



Africa Humanitarian Organisations Network (AHON Africa)

Statement on the Humanitarian Situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

For the Attention of:

His Excellency Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson, African Union Commission

H.E. Ambassador Churchill Ewumbue-Monono, Chairperson, Peace and Security Council of the African Union

H.E. Dr. William Ruto, the President of the Republic of Kenya, and the Chairperson of the East African Community (EAC) Summit

African Union Heads of State and Government

The United Nations Security Council

H.E. António Guterres, Secretary-General, United Nations

The International Community and Global Humanitarian Partners

We, the Africa Humanitarian Organisations Network (AHON Africa), respectfully bring to your attention the grave and rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly in the provinces of North and South Kivu. The resurgence of intense fighting between the Congolese Armed Forces (FARDC) and the M23 rebel group has escalated to alarming levels. The crisis demands immediate and sustained attention from both the African Union, East Africa Community and the international community at large.

Recent events have further destabilized the region. On 24th January 2025, the Governor of North Kivu was reported dead and on 20th January explosions at Kitalaga site in South Kivu killed two children, while on 21 January, five makeshift shelters were destroyed in Nzuolo causing panic and mass displacement. Violence has since spread to South Kivu's Minova and Kalehe territories, displacing an estimated 178,000 people. The clashes are marked by human rights violations, looting, injuries, murders, kidnappings and arbitrary arrests of displaced people by government forces mistaken for rebels. Access to critical life-saving services is restricted due to indiscriminate shelling. Women, children, elderly and other vulnerable groups are living in dire conditions with limited or no access to food, safe water, health care, protection and other essential services.

Currently, more than seven million people are reported to be directly affected by the ongoing conflict. Over 6.9 million internally displaced people, the country has the highest number of IDPs in Africa. In 2024 alone, nearly 358,000 people were forced to flee their homes, with 80% of these displacements directly linked to armed conflict. Adding to this crisis 26 million people are currently facing acute food insecurity, making the DRC the global epicenter of hunger. Among them, 5.5 million children suffer from acute malnutrition, leaving them highly vulnerable to disease and death. The country also hosts over 500,000 refugees from neighboring nations, further straining its already limited resources.

Despite the gravity of the situation, humanitarian responses in the DRC remain critically underfunded and woefully inadequate. As of the first quarter of 2024, the Humanitarian Response Plan is only 42% funded, exacerbating the dire needs of millions of displaced and vulnerable people. In the last quarter of 2024 alone, attacks by armed groups, including the M23 and various militias, resulted in over 1,200 deaths, with an additional 300 fatalities reported from recent incursions. The scale of human suffering continues to escalate,

yet humanitarian actors are confronted with persistent insecurity, restricted access to affected regions, and the entrenched systemic impunity that enables the continued cycle of violence.

While the international community has made efforts to address the crisis, these responses have proven insufficient in the face of such overwhelming need. The African Union has rightly called for an immediate cessation of hostilities and urged all conflicting parties to engage in dialogue. Meanwhile, UN agencies and humanitarian organizations are working tirelessly to scale up their responses. However, the operational challenges faced by MONUSCO in its mission to protect civilians and restore peace have significantly hindered progress.

It is an undeniable and shameful truth that the DRC remains a "forgotten crisis," one that continues to be systematically overlooked by the global community. Its Humanitarian responses are perpetually underfunded, and aid agencies are stretched beyond their limits, struggling to meet the escalating needs of those affected. Insecurity remains a constant, particularly in the eastern regions of the DRC, while impunity by known perpetrators of violence persists unchecked. In this context, the challenges faced by humanitarian organizations—ranging from access restrictions to the bureaucratic hurdles of global systems—are not just unfortunate; they are wholly unacceptable in the 21st century. The international community must take immediate, sustained, and coordinated action to end this prolonged suffering and bring about peace and justice for the Congolese people.

Call to Action by AHON Africa

1. **Mobilize Regional Support for Increased Humanitarian Assistance:** We respectfully urge the African Union to foster coordination among its member states and regional organizations to enhance the provision of humanitarian aid to the populations affected by the ongoing crisis in the DRC. By ensuring the immediate and sustained mobilization of resources, the African Union can help address the critical needs of vulnerable communities and mitigate the adverse effects of the conflict.
2. **Advocate for Peace and Security:** We encourage the African Union to continue its advocacy for peace and stability in the DRC by supporting initiatives that aim for a lasting resolution to the conflict. In particular, peacekeeping missions should be adequately equipped and empowered with the necessary mandates to remain operationally independent and impartial, thereby ensuring the protection of civilians and the restoration of peace in the region.
3. **Protect Vulnerable Populations:** It is imperative that the African Union prioritize the protection of women, men, children, the elderly, and other vulnerable groups who are disproportionately impacted by the crisis. We recommend that the AU strengthen its support for gender-based violence prevention programs, as well as ensure access to essential healthcare services and psychosocial support for those affected by the conflict.
4. **Address Root Causes of Conflict:** We respectfully call upon the African Union, and East Africa Community (EAC) to take a leading role in addressing the root causes of the conflict in the DRC, promoting inclusive and sustainable peace processes. By holding relevant local, national, regional, and international actors accountable, the AU and EAC can encourage a collective effort towards long-term peace and stability, ensuring that solutions are led by and reflective of the needs of the Congolese people.
5. **Establish Accountability for Atrocities:** In alignment with its commitment to human rights, we encourage the African Union and International Community to ensure that those responsible for atrocities, including war crimes and crimes against humanity, are held accountable. By supporting international justice mechanisms, it can help ensure that those responsible for violence are brought to justice, fostering an environment conducive to peace and reconciliation.

6. **Address the Long-term Impacts of Displacement and Promote Durable Solutions:** We call on donors and the international community to work with the DRC government and humanitarian organizations to develop and implement comprehensive solutions for the millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs). This includes providing adequate funding for durable solutions that facilitate the safe return, integration, and resettlement of displaced populations, while ensuring that their rights and needs are fully addressed throughout the process.
7. **Strengthen Coordination and Collaboration Among Humanitarian Actors:** We urge international actors, including UN agencies and non-governmental organizations, to strengthen coordination mechanisms to ensure an effective, collaborative, and comprehensive response to the DRC crisis. By working in close partnership with local actors, humanitarian organizations can better ensure that aid is delivered efficiently, equitably, and in alignment with the priorities of affected communities.

In conclusion, the humanitarian crisis in the Democratic Republic of Congo demands our collective and immediate action. The African Union, together with the international community, must continue to demonstrate unwavering commitment to supporting the Congolese people in their time of need. While challenges remain, the shared responsibility to alleviate suffering, promote peace, and restore stability remains a priority for all global actors.

