



# International Organization for Migration (IOM) in DR Congo (DRC) Emergency and Stabilization programmes



FACTSHEET • September-October 2017



## Highlights

Workshop for 25 National Congolese Police officers and 25 civil society participants © IOM September 2017

- ◆ IOM contributes to the **improvement in the relation and trust** between the National Congolese Police and the local populations in North-Kivu.
- ◆ IOM conducts an **intention survey in 7 displacement sites and 6 collective centres** in the Tanganyika Province.
- ◆ IOM identifies the most vulnerable households in IOM-coordinated displacement sites in North-Kivu through **vulnerability assessments**.

## Building trust between the police and the local populations in Masisi territory in North-Kivu

In a region where communities have a lack of trust in their national Police force, IOM, CORDAID, VNG and PAX collaborate together as a consortium (Consortium for the Integrated Stabilization and Peace in Eastern DRC (CISPE)) in order to improve the level of confidence between national authorities and local populations in North-Kivu and Ituri.

In Masisi territory in North-Kivu, citizens perceive the Police as one of the main causes of insecurity and responsible or accomplice in many of the crimes taking place in the territory. Police often lack proper trainings as well as organizational and technical capacities which further exacerbates their poor reputation.

In order to contribute to the improvement of trust between the police and the citizens in Masisi, IOM organised a week-long workshop to reinforce the technical and operational capacity of 25 local Police officers. An additional 25 representatives from local dialogue structures actively participated to this workshop. Their participation was crucial in restoring trust between both parties.

The workshop focused on different thematic areas such as the importance of democratic dialogue at local levels, community-based security and risk analysis, the prevention of gender based violence and the relationship between youth and Police. At the end of the workshop, all participants were able to formulate concrete recommendations to continue improving the relationship between both parties. Compared to the first day of the workshop when the two groups sat in separate areas of the room, on the last day, several representatives of civil society invited police officers to dinner, which shows an improved level of trust between both groups.

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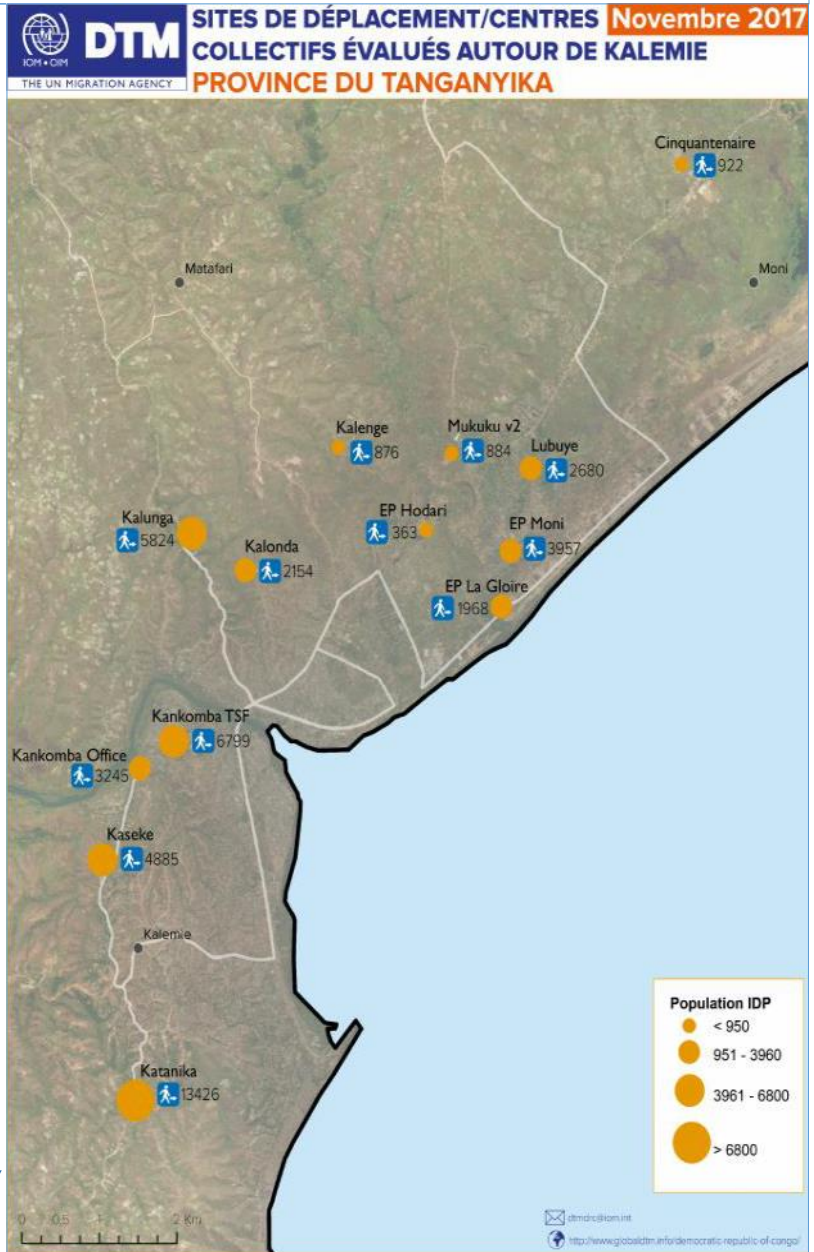
## IOM conducts intention surveys targeting 23,897 individuals in one displacement site and six collective centres in the Tanganyika Province.

During the second phase of the fixing operations carried out in the early morning on 20 October, IOM conducted intention surveys in the remaining six collective centers and one displacement site located in and around Kalemie city. The first fixing activity was carried out in the beginning of October and covered six of the twelve spontaneous displacement sites.

In response to the displacements generated by inter-community clashes in the Tanganyika province and in order to better understand the profile and intentions of the IDPs who are currently living in Kalemie, IOM started various data collection exercises. The *Displacement Tracking Matrix* (DTM) was implemented by IOM in Kalemie to collect data on IDPs' demographic profiles, places of origin and intentions.

During both operations, a total of 47,983 IDPs (31,382 households) were registered in the twelve spontaneous displacement sites. The majority of the displaced populations currently residing in these spontaneous sites come from the Kalemie territory (90%) and 78% of the surveyed IDPs have expressed their wish to return to their areas of origin.

A consolidated DTM report showing detailed results of these operations is available to the humanitarian community and the report of the first fixing operation is available on the following link: <http://www.globaldtm.info/fr/francais-enregistrement-tanganyika-octobre-2017/>



## IOM identified the most vulnerable households in IOM-coordinated displacement sites in North-Kivu through vulnerability assessments.

In the framework of its emergency response to IDPs in North-Kivu, IOM is currently conducting vulnerability assessments in all of its coordinated displacement sites. Since July 2017, vulnerability assessments have been carried out in 80% of its displacement sites.

Vulnerability criteria were developed by the IOM Protection section in close coordination with the provincial protection cluster. Surveys are conducted using mobile data collection techniques, which allows information collected in the field to be simultaneously available in IOM's database in Goma.

During assessments carried out in three IOM-coordinated displacement sites in July and August 2017 (Bushani, Nyabiondo and Katale), out of a total of 2,519 households surveyed, 313 vulnerable IDP households were identified and were subsequently provided with targeted assistance. IOM distributed NFI kits comprised of tarpaulin, mats, blankets, buckets and jerry cans.

The last vulnerability assessments are being carried out in three IOM-coordinated displacement sites during November 2017. Data analysis will allow IOM to target the most vulnerable IDPs in need of urgent assistance. In a context where assistance to the most vulnerable individuals and basic service delivery in sites have decreased while threats to the security of IDPs have increased, IOM seeks to respond to the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs through the provision of targeted assistance.

