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*Biometric Registration in Shasha displacement site, Masisi, DR Congo ©IOM 2014*

### BACKGROUND

The security situation in North Kivu province remained volatile in most territories in the last weeks and the Forces Armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC), supported by the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB) continued tracking down armed groups in Walikale and Beni territories.

In this perspective, FARDC conducted operations to track Nduma Defence of Congo (NDC) of Cheka, the Raia Mutomboki and other armed groups located in Walikale territory. In Beni territory, FARDC pursued its operations against the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) Nalu. The security situation in Masisi territory remained calm though some former elements of the M23 were arrested for encouraging young people to adhere to the M27, a new movement they are creating. The situation remained unstable in Ufamandu I and Kibabi II groupements, where recent troubles have been observed.

In Goma City, the situation was calm though there was a slight increase in criminality cases which are still persisting in most quarters. This prompted the humanitarian community to reinforce its activities in displacement sites to ensure protection of the displaced persons and the host communities.

Moreover, the return process, which has been going on since the month of May 2014, continued in displacement sites in and around Goma. This will

facilitate the upcoming merging of sites, which should start by Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) partners, in close collaboration with the humanitarian community, within the coming months.

In July 2014, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) launched a pilot mission of the joint Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) / IDP Profiling exercise. The first phase began on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2014 in Masisi Centre and allowed for the survey of more than 1,280 households in displacements sites and host families. Reports resulting from compiling the relevant information obtained through this exercise will support the government's efforts in seeking durable solutions for displacement in North Kivu.

IOM also seized the opportunity to support WFP's first targeted food distribution in Masisi Centre-Nyabiondo and Rubaya axis IDP sites. In particular, IOM teams performed awareness sessions on the approach of targeted assistance to support the distributions, together with Site Management partners, AIDES and CAAP-TUJITEGEMEE.

Furthermore, IOM conducted biometric registration in Lac Vert, Nzulo, Buhimba, Bweremana and Shasha. These operations, combined with IDP verifications activities, led to a reduction of 75%, on average, in the number of IDPs in these sites.

## IOM and UNHCR's pilot DTM/IDP profiling exercise launched in Masisi displacement sites and host families

In the North Kivu Province, actors involved in CCCM face challenges related to the lack of an analytic and complete document providing relevant information on IDPs, including particularities on the trends of their displacements, their current profile, data on their multi sectorial need and their intentions of return or local integration.

IOM and UNHCR, as CCCM lead agencies in the North Kivu Province, benefit from a significant experience, acquired in different contexts, should it be natural disasters or conflicts situations. In particular, IOM has implemented the DTM in various countries such as Haiti, Pakistan, the Philippines and more recently in Central African Republic.



IOM and UNHCR's teams performing the DTM/IDP profiling exercise in Masisi Centre, Democratic Republic of Congo ©IOM 2014

In North Kivu, the number of displacement sites, weak data on IDPs in hosts families and willingness of the Provincial Government to seek solutions for the displaced populations have encouraged both agencies to consolidate efforts and expertise.

In close collaboration with the humanitarian community, the experimental phase of the exercise was launched in Masisi Centre IDP sites on 8<sup>th</sup> July 2014 and was closed on 21<sup>st</sup> July 2014. This phase allowed both agencies to perform a DTM/IDP profiling exercise in 1,056 households in Masisi Centre IDP sites and 226 households in host families. The second phase will concern the Masisi-Bukombo axis and will be implemented within the coming weeks. The complete and analytic report, options on sustainable solutions, and humanitarian community intervention trends resulting from the current project will be provided and periodically shared with stakeholders for an optimized intervention oriented towards durable solutions and encouraging development initiatives in North Kivu.

## IOM's support to the World Food Program (WFP)'s first targeted food distributions in Masisi displacement sites coordinated by IOM

Advocacy for an equitable food security for the most vulnerable IDPs living in sites is part of IOM's activities. In this perspective and since 2013, IOM advocated with WFP in favor of IDPs living in IOM coordinated spontaneous displacement sites of the interior of the Province to be considered for the next targeted food distributions. Indeed, IDPs living in those sites had rarely been benefiting from food assistance.