AHON Africa is confident that with strengthened coordination, increased funding, and an unwavering focus on both immediate relief and long-term solutions, we can make a meaningful impact on the lives of millions of people affected by this ongoing crisis. We call on all stakeholders to work in unity, prioritizing the voices and needs of the Congolese people as we strive toward a future of peace, dignity, and sustainable development for the DRC.

Let us act with urgency, compassion, and resolve to address this crisis—together.

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[UNHCR gravely concerned by worsening violence and humanitarian crisis in eastern DR Congo | UNHCR](#)

Endorsed by:

All 318 members from 55 African countries (list attached)

Issued by:

AHON Africa

Réseau des Organisations Humanitaires Africaines (AHON Africa)

Déclaration sur la situation humanitaire en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC)

À l'attention de :

- Son Excellence Moussa Faki Mahamat, Président de la Commission de l'Union Africaine
- S.E. l'Ambassadeur Churchill Ewumbue-Monono, Président du Conseil de Paix et de Sécurité de l'Union Africaine
- S.E. Dr. William Ruto, Président de la République du Kenya et Président du Sommet de la Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est (EAC)
- Chefs d'État et de gouvernement de l'Union Africaine
- Le Conseil de Sécurité des Nations Unies
- S.E. António Guterres, Secrétaire général des Nations Unies
- La Communauté internationale et les partenaires humanitaires mondiaux

Nous, le Réseau des Organisations Humanitaires Africaines (AHON Africa), attirons respectueusement votre attention sur la grave et rapide détérioration de la situation humanitaire en République Démocratique du Congo (RDC), en particulier dans les provinces du Nord et du Sud-Kivu. La résurgence des combats intenses entre les Forces armées de la République Démocratique du Congo (FARDC) et le groupe rebelle M23 a atteint des niveaux alarmants. Cette crise nécessite une attention immédiate et soutenue de l'Union Africaine, de la Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est et de la communauté internationale dans son ensemble.

Les événements récents ont encore déstabilisé la région. Le 24 janvier 2025, le Gouverneur du Nord-Kivu a été rapporté décédé, et le 20 janvier, des explosions sur le site de Kitalaga dans le Sud-Kivu ont tué deux enfants. Le 21 janvier, cinq abris de fortune ont été détruits à Nzuolo, provoquant la panique et un déplacement massif. La violence s'est ensuite propagée aux territoires de Minova et Kalehe dans le Sud-Kivu, déplaçant environ 178 000 personnes. Les affrontements sont marqués par des violations des droits humains, des pillages, des blessures, des meurtres, des enlèvements et des arrestations arbitraires de personnes déplacées, prises pour des rebelles par les forces gouvernementales. L'accès aux services vitaux est restreint en raison des bombardements indiscriminés. Les femmes, les enfants, les personnes âgées et autres groupes vulnérables vivent dans des conditions dramatiques, avec un accès limité ou inexistant à la nourriture, à l'eau potable, aux soins de santé, à la protection et à d'autres services essentiels.

Actuellement, plus de sept millions de personnes sont directement touchées par le conflit en cours. Plus de 6,9 millions de personnes déplacées internes font de la RDC le pays ayant le plus grand nombre de déplacés internes en Afrique. Rien qu'en 2024, près de

358 000 personnes ont été forcées de fuir leurs foyers, dont 80 % des déplacements sont directement liés aux conflits armés. En outre, 26 millions de personnes font face à une insécurité alimentaire aiguë, faisant de la RDC l'épicentre mondial de la faim. Parmi celles-ci, 5,5 millions d'enfants souffrent de malnutrition aiguë, les rendant extrêmement vulnérables aux maladies et à la mort. Le pays accueille également plus de 500 000 réfugiés venus de pays voisins, ce qui alourdit encore ses ressources déjà limitées.

Malgré la gravité de la situation, les réponses humanitaires en RDC restent gravement sous-financées et insuffisantes. Au premier trimestre de 2024, le Plan de Réponse Humanitaire n'était financé qu'à hauteur de 42 %, aggravant ainsi les besoins urgents de millions de personnes déplacées et vulnérables. Rien que durant le dernier trimestre de 2024, les attaques de groupes armés, dont le M23 et diverses milices, ont causé plus de 1 200 morts, et 300 autres décès ont été rapportés à la suite des incursions récentes. L'ampleur de la souffrance humaine continue d'escalader, tandis que les acteurs humanitaires sont confrontés à une insécurité persistante, un accès limité aux régions affectées, et l'impunité systémique qui permet à ce cycle de violence de perdurer.

Alors que la communauté internationale a déployé des efforts pour répondre à la crise, ces réponses se sont révélées insuffisantes face à des besoins aussi accablants. L'Union Africaine a à juste titre appelé à une cessation immédiate des hostilités et a exhorté toutes les parties en conflit à s'engager dans un dialogue. Parallèlement, les agences des Nations Unies et les organisations humanitaires s'efforcent de renforcer leurs réponses. Cependant, les défis opérationnels rencontrés par la MONUSCO dans sa mission de protection des civils et de restauration de la paix ont considérablement entravé les progrès.

Il est indéniable et honteux que la RDC demeure une "crise oubliée", qui continue d'être systématiquement négligée par la communauté mondiale. Les réponses humanitaires sont perpétuellement sous-financées, et les agences d'aide sont dépassées, peinant à répondre aux besoins croissants des personnes affectées. L'insécurité reste constante, notamment dans les régions de l'est de la RDC, tandis que l'impunité des auteurs de violences persiste sans contrôle. Dans ce contexte, les défis rencontrés par les organisations humanitaires — allant des restrictions d'accès aux obstacles bureaucratiques des systèmes mondiaux — ne sont pas simplement regrettables ; ils sont totalement inacceptables au XXI^e siècle. La communauté internationale doit prendre des mesures immédiates, soutenues et coordonnées pour mettre fin à cette souffrance prolongée et apporter la paix et la justice au peuple congolais.

Appel à l'action par AHON Africa

1. **Mobiliser le soutien régional pour accroître l'aide humanitaire** : Nous invitons respectueusement l'Union Africaine à favoriser la coordination entre ses États membres et les organisations régionales afin d'améliorer la fourniture d'aide humanitaire aux populations affectées par la crise en cours en RDC. En assurant la mobilisation immédiate et soutenue des ressources, l'Union Africaine pourra aider à

répondre aux besoins critiques des communautés vulnérables et atténuer les effets négatifs du conflit.

