



DR CONGO

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 2 - 31 January 2018



Highlights

IOM staff conducting a verification exercise in Ecole Primaire la Gloire collective centre, Kalemie city.
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■ IOM conducted verification exercises in one of the six displacement sites in Tanganyika, as well as a return intention survey in preparation for the relocation or voluntary return of 1,742 internally displaced persons.

■ From 11 to 12 January, IOM directed a Training of Trainers session for 16 implementing partner staff and governmental officials on Camp Coordination and Camp Management. The staff received materials and were introduced to training techniques to be used while training IDP committees in North Kivu.

■ During the reporting period, 450 IDPs in Jardin Theicole Ngeri, Kizimba, and Muheto displacement sites in North Kivu were sensitized on complaint mechanisms in their displacement sites and gender-based violence prevention.

Situation Overview

The security situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) remains unstable. With a prolonged presidential election, civil unrest and continued clashes between Congolese armed forces and armed groups there is no end sight to the violence and conflict in the DRC.

In North Kivu new clashes between armed groups and Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) operations have been reported in the Rutshuru and Lubero territories, which have triggered several population movements, according to several national non-governmental organizations. More than 7,200 people have left their homes in southern Lubero since mid-December, fleeing clashes between armed groups. Another movement was also noted south of Lubero, following the arrival of approximately 35,000 people between 26 December 2017 and 4 January 2018 from the north of Rutshuru Territory, where daily violence is recorded between armed groups, fuelled by inter-community tensions (source: OCHA, 15 Jan 2018).

CONTACTS

Preparedness and Response Division
Donor Relations Division

☎ +41.22.7179.271

✉ prd@iom.int
✉ drd@iom.int

🌐 www.drcongo.iom.int

IOM RESPONSE



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

There are 47,983 IDPs currently living in seven spontaneous sites and six collective centres in and around Kalemie city in Tanganyika province. These sites were created by the displaced communities themselves, as they fled the spurge of inter-ethnic violence in their home territory in Tanganyika during 2017. As a result, these sites do not conform to Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) standards as they haven't benefited from site planning; they are too small, too crowded and lack safe shelter and facilities.

IOM is responding to this displacement crisis in coordination with the Congolese authorities and the humanitarian community in Tanganyika. To improve the living conditions of the IDPs, three sites in the outskirts of Kalemie city have been identified as relocation sites. In January, IOM, as the leading actor in the CCCM sector, conducted Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities to verify the number of IDPs

living in the Ecole Primaire la Gloire collective centre in Kalemie city.

Furthermore, from 22 to 31 January, IOM also conducted a return intention survey, asking the IDPs whether they wanted to relocate to one of the relocation sites, integrate in an area of their choice or return voluntarily to their area of origin. Following the verification exercise which included 1,742 IDPs (580 women, 320 men, 497 girls and 345 boys) and analysis of the return intention survey, the data revealed: 81 per cent (891 households) of the IDPs wanted to be relocated to one of the relocation sites, 3 per cent (30 households) wanted to return voluntarily to their areas of origin, and 16 per cent were either absent during the verification exercise or did not know what they preferred to do.

The results of the verification exercise were presented to the Congolese authorities and humanitarian community. Additional verification exercises are on-going in the remaining collective centres and displacement sites.



Spontaneous collective centre in Kalemie city, Tanganyika.

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CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

From 11 to 12 January, IOM directed a training of trainers (ToT) session for 16 implementing partner staff and government officials (4 women and 12 men) on CCCM. The staff received materials and were introduced to training techniques to be used while training IDP committees in six displacement sites in Masisi territory. On 13 January, the 16 trainers trained 156 IDPs (90 women, 66 men) who are members of IDP Committees in six different displacement sites in North Kivu. The IDPs were trained on the CCCM framework, roles and responsibilities of IDP committees, site management and protection in sites.



PROTECTION

From 17 to 19 January, 450 IDPs (266 women and 184 men) in Jardin Theicole Ngeri (JTN), Kizimba, and Muheto displacement sites in North Kivu were sensitized on complaint mechanisms in their displacement sites and

gender-based violence (GBV) prevention. During these sensitization sessions the IDPs were introduced to the complaint mechanisms installed in their displacement sites. The IDPs were encouraged to voice their complaints or suggestions anonymously using these mechanisms, and were also introduced to the functions of a complaint management committee to which IDPs also can voice their concerns about the management of the displacement site. After the sensitization sessions, three complaint management committees were elected in each site with six members in total for each committee (3 women and 3 men).

The IDPs were also engaged in GBV prevention sensitization sessions. During these sessions the concept of GBV, the prevention and response to it and the referral system for GBV cases were discussed. Following these sessions, IOM conducted focus group discussions with the women committees in which monitoring and referral of GBV cases, mitigation of household conflicts, as well as hygiene and health were discussed.



IOM staff identifying unaccompanied minors in Katanika displacement site in Kalemie.
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