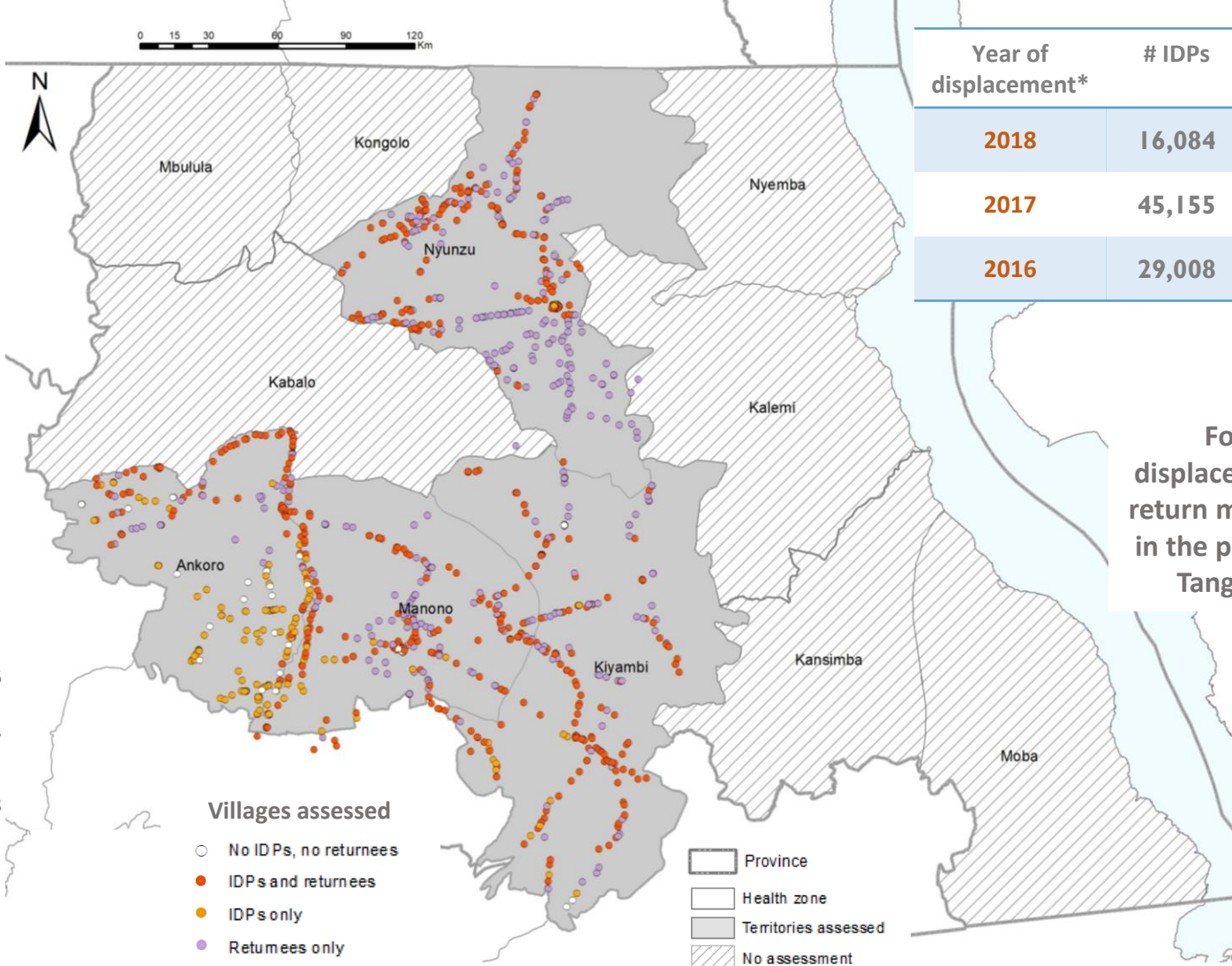
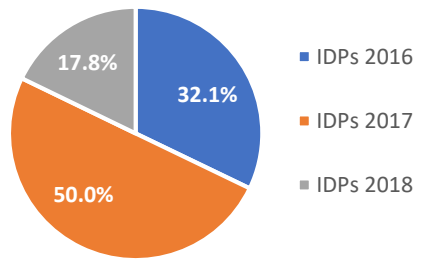


This dashboard contains the main findings obtained through the first round of DTM assessments that were conducted in the villages of the province of Tanganyika, in Nyunzu and Manono territories. Data was collected from 9 to 31 July 2018 within 97 health areas (aires de santé) in 4 health zones. A total of 1 207 villages were evaluated through 4 332 key informants interviews by IOM's local partner AIDES. Due to the ongoing security situation, six health areas located in the Nord-Lukuga area (Nyunzu health zone) were not assessed.

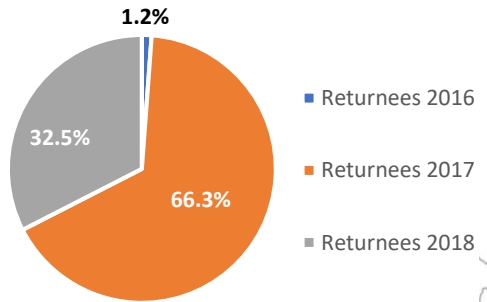


Year of displacement*	# IDPs	# Returnees
2018	16,084	111,291
2017	45,155	226,878
2016	29,008	4,024

Displacement period



Return period



Villages assessed

1,207



Key informants

4,332



IDPs*

90,247



Returnees*

342,193

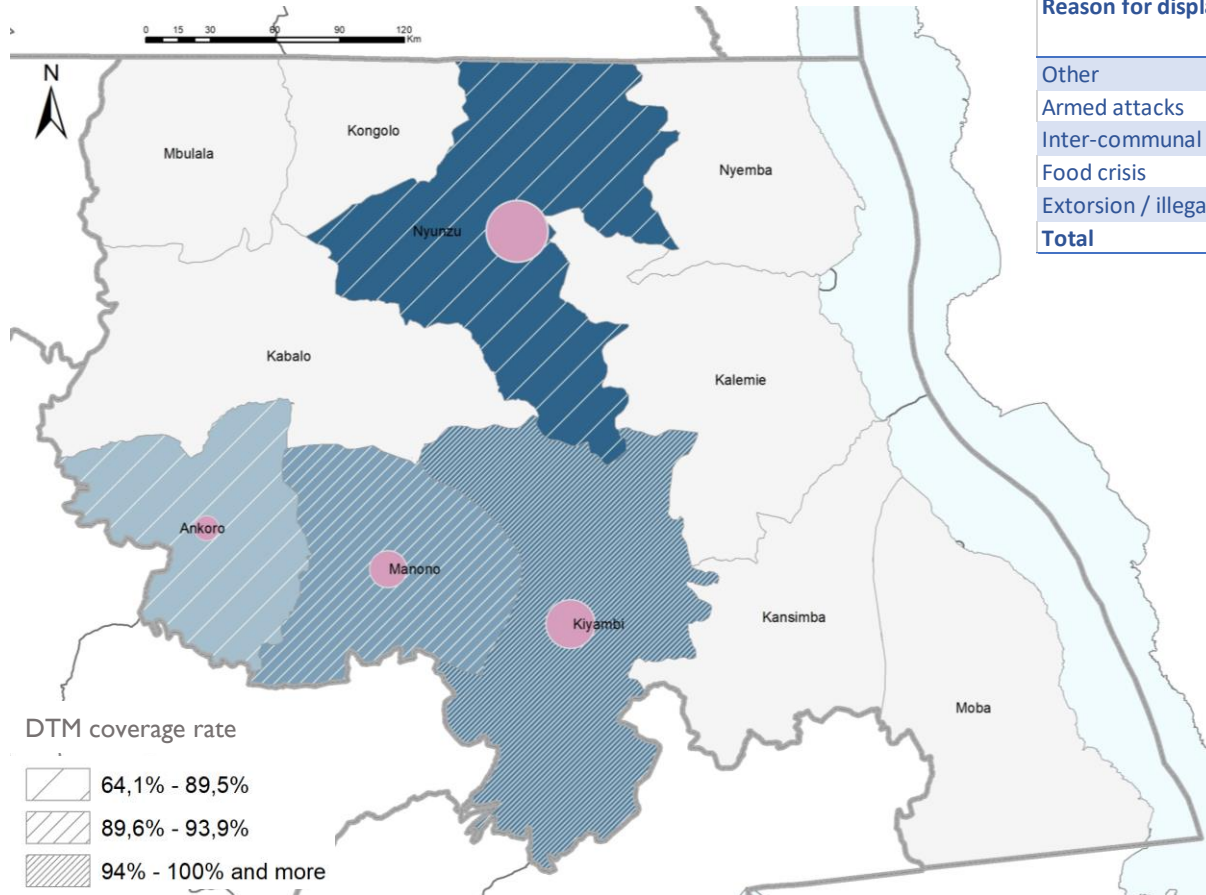
Forced displacement and return movements in the province of Tanganyika

The maps 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), évaluation DTM DRC /AIDES – from 9 to 31/07/18. GPS coordinates have not been verified in the field.