2. **Plaider pour la paix et la sécurité** : Nous encourageons l'Union Africaine à poursuivre ses efforts de plaidoyer en faveur de la paix et de la stabilité en RDC, en soutenant les initiatives visant une résolution durable du conflit. En particulier, les missions de maintien de la paix doivent être adéquatement équipées et mandatées pour rester indépendantes et impartiales, garantissant ainsi la protection des civils et la restauration de la paix dans la région.
3. **Protéger les populations vulnérables** : Il est impératif que l'Union Africaine priorise la protection des femmes, des hommes, des enfants, des personnes âgées et d'autres groupes vulnérables qui sont disproportionnellement affectés par la crise. Nous recommandons à l'UA de renforcer son soutien aux programmes de prévention de la violence basée sur le genre, ainsi que d'assurer l'accès aux soins de santé essentiels et un soutien psychosocial pour les personnes affectées par le conflit.
4. **Traiter les causes profondes du conflit** : Nous appelons respectueusement l'Union Africaine et la Communauté de l'Afrique de l'Est (EAC) à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans le traitement des causes profondes du conflit en RDC, en promouvant des processus de paix inclusifs et durables. En tenant les acteurs locaux, nationaux, régionaux et internationaux responsables, l'UA et l'EAC peuvent encourager un effort collectif en faveur d'une paix et d'une stabilité à long terme, en veillant à ce que les solutions soient dirigées par et reflètent les besoins du peuple congolais.
5. **Établir la responsabilité pour les atrocités** : En accord avec son engagement en faveur des droits de l'homme, nous encourageons l'Union Africaine et la Communauté internationale à veiller à ce que ceux qui sont responsables d'atrocités, y compris les crimes de guerre et les crimes contre l'humanité, soient tenus responsables. En soutenant les mécanismes internationaux de justice, cela peut contribuer à garantir que ceux qui sont responsables de violences soient traduits en justice, favorisant ainsi un environnement propice à la paix et à la réconciliation.
6. **Traiter les impacts à long terme du déplacement et promouvoir des solutions durables** : Nous appelons les donateurs et la communauté internationale à travailler avec le gouvernement de la RDC et les organisations humanitaires pour développer et mettre en œuvre des solutions globales pour les millions de personnes déplacées internes (PDI). Cela inclut la fourniture de financements adéquats pour des solutions durables facilitant le retour, l'intégration et la réinstallation sûrs des populations déplacées, tout en garantissant que leurs droits et besoins soient pleinement pris en compte tout au long du processus.
7. **Renforcer la coordination et la collaboration entre les acteurs humanitaires** : Nous exhortons les acteurs internationaux, y compris les agences des Nations Unies et les organisations non gouvernementales, à renforcer les mécanismes de

coordination afin de garantir une réponse efficace, collaborative et globale à la crise en RDC. En travaillant en étroite collaboration avec les acteurs locaux, les organisations humanitaires peuvent mieux garantir que l'aide est fournie de manière efficace, équitable et en accord avec les priorités des communautés affectées.

En conclusion, la crise humanitaire en République Démocratique du Congo exige une action collective immédiate. L'Union Africaine, avec la communauté internationale, doit continuer à démontrer un engagement sans faille pour soutenir le peuple congolais dans cette période difficile. Bien que des défis demeurent, la responsabilité partagée d'atténuer la souffrance, de promouvoir la paix et de restaurer la stabilité doit rester une priorité pour tous les acteurs mondiaux.

AHON Africa est convaincue qu'avec une coordination renforcée, un financement accru et une attention constante tant sur les secours immédiats que sur les solutions à long terme, nous pouvons avoir un impact significatif sur la vie des millions de personnes affectées par cette crise en cours. Nous appelons toutes les parties prenantes à travailler dans l'unité, en privilégiant les voix et les besoins du peuple congolais, afin de parvenir à un avenir de paix, de dignité et de développement durable pour la RDC.

Agissons avec urgence, compassion et détermination pour résoudre cette crise—
ensemble.

Références [Liens à inclure]

Approuvé par:

Les 318 membres des 55 pays africains (liste jointe)

Émis par :

AHON Africa

بيان حول الوضع الإنساني في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية (DRC) (شبكة المنظمات الإنسانية الإفريقية (AHON Africa))

بيان بشأن الوضع الإنساني في جمهورية الكونغو (DRC)

الديمقراطية: إلى عناية

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- فخامة الدكتور وليام روتو، رئيس جمهورية كينيا ورئيس قمة جماعة شرق إفريقيا (EAC)
- رؤساء دول وحكومات الاتحاد الإفريقي
- مجلس الأمن التابع للأمم المتحدة
- فخامة أنطونيو غوتيريش، الأمين العام للأمم المتحدة
- المجتمع الدولي والشركاء الإنسانيون العالميون

نحن، شبكة المنظمات الإنسانية الإفريقية (AHON Africa)، نلفت انتباهكم باحترام إلى الوضع الإنساني الخطير والمتدهور بسرعة في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية (DRC)، سيما في مقاطعتي شمال وجنوب كيفو. وقد أدت انتعاش القتال المكثف بين القوات المسلحة لا الكونغولية (FARDC) وجماعة التمرد M23 إلى تصعيد الوضع إلى مستويات مقلقة. هذه الأزمة تتطلب اهتماماً فورياً ومستداماً من الاتحاد الإفريقي، وجماعة شرق إفريقيا والمجتمع الدولي بشكل عام.

لقد destabilized الأحداث الأخيرة المنطقة بشكل أكبر. ففي 24 يناير 2025، تم الإبلاغ عن وفاة حاكم شمال كيفو، وفي 20 يناير، أسفرت انفجارات في موقع كيتالا في جنوب كيفو عن مقتل طفلين، بينما في 21 يناير، دُمر خمسة ملاجئ مؤقتة في نزولو، مما تسبب في حالة من الذعر والتهجير الجماعي. ومنذ ذلك الحين، امتدت أعمال العنف إلى أراضي مینونفا وكاليه في جنوب كيفو، مما أسفر عن نزوح نحو 178,000 شخص. وتتميز الاشتباكات بانتهاكات لحقوق الإنسان، ونهب، وإصابات، وقتل، واختطاف، واعتقالات تعسفية من قبل القوات الحكومية التي تسيء التعرف على الأشخاص المهجرين وتعتبرهم متمردين. كما أن الوصول إلى الخدمات الحيوية يتم تقييده بسبب القصف العشوائي. يعيش النساء والأطفال وكبار السن والفئات الضعيفة الأخرى في ظروف مأساوية، مع وصول محدود أو معدوم إلى الغذاء، والمياه الآمنة، والرعاية الصحية، والحماية، والخدمات الأساسية الأخرى.

