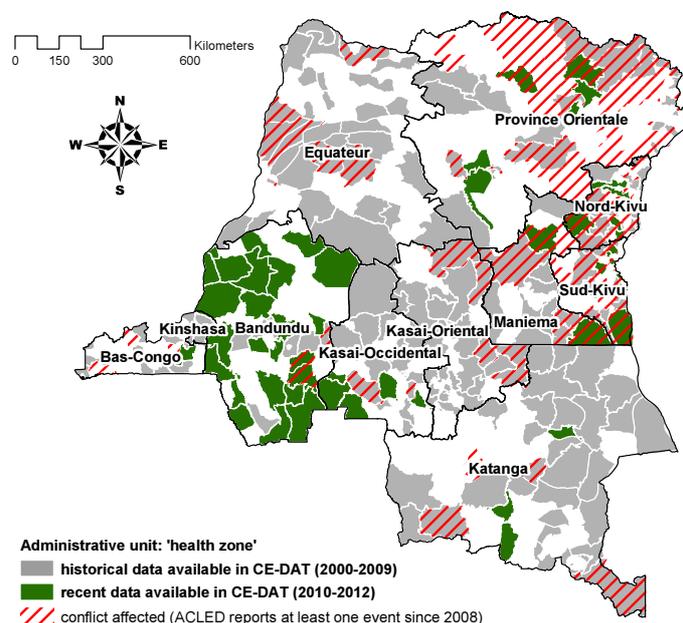


CE-DAT spotlight: The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)



CE-DAT coverage of DRC

Years covered	2000-2012
Total surveys	457
Surveys on residents	405
Surveys on IDPs	4
Surveys on refugees	11
Surveys on mixed populations	37
Validated	276
Pending	170
Confidential	11

Definitions of indicators and population groups and further technical information can be found on www.cedat.be.

Median (minimum - maximum) values: 2010-2012 (n=60)

	Acute malnutrition (%)		Mortality (deaths/10,000/day)		Vaccination (%)
	Global	Severe	Crude	Child	Measles
Bandundu	12.1 (7.4-17.4)	1.4 (0.7-3.7)	0.54 (0.15-1.33)	1.21 (0.35-2.94)	89.3 (71.6-97.1)
Bas Congo	12.25 (11.3-13.2)	1.3 (0.4-2.1)	0.68 (0.61-0.74)	1.3 (0.8-1.9)	92.4 (91.1-93.6)
Kasai Occidental	12.4 (11.0-15.7)	1.7 (0.6-3.3)	0.87 (0.63-1.10)	1.73 (1.06-1.94)	93.1 (44.1-98.4)
Katanga	2.9 (2.4-3.4)	0.1 (0.1-0.4)	0.36 (0.08-0.47)	0.26 (0-0.45)	83.6 (62.2-92.4)
Maniema	13.5 (12.9-14.1)	2.2 (1.5-2.8)	0.72 (0.35-1.09)	0.98 (0.1-1.95)	95.1 (94.2-95.9)
North Kivu	5.5 (2.4-7.3)	0.25 (0-1.7)	0.31 (0.02-0.43)	0.52 (0.1-0.76)	92.2 (69.9-97.3)
Province Orientale	6.5 (5.3-12.7)	1.2 (0.7-4.3)	1.03 (0.34-1.76)	1.40 (0.47-3.44)	82.3 (57.2-87.9)
South Kivu	7.4 (3.0-11.9)	1.0 (0.1-2.8)	0.42 (0.13-0.91)	0.78 (0.48-1.93)	85.0 (73.9-96.6)

Values are for resident populations. GAM values refer to NCHS standards. Values in red indicate serious situations according to the WHO classification criteria for emergencies. Administrative units for which no data for 2010-2011 is available in CE-DAT are not listed in the table.

While security conditions have improved in most of DRC, the eastern region of North Kivu continues to experience violence and displacement. Besides affecting the population, the crisis also reduces humanitarian access and data availability. Values in the above table must be interpreted with caution, bearing in mind that while CE-DAT coverage and data timeliness from Bandundu are satisfactory (see map), data from North Kivu are scarce and mainly dating back to

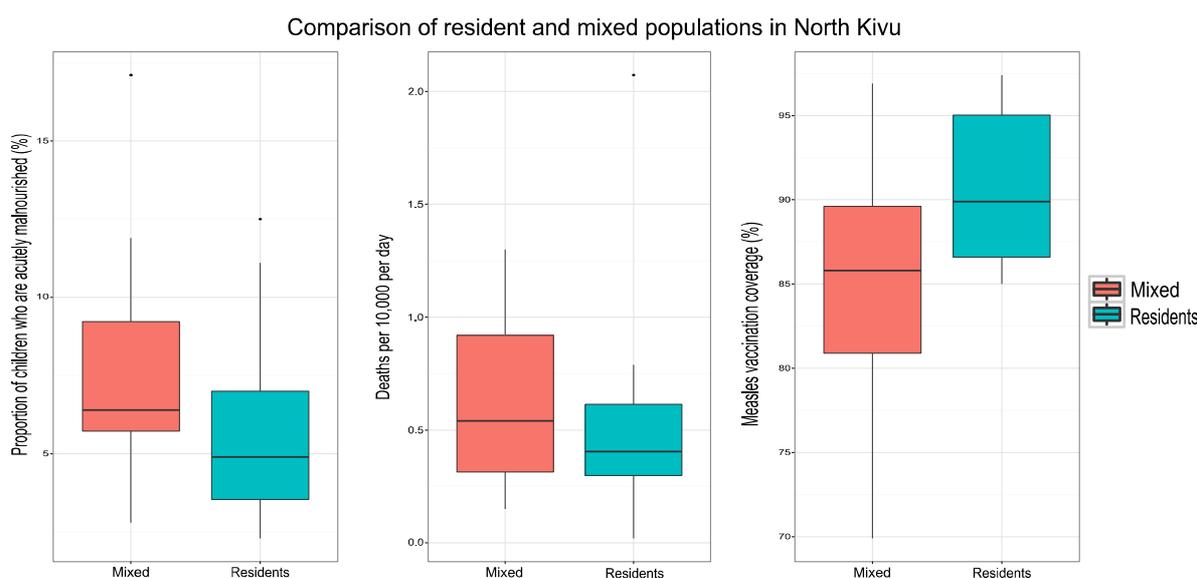
2010. GAM values are elevated in the central regions of Bandundu, Kasai Occidental and Maniema, despite other indicators (crude and under five mortality rates, MCV coverage) showing values below emergency levels. In the eastern regions, all indicators are below alert levels. With the resurgence of violence in North Kivu and population movements over the last 6 months, this must be seen as due to a lack of recent data.

Spotting differences in North Kivu

2.2 million people are displaced in DRC; of these, 2 million are in the eastern regions (Kivus and the Province Orientale). Only 2% of the IDPs have found settlement in camps, while the majority are hosted in communities, making their identification and support very challenging.

While the majority of CEDAT data is from resident communities, surveys from North Kivu have reported the presence of IDPs or returnees among the resident communities, giving us insight into the health impact of population displacement.

As far as mortality, malnutrition and vaccination coverage are concerned, groups with a displacement experience (either IDP or returnee) fare worse than resident communities.



Policy Advice

Our analysis shows that displacement has important consequences on population health: as few IDPs find shelter in camps in DRC, **support to existing health capacities is needed to reach IDPs among resident communities.**

¹⁾ source: OCHA, "Mouvements de populations au 30 Juin 2013"

This CE-DAT spotlight is based on the following datasets:

CE-DAT: The Complex Emergency Database, www.cedat.be. Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels, Belgium

ACLED: Raleigh et al. 2010. Introducing ACLED - Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5) 1-10.