This dashboard provides the main findings of the mobility tracking assessments that were conducted in the province of South Kivu. These assessments were conducted in all the accessible villages during two periods: from 23 March to 30 April 2018 and from 1st to 23 July 2018 in 625 health areas, which corresponds to 35 health zones. For these assessments, a total of 4,140 villages were evaluated through 12,759 key informant interviews conducted by IOM’s partner RADPI.

**Displacement period**

- IDPs 2016: 25.1%
- IDPs 2017: 37.6%
- IDPs 2018: 37.3%

**Return period**

- Returnees 2016: 37.2%
- Returnees 2017: 39.3%
- Returnees 2018: 23.3%

### Main findings

**Villages assessed**
4,140

**Key informants**
12,759

**IDPs**
844,966

**Returnees**
799,138

### Year of Displacement*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of Displacement*</th>
<th>Number of displaced individuals</th>
<th>Number of Returnees (internal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>315,189</td>
<td>297,061</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>317,993</td>
<td>314,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>211,784</td>
<td>187,757</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Presence of IDPs and returnees in the villages assessed**

- No IDPs, no returnees
- IDPs and Returnees
- IDPs only
- Returnees only

The maps contained in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM. Sources: basemap RGC (Référentiel Géographique commun de la RDC), DTM assessment DMC/RADPI, 23/03/18 – 30/04/18 and 1-23/07/18. GPS coordinates have not been verified in the field.
### Main findings

**23 March – 30 April and 1st – 23 July 2018**

**Village assessment - Democratic Republic of the Congo - Province of South Kivu**

23 March – 30 April and 1st – 23 July 2018

**Reason for displacement per year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for displacement</th>
<th>Number of individuals displaced in 2016</th>
<th>% of individuals displaced in 2016</th>
<th>Number of individuals displaced in 2017</th>
<th>% of individuals displaced in 2017</th>
<th>Number of individuals displaced in 2018</th>
<th>% of individuals displaced 2018</th>
<th>Total number of IDPs</th>
<th>% of total IDPs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armed attacks</td>
<td>183,762</td>
<td>86.8%</td>
<td>277,219</td>
<td>87.2%</td>
<td>254,716</td>
<td>80.8%</td>
<td>715,697</td>
<td>84.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intercommunal conflict</td>
<td>19,028</td>
<td>9.0%</td>
<td>28,453</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>45,288</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
<td>92,769</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food crisis</td>
<td>5,848</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>7,645</td>
<td>2.4%</td>
<td>9,908</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
<td>23,401</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extortion / illegal taxes</td>
<td>3,145</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>4,170</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>5,213</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>12,528</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>0.2%</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>571</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>211,784</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>317,993</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>315,189</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>844,966</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return driver (from 2016 to 2018)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for displacement (from 2016 to 2018)</th>
<th>Number of individuals returned in 2016</th>
<th>% of individuals returned in 2016</th>
<th>Number of individuals returned in 2017</th>
<th>% of individuals returned in 2017</th>
<th>Number of individuals returned in 2018</th>
<th>% of individuals returned 2018</th>
<th>Total number of Returnees</th>
<th>% total Returnees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Better security (conflicts)</td>
<td>127,901</td>
<td>67.1%</td>
<td>186,146</td>
<td>59.2%</td>
<td>171,293</td>
<td>57.7%</td>
<td>483,340</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic opportunities</td>
<td>3,945</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>6,863</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
<td>9,406</td>
<td>3.2%</td>
<td>20,214</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejoin family / relatives</td>
<td>17,674</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>44,985</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>37,719</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>100,378</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Better food security</td>
<td>17,674</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>44,985</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>37,719</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>100,378</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School</td>
<td>3,782</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>6,625</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>5,376</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>15,783</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economic opportunities</td>
<td>26,846</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>48,164</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>46,354</td>
<td>15.6%</td>
<td>121,364</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rejoin family / relatives</td>
<td>17,674</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>44,985</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>37,719</td>
<td>12.7%</td>
<td>100,378</td>
<td>12.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4,281</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>5,860</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
<td>10,687</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>20,828</td>
<td>2.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>187,757</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>314,320</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>297,061</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
<td><strong>799,138</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Return drivers per year**