في الوقت الحالي، يُعتقد أن أكثر من سبعة ملايين شخص متأثرون مباشرة بالقتال المستمر. ويبلغ عدد النازحين داخلياً أكثر من 6.9 مليون شخص، ما يجعل البلاد تضم أكبر عدد من النازحين داخلياً في إفريقيا. في عام 2024 وحده، تم تهجير نحو 358,000 شخص حيث كان من هذه التحركات مرتبطة مباشرة بالنزاع المسلح. بالإضافة إلى هذه الأزمة، يواجه 26 مليون شخص حالياً انعداماً حاداً في الأمن 80% الغذائي، مما يجعل جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية بؤرة الجوع العالمية. من بين هؤلاء، يعاني 5.5 مليون طفل من سوء التغذية الحاد، مما يتركهم عرضة بشكل كبير للأمراض والموت. كما يستضيف البلد أكثر من 500,000 لاجئ من الدول المجاورة، مما يزيد من الضغط على موارده المحدودة بالفعل.

على الرغم من خطورة الوضع، لا تزال الاستجابات الإنسانية في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية تعاني من نقص التمويل بشكل حاد وتفتقر إلى الفعالية. في الربع الأول من عام 2024، تم تمويل خطة الاستجابة الإنسانية بنسبة 42% فقط، مما يزيد من تفاقم احتياجات من النازحين والضعفاء. في الربع الأخير من عام 2024 وحده، أسفرت الهجمات التي شنها جماعات مسلحة M23 الملايين ومليشيات بما في ذلك أخرى، عن أكثر من 1,200 حالة وفاة، بينما تم الإبلاغ عن 300 حالة وفاة إضافية نتيجة للاقتحامات الأخيرة. لا يزال حجم المعاناة الإنسانية في تزايد، ومع ذلك، يواجه العاملون في المجال الإنساني تحديات من انعدام الأمن المستمر، والوصول المحدود إلى المناطق المتأثرة، والإفلات من العقاب النظامي الذي يسمح باستمرار دورة العنف هذه.

في حين أن المجتمع الدولي قد بذل جهوداً لمعالجة الأزمة، فإن هذه الاستجابات أثبتت أنها غير كافية في مواجهة هذه الحاجة الساحقة. وقد دعا MONUSCO الاتحاد الإفريقي بشكل صحيح إلى وقف فوري للعنديات وحث جميع الأطراف المتنازعة على الدخول في حوار. في الوقت نفسه تعمل وكالات الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات الإنسانية بلا كلل لزيادة استجابتها. ومع ذلك، فإن التحديات التشغيلية التي يواجهها في مهمتها لحماية المدنيين واستعادة السلام قد أعاققت تقدمها بشكل كبير.

من المؤكد والمخجل أن جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية لا تزال "أزمة منسية"، تستمر في تجاهلها بشكل منهجي من قبل المجتمع الدولي. الاستجابات الإنسانية بها مموله بشكل دائم بشكل غير كاف، وتواجه وكالات الإغاثة تحديات في تلبية احتياجات المتضررين المتزايدة. لا يزال انعدام الأمن يشكل تهديداً مستمراً، ولا سيما في المناطق الشرقية من جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية، في حين يستمر الإفلات من العقاب بالنسبة لأولئك المتورطين في أعمال العنف. في هذا السياق، فإن التحديات التي يواجهها العاملون في المجال الإنساني — من القيود المفروضة على الوصول إلى المناطق إلى العقبات البيروقراطية في النظم العالمية — ليست مجرد أمور مؤسفة؛ بل هي غير مقبولة تماماً.

في القرن الواحد والعشرين. يجب على المجتمع الدولي اتخاذ إجراءات فورية، مستدامة ومنسقة لإنهاء هذه المعاناة المستمرة وتحقيق السلام. والعدالة للشعب الكونغولي

دعوة للعمل من قبل AHON Africa

1. **تحفيز الدعم الإقليمي لزيادة المساعدات الإنسانية:** نحث الاتحاد الإفريقي على تعزيز التنسيق بين الدول الأعضاء والمنظمات الإقليمية لتعزيز تقديم المساعدات الإنسانية إلى السكان المتأثرين بالأزمة المستمرة في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية. من خلال ضمان تعبئة الموارد على الفور وباستمرار، يمكن للاتحاد الإفريقي المساعدة في تلبية احتياجات المجتمعات الضعيفة والحد من آثار النزاع.
2. **الدعوة للسلام والأمن:** نشجع الاتحاد الإفريقي على مواصلة مناصرة السلام والاستقرار في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية من خلال دعم المبادرات التي تهدف إلى التوصل إلى حل دائم للنزاع. يجب أن تكون بعثات حفظ السلام مجهزة بشكل كافٍ وممنوحة التفويضات اللازمة لتظل مستقلة من الناحية التشغيلية وغير منحازة، وبالتالي ضمان حماية المدنيين واستعادة السلام في المنطقة.
3. **حماية الفئات الضعيفة:** من الضروري أن يعطى الاتحاد الإفريقي الأولوية لحماية النساء والرجال والأطفال وكبار السن والفئات الضعيفة الأخرى التي تتأثر بشكل غير متناسب بالأزمة. نوصي بأن يعزز الاتحاد الإفريقي دعمه لبرامج الوقاية من العنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي، بالإضافة إلى ضمان الوصول إلى خدمات الرعاية الصحية الأساسية والدعم النفسي والاجتماعي للأشخاص المتأثرين بالنزاع.
4. **معالجة الأسباب الجذرية للنزاع:** نناشد الاتحاد الإفريقي وجماعة شرق إفريقيا (EAC) أن يلعبا دورًا قياديًا في معالجة الأسباب الجذرية للنزاع في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية، وتعزيز عمليات السلام المستدامة والشاملة. من خلال تحميل المسؤولية للأطراف المحلية والوطنية والإقليمية والدولية المعنية، يمكن للاتحاد الإفريقي وجماعة شرق إفريقيا تشجيع الجهد الجماعي نحو السلام والاستقرار على المدى الطويل، مع ضمان أن تكون الحلول مستندة إلى احتياجات الشعب الكونغولي.
5. **إقامة المساءلة عن الفظائع:** انسجامًا مع التزامه بحقوق الإنسان، نشجع الاتحاد الإفريقي والمجتمع الدولي على ضمان محاسبة المسؤولين عن الفظائع، بما في ذلك جرائم الحرب وجرائم ضد الإنسانية. من خلال دعم آليات العدالة الدولية، يمكن للاتحاد الإفريقي أن يساهم في ضمان تقديم المسؤولين عن العنف إلى العدالة، مما يعزز بيئة مواتية للسلام والمصالحة.
6. **معالجة الآثار طويلة المدى للنزوح وتعزيز الحلول المستدامة:** نحث المانحين والمجتمع الدولي على العمل مع حكومة جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية والمنظمات الإنسانية لتطوير وتنفيذ حلول شاملة للملايين من النازحين داخليًا. يشمل ذلك توفير التمويل الكافي من أجل حلول مستدامة تسهل العودة الآمنة وإعادة الدمج وإعادة التوطين للنازحين، مع ضمان معالجة حقوقهم واحتياجاتهم طوال العملية.
7. **تعزيز التنسيق والتعاون بين الفاعلين الإنسانيين:** نحث الفاعلين الدوليين، بما في ذلك وكالات الأمم المتحدة والمنظمات غير الحكومية، على تعزيز آليات التنسيق لضمان استجابة فعالة، تعاونية وشاملة للأزمة في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية. من خلال التعاون الوثيق مع الفاعلين المحليين، يمكن للمنظمات الإنسانية ضمان توصيل المساعدات بشكل فعال ومنصف بما يتماشى مع أولويات المجتمعات المتأثرة.

