

1.1 Republic of the Congo Humanitarian Background

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Disasters, Conflicts and Migration

Natural Disasters		
Type	Occurs	Comments / Details
Drought	NO	
Earthquakes	YES	Small entity; no recent history
Epidemics	YES	Polio and rougeole, now endemic, not completely under control, especially in remote areas, yellow fever, malaria, fall army worm. Cases of Monkey pox detected
Extreme Temperatures	NO	
Flooding	YES	Frequent associated to heavy rains in the main Cities
Insect Infestation	YES	Mosquitos and chenille du mais
Mudslides	YES	In certain areas
Volcanic Eruptions	NO	
High Waves / Surges	NO	
Wildfires	YES	In forest areas mainly caused by humans for agricultural purposes
High Winds	NO	
Other Comments		
Man-Made Issues		
Civil Strife	YES	Civil wars in 1993 and between 1997 and 98; Conflict in the Pool region from 2016 until present
International Conflict	YES	Foreign troops from Angola intervened in the 1997-98 war
Internally Displaced Persons	YES	81000 as of May 2017 as direct consequence of the conflict in the Pool region
Refugees Present	YES	From RCA, Rwanda and DRC
Landmines / UXO Present	N/A	
Other Comments		

For a more detailed database on disasters by country, please see the [Centre for Research on Epidemiology of Disasters](http://www.emdat.be/country-profile): <http://www.emdat.be/country-profile>

Seasonal Effects on Logistics Capacities

Seasonal Effects on Transport

Transport Type	Time Frame	Comments / Details
Primary Road Transport	Usable all year	National Route (Routes Nationales, RN) 1 and RN2
Secondary Road Transport	Difficult to use during rainy season	Most of the Departmental Routes (Routes Departementales) RD) and some of the RN
Rail Transport	No seasonal constrains	Currently limited due to upheavals in the Pool region
Air Transport	No seasonal constrains	
Waterway Transport	Limited during the dry season	The Sangha and Ubangui rivers are difficult to navigate from Dec-June.

The impact on road accessibility during the rainy is minor on the two primary roads since they are paved. In the North (excepted Sangha department), the passage for vehicles becomes severely limited during the peak of the rainy season, and in principle only four wheels traction vehicles or trucks can pass. During the dry seasons (Dec-June) the water level is too low for barges to navigate in Ubangi and Sangha rivers. Provision of commodities especially in the Likouala region becomes very difficult during the dry season.

Seasonal Effects on Storage and Handling		
Activity Type	Time Frame	Comments / Details
Storage	Dec-June	Limited access to certain northern areas such as Impfondo and Betou. It is recommended to build up and preposition sufficient stock before the beginning of the dry season (Dec-June).
Handling	July-November	The rainy season might cause problems and delay handling
Other	N/A	

The main UN agencies and NGOs preposition stock at departmental level each year in order to avoid an Interruption of the supply chain in case of acces problems.

Capacity and Contacts for In-Country Emergency Response

Government

The main institution responsible for intervention during emergencies is the ministry for Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Solidarity through their Directorate-General for Humanitarian Action. Concerning epidemics, the Ministry of Health has the overall government responsibility to respond.

The government has, to a certain extent, financially contributed to the past emergency appeals, coordinated by UN agencies. As part of its contribution the government also provided staff and vehicles. Military assets have not been used in emergencies and there are currently no agreements to use military and /or civil defence in relief operations.

For more information on government contact details, please see the following link: [4.1 Republic of the Congo Government Contact List](#).

Humanitarian Community

The operational response during emergencies, such as the recent Mpila emergency, has been coordinated by UNDP, with other UN agencies playing a big role. During epidemics, the UN System has been led by WHO and FAO. UNICEF, UNWFP and UNHCR coordinate the emergency actions every time by supplying food assistance to mother and children (UNICEF) and displaced population (WFP).

UNHCR is the lead agency for displaced population.

The UN System has currently launched a US\$ 21 million humanitarian appeal in coordination with the Ministry for Social Affairs, Humanitarian Action and Solidarity for the assistance of 81,000 displaced people in the Pool region.

WFP is currently assisting the displaced people of the pool region through an EMOP.

UNHCR is currently drafting a contingency plan to receive displaced people from DRC in prevision of the deterioration of the political and social situation in the country.

For more information on humanitarian agency contact details, please see the following link: [4.2 Republic of the Congo Humanitarian Agency Contact List](#)