

MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT REPORT

June 2024



CRISIS ANALYSIS

DR CONGO



Cover photo: Kisenyi IDP Camp, Ituri Province.
© Mercy Corps, April 2015

04

I. Methodology

Data collection	4
Data analysis and report structure	4
Population displacement and humanitarian need	4
Humanitarian access	5

06

II. Displacement and humanitarian need

Overview of humanitarian need	6
Overview of humanitarian access	6

10

III. Population displacement and humanitarian access by province

Ituri province	10
North Kivu province	14
South Kivu province	20
Maniema province	24
Tanganyika province	25

Maps & figures

Map 1. Mapping of displacement hotspots in eastern DRC

Figure 1. Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access restrictions in Ituri in June

Map 2. Population movement in Mahagi territory

Map 3. Population movement in Djugu

Map 4. Population movement in Irumu territory

Map 5. Population movement in Mambasa territory

Figure 2: Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access restrictions in North Kivu in June

Map 6. Population movement in Beni territory

Map 7. Population movement in Lubero territory

Map 8. Population movement in Masisi territory

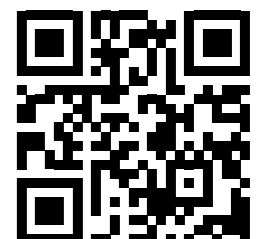
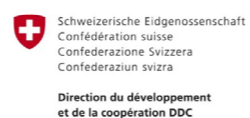
Figure 3: Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access restrictions in South Kivu in June

Map 9. Population movement in Kalehe territory

Map 10. Population movement in Kabare territory

Figure 4: Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access restrictions in Maniema in June

Figure 5: Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access restrictions in Tanganyika in June



I. Methodology

Data collection

Researchers and analysts from the Crisis Analysis Team in the Democratic Republic of Congo (CAT-DRC) collect, triangulate and analyze information gathered from primary and secondary sources. Each week, researchers conduct interviews with key informants to better understand the events contributing to the humanitarian crisis in eastern DRC (violent incidents, epidemics, natural disasters, etc.). They analyze their potential impact on humanitarian operations. These interviews take place with local administrative officials, customary representatives, health personnel, representatives of the army and armed groups, as well as humanitarian organizations active in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu, Tanganyika and Maniema.

CAT-DRC also uses a number of secondary sources made available by humanitarian partners (e.g. OCHA, INSO) and the community. All information undergoes a triangulation process before analysis and dissemination. However, the information presented in this report is subject to change at the time of publication due to rapidly evolving situations in the region. If you have any comments or information you would like the CAT-DRC to follow up, please use the linked form: [contact form](#).

Data analysis and report structure

The analyses presented focus on two main aspects: (i) Populations displacements and the response status of humanitarian needs; and (ii) humanitarian access in the areas hosting the most displaced people in eastern DRC.

Population displacement and humanitarian need

Analysis of displacement is the first section of this report. This section aims to (i) document and understand new population movements which occurred during the month covered by this report, and (ii) assess and map humanitarian needs from unassisted displacement that took place in the past four months, including the month under review. Areas with high unassisted displacement are referred to as 'displacement hotspots'.

Both displacement hotspots and new displacements are analyzed at the territory level in the five provinces studied in eastern DRC, and are presented on Map 1. On this map, territories are categorized into class intervals (shown by a graduated colored background) that correspond to the number of households hosted in the territory which have not yet received humanitarian assistance. The number of households used to categorize territories corresponds to the sum of all major displacements, **i.e. over 300 households**, reported in each territory **March and June 2024**.

Displacements of over 300 households in **June 2024** are also illustrated on Map 1, with markers showing the position of the localities now hosting the displaced individuals. These new displacements are then described in more detail, on a case-by-case basis, with maps showing population movement between points of departure and reception in each of the territories concerned.

Humanitarian access

Analysis of humanitarian access is the second section of this report. To do this, CAT-DRC categorizes incidents by a humanitarian access score. This score has six levels, from 1 to 6, which describe the severity of security incidents and their impact on humanitarian access. Level 1 corresponds to a situation where the incident does not result in access restrictions. Level 6, the highest level, corresponds to a situation where the incident causes extreme access restrictions.

Incidents at levels 4 to 6 are those that severely impact humanitarian access and generally involve ambushes, clashes between armed actors, attacks and looting of villages, and natural disasters. The humanitarian access score allows the CAT-DRC to identify the main hotspots in eastern DRC. For a given month, analysis of the access scores makes it possible to identify actors who have caused significantly restricted humanitarian access. From one month to the next, this score also allows us to understand the evolution of humanitarian access restrictions in the territories studied.

Given the large number of territories studied in eastern DRC, CAT-DRC has focused its analysis on only those territories with a high concentration of internally displaced persons (IDPs). Priority is given to those areas that have recorded the largest number of IDPs over the last four months (including the month covered by this report) and whose humanitarian needs have not yet been met. These displacement hotspots are typically the ones that should be targeted for humanitarian intervention in the short term. As such, documenting access restrictions to these areas is relevant. Specifically, in this report, the territories included in the humanitarian access analysis are those where the number of displaced/returned persons is greater than the median value (**4,619 households**) of displacements recorded in all territories over the past four months (see **Annex 1**).

II. Displacement and humanitarian need

Overview of humanitarian need

The territories of **Lubero** and **Rutshuru** (North Kivu) and **Kalehe** (South Kivu) recorded the highest number of displaced households between March and June 2024, with the latter receiving no humanitarian assistance until the end of **June 2024** (see Map 1). Displacement flows in these territories were predominantly linked to the concurrent M23 and ADF crises in North Kivu.

