



DR CONGO

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 1 November 2017- 1 January 2018



Highlights

Vulnerability assessment in Bushani displacement site in North Kivu.
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■ Under the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Sector, IOM is responsible for the coordination of 13 displacement sites in North Kivu, housing 42,878 internally displaced persons (24,189 women and 18,689 men).

■ IOM conducted Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities during the autumn of 2017 in Kasai-Central and Tanganyika provinces, gathering information on 495,719 IDPs and 1,321,692 returnees.

■ IOM is supporting 1,795 of the most vulnerable children and youth in IOM-coordinated displacement sites in North Kivu with formal and informal education and vocational training.

Situation Overview

The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has deteriorated dramatically over the past year. The country has experienced a significant increase and escalation of conflict and violence. The violence has also spread to areas and provinces traditionally considered stable and calm, such as the provinces of Kasai and Tanganyika. Due to the increase in violence and conflict, 1.7 million people were forced to flee their homes in 2017. This recent spike of displacement has further contributed to the displacement crisis in the country, making the DRC the African country with the highest number of internally displaced persons (IDPs). As the political situation remains uncertain with the prolonged presidential election and civil unrest, no end to the violence and conflict is visible.

It is estimated that there are 4.1 million IDPs in the DRC. Particularly the provinces of Kasai, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika are affected by internal displacement. IOM is currently coordinating humanitarian activities in three of these provinces: Kasai, North Kivu, and Tanganyika. According to OCHA, 13.1 million people will be in need of humanitarian assistance in the DRC in 2018, representing a seventh of the country's total population. This is significantly higher than the figure presented in the three year Humanitarian Response Plan published a year ago in which it was estimated that 7.5 million people would be in need of humanitarian assistance in 2018. This massive increase of people in need illustrates the urgent need for further humanitarian assistance in the country as well as the complexity and unpredictability of the crisis in the DRC.

A grave consequence to the insecure environment in the DRC is limited humanitarian access. Due to the security situation, a number of displacement sites in North Kivu are non-accessible for humanitarian actors. Six of these displacement sites are currently under observation by IOM who remotely monitors these sites through partners and ad-hoc visits. On 11 December, IOM launched [an appeal for USD 75 million](#) to urgently meet the growing needs of displaced Congolese and the communities hosting them across the country. IOM's interventions will focus on the following sectors: Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM), Displacement Tracking, Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Protection, particularly responding to gender-based violence (GBV).

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IOM RESPONSE



Checking the state of the shelters in Kizimba displacement site in North Kivu .
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CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

On 12 and 13 December, IOM in coordination with UNHCR, organized the annual CCCM retreat in Goma. This CCCM retreat gathered all the members of the CCCM working group in North Kivu, as well as donors and governmental authorities. Sixty-one participants from 27 different organisations came together to develop the CCCM strategy for 2018. This document will be the guiding document for the CCCM working group and its members this year. At the end of the retreat the participants had decided on four pillars to shape the CCCM strategy for 2018:

The integration of different types of displacements into the CCCM mechanism such as spontaneous displacement sites, displacement in host families and, displacements in collective centres;

- To continue the strengthening of durable solutions and solutions to displacement, and to link these with the Provincial Durable Solutions strategy in North Kivu;
- To advocate for humanitarian assistance for displaced persons as well as the promotion of resilience among IDPs inside and outside of displacement settlements;
- The elaboration of a CCCM Exit strategy and IDP sites self-management mechanism.

The drafting of the strategy is currently in its final stages and will be finished by the end of January 2018.

In December, IOM in cooperation with the government, conducted needs assessment in six new spontaneous sites

and collective centres in North Kivu: three in Masisi territory (Kibundi, Kakoka and Kikoma), and three in Rutshuru territory (Bugusa, Rukoro, Jomba). These sites and collective centres were spontaneously created as people were forced into displacement following an increase of violence in Masisi and Rutshuru territories. As these sites and collective centres are not yet incorporated into the CCCM mechanism, they don't have a designated site coordinator nor site manager, thus leaving them vulnerable and with no or limited humanitarian assistance. Until December 2017, no humanitarian actor had assessed the state of these sites or the needs of the people living there.

