FRAGILITY IN THE DRC

According to the World Bank, fragility and conflict have persistently affected the DRC: “Political instability, poor governance, and weak state institutions are the main factors that explain the persistent poverty of the Congolese population.”

SELECTION INDICATORS

General Statistics

- GDP: $47.2 billion
- GNI per capita: $490
- Population: 84,068,091
- Extreme poverty: 76.6% of population

Levels of Violence

According to UCDP, 25,463 deaths from 2008–2018 were caused by:
- State-based violence (12,293)
- Non-state violence (3,853)
- One-sided violence (9,317)

Fragility Rankings

- OECD States of Fragility: 5
- Fund for Peace Fragile States Index 2019: 5
- World Bank Harmonized List of Fragile Situations: 18
- Institute for Economics and Peace Global Peace Index: 9
- Holocaust Museum Early Warning Risk Assessment: 5

4.8 MILLION INTERNALLY DISPLACED
15.6 MILLION IN NEED OF AID

one in five young people experience sexual violence by age 18
Environmental Vulnerability

Component 1 of the OECD Environmental Fragility Framework, socio-economic vulnerability, environmental health and food security, is extremely fragile.

12th most vulnerable to global effects of climate change, yet 5th least prepared to respond.

13 million severely food insecure & 51 million lack access to clean drinking water despite living in Africa’s most water abundant country.

Assessment of Capacity & Commitment

Improving inclusive, transparent, and accountable power structures, including effective, legitimate, and resilient national and sub-national institutions:
- USAID Open Government score: 0.13

Ensuring strong foundations for human rights, rule of law, and equal access to justice:
- USAID Liberal Democracy score: 0.12

Likelihood that U.S. assistance under the Global Fragility Strategy would measurably help to reduce fragility, prevent the spread of extremism and violence, and stabilize conflict-affected areas in each such country or region:
- U.S. is the largest bilateral donor to the DRC
- USAID intends to strengthen roots for sustainable peace by 2021