Overview of humanitarian access

Humanitarian access in **Ituri** province continues to be restricted by the activism of various armed groups (CODECO, ADF, FPIC and the Zaire/FPAC militia). In Mahagi territory, CODECO-URDPC fighters launched several attacks on the Alur community, impeding access to the Adra, Ruvinga, Shari, Jupawalu and Nioka groupements. Elsewhere, intra-community tensions led to reprisals against civilians in the Girabolo locality. In Djugu, CODECO attacks on the Hema community and the Zaire/FPAC militia restricted access to the Banyali Kilo, Bahema Nord, Walendu Pitsi, Walendu Tatsi and Walendu Djatsi chiefdoms. In addition, new incidents of economic crime, including ambushes and the hold-up of a team of humanitarian workers provided another reminder of the high risks humanitarians face. In Irumu, activism by the ADF and the FPIC/Chinyi ya Tuna faction restricted access on the RN4 (Luna-Komanda and Mungamba-Lolwa axes). Although inactive in the west of Mambasa in June, the ADF exploited the absence of joint operations by the FARDC and the UPDF in the southeast locality of Biakatu (Teturi and Bangole groupement) to make several displays of aggression against civilians.

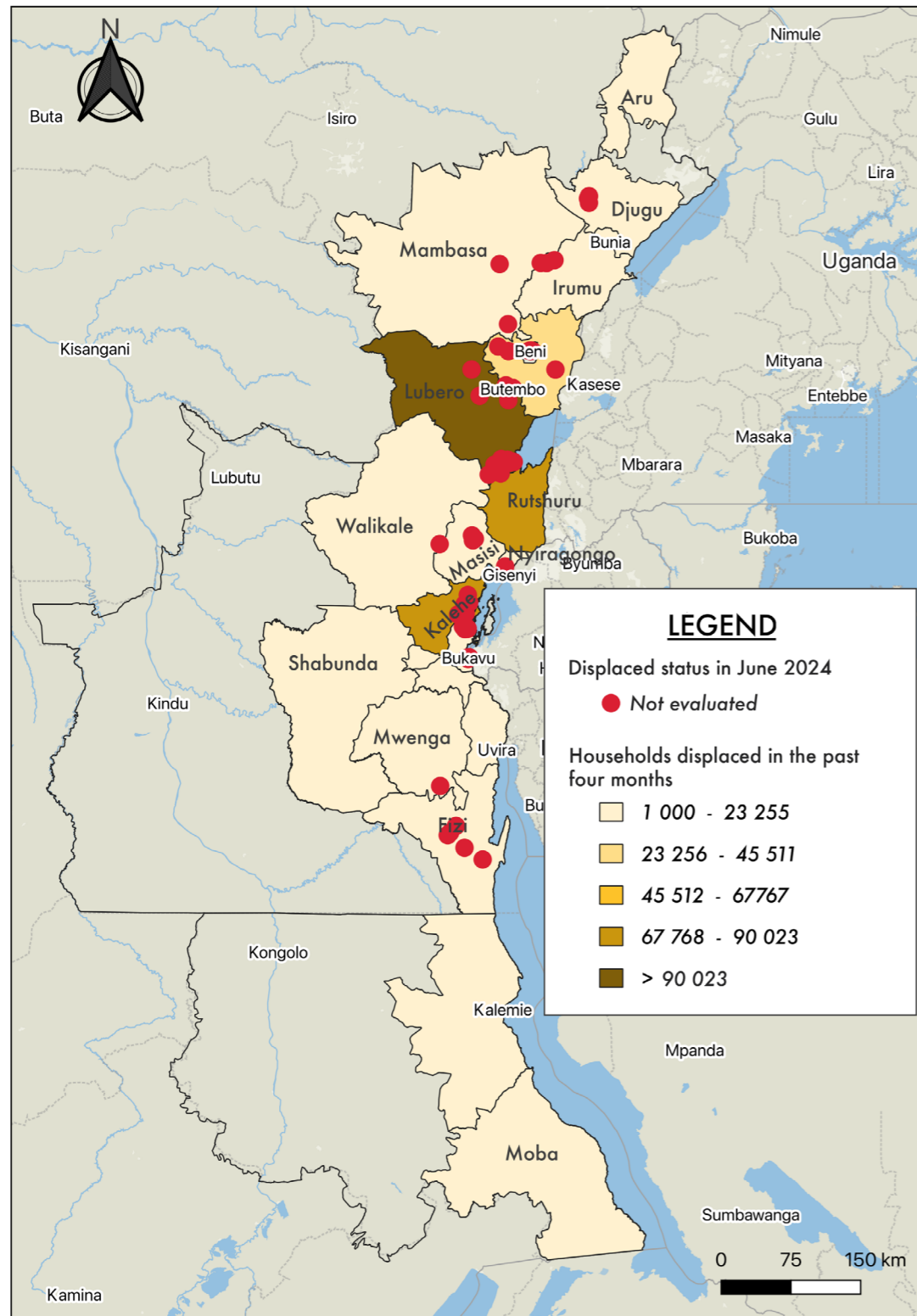
In **North Kivu**, the security situation was dominated by the M23 and ADF crises. While continuing to severely restrict humanitarian access in the territories of Rutshuru, Masisi and Nyiragongo, the M23 crisis has now also spread to Lubero. M23 fighters have taken control of the town of Kanyabayonga (Rutshuru) and numerous villages on the Kanyabayonga-Kayna-Kasoghe axis (Lubero). Clashes triggered by the advance of the M23 have generated large waves of internal displacement, both northwards towards Lubero and in the opposite direction. The FARDC's focus on countering the M23's advance by reinforcing its front lines to the south of Lubero seems to have created a security vacuum in the rest of Lubero as well as in Beni territory, which has provided fertile soil for ADF activism in these areas. The ADF stepped up its attacks on civilians in June, causing almost 150 civilian casualties in Beni and Lubero territories. Meanwhile, the advance of the M23 towards Lubero rekindled intercommunity tensions and resentment towards populations speaking a language akin to Kinyarwanda, placing these populations at greater risk of incidents of mob justice. In late June, a convoy of employees from a humanitarian organization also reported being the subject of such an attack. This underscored the major security risks faced by humanitarian workers and foreign nationals in the province, as well as the need for greater precautions in the area.

