This dashboard contains the main findings obtained through the first round of DTM assessments that were conducted in the villages of the Kasai province. Data was collected from the 1st of April till the 20th of April 2018 within 214 health areas (aires de santé) and 12 health zones. A total of 1,731 villages have been evaluated through 3,333 key informants’ interviews by IOM’s local partner Travail et Droits de l’Homme (TDH).

### Return Period
- **2018**: 2,1% returnees
- **2017**: 23,2% returnees
- **2016**: 74,7% returnees

### Year of displacement
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year of displacement</th>
<th># Displaced individuals</th>
<th># Returnees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>31,908</td>
<td>130,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>295,662</td>
<td>420,841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>34,731</td>
<td>11,843</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Villages assessed**: 1,731

**Key informants**: 3,333

**Return Period**
- 2,1% returnees
- 23,2% returnees
- 74,7% returnees

Forced displacement in Kasai

Map Source: ESRI. This map is 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.
DTM methodology: This population mobility tracking project aims to collect quantitative data on displaced and returned population in Kasai, and on their origin and displacement period. These informations are collected among key informant networks in each village of the province. These results will provide a better understanding of the displacement dynamics in DRC and support the humanitarian response.

For more information, contact the DRC DTM team: dtmrdc@iom.int
http://www.globaldtm.info/fr/democratic-republic-of-congo/

Dashboard #1 – Published on 5 June 2018

Displacement pressure indicator in health areas and villages

This indicator rates the villages from 1 to 10, 1 being the villages in the less critical situation, 10 the villages in the most critical one. This specific methodology combines, on one hand, demographic data (rate of IDP and returnee population per health area, corresponding health zone population density, presence of both IDPs and returnees in the same village) and on the other hand, the data related to access to health infrastructures, level of destruction of the village and priority needs (water, food and health) per village.*

* Details on the calculation methodology are available upon request.

DTM activities in Kasai are supported by: