

## KEY RESULTS

- **6.9 million internally displaced people** - In 2023, the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) undertook the first-ever country-wide assessment of displacement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). The exercise was carried out in the country's 26 provinces, with the support of the government through its technical and decentralized services.
- **112 displacement sites registered** - In total, DTM registered 102,618 households (268,345 individuals) in 112 sites. This detailed data on household characteristics provides an essential basis for understanding the extent and nature of the affected populations, their composition and vulnerabilities. A more profound understanding enables more effective advocacy, targeted assistance and appropriate interventions.
- **3 provinces covered by assessments focusing on Durable solutions and the Stability Index** - More specifically, 1,579 villages in the provinces of Tanganyika, Ituri and South Kivu were targeted for an assessment focusing on sustainable solutions and stability. The aim of this assessment was to determine the level of stability and to identify long-term strategies for resolving the underlying problems associated with the search for durable solutions, while promoting resilience within the communities concerned.
- **42 reports published** - These comprehensive reports on forced displacement have proved to be essential in gaining a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by displaced populations and their host communities. The information gathered has played a crucial role in the design and implementation of appropriate assistance and protection measures, responding to immediate needs while contributing to long-term solutions.
- **15 sites surveyed** - A total of 5,433 households (15,002 individuals) were assessed in terms of their intentions to return. The aim was to shed light on the underlying motivations and factors influencing the decision to return in order to develop appropriate assistance solutions, taking into account both individual motivations and the feasibility of returns to their respective communities.

## CONTEXT

The DRC is facing one of the largest, most complex and longest-running humanitarian crises in the world. Marked by massive displacement, critical needs for basic services and human rights violations, this crisis is the result of persistent armed and inter-ethnic conflicts, epidemics and natural disasters. The constant threat of violence and the deteriorating security situation are exacerbating the humanitarian situation in an increasingly critical way, generating several million internally displaced people. In the eastern provinces in particular, the resurgence of armed conflict and inter-communal violence is hampering access to and the delivery of humanitarian services, while needs remain extremely high.

In order to respond in a timely manner to urgent humanitarian needs and provide targeted assistance adapted to the context, humanitarian actors require information on recent population movements, their locations and the profile of the population. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has set up the DTM, designed to capture, process and disseminate this information regularly and systematically. The aim is to give decision-makers a better understanding of migration trends and the changing needs of displaced populations, and to facilitate decision-making.



POPULATION MOVEMENT DURING THE EVALUATION OF THE M23 CRISIS IN NORTH KIVU  
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Beyond the emergency context, the DTM, in the era of the Triple Nexus, supports a range of actors involved in prevention, recovery and development by providing reliable baseline data, targeted thematic assessments and surveys. In 2023, thanks to its partners and donors, the DTM provided key, detailed and up-to-date information on the characteristics and needs of populations affected by multidimensional crises. This was achieved through rapid assessments, registration operations, monitoring of mobility and flows, as well as assessments on durable solutions and the stability index. In 2024, IOM will continue to strengthen and optimize its actions to position the DTM as the reference tool for the assessment of population movements in the DRC.

### MOBILITY TRACKING

Mobility Tracking, a component of DTM, deployed in the DRC in 2017, compiles of collecting primary data on the numbers, locations and profiles of displaced populations, and more specifically on the reasons for displacement, areas of origin, vulnerabilities and multi-sectoral needs of the vulnerable populations across DRC. Data collected through MT aims to provide humanitarian actors and decision-makers with a common, accurate and clear understanding of the displacement situation at provincial level, in order to develop targeted and evidence-based programming. In 2023, the DTM provided very first holistic and reliable overview of the displacement situation countrywide, identifying a total of 6.9 million displaced persons and 4.04 million returnees across the DRC. In 2024, IOM will continue to expand the scope and coverage of DTM to reach more displaced populations, particularly those in hard-to-reach areas and conflict-affected regions. This will involve continued strengthening of partnerships with national authorities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other stakeholders to ensure that DTM remains a relevant and effective tool for humanitarian actions.

- 6.9 million internally displaced people
- 25,502 villages assessed
- 4.9 million of returnees
- 26 provinces covered

### EMERGENCY TRACKING

The DTM's emergency tracking in the DRC is a rapid assessment component that enables quick assessment of crisis and their impact on affected communities. This assessment aims to complement the alerts issued during sudden population movements as part of humanitarian monitoring, by providing comprehensive and verified information on sudden population movements. This includes details on the scale and dynamics of the movements, localization of displaced populations, reasons for displacement, and basic humanitarian needs. This multi-sectoral rapid assessment mechanism informs partners ensuring effective, rapid and suitable aid provided. During the M23 crisis in March 2023, IOM's emergency tracking system played a key role in providing accurate and timely information to humanitarian actors and national authorities. This data enabled a more targeted and efficient allocation of resources, ensuring a response corresponding to the scale of the crisis.

- 4 provinces of intervention
- 16 published reports
- 11 emergency situations assessed
- 1.2 millions of IDPs reported

### REGISTRATION

Registration is a key component of the DTM, making possible to collect detailed data on displaced populations and their most pressing humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities in displacement sites. During the M23 crisis in the DRC, which was characterized by a critical humanitarian situation, more than 100 sites were established around Goma. To support emergency response efforts, the DTM implemented registration activities, from which the data played a crucial role in providing specific humanitarian assistance, such as shelter and essential services to people affected by the conflict. The DTM remains committed to supporting the CCCM Cluster, in particular by providing reliable and up-to-date information on the situation in displacement sites. This data will be essential to enable humanitarian actors, policy-makers and other humanitarian actors to make informed decisions and implement appropriate site management policies.

- 112 registered sites
- 59,519 females registered
- 102,618 individuals registered
- 43,099 males registered

### SURVEYS

The DTM is a multi-sectoral tool that systematically adapts to the context and the information needs requested. The surveys are targeted and designed to provide precise and detailed information on specific issues that are not covered by conventional assessments. In 2023, the DTM conducted a series of intention and vulnerability surveys on specific subject of interest, providing detailed information to support informed decision-making, to address existing challenges and to improve people's well-being. Displacement sites were specifically targeted to gather valuable information on people's needs and preferences. This aims to support advocacy efforts and provide tailored assistance, responding comprehensively to the challenges faced by different sectors and communities.

- 3 operational provinces (North Kivu, Tanganyika and Ituri)
- 15,002 individuals surveyed
- 15 survey sites
- 5,433 households surveyed

### DURABLE SOLUTIONS & RESILIENCE:

#### THE HUMANITARIAN DEVELOPMENT NEXUS

The DRC has been the scene of numerous conflict-related events, leading to instability, tension and violence. These incidents have had a negative impact on social cohesion, peaceful coexistence between different social groups and the search for durable solutions for the affected communities. Despite the challenges, some provinces in the DRC have seen a significant return of internally displaced persons (IDPs), indicating significant improvements. However, without adequate support, these massive returns risk being temporary and causing community tensions if key indicators, particularly those related to the search for durable solutions, are not properly taken into account to guide efforts. In 2023, IOM used the DTM to assess the durable solutions and stability index indicators. These assessments aimed to support a coherent response based on the principles of development and peace, identifying pockets of stability, economic opportunities, resilience aspects and obstacles to be overcome in order to achieve durable solutions.

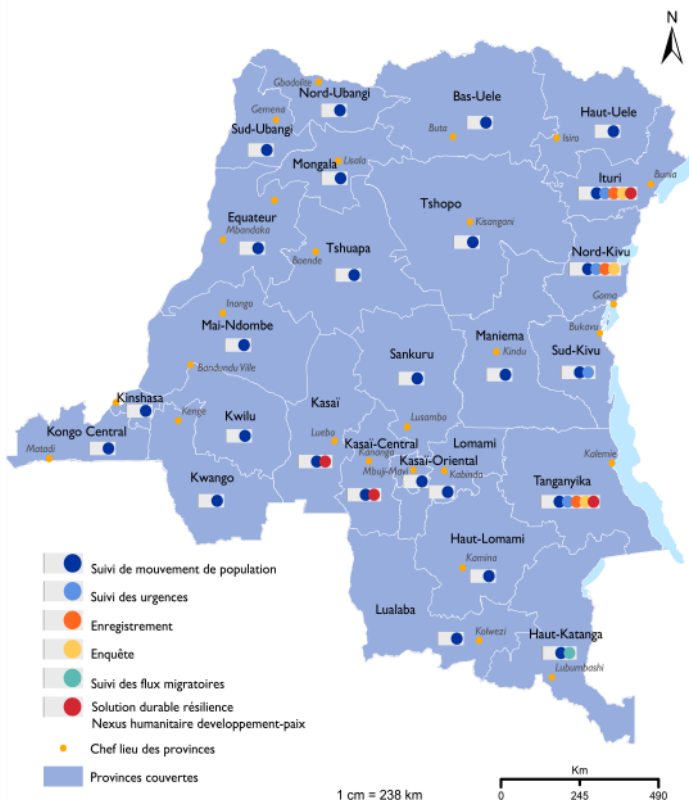
- 3 provinces of intervention (Ituri, South Kivu, Tanganyika)
- 2,043 villages surveyed
- 9 territories covered
- 2 reports to be published