An intensification of armed activity in **South Kivu** severely impacted humanitarian access. In Kalehe, FARDC artillery offensives against the M23 placed civilians in Minova at risk, and residents in the Ziralo, Buzi, and Mubuku localities were subject to incidents of economic crime by the Nyatura MCDPIN, Mai-Mai Kasilence and Raia Mutomboki Mungoro

armed groups. In Shabunda, Raia Mutomboki factions perpetrated numerous attacks for control of mining areas and incidents of extortion, particularly in the Bamuguba Nord and Sud groupements. Rising tensions between various Mai-Mai groups and the arrival of the Mai-Mai Apa na Pale have also exacerbated insecurity in Fizi. This triggered population displacement and demonstrations in the Ngandja sector following the murder of several individuals, including a groupement leader.

In **Maniema** in June, humanitarian access was relatively stable. The few access constraints seen, particularly in Kabambare territory, were predominantly linked to urban crime (hold-ups, extortion, arbitrary arrests), often for economic gain. These incidents are attributable to various Mai-Mai-Malaika factions (Kabala, Chinge, Armstrong and Karlito) and unidentified armed individuals, with activism particularly concentrated in the Babuyu Bahombo, Kagulu, Basumba, Bachuye, Salamabila and Kabambare groupements.

In **Tanganyika**, the territory of Kalemie saw fresh access constraints this month due to activism by members of a Balala Rondo self-defense group. Specifically, these fighters carried out attacks against the Mai-Mai Fimbo na Fimbo, hindering humanitarian access to Koki (Mwaka-Kilonge section). Incidents of theft perpetrated by Mai-Mai Apa na Pale also restricted access to the RN5, to the north of Kalemie town.



Map 1. Map of 'displacement hotspots' in eastern DRC, from **March to June 2024**. Sources of displacement in **June 2024** are marked by dots. Territories are colored according to the number of households displaced and/or returned in the last four months, and not yet assisted. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

III. Population displacement and humanitarian access by province in June

Approximately **130,103 households** were displaced within eastern DRC in June, the largest wave of displacement in four months. Almost all of these households (98%) were newly displaced. At the end of June, no needs assessment had yet been carried out for all households displaced during the month. The waves of displacement were predominantly caused by the M23 crisis, particularly its expansion into Lubero, which affected both new households and those displaced in previous waves (86,602 households in total). Clashes linked to the M23 crisis also triggered displacement in Masisi, Kalehe and Kabare territories. Finally, operations by the ADF in June also led to widescale population displacement (8,675 households) in Irumu, Mambasa, Beni and Lubero territories.

Ituri Province

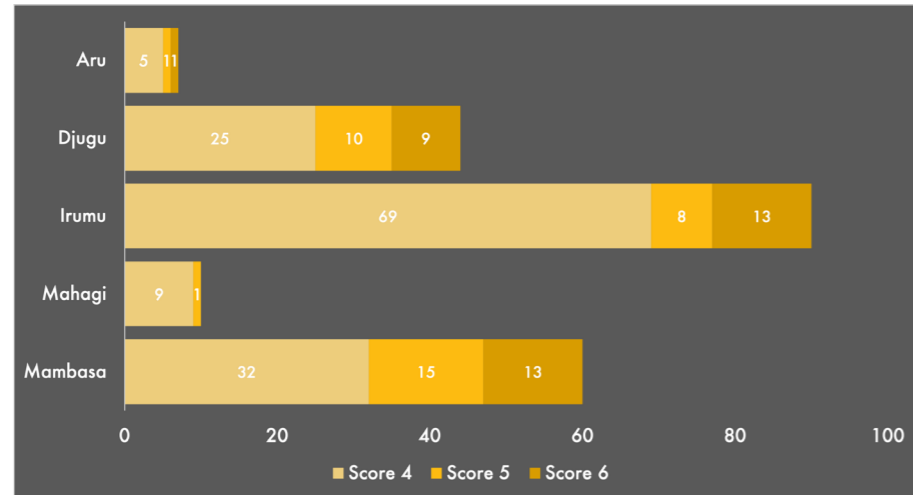


Figure 1. Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access constraints in Ituri in June 2024. (Source: INSO/CAT-DRC)

Mahagi territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

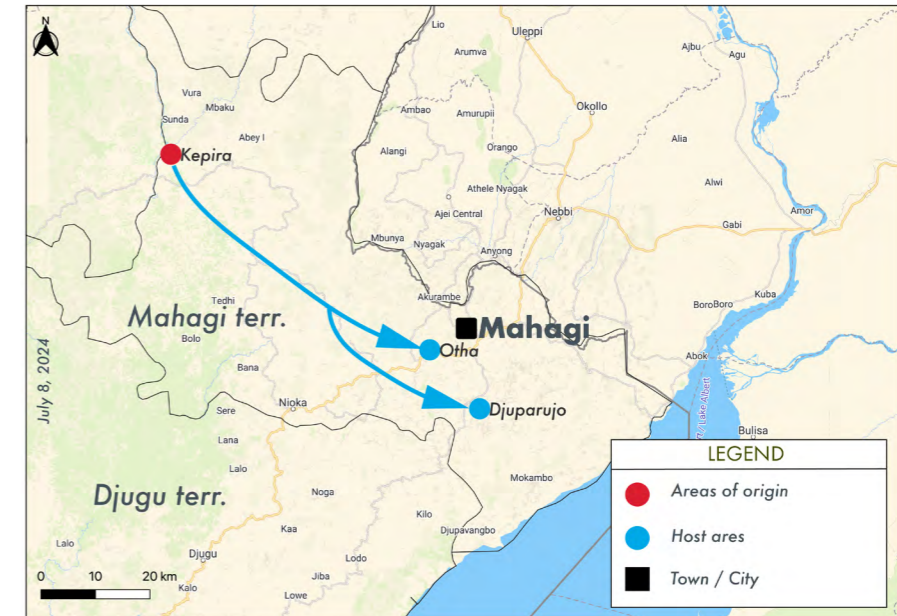
686 newly displaced households fled from the locality of Kepira (Aungba health zone) to the localities of Alla-Wimo, Bika, Otha, Alagi and Gisigi (Logo health zone).¹ These newly displaced populations were fleeing CODECO attacks on civilians.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Activism by the CODECO-UPRDC faction has restricted humanitarian access in Mahagi territory. The CODECO-URDPC carried out six attacks against members of the Alur community, severely restricting access in the Adra, Rvinga, Shari, Jupawalu and Nioka groupements.