وفي الختام، تتطلب الأزمة الإنسانية في جمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية تحركًا جماعيًا وفوريًا. يجب على الاتحاد الإفريقي، مع المجتمع الدولي الاستمرار في إظهار التزامه الثابت لدعم الشعب الكونغولي في هذه الفترة الصعبة. على الرغم من وجود تحديات، إلا أن المسؤولية المشتركة في التخفيف من المعاناة، وتعزيز السلام، واستعادة الاستقرار تظل أولوية لجميع الفاعلين العالميين.

نتق AHON Africa أنه من خلال التنسيق المعزز، وزيادة التمويل، والتركيز الثابت على كل من الإغاثة الفورية والحلول طويلة المدى، يمكننا إحداث تأثير كبير في حياة ملايين الأشخاص المتأثرين بهذه الأزمة المستمرة. نناشد جميع الأطراف المعنية للعمل معًا، مع إعطاء الأولوية لأصوات واحتياجات الشعب الكونغولي، حيث نسعى نحو مستقبل من السلام والكرامة والتنمية المستدامة لجمهورية الكونغو الديمقراطية.

فلنتحرك بسرعة وبتعاطف وتصميم لمعالجة هذه الأزمة — معًا.

[المراجع] إضافة الروابط

تم تأييده من قبل:

جميع الأعضاء الـ 318 من 55 دولة إفريقية (القائمة مرفقة)

تم إصداره من قبل:

AHON Africa

KISWAHILI VERSION

Mtandao wa Mashirika ya Kibinadamu ya Afrika (AHON Africa)

Taarifa Kuhusu Hali ya Kibinadamu katika Jamhuri ya Kidemokrasia ya Congo (DRC)

Kwa Umakini wa:

- Mheshimiwa Moussa Faki Mahamat, Mwenyekiti wa Tume ya Umoja wa Afrika
- Mheshimiwa Balozi Churchill Ewumbue-Monono, Mwenyekiti wa Baraza la Amani na Usalama la Umoja wa Afrika
- Mheshimiwa Dkt. William Ruto, Rais wa Jamhuri ya Kenya na Mwenyekiti wa Mkutano wa Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki (EAC)
- Wakuu wa Nchi na Serikali wa Umoja wa Afrika
- Baraza la Usalama la Umoja wa Mataifa
- Mheshimiwa António Guterres, Katibu Mkuu wa Umoja wa Mataifa
- Jumuiya ya Kimataifa na Washirika wa Kibinadamu wa Kimataifa

Sisi, Mtandao wa Mashirika ya Kibinadamu ya Afrika (AHON Africa), tunaleta kwa heshima mbele yenu hali ya kibinadamu inayozidi kuwa mbaya na inayodorora haraka katika Jamhuri ya Kidemokrasia ya Congo (DRC), hasa katika mikoa ya Kivu ya Kaskazini na Kusini. Uvamizi wa mapigano makali kati ya Jeshi la Wananchi la Congo (FARDC) na kundi la waasi la M23 umeongezeka hadi kufikia viwango vya kutisha. Crisis hii inahitaji umakini wa haraka na endelevu kutoka kwa Umoja wa Afrika, Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki na jumuiya ya kimataifa kwa ujumla.

Matukio ya hivi karibuni yamezidi kuharibu hali ya kiusalama katika kanda hiyo. Mnamo tarehe 24 Januari 2025, Gavana wa Kivu ya Kaskazini aliripotiwa kufariki, na mnamo tarehe 20 Januari milipuko kwenye eneo la Kitalaga katika Kivu ya Kusini ilisababisha vifo vya watoto wawili, huku tarehe 21 Januari, mahema matano ya muda yakiunguzwa kwa moto huko Nzuolo, na kusababisha hofu na uhamishaji wa watu kwa wingi. Tangu wakati huo, mapigano yameenea hadi maeneo ya Minova na Kalehe katika Kivu ya Kusini, na kusababisha watu takribani 178,000 kuhamia sehemu nyingine. Mapigano haya yamejawa na ukiukwaji wa haki za binadamu, wizi, majeraha, mauaji, nyara, na kukamatwa kiholela kwa watu waliohamishwa kwa kosa la kuonekana kama waasi na wanajeshi wa serikali. Upatikanaji wa huduma muhimu za maisha unazuiwa kutokana na mashambulizi yasiyojali. Wanawake, watoto, wazee na makundi mengine ya walio hatarini wanakabiliwa na hali mbaya ya maisha huku wakikosa au kuwa na upatikanaji mdogo wa chakula, maji salama, huduma za afya, ulinzi na huduma nyingine muhimu.

Kwa sasa, zaidi ya watu milioni saba wanaripotiwa kuwa moja kwa moja wameathiriwa na mzozo unaoendelea. Zaidi ya milioni 6.9 za wakimbizi wa ndani, ikiwa ni taifa lenye idadi kubwa zaidi ya wakimbizi wa ndani barani Afrika. Katika mwaka 2024 pekee, takribani watu 358,000 walilazimika kukimbia makwao, ambapo 80% ya uhamaji huu unahusiana moja kwa moja na mizozo ya kivita. Kwa kuongeza kwenye shida hii, watu milioni 26 wanakabiliwa na uhaba mkali wa chakula, na kufanya DRC kuwa kitovu cha njaa duniani. Miongoni mwao, watoto milioni 5.5 wanakumbwa na utapiamlo mkali, hali inayowafanya kuwa hatarini sana kwa magonjwa na kifo. Nchi hii pia inahifadhi wakimbizi zaidi ya 500,000 kutoka nchi za majirani, na kuongeza mzigo kwenye rasilimali zake zilizozidi kupunguka.