### FLOW MONITORING

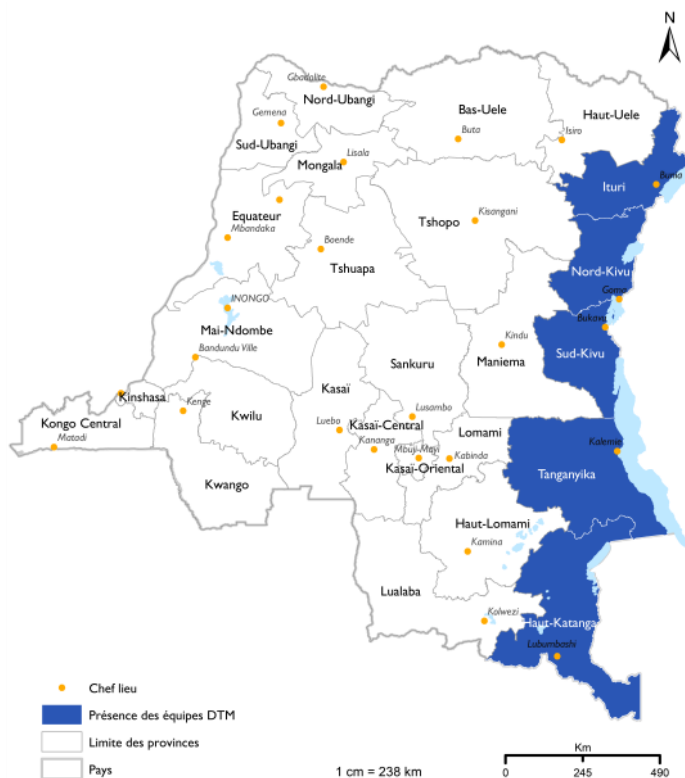
In support of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) initiative, IOM, through the DTM, continued to collect data on migration flows in the border areas between Zambia and the DRC. A specific point in Kasumbalesa (in Haut-Katanga province) was monitored during the year to better understand the migration patterns, push and pull factors, as well as risks and obstacles encountered along the way. The reports from this exercise provided valuable information on the various factors influencing cross-border and sub-regional migration trends, as well as the challenges faced by people in migratory situations.

- 1 province of intervention
- 6 published reports
- 1 border crossing point monitored
- 24,308 migrants surveyed

### DTM OPERATIONAL MAP



### DTM FIELD PRESENCE



DTM's effectiveness is based on its simple, versatile and flexible structure, enabling it to adapt to different contexts and respond to the needs identified through its components, methodologies and tools used in a large number of operations in the DRC.

DTM in the DRC works closely with national authorities, as well as international and non-governmental partners to implement its activities. In particular, the DTM unit works through an extensive network of focal points, enumerators and key informants led by DTM teams in the provinces of active operations.

The DTM team collects and processes a variety of data on mobile populations, including on displaced persons and returnees. The team produces reports, databases and maps for the broad spectrum of audience, such as public sector, national authorities, humanitarian and development actors, and donors providing support in the DRC.

For a detailed explanation of the DTM's activities and methodologies, please refer to the DTM global methodological framework [here](#).



REGISTRATION OF THE FIRST ARRIVALS ON THE SITES IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE M23 CRISIS © IOM 2023



PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING THE REGISTRATION OF SITES IN NORTH KIVU © IOM 2023

### DTM PROGRAM DONORS

Donor contributions play an important role in DTM DRC's achievements. These contributions have enabled the Organization to acquire the resources needed to carry out crucial assessments, supporting humanitarian response and development initiatives throughout 2023.