In addition, intra-community tensions persist between members of the Alur Djuganda and Anghal chiefdoms. This sparked three armed attacks on civilians in June, impeding humanitarian access in the locality of Girabolo (Djalasiga-Aungba axis).

¹ EHTools, Alert 5,338 of 19 June 2024



Map 2. Population movement in Mahagi territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

Djugu territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

A total of **5,998 households** were displaced in the Drodro and Mongbalu health zones. The displacement included 3,798 newly displaced households and 2,200 households returning in waves between 2022 and June 2023. The newly displaced populations are fleeing attacks and clashes by CODECO fighters against the civilian population and the Zaïre/FPAC militia. They fled from the localities of Biyanda, Gangala and Dubele (Mongbalu health zone) to the localities of Pluto, Pilipili, CECA 20 and Mungwalu (Mongbalu health zone).²³

In addition, the waves of returning households moved from the localities of Ndjaudha (Drodro health zone) to the localities of Gokpa and Kpanga (also Drodro health zone).

HUMANITARIAN

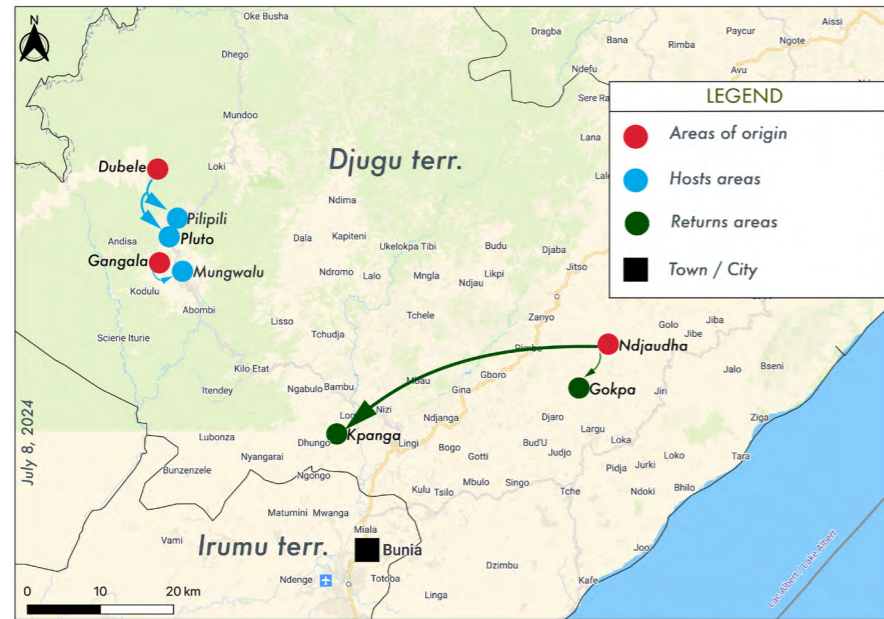
In June, CODECO factions (URDPC, FDBC and ALC) carried out attacks on members of the Hema community and the Zaïre/FPAC militia, restricting humanitarian access in the Banyali Kilo chiefdom, Bahema Nord, Walendu Pitsi, Walendu Tatsi and Walendu Djatsi. The CODECO (URDPC and FDBC) also set up new positions in the localities of Meli (Gokpa groupement) and Lisey (Anyolo groupement), pushing residents to move preemptively towards Kilo and Drodro.

² EHTools, Alert 5,324 of 09 June 2024

³ EHTools, Alert 5,349 of 20 June 2024

In addition, the Zaïre/FPAC militia carried out attacks and ambushes for economic gain, restricting humanitarian access on the RN27 (Soleniama-Lopa and Kpadole-Jina axes).

Finally, in an incident illustrative of the general security situation in Djugu, a humanitarian team made up of employees of NGOs and a UN agency were ambushed and robbed while driving on the Pimbo-Gokpa-Ndjaudha axis. This was a reminder of the high risk to which humanitarians in the region are exposed and the need for careful security assessment during humanitarian activities.

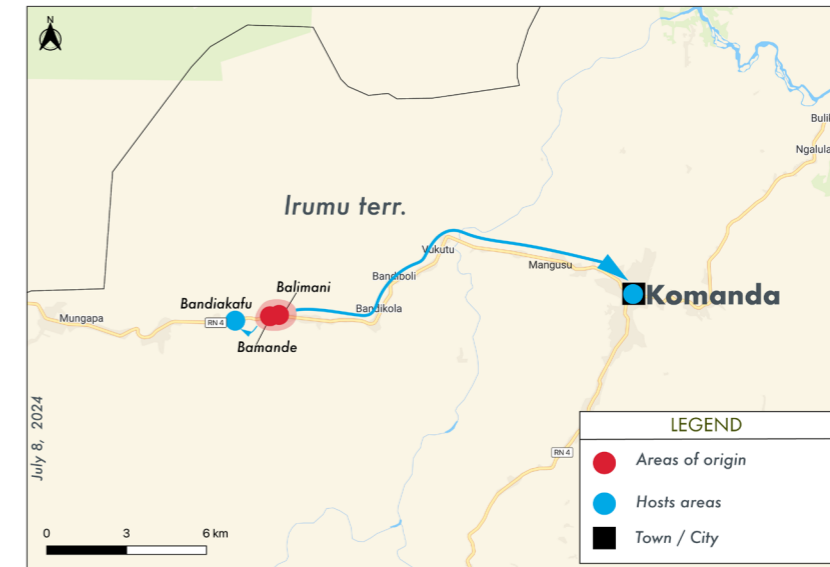


Map 3. Population movement in Djugu territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

Irumu territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Approximately **1,120 households** fleeing ADF attacks on civilians in Irumu territory moved from the localities of Karatuma, Balimani, Bandikafu, Kandoyi, Bamande and Mukasi (Komanda health zone) to the localities of Bavonkutu, Mungamba, Kandoyi, Bamande and Komanda (Komanda health zone).⁴

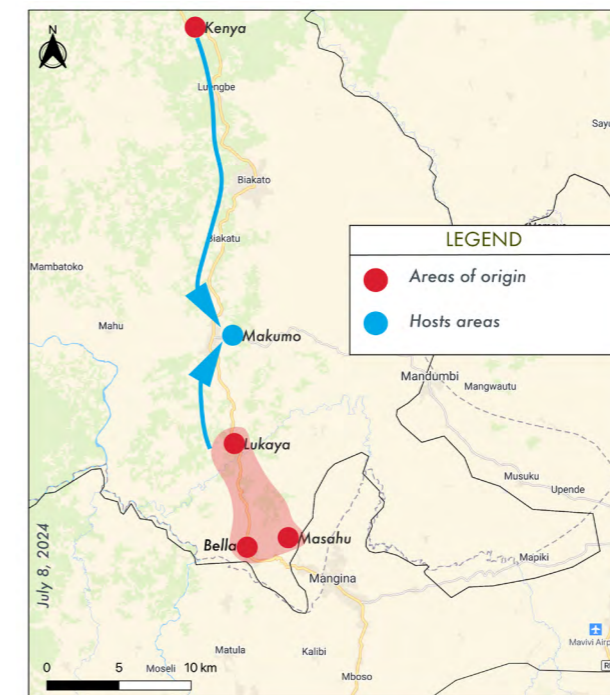


Map 4. Population movement in Irumu territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

Mambasa territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Around **500 households** in North Kivu were displaced by ADF attacks on civilians in the localities of Bakaeko, Bella, Lukaya, Kenya (Mandima health zone) and Masau (Beni health zone). They fled to the locality of Makumo (Mandima health zone).⁵



Map 5. Population movement in Mambasa territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

North Kivu Province

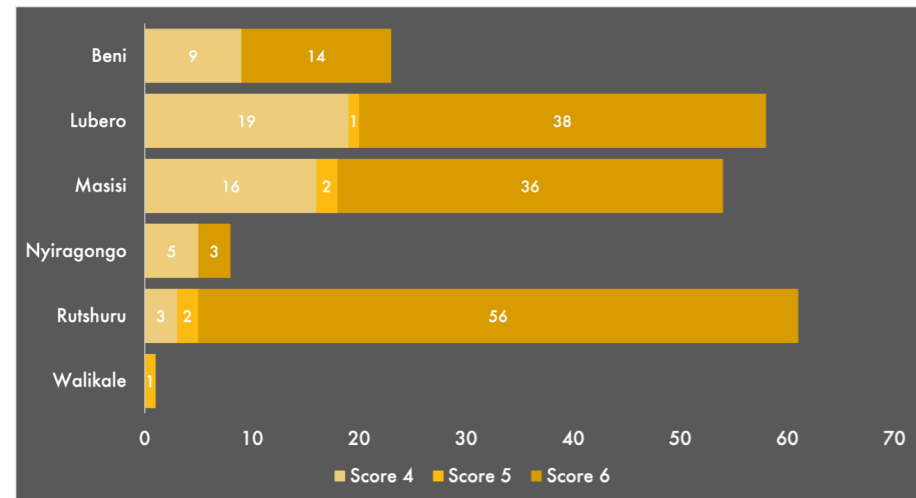


Figure 2. Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access constraints in North Kivu in June 2024. (Source: INSO/CAT-DRC)

reinforcing its front lines to the south of Kanyabayonga. This preoccupation has created a major security vacuum in Beni, providing fertile soil for ADF activism.



Map 6. Population movement in Beni territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

Beni territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Around **16,238 households** were displaced within Beni territory in June following ADF attacks on civilians. This is the largest wave of ADF-related displacement since the beginning of this year. A first wave of households fled from the localities of Masau, Mantumbi, Kanyabayonga and Kabweke (Mabalako health zone) and Masala (Mambasa health zone), towards the localities of Beu, Bungulu, Mulekera and Ruwenzori (Beni health zone). A second wave of households moved from Cantine, Kabweke, Masala and Makene to Mangina and Mabalako (Mabalako health zone).⁶⁷⁸

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

The ADF stepped up its offensives in Beni territory in June, impacting humanitarian access throughout the area. The attacks targeted civilians in the Bolema, Bambula KIsiki groupements (Beni-Eringeti section), and the Batangi Mbau and Baswagha Madiwe groupements, resulting in almost 90 civilian casualties and triggering widescale population displacement. Unlike in previous months, no joint UPDF-FARDC operations were launched against the ADF in June. This reveals the limits of the FARDC’s capacity, currently preoccupied with containing the M23’s advance towards southern Lubero and

Lubero territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Lubero recorded **89,619 displaced households** in June, the largest wave of displacement in the territory since the beginning of this year. This was the result of the M23’s advance into Lubero, which sparked numerous clashes with the FARDC and local armed groups, as well as ADF attacks on civilians. The localities and health zones of origin and destination of the displaced populations are detailed in the table below.⁹¹⁰¹¹

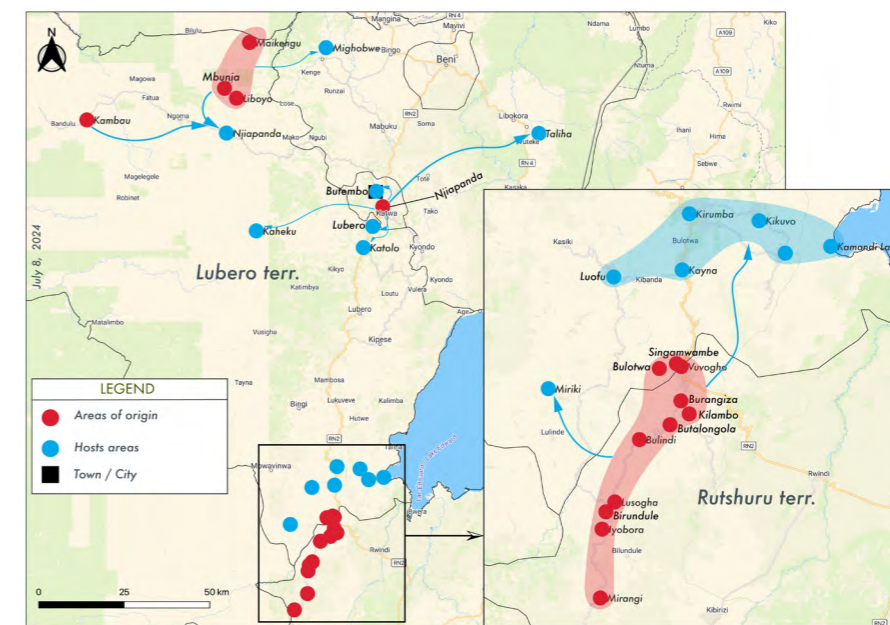
6 EHTools, Alert 5,323 of 10 June 2024
 7 EHTools, Alert 5,336 of 18 June 2024
 8 EHTools, Alert 5,354 of 28 June 2024

9 EHTools, Alert 5,326 of 11 June 2024
 10 EHTools, Alert 5,337 of 18 June 2024
 11 EHTools, Alert 5,353 of 28 June 2024

Table 1. Areas of origin and destination among populations displaced to and within Lubero in June. (Source: OCHA/CAT-RDC)

No.	Origin		Displaced households	Destination	
	Health zone	Localities		Health zone	Localities
1	Kayna	Birundule, Bulotwa, Bulindi, Burangiza, Butalongola, Iyobora, Kanyabayonga, Kilambo, Kyaghala, Lusogha, Mirangi, Singamwambe, Vuvogho	81,602	Kayna	Buhoyo, Kamandi Lac, Kamanda Gite, Kanyabayonga, Kayna, Kikuvo, Kirumba, Luofu, Mighobwe, Miriki, Mulinde, Tahila
2	Biena	Akwele, Kambau, Liboyo, Maikengo, Mbunia	3,017	Biena	Njiapanda, Kaheku
3	Mangurejipa	Maikengu, Kyandanga, Ndiapanda, Kamabu, Magogo, Butembo	5,000	Butembo	Butembo
	Mangina	Masala		Musienene	Katolo
	Lubero	Lubero			

Mambu-Byambwe and Butembo-Njiapanda axes. The attacks caused more than 65 civilian casualties and triggered a state of intense panic, followed by widescale population displacement. This escalation of the ADF's attacks in June suggests the group has adapted its modus operandi. Their latest and cunning tactic to ensnare new victims is to pose as members of the VDP to round up the population before mass murdering them.



Map 7. Population movement in Lubero territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

The most significant development in the humanitarian situation was the M23's advance into Lubero territory at the end of June, enabling it take control of several towns on the Kanyabayonga-Kayna-Kasegbe axis. The advance provoked numerous clashes with the FARDC and the Volontaires pour la défense de la patrie (VDP), severely restricted humanitarian access and caused waves of mass displacement within the territory. The M23's presence in southern Lubero is also likely to reignite inter-community tensions, aggravating negative perceptions of Congolese communities speaking a language akin to Kinyarwanda, who are often elided with militant groups, infiltrated by the M23, or accused of being backed by Rwanda.

Another noteworthy incident was an attack on a convoy of humanitarian workers in Kavunamo, while relocating their organization to Beni by way of Butembo. Two staff members were killed in the attack, which was staged by local youths. This incident highlights the challenges of humanitarian work in this part of North Kivu, and the danger of mounting anti-NGO and anti-foreign sentiment in the region. Both require increased vigilance on the part of organizations and employees.

The territory also saw a spate of ADF attacks on civilian populations in the Manzia and Bapakombe groupements, which restricted access to the Biambwe-Manguredjipa,

Rutshuru territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

No population movement into Rutshuru territory was recorded in June. Nonetheless, between March and June 2024, Rutshuru has been the destination of some of the greatest waves of displacement (73,929 households), principally due to the M23 crisis. Analysis of the current humanitarian access situation in the territory therefore remains crucial.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Humanitarian access in Rutshuru territory continued to be severely restricted in June, seeing persistent clashes linked to the M23 crisis. Some 39 offensives pitted the M23 against the FARDC and the VDP. The clashes were concentrated in the Kanyabayonga groupement, now under M23 control. The FARDC and the M23 exchanged artillery fire back and forth between their respective positions.

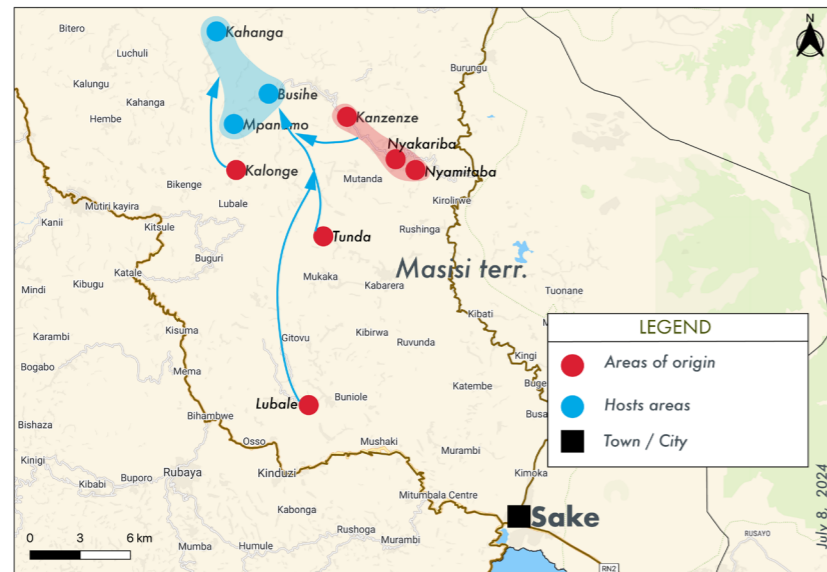
The fighting significantly reduced humanitarian access on several stretches of the RN2 (Rwindi-Kanyabayonga-Kayna) and other provincial roads such as the RP1030 (Kikuku-Kanyabayonga). The M23's advance towards southern Lubero and the ensuing access

constraints further complicated the humanitarian situation for populations who previously fled from Rutshuru to Kanyabayonga, many of whom may now be forced to return to their areas of origin. These population flows, combined with the ongoing clashes, make the humanitarian situation in Rutshuru extremely precarious and require particular attention.

Masisi territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Approximately **216 displaced households** were recorded within the Masisi health zone. These numbers included several households newly displaced in June, who fled from the localities of Nyamitaba, Kalonge, Nyakariba, Kanzenze, Lubale and Tunda to the localities of Mpanamo, Kahanga and Busihe (Masisi health zone). The figures also included households displaced in previous waves dating back to November 2023, in connection with the M23 crisis.¹²



Map 8. Population movement in Masisi territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

The humanitarian context in Masisi remains volatile, with persistent access constraints due to the M23 crisis. Nonetheless, incidents caused by the M23 fell by almost half in June compared to May. This drop is partly linked to the group’s focus on operations in southern Lubero, which have brought with them a reduction in activism in Masisi. Those incidents that were recorded in June included 23 clashes between the M23 and the FARDC and VDP, restricting access to the Bashali Mokoto, Bashali Kayembe, Muvunyi-Kibabi, Muvunyi-Shanga and Kamuronza groupements, particularly along the RN2 (Sake-

Minova and Sake-Kirotshe axes). In addition, the M23 used heavy artillery to bombard FARDC and SAMIRDC positions on the Goma-Sake and Sake-Kitchanga axes (Kamuronza groupement).

Further, the M23’s advance towards the Ufamandu groupement has also resulted in a considerable reduction in fighting between armed groups fighting for control of Masisi, such as the APCLS, Mai-Mai PARECO/FF and Mai-mai Kifuafua or Nyatura. Only one clash was reported in June, between Mai-mai Kifuafua and PARECO/FF fighters in the Bitoyi groupement.

Nyiragongo territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Approximately **3,334 displaced households** were reported in Nyiragongo territory in June. These populations arrived in waves between October 2022 and March 2024, fleeing clashes linked to the M23 crisis.¹³

Walikale territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

No new displacement into Walikale was recorded in June. However, given that Walikale is one of the territories that has received the greatest waves of IDPs over the last four months (21,261 households), it remains important to review the current state of humanitarian access in the territory.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Humanitarian access constraints remain low in Walikale, with few reports of incidents or clashes between armed groups. In June, a single armed attack took place in Busurungi (Waloa Loanda groupement) between two factions of the Mai-Mai Kifuafua vying for leadership of the movement. In addition, there were a minimal number of incidents of economic crime, including extortion and illegal tax imposition. Perpetrated by fighters from various local armed groups (Mac Fac Mbura, Mai-Mai Kifuafua, Mai-mai Uhuru), these did significantly limit humanitarian access.

South Kivu Province

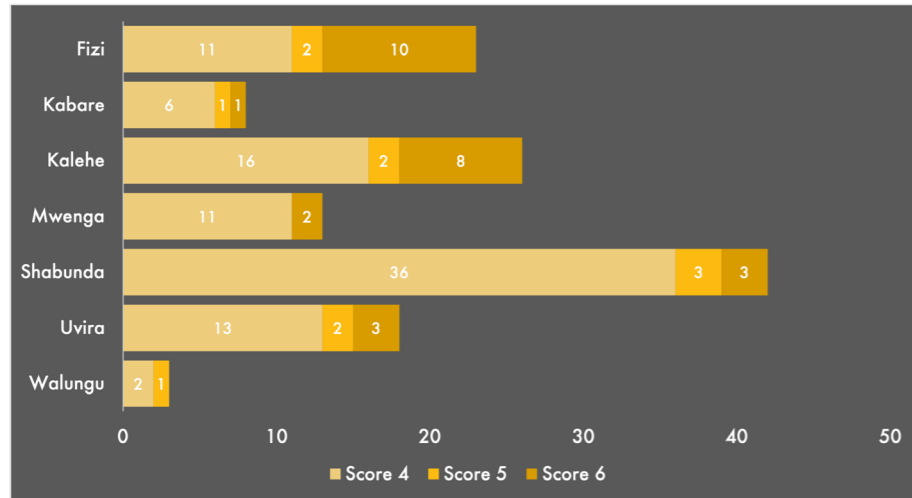


Figure 3. Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access constraints in South Kivu in June 2024. (Source: INSO/CAT-DRC)