- Armed attacks
- Intercommunal conflicts
- Food crisis
- Extortion / illegal taxes
- Other

**Reason for displacement (from 2016 to 2018)**

- 28.7% Better security (conflicts)
- 15.2% Economic opportunities
- 12.6% Rejoin family / relatives
- 4.7% Better food security
- 2.6% Other
- 2.5% Better health situation
- 2.0% School

**Key informants (Round 2)**

- Chief of zone doctor
- Registered nurse
- Other
- Religious leader
- Teacher
- Community leader
- Village leader

**Better food security**

- Number of individuals returned in 2016: 5,328
- % of individuals returned in 2016: 2.8%
- Number of individuals returned in 2017: 15,677
- % of individuals returned in 2017: 5.0%
- Number of individuals returned in 2018: 16,226
- % of individuals returned in 2018: 5.5%
- Total number of Returnees: 37,231
- % total Returnees: 4.7%

**Better security (conflicts)**

- Number of individuals returned in 2016: 125,901
- % of individuals returned in 2016: 67.1%
- Number of individuals returned in 2017: 186,146
- % of individuals returned in 2017: 59.2%
- Number of individuals returned in 2018: 171,293
- % of individuals returned in 2018: 57.7%
- Total number of Returnees: 483,340
- % total Returnees: 60.5%

**Better health situation**

- Number of individuals returned in 2016: 3,945
- % of individuals returned in 2016: 2.1%
- Number of individuals returned in 2017: 6,863
- % of individuals returned in 2017: 2.2%
- Number of individuals returned in 2018: 9,406
- % of individuals returned in 2018: 3.2%
- Total number of Returnees: 20,214
- % total Returnees: 2.5%

**Economic opportunities**

- Number of individuals returned in 2016: 26,846
- % of individuals returned in 2016: 14.3%
- Number of individuals returned in 2017: 48,164
- % of individuals returned in 2017: 15.3%
- Number of individuals returned in 2018: 46,354
- % of individuals returned in 2018: 15.6%
- Total number of Returnees: 121,364
- % total Returnees: 15.2%

**School**

- Number of individuals returned in 2016: 3,782
- % of individuals returned in 2016: 2.0%
- Number of individuals returned in 2017: 6,625
- % of individuals returned in 2017: 2.1%
- Number of individuals returned in 2018: 5,376
- % of individuals returned in 2018: 1.8%
- Total number of Returnees: 15,783
- % total Returnees: 2.0%

**Rejoin family / relatives**

- Number of individuals returned in 2016: 17,674
- % of individuals returned in 2016: 9.4%
- Number of individuals returned in 2017: 44,985
- % of individuals returned in 2017: 14.3%
- Number of individuals returned in 2018: 37,719
- % of individuals returned in 2018: 12.7%
- Total number of Returnees: 100,378
- % total Returnees: 12.6%

**Other**

- Number of individuals returned in 2016: 4,281
- % of individuals returned in 2016: 2.3%
- Number of individuals returned in 2017: 5,860
- % of individuals returned in 2017: 1.9%
- Number of individuals returned in 2018: 10,687
- % of individuals returned in 2018: 3.6%
- Total number of Returnees: 20,828
- % total Returnees: 2.6%
Forced displacement and return movements in South Kivu

DTM activities in South Kivu are supported by:

For more information, contact the DRC DTM team: iomdtmdrc@iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/fr-democratic-republic-of-congo/
Dashboard - Published on 30 January 2019

**In the province of South Kivu, the DPS was not able to provide consolidated data informing on the number of villages per health area. The targeted number of villages to cover was determined using the data provided by the territorial administration. Therefore, 1,209 villages that were not in the initial list, were assessed by DTM teams, which explains that some coverage rates are greater than 100%.

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