

### HIGHLIGHTS



**6,9 million** individuals displaced in the Democratic Republic of the Congo<sup>1</sup>  
**5,6 million** individuals displaced in North Kivu, South Kivu, Ituri, and Tanganyika<sup>2</sup> out of whom **1,2 million** individuals displaced by the M23 crisis<sup>3</sup>



**383,388** IDPs benefitting from site management services



Since the activation of the L3:  
**19,681** individuals benefitting from shelter assistance



**75,074** individuals benefitting from WASH assistance



**15,066** NFI kits distributed



**24** DTM reports published  
**10** Data sharing agreements signed

### FUNDING OVERVIEW (USD)



RECEIVED: \$41.5 M

REQUESTED: \$100 M

### SITUATION OVERVIEW

On December 20 2023, general elections were held in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, marked by delays and logistical issues that led to the extension of the voting period in some jurisdictions. The Electoral Observation Mission of the National Episcopal Conference of Congo (CENCO) and the Church of Christ in Congo (ECC) [reported](#) irregularities. Preliminary results from the Independent National Electoral Commission (CENI) on December 31 declared Félix Antoine Tshisekedi as the President with over 70% of the votes, far ahead of leading opponents Moïse Katumbi (18.08%) and Martin Fayulu (5.33%). The finalized official results will be announced in the second week of January. Voter registration and the operation of the polling stations were affected by the ongoing armed conflict, security issues and limited access resulting in internally displaced populations and populations residing in M23-controlled areas being unable to vote.

Security concerns persisted in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, and Tanganyika. A US-brokered ceasefire was agreed upon, which reduced the violence between December 11 and 28.



Emergency shelters in Rusayo 2 IDP site, North Kivu © IOM DRC 2023

While an increased presence of local security forces was reported in the weeks leading up to the elections, as well as a calmer security situation in some locations, crimes and human rights abuses continued (e.g. by CODECO in Djugu territory, ADF in Beni and Lubero territories, and Mai-Mai in Fizi territory) as well as incidents linked to the elections.

On December 19, the Security Council adopted [Resolution S/RES/2717\(2023\)](#) on the United Nations Stabilization Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), which extends its mandate for one year while also laying out a comprehensive disengagement plan that includes three distinct and successive phases and gradual handover of responsibility to the Government. Meanwhile, the East African Community Regional Force (EACRF) has completed its withdrawal from the country, and the Southern African Development Community Mission for DRC (SAMIDRC) has started to deploy staff to DRC.

Humanitarian access, due to violence as well as heavy rains and poor road conditions, continued to present significant challenges in Eastern DRC. In North Kivu, crossline operations from government to M23-controlled areas have been challenging and in Ituri access concerns, particularly in the vicinity of Komanda and Mambasa, have been observed.

1. DRC – [Countrywide Displacement Overview](#) (October 2023)

2. DRC – [Mobility Tracking Round 3 Atlas](#) (November 2023)

3. DRC – [North Kivu: M23 Crisis Analysis](#) (December 2023)

## DISPLACEMENT TRACKING MATRIX (DTM)

IOM continued to conduct its regular assessments to capture displacement trends and document the needs of the displaced population. In December, the DTM published its [11th M23 Crisis Analysis report](#) that shows a 15% increase in displaced persons compared to the previous month, now reaching a total of 1,240,215 individuals. This increase is due to multiple clashes between government and M23 forces, in particular those which have taken place in the territories of Masisi and Nyiragongo.

During December, verification, and registration of displaced populations in sites continued. In North Kivu, over 40 sites and collective centres were covered, with 29,917 households (92,748 individuals) registered. In Ituri, the registration process has been finalized for 43 sites in three territories (Mahagi, Djugu and Irumu). In addition, maps of blocks in the Rusayo I, Mudja and Lac Vert Bulengo sites in North Kivu have been developed and shared with relevant partners to create an overall understanding of the sites, which can help identify appropriate locations for infrastructure development.

To date, data-sharing agreements have been signed with 10 partners: 2 UN entities (WFP and UNICEF), 6 international NGOs (Care international, Concern Worldwide, World Vision, Heks Eper, NRC, Solidarités International) and 2 national NGOs (YME Grand Lac and Eglise 8ieme CEPAC).

Furthermore, to make DTM products more relevant and tailored to the needs of various partners, a [survey](#) was launched on December 5 to collect inputs from humanitarian partners and users of the DTM data, on their perception of the accessibility and usefulness of DTM products in the DRC and to collect improvement recommendations. Results are expected towards the end of February.



Latrines constructed in Tchomia, Ituri © IOM DRC 2023

## CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

CCCM Cluster trainings on Camp Management Standards were conducted in North Kivu (30 participants) and South Kivu (26 participants), which targeted Government/local authorities, UN and NGO/INGO partners undertaking CCCM-related functions.

IOM has co-facilitated four CCCM Cluster meetings during December, one for the national CCCM Cluster and one each for the Provincial CCCM Clusters in Ituri, North Kivu and Tanganyika.

Mapping and tagging of 538 facilities have been undertaken in Mudja and Lac Vert/Bulengo sites. In addition, fences have been set up in both sites, in Mudja to protect populations from a large and deep ditch, and in Lac Vert/Bulengo site from Mazuku areas.<sup>1</sup>

During the reporting period, IOM continued to use [Zite Manager](#) to gather feedback and complaints, and refer them. The December update of the [Service Mapping](#) was completed in North Kivu.

## MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

During the month of December, two training sessions were conducted in Ituri to enhance the facilitation skills for successful focus group discussions on mental health. The first session took place in Angumu (December 4 to 9) and included participants from the IDP sites Upajalwiny I, Gengere -I, Utyep, and Ngbamu. The second session took place in Mahagi (December 11 to 15) with participants from the IDP site Awar. The training covered topics related to mental health, available support and referral mechanisms, as well as essential skills required to facilitate group discussions. In total, 25 IDPs (6 women and 19 men) participated and they will serve as focal points for mental health and psychosocial support in their respective sites.

<sup>1</sup> Mazuku areas are pockets of carbon-dioxide-rich air (CO<sub>2</sub>) which can be lethal to humans and animals.



Consultations with a women's committee in Hungbe IDP site, Ituri © IOM DRC 2023

## SHELTER AND NON-FOOD ITEMS (NFIS)

In December, a total of 784 emergency shelters were constructed (496 in Bushagara and 288 in Tchuffa), which reached approximately 2,363 individuals (1,225 women and 1,138 men). In addition, 320 transitional shelters have been upgraded in Ituri (100 in Fataki and 220 in Mahagi).

Furthermore, evaluations for new constructions in Mudja site were conducted and an area within the site was identified to construct an additional 400 shelters.

Three communal hangars were built in Bulengo/Lac Vert, Mudja, and Tchuffa sites, respectively. These can accommodate approximately 180 individuals each and are separated into two parts; one side for women and children, and one side for men.

## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Since December 4, IOM has been delivering 300,000 litres of water on a daily basis through water trucking to Mudja and Rusayo II sites in North Kivu, serving 41,940 individuals.

During the reporting period, a total of 130 ventilated improved pit latrines were constructed (86 in Tchuffa and 44 in Kabeyanga), benefitting 3,899 individuals (1,981 females and 1,918 males). In addition, 106 emergency showers were constructed, and four hand pumps were rehabilitated (1 in Kikumbe and 3 in Likasi).

Furthermore, IOM distributed 3,620 WASH kits to households in IDP sites in North Kivu and Ituri (2,000 in Rusayo I, 500 in Godo III, 480 in Hungbe, 498 in Linji and 142 in Salama), benefitting approximately 10,860 individuals.

### IOM ACTIVITIES IN DRC ARE SUPPORTED BY :



### CONTACTS