



6.9 million individuals displaced in the Democratic Republic of the Congo¹

5.5 million individuals displaced in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, and Tanganyika² out of whom **2 million** individuals displaced by the M23 crisis³



Achievements under the reporting period:

412,167 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) benefitting from site management services



60,546 Individuals benefitting from shelter assistance



57,321 Individuals benefitting from Water, sanitation and hygiene assistance (WASH)



26,709 Individuals assisted with non-food items kits (NFIs)



IOM's Director General Amy Pope in Lac Vert/Bulengo site, North Kivu
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FUNDING OVERVIEW 2024 (USD)



Total requested 133.5M USD (11.6% received)

AVAILABLE FOR 2024:
\$15.5 M

FUNDING GAP:
\$118.5M

HIGHLIGHTS

In response to the crisis in the eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the International Organization for Migration (IOM) remains committed to supporting displaced communities. During the third Quarter of 2024 (July to September), IOM's key humanitarian achievements included:

- The CCCM team has transferred 726 households from collective centers to planned sites in North Kivu and 376 households residing in high-risk zones in sites due to gas emissions to safer areas.
- Site committee elections have been conducted in 12 sites in Ituri and one site in North Kivu.
- 24 reports of the [Displacement Tracking Matrix](#) were published by IOM, of which one was the Internal Displacement Overview 2024 published in September with displacement figures collected in all 26 provinces of the country from June to August, 16 of Emergency Event Tracking (EET) Assessments and two Crisis Analyses on the M23 crisis in North Kivu.
- 5,501 emergency shelters were distributed and constructed, 14,000 light shelter kits, 861 shelter rehabilitation kits and 8,903 non-food item kits were distributed to displaced families.
- 852 ventilated improved pit (VIPs) latrines, 455 handwashing stations, 343 emergency showers and 57 water points were constructed in sites. 4,957 Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) Kits were distributed to displaced women and girls.

1. IOM DTM DRC – [Internal Displacement Overview](#) (September 2024)
2. IOM DTM DRC – [Internal Displacement Overview](#) (September 2024)
3. IOM DTM DRC – [North Kivu: M23 Crisis Analysis](#) (October 2024)

SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW

The eastern provinces of the DRC remained severely impacted by multiple conflicts involving various armed groups.

In North Kivu, the humanitarian truce committed to on 5th July 2024 and the following ceasefire declared on 4th August 2024 led to a reduction of hostilities. However, the security situation remained volatile and violence continued to affect civilian populations in Lubero, Masisi, Nyiragongo and Rutshuru territories following clashes between the M23 and Defence forces. Attacks from Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and Mai-Mai armed groups were reported in Beni and Lubero. The crisis continued to cause major instability across Eastern DRC, including in cities like Goma where an increase in violent crimes (armed robberies, burglaries and "mob justice") has been reported. Ituri continued to suffer from violence resulting from attacks involving Cooperative for Development of the Congo (CODECO) and the Zaire militia, and is also confronted with high crime levels.

Furthermore, there has been an exponential increase in Mpox cases, originating from South Kivu to North Kivu and Ituri. A viral disease that has raised significant health concerns, the surge in cases has prompted the need for heightened surveillance and medical intervention to prevent further spread of the virus including in IDP sites.

IOM's Director General Amy Pope visited DRC from August 4th to August 7th 2024 in her capacity as IOM's chief and as joint Principal Humanitarian Advocate for the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC). On 23 September 2024, the Government of DRC, IOM, Save the Children and UNICEF co-organized a side event during the United Nations General Assembly on "Ending violence, and promoting peace and sustainable development in the Democratic Republic of the Congo".

 **DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)**

During this Quarter, IOM released its [Internal Displacement Overview 2024](#) including data collected between June and August 2024. This report presents an updated country-level displacement overview and combines data from Mobility Tracking (MT) assessments in the country’s four eastern provinces of Tanganyika, Ituri, North Kivu and South Kivu with displacement data collected in the 22 other provinces through the MT Light methodology. In addition, the [Atlas \(Round 4\)](#) including data from the previous round of MT assessments conducted between April and June was published.