Licha ya uzito wa hali hii, majibu ya kibinadamu katika DRC bado yanakosa ufadhili wa kutosha na ni duni mno. Katika robo ya kwanza ya 2024, Mpango wa Majibu ya Kibinadamu ulikuwa umefadhiliwa kwa 42% pekee, na kuongeza shida kubwa kwa mamilioni ya watu waliokimbia makwao na walioko katika hali ya hatari. Katika robo ya mwisho ya mwaka 2024 pekee, mashambulizi ya vikundi vya silaha, ikiwemo M23 na makundi mengine ya waasi, yalisababisha zaidi ya vifo 1,200, huku vifo 300 zaidi vikiripotiwa kutoka kwa mashambulizi ya hivi karibuni. Kiwango cha mateso ya kibinadamu kinaendelea kuongezeka, lakini wahusika wa misaada ya kibinadamu wanakutana na usalama usio na uthabiti, upatikanaji mdogo

wa maeneo yaliyokumbwa na maafa, na upinzani mkubwa wa kimfumo unaowapa ukosefu wa uwajibikaji wale wanaosababisha vurugu hizi kuendelea.

Wakati jumuiya ya kimataifa imefanya jitihada za kushughulikia mgogoro huu, majibu hayo hayakutosha kukabiliana na mahitaji makubwa. Umoja wa Afrika umejitolea kwa haki kuhitaji kusitishwa kwa mapigano mara moja na kuhimiza pande zote zinazohusika kujihusisha katika mazungumzo. Wakati huohuo, mashirika ya Umoja wa Mataifa na mashirika ya kibinadamu yanajitahidi kuongeza nguvu katika majibu yao. Hata hivyo, changamoto za uendeshaji zinazokutana na MONUSCO katika jukumu lake la kulinda raia na kurejesha amani zimezuia sana maendeleo.

Ni ukweli usiopingika na aibu kwamba DRC ni “mgogoro ulio sahu,” na unaendelea kupuuziliwa mbali na jumuiya ya kimataifa. Majibu ya kibinadamu yanakosa ufadhili kila mara, na mashirika ya misaada yanazidiwa na hali, na kushindwa kukidhi mahitaji yanayozidi ya wale waliyoathirika. Usalama bado ni changamoto kubwa, hasa katika maeneo ya mashariki ya DRC, huku wale wanaohusika na vitendo vya vurugu wakikosa uwajibikaji. Katika muktadha huu, changamoto zinazokutana na mashirika ya kibinadamu—kutoka kwa vizuizi vya upatikanaji hadi vikwazo vya kibiurokrasi kwenye mifumo ya kimataifa—si jambo la kusikitisha pekee; ni jambo lisilokubalika kabisa katika karne ya 21. Jumuiya ya kimataifa inapaswa kuchukua hatua za haraka, endelevu na zinazoratibiwa ili kumaliza mateso haya ya muda mrefu na kuleta amani na haki kwa watu wa Congo.

Wito kwa Hatua kutoka AHON Africa

1. **Kuhamasisha msaada wa kikanda ili kuongeza msaada wa kibinadamu:** Tunawaomba kwa heshima Umoja wa Afrika kuhamasisha uratibu kati ya nchi wanachama na mashirika ya kikanda ili kuboresha utoaji wa misaada ya kibinadamu kwa watu waliokumbwa na mzozo unaoendelea katika DRC. Kwa kuhakikisha kuwa rasilimali zinahamishwa mara moja na kwa kuendelea, Umoja wa Afrika utaweza kusaidia kutatua mahitaji makuu ya jamii maskini na kupunguza athari mbaya za mzozo.
2. **Kupigania amani na usalama:** Tunahimiza Umoja wa Afrika kuendelea na juhudi zake za kutetea amani na utulivu katika DRC kwa kusaidia juhudi zinazolenga kumaliza mzozo kwa njia ya kudumu. Kwa hasa, misheni za ulinzi wa amani zinapaswa kupewa vifaa vya kutosha na madaraka ya kuendelea kuwa huru na bila upendeleo, hivyo kuhakikisha ulinzi wa raia na kurejesha amani katika kanda hiyo.
3. **Kulinda watu walio katika hatari:** Ni muhimu kwamba Umoja wa Afrika uwekwe kipaumbele katika kulinda wanawake, wanaume, watoto, wazee na makundi mengine ya walio hatarini ambao wanakumbwa na athari kubwa za mzozo huu. Tunapendekeza kwamba Umoja wa Afrika uimarisha msaada wake kwa ajili ya programu za kuzuia ukatili wa kijinsia, na kuhakikisha upatikanaji wa huduma muhimu za afya na msaada wa kisaikolojia kwa walioathirika na mzozo.
4. **Kushughulikia sababu za msingi za mzozo:** Tunawaomba kwa heshima Umoja wa Afrika na Jumuiya ya Afrika Mashariki (EAC) kuchukua jukumu la kuongoza juhudi za kushughulikia sababu za msingi za mzozo katika DRC, na kuhamasisha michakato ya amani inayojumuisha na endelevu. Kwa kuwalazimisha wahusika wa ndani, kitaifa, kikanda na kimataifa kubeba majukumu yao, Umoja wa Afrika na EAC wanaweza kuhamasisha juhudi za pamoja kuelekea amani ya kudumu na utulivu, huku kuhakikisha kwamba suluhisho linajumuisha na kutekelezwa kwa kuzingatia mahitaji ya watu wa Congo.
5. **Kuweka uwajibikaji kwa vitendo vya kikatili:** Kwa kuzingatia ahadi yake ya kutetea haki za binadamu, tunahimiza Umoja wa Afrika na Jumuiya ya Kimataifa kuhakikisha kuwa wahusika katika vitendo vya kikatili, ikiwa ni pamoja na uhalifu wa kivita na uhalifu dhidi ya ubinadamu, wanawajibika. Kwa kusaidia mifumo ya kimataifa ya haki, Umoja wa Afrika utaweza kuhakikisha kwamba wale waliohusika na ukatili wanawajibika, na kusaidia kuleta amani na upatanisho kwa watu wa Congo.
6. **Kushughulikia athari za muda mrefu za uhamishaji na kukuza suluhisho za kudumu:** Tunawahimiza wafadhili na jumuiya ya kimataifa kufanya kazi kwa karibu na serikali ya DRC na

mashirika ya kibinadamu ili kuendeleza na kutekeleza suluhisho la kina kwa mamilioni ya watu waliohamishwa ndani ya nchi (IDPs). Hii inajumuisha kutoa ufadhili wa kutosha kwa suluhisho za kudumu ambazo zitakuza kurudi kwa usalama, uunganishaji na makazi mapya kwa watu waliokimbia, huku kuhakikisha kuwa haki zao na mahitaji yao yanashughulikiwa kwa ukamilifu katika mchakato mzima.

