



IOM participated in WFP's Vulnerability Study in displacement sites of North Kivu — March 2014 ©IOM DRC

Highlights

In this Issue:

- Bulengo Displacement Site: IOM and partners work to provide shelter assistance to 4,500 households
- IOM begins implementation of the WFP Food Vulnerability Study in 20 rural displacement sites of North Kivu

Activities of IOM DRC:

- On 13 March 2014, IOM DRC hosted its first youth-outreach programme, attended by over 30 youth from Goma
- IOM DRC prepares for possible deterioration of security situation in key Territories in North Kivu Province

BACKGROUND

The momentary optimism experienced after the M-23 withdraw from two key Territories in North Kivu begins to fade as fighting continues in three areas in North Kivu between different rebel groups. The armed forces of DRC (FARDC) continue to receive logistical support from MONUSCO with direct interventions by MONUSCO's Force Intervention Brigade.

Large-scale displacement and unpredictable population movements continues in Masisi Territory as fighting continues between FARDC and the APCLS. IOM DRC's response included emergency registration, updating of IDPs statistics and identification of unmet needs in close coordination with its site management partner, Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI) and Danish Refugees Council (DRC). IOM continues to participate in different forums and coordination meetings in order to monitor displacements and identify emergency humanitarian needs for 6000 households displaced in three of five IOM's spontaneous displacement sites.

Fighting also broke out on 09 March 2014 between FARDC and FDLR, a rebel group which dates back to the 1994 Rwandan genocide, in Rutshuru Province – the former stronghold of the M23 rebel group. Fighting also continues in Beni between the FARDC and ADF.

The emergency response activities and planning were accompanied by site restructuring, the provision of emergency shelter assistance and the implementation of WFP's Food Vulnerability Study in 20 displacement sites.

BULENGO: SHELTER ASSISTANCE FOR 4500 HOUSEHOLDS

Several hazards were observed in the Bulengo displacement Site. Inobservance to planning procedures (SOPs) led to concern over repeated fires, release of natural gas and other water transferred. IOM DRC has since remained involved in restructuring activities and identification of vulnerable households for the provision of emergency shelter assistance.



IOM-Vodacom tarpaulins' distribution in Bulengo after restructuring activity in the site, DRC ©IOM 2014

From 12 to March 13, IOM in partnership with Vodacom organized a second general tarpaulins distribution to 1430 vulnerable IDPs households. This is part of the intervention launched by 8ème CEPAC from 24 to February 27th, 2014; on that occasion 1503 households were assisted.

A restructuring assessment will be organized before the assistance continues to an additional 1500 vulnerable households. These households are part of the 4500 previously identified by IOM and partners for assistance. The assessment will help separate huts, enforce the site planning procedures and reduce the risks and natural hazards present in the site.

Bulengo is the second most important sub-urban site after Mugunga I and resides just kilometers outside of Goma. At the end of 2013, it experienced spontaneous departures and registration of many "Déclaration de Retour Volontaire" intentions after the stabilized security situation in Rutshuru and Nyiragongo territories following the withdraw of M23 at the end of November 2013.

IOM'S ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN THE LEAD OF WFP VULNERABILITY STUDY IN 20 RURAL DISPLACEMENT SITES OF NORTH KIVU PROVINCE

The World Food Programme in DRC initiated a door-to-door study in order to better target assistance and understand the food related vulnerabilities of displaced populations residing in displacement sites in North Kivu.

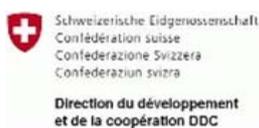
The first phase of the study covered 35 displacement sites in North Kivu but after the release of preliminary results, 20 spontaneous sites remained unaddressed.

IOM, with the support of the humanitarian community, recently decided to implement the second phase of the study in these remaining sites in order to maintain similar standards in all displacement sites and ensure that the most vulnerable are identified. The implementation of the study will take place with IOM's Site Management partners, Première-Urgence et Aide Médicale Internationale (PU-AMI) and Danish Refugees Council (DRC), throughout the month of March, 2014.

Forty-six staff were therefore trained by IOM and WFP teams on the methodology and mobile data collection tools to identify the most vulnerable families residing in the remaining 20 sites. In order to optimize resources, Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) are being used for the pilot test in the field (below picture in Nzulo displacement site). The survey will provide the humanitarian community with a holistic understanding of food vulnerability and reinforce advocacy for food assistance to the most vulnerable. Those devices enable Individual rapid data collection while the compilation in one database constitute the second stage before the analysis.



IOM-WFP's Vulnerability Study pilot survey in Nzulo site, using PDAs ©IOM 2014



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