IOM gathered data on the approximately 18,355 displaced persons living in these sites and collective centres, as well as on the needs present at the sites and collective centres. The needs identified related to site planning (organizing the sites into administrative blocks, relocating of some households, construction of couloir sanitaire, and consolidation of sites), WASH (construction of latrines, showers and waste management infrastructure), shelter and NFI (need to distribute core relief items), protection (need to address GBV, child protection and specific protection concerns of persons with specific needs), education (no access to schools and tuition fees), nutrition (risk of malnutrition, especially among children), etc. Following the identification of the needs, IOM advocated for an appropriate response through various coordination means such as the cluster system, bilateral meetings with humanitarian actors and through Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA).



PROTECTION

During the reporting period, IOM reunified 77 unaccompanied and separated children (UASC) in North Kivu of which 52 are girls and 25 boys, with their families in close collaboration with the Division on Social Affairs from the Ministry of Gender and Social Affairs. Reunification is the last step in the Identification, Documentation, Tracing and Reunification (IDTR) process that IOM uses to reunify UASC with their families.

In preparation for these reunification activities, IOM organized two trainings in Masisi and Kitchanga territories to train families, host communities, and civil society on child protection. A total of 143 individuals participated in the trainings, which included modules on coordination, community actors, social assistance and referral systems.

In Kalemie territory, in the province of Tanganyika, IOM reunified 88 UASC during the reporting period. IOM has also trained nine officers from the Department on Social Affairs and Department on Humanitarian Affairs on the IDTR process in Tanganyika in order to strengthen their capacity on IDTR.

To protect the most vulnerable children and youth, IOM has identified 1,795 children and youth (900 girls and 895 boys) and is supporting them with either formal and informal education or vocational training. IOM has paid for their school fees as well as school materials. The youth targeted for vocational training were able to choose among several different options such as sewing, baking, hairdressing, masonry, or construction, among others.



IOM staff identifying UASC in Kaseke displacement site in Kalemie.
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SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Since April 2017, IOM has conducted vulnerability assessments covering all households in 13 of its coordinated displacement sites in North Kivu. This

assessment has enabled IOM to identify the most vulnerable households to target with assistance.

In November and December 2017, following the analysis of the vulnerability assessments, IOM distributed 817 NFI kits to the most vulnerable households in the displacement sites of Kibabi Police, Kibabi Buporo, Kizimba and JTN in North Kivu. In total, 2,552 individuals (1,404 women and 1,148 men) benefitted from these distributions. The NFI kits distributed included tarpaulins, water buckets, blankets and a kitchen set.



Distribution of NFI kits in Kibabi Police displacement site in North Kivu.
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DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

IOM conducted DTM activities during the autumn of 2017 in two different provinces: Kasai-Central and Tanganyika. These activities have allowed IOM to gather information on IDPs and returnees in these two provinces with the goal to better understand the dynamics of the displacement and to enable adequate assistance.

In Kasai-Central IOM conducted two rounds of [baseline assessments](#). The first round was from August to September 2017, and the second in November 2017. The data was collected in 3,478 villages by interviewing 5,756 key informants. The result revealed 370,183 IDPs and 1,256,876 returnees in Kasai-Central. Among the IDPs and returnees, women represented 58 per cent and men 42 per cent

In Nyunzu territory in Tanganyika, IOM conducted one round of [baseline assessments](#) in 181 villages. The assessment took place in November 2017 and the data was collected through interviewing 565 key informants. The result revealed an IDP population of 125,536 individuals in the territory and 64,816 returnees. Among the IDPs, 53 per cent were women and 47 per cent men. Among the returnees, 54 per cent were women and 46 per cent were men. In the coming months, IOM is planning to conduct baseline assessments in other provinces in Kasai, and in all territories in Tanganyika in order

to provide a comprehensive picture of the displacement dynamics in the region.

In October and November 2017, the DTM team conducted a registration/intention return survey in the twelve displacement sites located in the city of Kalemie. This exercise provided key information with regards to the number of IDPs living in the sites as well as their intention of return. A verification process will soon start in order to update the data collected during this operation and provide registration cards to the IDPs to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Prior to the registration activities it was estimated that there were approximately 93,638 IDPs in and around the city of Kalemie. Following IOM's registration activities, it was revealed that there were 47,983 IDPs living in and around Kalemie city, a decrease of 51 per cent. The total number of IDPs used by the humanitarian community in Kalemie and the provincial government has since been updated accordingly to IOM's analysis. IOM has shared the analyses of its data collected widely with humanitarian actors and government authorities to inform the response in Kasai and Tanganyika.



Spontaneous site in Rutshuru territory in North Kivu.

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