In Ituri, the [11th provincial MT report](#) comprising data collected between April and June was published, and two Emergency Event Tracking (EET) reports covering displacement figures and related needs in Djugu, following conflict between the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and CODECO ([EET #130](#)) and CODECO and Zaire ([EET#131](#)).

In North Kivu, [the 11th provincial MT report](#) with data collected between April and June was published, as well as [EET #121](#), [EET #122](#), [EET #123](#) and [EET #124](#) which reflected on the situation in Beni following recent conflicts and attacks by the ADF and [EET#125](#) which enabled assessing the situation in Lubero following attacks by the same group. IOM also released its [20th](#) and [21th](#) Crisis analyses reports on the displacement situation resulting from the conflict between government forces and the M23 in North Kivu.

In South Kivu, [the 12th provincial MT Report](#) including data collected between April and June was published. Numerous armed groups were active during the reporting period causing displacement situations which led to the conduct of EET assessments. In Fizi territory [EET #126](#) covered the impact after the conflict between the groups Bichambuke and Mai-Mai Yakotumba, while [EET #127](#) covered the one between the groups National Coalition of the People for the Sovereignty of Congo (CNPCS Babembe) and Mai-Mai Bishambuke (Bafuliru). In Kalehe territory, [EET #129](#), [EET #133](#) and [EET#134](#) covered the displacement to South Kivu generated by the FARDC and M23 fighting in North Kivu, while [EET #132](#) covered this conflict and the one involving Mai-Mai Mwenye Asili et Raiya Mutomboki. Furthermore, [EET #128](#) and [EET #135](#) enabled assessing the situation and needs following numerous fires around Bukavu, which displaced 11,399 individuals

In Tanganyika, [the 11th provincial MT report](#) comprising data collected between April and June was published, as well as [EET #136](#) that enabled assessing displacement after confrontations in Kalemie between FARDC and local militias.

 **CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT**

In Ituri, site committees elections were organized in 19 sites with subsequent trainings in 14 sites. Furthermore, Focus Group Discussions (FGD) on women’s expectations were conducted, as part of the Women’s Participation Project, aimed at promoting the engagement of women in camp management and governance in line with gender-based violence (GBV) risk mitigation efforts. Sensitization campaigns have been conducted across 43 sites on the humanitarian and civilian character of the sites as well as fire prevention.

In North Kivu, 726 households (1,879 individuals) were transferred from collective centres (including EP Munigi CBCE, EP Kingame, EP Mbonga, and Institut Mugara 1-2-3) on Axe Kanyaruchinya to the Bushagara site. Furthermore, 474 households were transferred from high-risk zones due to gas emissions to other areas in Lac Vert/ Bulengo site. In addition, the high-risk areas were fenced off and signposts were installed followed by mass sensitization campaigns on dangers associated with the gas emissions. In addition, election for sectoral committees took place in Rusayo 1, with 53 members elected, and preparations for the committee elections in Mudja, planned for October are ongoing while a calendar was discussed with the authorities to organize the elections in the remaining sites.

In Tanganyika, a prioritization exercise was rolled out to identify a ranking on top priority sites to be supported by Durable Solutions projects under the CCCM Cluster. Nine FGDs took place among IDPs in sites and host communities in Kalemie, Nyunzu and Mutoa to gather community perceptions for the Periodic Global Report on the State of Solutions to Internal Displacement (PROGRESS). Ten new spontaneous sites were evaluated to assess their eligibility to fall under the CCCM umbrella. Four site committee members elections were organized and subsequent training delivered to new committee members in Elya, Likasi, Kaseya and Tchoffa.

The CCCM Cluster at national and provincial levels, co-led by IOM, engaged in the Humanitarian Programme Cycle for 2025.



Focus Group Discussions in Kisalaba site, Tanganyika © IOM DRC 2024



Training of IOM Staff on Accountability and Protection of Populations during Shelter and NFI Distributions, North Kivu, July 2024 @IOM 2024



Newly constructed latrines in Lac Vert/Bulengo site, July 2024 @IOM 2024



ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS (AAP), PROTECTION AND PROTECTION AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (PSEA)

In Ituri, three Focus Group Discussions involving 44 participants were held at the Salama site to assess IDPs' perceptions on complaint and feedback mechanisms and their participation in site activities and decision-making. Additionally, in Djugu and Irumu territories, awareness-raising campaigns on IDP rights, humanitarian principles, and reporting mechanisms were conducted in eight sites, reaching 5,135 individuals. Campaigns on PSEA were held in 17 sites, engaging 20,188 individuals. Safety audits were carried out in four sites located in Djugu and Irumu territories. In addition, nearly 1,000 people were sensitized on the GBV pocket guide translated into French and Swahili, Baddah and Alur.

In North Kivu, awareness campaigns on humanitarian principles, IDP rights and accessible and safe reporting mechanisms (notably through [the Zite Manager](#) complaint and feedback mechanism app) were held in seven IDP sites, involving 557 people and specifically targeting committees, including persons with disabilities, youth and elders' representatives, block leaders, and women's groups. Additionally, PSEA awareness sessions were conducted in two sites, reaching 396 individuals. The Protection Unit held a lighting safety audit within eight IDP sites in North Kivu in which nearly 4,374 persons were interviewed in five days.

In Tanganyika, eight FGDs with 108 participants were conducted across three sites to understand IDPs' perceptions of complaint and feedback mechanisms and their involvement in site activities and decision-making. Awareness-raising campaigns on IDP rights, humanitarian principles and reporting mechanisms were held in 12 IDP sites, engaging 7,403 people, and PSEA awareness sessions were conducted in Hongwa, reaching 2,041 participants. The Protection Unit carried out safety audits in four sites located in Kalemie and Kongolo territories. In addition, nearly 1,000 people were sensitized on the GBV pocket guides translated into French and Swahili.

IOM'S EMERGENCY ACTIVITIES IN DRC 2024 ARE SUPPORTED BY :



SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIs)

In Ituri, between July and September, IOM distributed and supported the construction of 1,206 emergency shelters, distributed 800 shelter rehabilitation kits, carried out site maintenance (mainly digging drainage ditches and garbage pits) in three sites, and distributed 2,256 NFI kits. Activities were undertaken in the Banga, Dabu, Hungbe, Kengelu, Limani, Linji 1, Sombe, Tse Lowi, and Undila sites.

In North Kivu, between July and September, IOM constructed 3,024 emergency shelters, carried out site maintenance in six sites, distributed 14,000 light shelter kits, constructed four emergency hangars, and distributed 6,589 NFI kits. Activities were undertaken in the 8eme CEPAC, Bushagara, Lac Vert/Bulengo, Lushagala extension, Mudja, Nzulo, Rego, and Rusayo sites.

In Tanganyika, IOM distributed and supported the construction of 655 emergency shelters, rehabilitated 61 shelters, and distributed 58 NFI kits in the Kikumbe, Kisalaba, Likasi and Tchoffa sites.



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

In Ituri, 40 VIP latrines, 20 handwashing stations, and 25 water points were constructed in 18 sites, including Akurungwa, Awar, Banga, Dabu, Djaiba, Hungbe, Linji3, Lokpa2, Luga, Mbuya, Ngbamu, Nyamusasi2, Sii Regisco, Tse Lowi, Ugudozii, Undila, Undruwa, and Utyep.

In North Kivu, 812 VIP latrines, 405 handwashing stations, 343 emergency showers, and four water points were constructed in nine sites: 8ème CEPAC, Lac Vert/Bulengo, Bushagara, Don Bosco, Lushagala extension, Mudja, Rego, Rusayo 1, and Rusayo 2. IOM also distributed 4,383 MHM Kits to displaced women of reproductive age, and trucked 6,000 m³ of drinking water to the Mudja site.

In Tanganyika, 30 handwashing stations and 28 water points were constructed, and 574 MHM kits distributed to displaced women of reproductive age in two sites, Kaseya and Tchoffa.