* Estimates

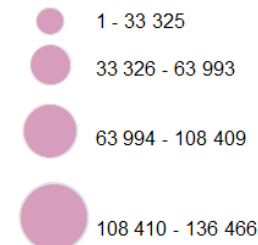
Reason for displacement per year

Forced displacement and return movements in Tanganyika

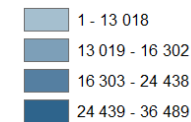


Reason for displacement	# Individuals displaced in 2016	% Individuals displaced in 2016	# Individuals displaced in 2017	% Individuals displaced in 2017	# Individuals displaced in 2018	% Individuals displaced in 2018	# Total	% Total
Other	0	0,0%	14	0,0%	74	0,5%	88	0,1%
Armed attacks	341	1,2%	2 223	4,9%	4 192	26,1%	6 756	7,5%
Inter-communal conflict	28 600	98,6%	41 950	92,9%	9 858	61,3%	80 408	89,1%
Food crisis	0	0,0%	300	0,7%	1 083	6,7%	1 383	1,5%
Extorsion / illegal taxes	67	0,2%	668	1,5%	877	5,5%	1 612	1,8%
Total	29 008	100,0%	45 155	100,0%	16 084	100,0%	90 247	100,0%

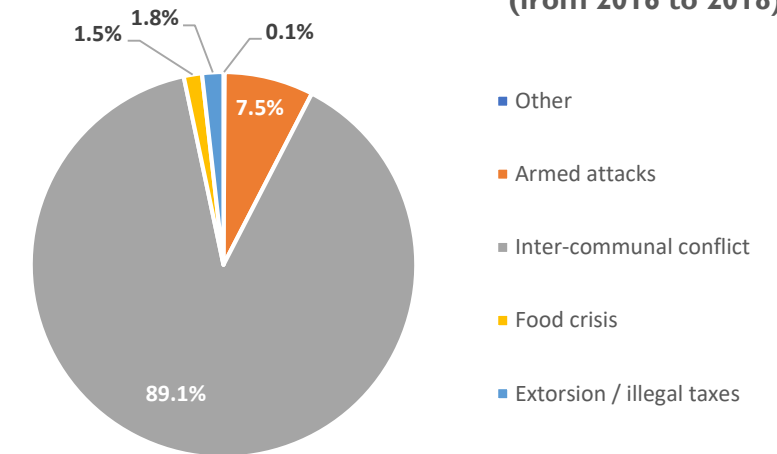
Returnees per health zone



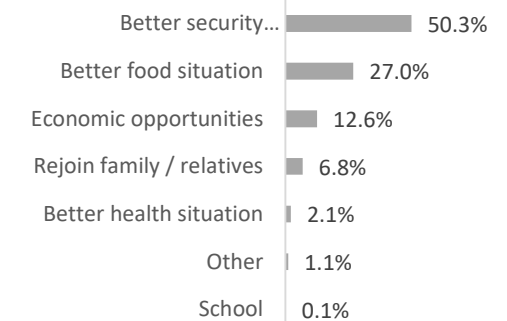
IDPs per health zone



Reason for displacement (from 2016 to 2018)



Return drivers (from 2016 to 2018)

