The situation in North Kivu has been characterized by the increase of new forced displacements and violation of basic human rights despite humanitarian efforts to stabilize the Province. In Masisi Territory particularly, the locality of Bibwe experienced new arrivals from Nyabiondo. In Lubero stealing of crops and sexual violence continue to afflict local populations trapped by the presence of various armed groups. However, these dynamics were accompanied by return flows in some areas of Masisi and Rutshuru.

At the end of May 2014, the resurgence of conflict in Masisi caused additional displacement despite the relative stability registered in mid March and April 2014. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in North Kivu recently reported 31,000 IDPs reported in the zone of Bibwe.

At the end of April, Bibwe became home to households fleeing the violence between the national army (FARDC) and the armed group Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS) after waves arrived in mid-February. In this framework, new arrivals were reported in displacement sites near Rubaya (Kibabi-Buporo, Kibabi-Police). In southwest Lubero Territory, populations continue to be disrupted by theft of crops by armed rebel groups (especially FDLR). Also, hostage-taking and sexual violence continue to be reported in the area which reiterate calls for state rebuilding, especially the redeployment of army and police.

IOM DRC continues to monitor the situation closely together with partners. From 25 to 26th April, 2014, IOM conducted rapid DTM assessments in Kibabi-Police and Kibabi-Buporo to assess emergency needs in shelter renewal of tarpaulins. Moreover, IOM’s Mobile Site Management team organized a go and see visit in Kingi locality to confirm the reality of a spontaneous site in the area. Indeed, 70 household of pygmies were reported since February 2013. Initially, the aim was to identify priority humanitarian needs in order to advocate for assistance and to organize data collection of return intentions for potential returnees.

IOM continues to plan for needed multisectoral assessments and registration in coordination with partners and relevant security focal points. Bibwe, for example, is in need of such activities as these displaced households have not benefited from assistance since their arrival in the area because of insecurity and inaccessibility.

Lastly, IOM ended the third and final stage of the joint WFP-UNHCR-IOM vulnerability survey in displacement sites by completing the Nzulo site. Data collected will be shared with WFP for analysis and final results should reinforce advocacy for equitable assistance in all camp like settings.
RAPID DTM ASSESSMENTS OPERATION
Emergency needs assessments in Rubaya zone

From 25 to 26 April 2014, IOM’s Mobile Site Management team organized a rapid assessment of needs (especially NFI) in Kibabi Buporo-and-Kibabi Police displacement sites. At Buporo 2 out of 3 huts need a complete renewal of NFI whereas at Police, 578 out of 805 households are in need of NFI’s renewal (including tarpaulins for 375 households). This evaluation was an opportunity to collect spontaneous departures and identify new arrivals in both sites to get updated figures on IDPs. The zone of Rubaya is composed of three displacement sites in close proximity to one another - Kibabi-Buporo, Kibabi Kishusha and Kibabi-Police - yet coordination to meet the needs of the beneficiaries could be enhanced. At the end of April, these sites were inhabited by 4,403 households / 19,294 individuals. Facing various extortions from rebel groups, IDPs came mainly from the groupements of Ufamandu I and II, Nyamaboko I and II in the territory of Masisi.

End of the third stage of IOM-WFP-UNHCR’s vulnerability study in displacement sites

On 2nd May, 2014 IOM ended the third and final stage of the joint WFP-UNHCR-IOM vulnerability study in displacement sites by finishing the displacement site of Nzulo. Of the 376 households expected following the previous registration, around 90% were surveyed.

The vulnerability survey began under the auspices of the World Food Programme in DRC who 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.

With the operations of data collection now coming to a formal end for both WFP, IOM and Partners, WFP’s analysis will allow for the analysis obtained information on food security and the level of vulnerability in displacement sites surveyed. After sharing with the humanitarian community, IOM with all stakeholders should strengthens advocacy mechanisms in order to maintain standards in all locations and displacement sites to ensure that the most vulnerable are assisted.

Rapid DTM assessment at Kingi: Advocacy for pygmies displaced families

On 06 May 2014, IOM’s Mobile Site Management team organized a rapid assessment in Kingi locality where a new spontaneous site was reported. The aim of the assessment was to identify emergency needs of the 70 households pygmies identified to be living in the site. Data collected should allow IOM to increase advocacy for assistance, help and support potential return process for voluntary IDPs.

Pygmies are among the first inhabitants of DRC whose lands were expropriated as the country was populated. The interviewees claim to have fled fighting between the FARDC and elements APCLS since February 2013 from Kitchanga in Masisi territory. The action of the IOM will facilitate the best protection of these socially marginalized IDPs households in this locality.