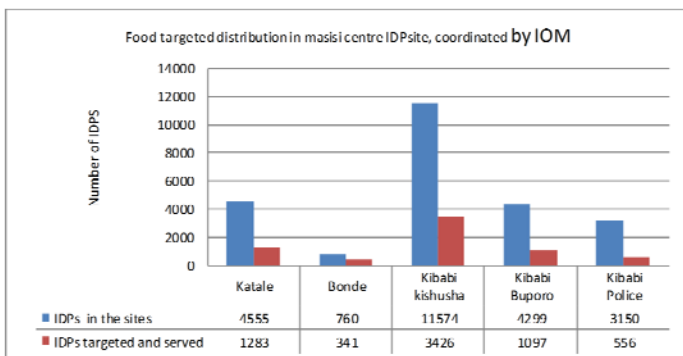
In this view, IOM has supported WFP's efforts to conduct a vulnerability survey on food security in all displacement sites where IDPs had not been assisted on a regular basis, which was specifically the case for the sites coordinated by IOM (spontaneous). WFP analyzed the results of the surveys and the decision was made to start assisting the most vulnerable, for a period of three months.

IOM teams as well as site management partners AIDES and CAAP took part in the awareness sessions organized in all sites to ensure safe and smooth first distributions.



Targeted food distribution in Katalé IDP site, DR Congo ©IOM 2014

The results of distributions in sites are shown in the following table:



Only households with strong food insecurity were eligible for the assistance whereas an ongoing advocacy for alternative solutions for the remaining households is being carried out.

The second targeted food distribution begun a few days ago and will last until the end of the month. IOM will continue to advocate in favour of the most vulnerable persons with WFP to be considered for the next food distribution.

### IOM's IDPs biometric registration operations in Goma IDP sites.

IOM has initiated an implementation of the pilot biometric registration project for IDPs living in the displacement sites coordinated by IOM in North Kivu province to prevent double registration by IDPs. The pilot registration is aimed at de-duplicating the data that already exists for the IDPs in North Kivu. The pilot registration will target 15 displacement and six spontaneous sites in the Goma and Masisi regions. The pilot registration operations were commissioned and launched on 9<sup>th</sup> June 2014 in Lac Vert IDP site. The existing IOM database is used as a basis to de-duplicate the records as it contains demo-biographic data on IDPs collected over time and can also serve as an important tool track IDP movements.

Once IOM's expert in charge of biometric registration operations designed, customized and consolidated the database with the biometric registration system, a team composed of twelve Data Collection/Entry Clerks, two Data Entry Assistants, one Senior Information Management Assistant as well as some BENENFANCE staffs, IOM's partner for data collection, were trained.



An IDP being registered in Bweremana IDP site DR Congo ©IOM 2014

In coordination with IOM's information management and site management teams, a work plan for registrations was developed. Only IDPs identified in the displacement sites through verification operations will be considered for biometric registration.

Currently, the operations have been completed in five displacement sites; two in Goma region and three in Masisi region. The statistics recorded for the five sites are presented in the following table showing a comparison of data before and after verification.

Sites	Before verifications	After verifications		After biometric registrations	
	Individuals	Individuals	% of diminution of individuals	Individuals	% of diminution of individuals
BUHIMBA	4 133	839	-80%	840	-80%
LAC VERT	21 574	2 721	-87%	2 721	-87%
NZULO	6 184	563	-91%	563	-91%
BWEREMANA	2 226	415	-81%	415	-81%
SHASHA	622	295	-53%	295	-53%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34 739</b>	<b>4 833</b>	<b>-392%</b>	<b>4 834</b>	<b>-86%</b>

Through the table we can notice that the verification and the biometric registration operations have led to the reduction of the number of actual IDPs in the targeted displacement sites from 34 739 individuals to 4 833 individuals, an 86% diminution.

It is important to note that with biometric registration, only one person can be registered at any point in time. When a previously registered person tries to get registered a second time, the system will not allow it thus guaranteeing accuracy and avoiding duplication.

IOM will soon start the registration of IDPs living in Mugunga 1, one of Goma's IDP sites which was recently verified by IOM teams and partners.



International Organization for Migration (IOM)



Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection

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