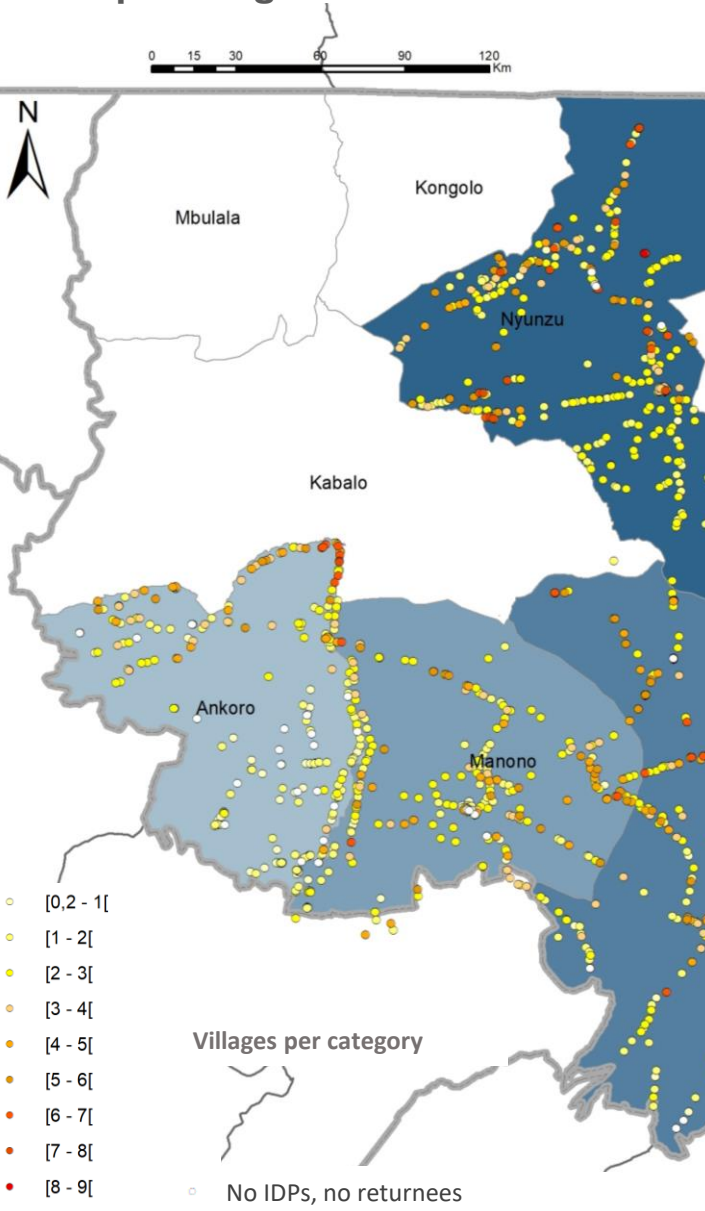


Return driver per year

Return drivers	# Individuals returned in 2016	% Individuals returned in 2016	# Individuals returned in 2017	% Individuals returned in 2017	# Individuals returned in 2018	% Individuals returned in 2018	# Total	% Total
Other	0	0,0%	1 731	0,8%	2 060	1,9%	3 791	1,1%
Better security situation (conflicts)	1 387	34,5%	131 895	58,1%	38 670	34,7%	171 952	50,3%
Better food situation	1 531	38,0%	58 852	25,9%	32 097	28,8%	92 480	27,0%
Better health situation	565	14,0%	2 858	1,3%	3 928	3,5%	7 351	2,1%
Economic opportunities	376	9,3%	23 668	10,4%	18 919	17,0%	42 963	12,6%
School	0	0,0%	178	0,1%	72	0,1%	250	0,1%
Rejoin family / relatives	165	4,1%	7 696	3,4%	15 545	14,0%	23 406	6,8%
Total	4 024	100%	226 878	100%	111 291	100%	342 193	100%

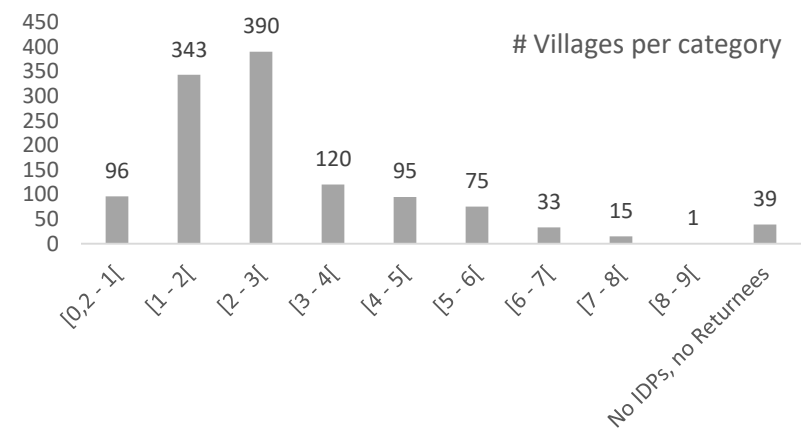
Displacement pressure per village

Main findings per health zone



Territory	Health zone	Population (DPS)	# IDPs	% IDPs	% IDPs / HZ population	# Returnees	% Returnees	% Returnees / HZ population	# Villages DPS	# Villages assessed	Coverage rate	Pressure indicator (Mean)
MANONO	ANKORO	272 558	13 018	14,4%	1,3%	33 325	9,7%	3,3%	294	263	89,5%	2,46
	KIAMBI	164 424	24 438	27,1%	2,4%	108 409	31,7%	10,8%	252	294	116,7%	3,00
	MANONO	296 854	16 302	18,1%	1,6%	63 993	18,7%	6,4%	261	245	93,9%	2,24
NYUNZU	NYUNZU	267 138	36 489	40,4%	3,6%	136 466	39,9%	13,6%	618	405	65,5%	2,72
Total		1 000 974	90 247	100%	9,0%	342 193	100%	34,2%	1 425	1 207	84,7%	2,61

The graph below shows the distribution of the villages according to a specific displacement pressure indicator. 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 village, 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)*.



* Details on the calculation methodology are available upon request