rights violations and several thousand newly displaced people in the territories of Beni, Lubero, Rutshuru, Walikale and the Kitchanga area following attacks by armed groups.

Since the end of colonialism in the 1960s, the eastern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) has experienced major conflicts that have their roots in a complex and interrelated set of events. These include: a hasty exit from a colonialism that has greatly destabilized local culture and structures; Ethnic rivalry exacerbated by widespread poverty; An authoritarian regime incapable of providing essential services to the population and of ensuring national security; Significant movements of exodus and deportation of populations; A willingness to control natural resources by different political-military groups; Land pressure in densely populated areas and in particular antagonisms between pastoral and agricultural production patterns; Etc.

It is in this context that the first Congo war (1996-1997) began, given the movement of the Alliance of Democratic Forces of Liberation (AFDL) of Laurent Désiré Kabila begin his rebellion against Mobutu. Kabila's father benefited from the support of Uganda, Rwanda and Angola, who saw this as a good opportunity to get rid of the Zairean dictator with whom they had experienced several clashes in the past but also to fill the political vacuum - economic induced by the decay of the authoritarian regime of Mobutu which had dominated the Congo for more than thirty years. After having gradually assumed control of the entire Congolese territory from the East, Laurent Désiré Kabila entered Kinshasa and proclaimed himself President of the new Democratic Republic of Congo on 17 May 1997.

**Humanitarian needs**

Violence and armed conflict have been the main cause of humanitarian needs in the DRC over the past two decades. These include conflicts between armed groups and government forces supported by UN mission forces; Conflicts between armed groups; and violence perpetrated against civilians by these armed groups. Protection is a central theme: a large number of violations of international humanitarian law and human rights are perpetrated against the civilian population, such as murder, sexual violence, torture, forced recruitment including children, kidnappings, Shelters, and looting of property and fields, among others. Protection monitoring data showed 11,177 attacks on the physical integrity of civilians during the first half of 2014, including 3,748 sexual violence, but it is feared that these figures are lower than the reality due to the weaknesses of the monitoring system. These acts are committed by the warring parties (including uncontrolled FARDC elements) during the conduct of hostilities, as well as in non-conflict situations. Civil and humanitarian violations, including looting of displacement sites, schools and hospitals, are also common.

The whole of North Kivu remains in a climate of insecurity: the armed groups which continue to attack the population; Armed groups that clash with each other, while other groups clash with state forces. This violent and militarized environment has an impact on humanitarian access.

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Physical access remains a limiting factor in humanitarian access and the ability of communities to trade or access basic services..

As of December 31, 2016, there were almost 883,000 displaced persons in North Kivu, an increase of more than 35,000 compared to the previous quarter (July-August-September) demonstrating that the security and protection of the population remains a A major problem in the province.

**Needs that will be covered by this action plan**

In the Rutshuru Territory, 4,700 displaced households and 500 returned households were identified during the January 15-18 multi-sectoral assessment missions of the Rapid Response to Population Movement (RRMP) missions. They are distributed in the city of Kanyabayonga, and in the locality of Bulindi. These people, who arrived between November and December 2016 from villages in Rutshuru) and Lubero, face significant needs in terms of protection, food security, health, water, hygiene and sanitation, as well as essential household items. <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/ocha_nordkivu_note_informations_humanitaires_26012017.pdf>

**Project team**

Interventions will be led by a team composed of volunteers and staff from the East Eagle Foundation's provincial office, with technical support from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Goma, North Kivu and Other institutional partners.

East Eagle Foundation is a non NGO and not-for-profit organization in Consultative Status with the United Nations (CONGO) committed to improving the quality of lives of vulnerable and disabled people in Africa.

<http://www.easteaglefoundation.org/index.php/our-work/101-emergency-humanitarian-assistance-to-disabled-people>

**Financial information**

The estimated amount to meet the needs of these individuals is $ 320,000 and is presented as follows:

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene : $ 16,000

Health : $ 12,000

Food : $ 125,000

Shelter and Non Food Items : $ 70,000

Logistics : $ 12,000

Coordination : $ 10,000

**Total : $245,000**