7. **Kuimarisha uratibu na ushirikiano kati ya wahusika wa kibinadamu:** Tunahimiza wahusika wa kimataifa, ikiwa ni pamoja na mashirika ya Umoja wa Mataifa na mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali, kuimarisha mifumo ya uratibu ili kuhakikisha majibu ya haraka, ya ushirikiano na ya kina kwa mzozo wa DRC. Kwa kufanya kazi kwa karibu na wahusika wa ndani, mashirika ya kibinadamu yanaweza kuhakikisha kuwa msaada unafikishwa kwa njia bora, kwa usawa, na kulingana na kipaumbele cha jamii zilizokumbwa na mzozo.

Kwa kumalizia, mzozo wa kibinadamu katika Jamhuri ya Kidemokrasia ya Congo unahitaji hatua za pamoja za haraka. Umoja wa Afrika, kwa kushirikiana na jumuiya ya kimataifa, lazima waonyeshe kujitolea kwa dhati katika kusaidia watu wa Congo wakati huu mgumu. Ingawa changamoto zipo, jukumu letu la pamoja katika kupunguza mateso, kukuza amani, na kurejesha utulivu linapaswa kuwa kipaumbele kwa wahusika wote duniani.

AHON Africa ina imani kwamba kwa uratibu ulioimarishwa, ufadhili wa kutosha, na umakini wa kudumu kwenye msaada wa haraka na suluhisho za muda mrefu, tunaweza kuwa na athari kubwa kwa maisha ya mamilioni ya watu waliyoathiriwa na mzozo huu unaoendelea. Tunatoa wito kwa wahusika wote kufanya kazi kwa umoja, kwa kipaumbele cha sauti na mahitaji ya watu wa Congo, huku tukielekea kwa mustakabali wa amani, heshima, na maendeleo endelevu kwa DRC.

Tuchukue hatua kwa haraka, kwa huruma na kwa uthabiti kushughulikia mzozo huu—pamoja.

Marejeo [Viungo vya kutumika]

Iliyothibitishwa na:

Wanachama wote 318 kutoka nchi 55 za Afrika (orodha inajumuishwa)

Iliyotolewa na:

AHON Africa

Portuguese version

Rede de Organizações Humanitárias Africanas (AHON Africa)

Declaração sobre a Situação Humanitária na República Democrática do Congo (RDC)

Para a Atenção de:

- Sua Excelência Moussa Faki Mahamat, Presidente da Comissão da União Africana
- Sua Excelência o Embaixador Churchill Ewumbue-Monono, Presidente do Conselho de Paz e Segurança da União Africana
- Sua Excelência o Dr. William Ruto, Presidente da República do Quênia e Presidente da Cúpula da Comunidade da África Oriental (EAC)
- Chefes de Estado e de Governo da União Africana
- Conselho de Segurança das Nações Unidas
- Sua Excelência António Guterres, Secretário-Geral das Nações Unidas
- A Comunidade Internacional e Parceiros Humanitários Globais

Nós, a Rede de Organizações Humanitárias Africanas (AHON Africa), trazemos respeitosamente à sua atenção a grave e rapidamente deteriorante situação humanitária na República Democrática do Congo (RDC), particularmente nas províncias de Kivu do Norte e Kivu do Sul. O ressurgimento dos combates intensos entre as Forças Armadas da República Democrática do Congo (FARDC) e o grupo rebelde M23 escalou para níveis alarmantes. A crise exige atenção imediata e contínua da União Africana, da Comunidade da África Oriental e da comunidade internacional como um todo.

Eventos recentes destabilizaram ainda mais a região. Em 24 de janeiro de 2025, o Governador de Kivu do Norte foi reportado como morto, e em 20 de janeiro, explosões no local de Kitalaga, em Kivu do Sul, mataram duas crianças, enquanto no dia 21 de janeiro, cinco abrigos improvisados foram destruídos em Nzuolo, causando pânico e deslocamento em massa. Desde então, a violência se espalhou para os territórios de Minova e Kalehe, em Kivu do Sul, deslocando aproximadamente 178.000 pessoas. Os confrontos são marcados por violações dos direitos humanos, saques, ferimentos, assassinatos, sequestros e prisões arbitrárias de pessoas deslocadas confundidas com rebeldes pelas forças governamentais. O acesso a serviços vitais de salvamento de vidas é restrito devido aos bombardeios indiscriminados. Mulheres, crianças, idosos e outros grupos vulneráveis vivem em condições precárias, com acesso limitado ou inexistente a alimentos, água potável, cuidados médicos, proteção e outros serviços essenciais.

Atualmente, mais de sete milhões de pessoas são reportadas como diretamente afetadas pelo conflito em andamento. Mais de 6,9 milhões de deslocados internos fazem do país o que possui o maior número de deslocados internos na África. Somente em 2024, quase 358.000 pessoas foram forçadas a deixar suas casas, sendo que 80% desses deslocamentos estão diretamente ligados a conflitos armados. Somando-se a essa crise, 26 milhões de pessoas enfrentam atualmente insegurança alimentar aguda, fazendo da RDC o epicentro global da fome. Dentre elas, 5,5 milhões de crianças sofrem de desnutrição aguda, deixando-as altamente vulneráveis a doenças e morte. O país também abriga mais de 500.000 refugiados de países vizinhos, o que sobrecarrega ainda mais seus recursos já limitados.

Apesar da gravidade da situação, as respostas humanitárias na RDC permanecem criticamente subfinanciadas e insuficientes. No primeiro trimestre de 2024, o Plano de Resposta Humanitária estava financiado em apenas 42%, agravando as necessidades urgentes de milhões de deslocados e pessoas vulneráveis. Somente no último trimestre de 2024, ataques de grupos armados, incluindo o M23 e outras milícias, resultaram em mais de 1.200 mortes, com outras 300 fatalidades relatadas devido a incursões recentes. A escala do sofrimento humano continua a aumentar, mas os atores humanitários enfrentam insegurança persistente, acesso restrito às regiões afetadas e a impunidade sistêmica que permite que o ciclo de violência continue.