Key results from the DTM activities carried out in Kalemie, Tanganyika



31,382 Households  
47,983 Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

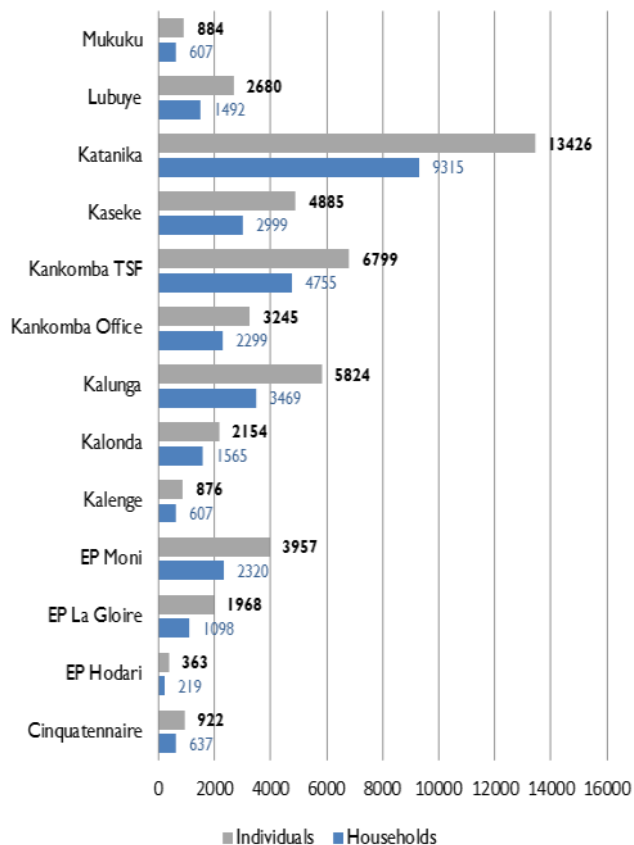


7 spontaneous displacement sites assessed  
6 collective centers assessed

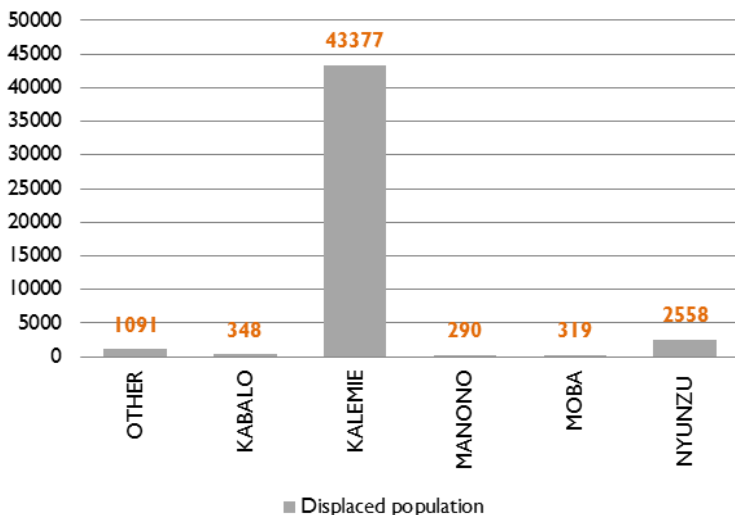


Data collected from 30 September to 1 October and from 19 October to 20 October

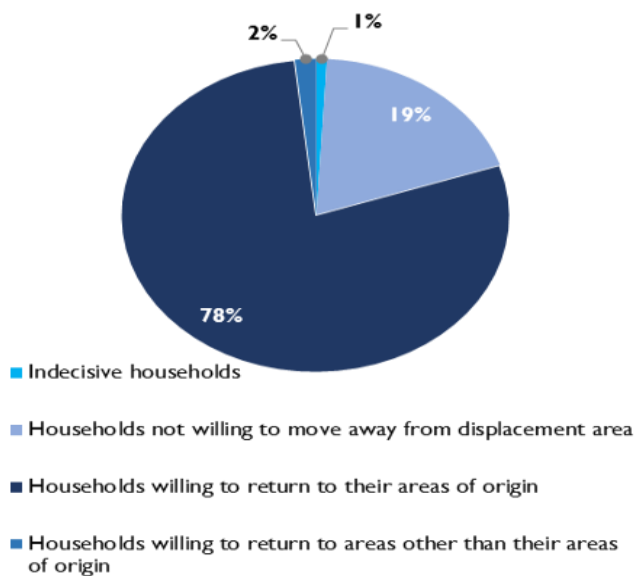
Number of IDPs per displacement site in Kalemie



Territory of origin of IDPs residing in the twelve sites



Intentions of IDP households



Intention survey in the Kaseke displacement site, Kalemie © IOM September 2017

IOM's emergency and stabilization programmes are funded by:

