



DR CONGO

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION

SITUATION REPORT • 27 March - 19 April 2018



Highlights

Distribution of tarps in Tongo intervention zone, North Kivu.
© IOM 2018 (Photo: IOM DRC)

■ IOM distributed tarpaulins, shelter and non-food item kits to a total of 3,954 vulnerable internally displaced households in North Kivu.

■ IOM conducted site decommissioning of the collective centre Ecole Primaire La Gloire in Tanganyika in preparation of the site closure.

■ IOM has expanded its Displacement Tracking Matrix activities in DRC to include seven provinces in order to capture population movement in the areas affected by conflict.

Situation Overview

The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) has remained the same during the reporting period. It has been characterized by displacement, Congolese communities continued to flee violence in Ituri and North Kivu to mainly Uganda; malnutrition, especially among children; gender-based violence; and outbreaks of communicable diseases, mainly cholera.

On 13 April 2018, a pledging conference was organized in Geneva by OCHA, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and the European Union on the DRC. The aim of the conference was to boost the funding for the humanitarian crisis in the country. At the conference, international donors announced that they will support the humanitarian assistance in DRC with USD 528 million during 2018.

[IOM's appeal for 2018](#) amounts to USD 75 million. Currently, the appeal is only 11 per cent funded with USD 8.3 million received since January 2018.

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IOM RESPONSE



EP La Gloire collective centre after IOM completed site decommissioning and site cleaning.
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CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

Since February 2018, IOM has worked on transferring internally displaced persons (IDPs) households from Ecole Primaire (EP) La Gloire collective centre in Kalemie, Tanganyika province to Kalunga displacement site a couple of kilometres outside of Kalemie. In Kalunga, IOM has conducted site planning since the beginning of the year to prepare the site for households arriving from EP La Gloire.

EP La Gloire is ordinarily a primary school, but following the inter-communal violence that spread throughout Tanganyika in 2016 and 2017 the school became a collective centre for approximately 3,000 IDPs. At the same time, it continued to function as a school for some 800 students from the host community. Due to the proximity of the collective centre to the school, issues such as sanitation, water and space appeared which created tensions between the displaced community and the host community. Thus, when the transfer and volunteer return operations were completed, it was very important to conduct proper site decommissioning and site cleaning to restore the grounds around the school to their prior status.

Between 9 and 20 April, IOM conducted site decommissioning and site cleaning activities in preparation for the site closure. Activities including sanitary measures (demolition and reconstruction of latrines and showers), disinfection of land, removal of any materials left by the IDPs, clean-up of the land, and repainting of the school. Following the finalization of these activities IOM started to plan the ceremony during which the Congolese authorities will officially give back the land of the school to the host

community. This ceremony is planned to be held during the month of May.

As of 19 April, IOM had transferred 809 households (2,627 IDPs) from the collective centre to a displacement site outside of Kalemie, as well as assisted 101 households (230 IDPs) with voluntary return to their areas of origin.



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

During the reporting period, IOM distributed, 5,450 tarpaulins to 5,450 IDP households in eight displacement sites (Bushani, Kabizo, Kasenyi, Katale, Katoyi, Kibabi Buporo, Kibabi Police, and Rushashi) in North Kivu. The targeted households had been identified during needs assessments conducted during the autumn of 2017 in all of IOM's coordinated displacement sites in North Kivu. This distribution was necessary as some of the households had not received any shelter assistance in over two years and their shelters were in dire conditions.

In addition to the tarpaulins, IOM also distributed 115 shelter kits to 115 vulnerable households in Muheto and Kizimba displacement sites. These shelter kits contained tarpaulins, ropes and nails. In total, 115 tarpaulins, 3,350 metres of ropes and 200kgs of nails were distributed. Moreover, to address the needs of IDPs in spontaneous displacement sites in North Kivu, IOM distributed 500 non-food item kits containing two blankets, a kitchen set (casseroles, cups, plates, knife, spoons and a water can) and two plastic mats to 500 households in three spontaneous sites in Rutshuru: Kiwanja, Jomba and Rukoro.



DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

Since the start of 2018, IOM has scaled up its Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) activities in DRC. In order to capture population movement in the areas affected by conflict, IOM is conducting baseline assessments in seven provinces: Kasai Central, Kasai Oriental, Kasai, Lomami, Sankuru, South Kivu and Tanganyika.

The data collected covers both displaced persons and returnees, and includes information on the period of displacement, provenance of the displaced, reason for displacement, current location, host communities and the immediate humanitarian needs. This data is shared with the humanitarian community, to guide humanitarian actors to respond effectively and appropriately to the needs of the affected communities.

Each of IOM DRC’s DTM reports are available [online](#).



DTM staff conducting baseline assessments. © IOM 2018 (Photo: IOM DRC)

Nsimire Riziki ’s Story



Twice the mother of twins, Nsimire Riziki now has nine children and, since her husband’s abduction has found herself alone in a spontaneous displacement camp in Kiwanja Parish. Her husband, who, like her, originally comes from South Kivu, was abducted in Kishishe in 2016.

Nsimire describes the family’s living conditions as “very tough”, but makes the best of it. Her hut is so small that her four oldest children sleep outside and she squashes up with the little ones. Visitors inside the hut have to crouch on the stones that make up the hearth.

A green woolly hat hides her unkempt hair. She and her two oldest children – twins of 15 – regularly get work as day labourers in the fields at Kiseguro, a day’s walk away. If all three work a seven-hour shift that starts early in the morning they can earn a total of two

dollars a day and are given rations of beans. The younger children, too small to get paid for working in the fields, collect firewood that they sell in town.

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