Embora a comunidade internacional tenha feito esforços para lidar com a crise, essas respostas se mostraram insuficientes diante de tal necessidade avassaladora. A União Africana corretamente convocou uma cessação imediata das hostilidades e incentivou todas as partes em conflito a se engajarem no diálogo. Enquanto isso, agências da ONU e organizações humanitárias estão trabalhando incansavelmente para ampliar suas respostas. No entanto, os desafios operacionais enfrentados pela MONUSCO em sua missão de proteger civis e restaurar a paz dificultaram consideravelmente o progresso.

É uma verdade inegável e vergonhosa que a RDC continua sendo uma “crise esquecida,” sistematicamente ignorada pela comunidade global. Suas respostas humanitárias são perpetuamente subfinanciadas, e as agências de ajuda estão sendo sobrecarregadas, lutando para atender às crescentes necessidades dos afetados. A insegurança continua sendo uma constante, especialmente nas regiões orientais da RDC, enquanto a impunidade para os responsáveis pela violência persiste sem controle. Nesse contexto, os desafios enfrentados pelas organizações humanitárias – desde restrições de acesso até obstáculos burocráticos dos sistemas globais – não são apenas lamentáveis; são inaceitáveis no século XXI. A comunidade internacional deve tomar medidas imediatas, sustentadas e coordenadas para acabar com esse sofrimento prolongado e trazer paz e justiça ao povo congolês.

Chamada à Ação por AHON Africa

1. **Mobilizar apoio regional para aumentar a assistência humanitária:** Pedimos respeitosamente à União Africana que fomente a coordenação entre seus estados membros e organizações regionais para melhorar a prestação de ajuda humanitária às populações afetadas pela crise em andamento na RDC. Garantindo a mobilização imediata e contínua de recursos, a União Africana poderá ajudar a atender às necessidades críticas das comunidades vulneráveis e mitigar os efeitos adversos do conflito.
2. **Advogar pela paz e segurança:** Encorajamos a União Africana a continuar seus esforços de advocacy para a paz e estabilidade na RDC, apoiando iniciativas que visem uma resolução duradoura para o conflito. Em particular, as missões de paz devem ser adequadamente equipadas e capacitadas com os mandatos necessários para permanecerem operacionalmente independentes e imparciais, garantindo assim a proteção dos civis e a restauração da paz na região.
3. **Proteger populações vulneráveis:** É imperativo que a União Africana priorize a proteção de mulheres, homens, crianças, idosos e outros grupos vulneráveis que são desproporcionalmente afetados pela crise. Recomendamos que a UA fortaleça seu apoio a programas de prevenção à violência de gênero, além de garantir acesso a serviços de saúde essenciais e apoio psicossocial para os afetados pelo conflito.
4. **Tratar as causas profundas do conflito:** Pedimos respeitosamente à União Africana e à Comunidade da África Oriental (EAC) que assumam um papel de liderança no tratamento das causas profundas do conflito na RDC, promovendo processos de paz inclusivos e sustentáveis. Ao responsabilizar os atores locais, nacionais, regionais e internacionais relevantes, a UA e a EAC podem incentivar um esforço coletivo em direção à paz e estabilidade de longo prazo, garantindo que as soluções sejam lideradas por e reflitam as necessidades do povo congolês.
5. **Estabelecer responsabilidade por atrocidades:** Em alinhamento com seu compromisso com os direitos humanos, incentivamos a União Africana e a Comunidade Internacional a garantir que os responsáveis por atrocidades, incluindo crimes de guerra e crimes contra a humanidade, sejam responsabilizados. Ao apoiar os mecanismos internacionais de justiça, poderá assegurar que os responsáveis pela violência sejam levados à justiça, promovendo um ambiente propício à paz e reconciliação.
6. **Tratar os impactos de longo prazo do deslocamento e promover soluções duradouras:** Pedimos aos doadores e à comunidade internacional que trabalhem com o governo da RDC e organizações humanitárias para desenvolver e implementar soluções abrangentes para os milhões de deslocados internos (IDPs). Isso inclui fornecer financiamento adequado para soluções duradouras que facilitem o retorno seguro, reintegração e reassentamento das populações

deslocadas, enquanto garante que seus direitos e necessidades sejam plenamente atendidos ao longo do processo.

7. **Fortalecer a coordenação e colaboração entre os atores humanitários:** Pedimos aos atores internacionais, incluindo agências da ONU e organizações não governamentais, que fortaleçam os mecanismos de coordenação para garantir uma resposta eficaz, colaborativa e abrangente à crise na RDC. Trabalhando em estreita parceria com os atores locais, as organizações humanitárias podem garantir que a ajuda seja entregue de maneira eficiente, equitativa e em alinhamento com as prioridades das comunidades afetadas.

Em conclusão, a crise humanitária na República Democrática do Congo exige nossa ação coletiva imediata. A União Africana, juntamente com a comunidade internacional, deve continuar a demonstrar um compromisso inabalável em apoiar o povo congolês em seu momento de necessidade. Embora desafios persistam, a responsabilidade compartilhada de aliviar o sofrimento, promover a paz e restaurar a estabilidade deve continuar a ser uma prioridade para todos os atores globais.

AHON Africa está confiante de que, com uma coordenação reforçada, aumento de financiamento e um foco contínuo tanto na assistência imediata quanto nas soluções de longo prazo, podemos ter um impacto significativo na vida de milhões de pessoas afetadas por essa crise em andamento. Fazemos um apelo a todas as partes envolvidas para trabalhar em unidade, priorizando as vozes e as necessidades do povo congolês enquanto buscamos um futuro de paz, dignidade e desenvolvimento sustentável para a RDC.

Vamos agir com urgência, compaixão e determinação para resolver essa crise – juntos.

Referências

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Todos os 318 membros de 55 países africanos (lista anexada)

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6. Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace

Cameroon:

7. Association for the Empowerment of the Deaf and Vulnerable Persons
8. Community Association for Vulnerable Persons (CAVP)
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10. FOUNDATION FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND GOOD GOVERNANCE (FENDEGG)
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Tanzania:

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Togo:

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Zimbabwe:

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- 298. World Aid FoundaKon

ConAnental:

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Regional/MulA-country:

- 301. African Youth Peer Review Commieeee (Liberia, Uganda, Zimbabwe, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Sudan, DRC, Ghana, Lesotho, Cameroon)
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ENDAM HOME OF HOPE (EHOP)



Environmental Conflict Mediation and Women Development Initiative



Global Call to Action Against Poverty
People Rising To End Inequalities



Clean, Sufficient, Affordable Water to All



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Dream, Inspire, Change



Selu Afrique Community Development Initiative For Women Empowerment



...hope for children with special needs