Table 2. Areas of origin and destination among populations displaced to and within Kalehe in June. (Source: OCHA/CAT-RDC)

No.	Origin		Displaced households	Destination	
	Health zone	Localities		Health zone	Localities
1	Kalehe	Bushaku 1, Bushaku 2, Kirongi, Kabunga, Mwamidjwui, Nyamukari, Nyawarongo, Katasomwa,	3,835	Kirotshe	Rubaya, Ngungu, Kinigi, Murambi, Luzirantaka, Ruwizi, Murambi, Karuba, Mushaki, Matanda, Bitonga, Ruhangara, Nyamatovu
2	Bunyakiri	Mirenjo centre, Dizero, Marungu	521	Kirotshe	Nyamatovu, Ufamandu
3	Hombo/BDOM, Lwana	Makeke, Tchateka, Matale, Tchombi		Bunyakiri	Lumbishi

Kalehe territory

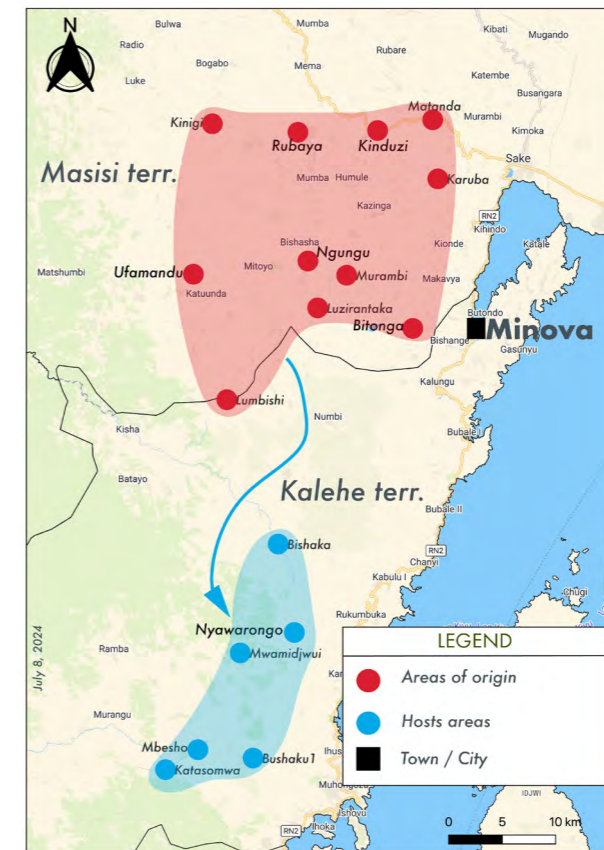
POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Armed clashes in Masisi territory linked to the M23 crisis displaced **4,356 households** into Kalehe territory. The displacement occurred in several waves (detailed in the table opposite).¹⁴¹⁵

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Humanitarian access in Kalehe in June was impacted by FARDC artillery offensives against M23 positions in the Ndumba and Shasha hills of Masisi territory. These provoked retaliatory shellfire that failed to reach FARDC positions in the locality of Kikunda, to the north-east of Minova. This escalation in fighting is exposing the civilian population in Minova to M23 artillery fire.

In addition, the Nyatura MCDPIN, Mai-Mai Kasilence and Raia Mutomboki Mungoro armed groups perpetrated several incidents of economic crime, restricting humanitarian access in the Ziralo, Buzi and Mubuku groupements.



Map 9. Population movement in Kalehe territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

14 EHTools, Alert 5,334 of 07 June 2024
 15 EHTools, Alert 5,335 of 11 June 2024

Kabare territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

A series of fires in the town of Kadutu affected approximately **1,633 newly displaced households** and **396 previously displaced households** in Kabare territory. These displaced households fled to Kabare following intensified fighting between FARDC and M23 in Masisi territory. They moved from the localities of Kirotshe, Shasha, Bweremana, Sake and Mushaki (Kirotshe health zone), Ngungu, Rubaya (Katoyi health zone) and Minova (Minova health zone) to the localities of Mugeru, Bulameshi, Kanena, Kabushwa, Mwanda, Burhalange, Chibimbi and Chahoboka (Katana health zone).^{16,17}



Map 10. Population movement in Kabare territory, June 2024. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

Shabunda territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

No internal displacement was recorded in Shabunda in June. However, since the territory has received some of the greatest waves of displacement over the last four months (6,872 households), it remains important to review the humanitarian access context in Shabunda.

16 EHTools, Alert 5,299 of 09 June 2024
 17 EHTools, Alert 5,329 of 11 June 2024

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Attacks by armed groups remained prevalent in Shabunda in June, restricting humanitarian access in the Bamuguba Nord and Bamuguba Sud groupements. In addition, Raia Mutomboki factions (Mubangu, Ndururu, Kasungusungu, Kasosoli, Quatre moteurs, Dembi Koboyo) carried out several attacks and ambushes for economic gain and control of areas, including mining squares, in the Bakisi chiefdom. Nearly 13 incidents of crime (ambushes, attacks, extortion and kidnapping) perpetrated by Raia Mutomboki factions against civilians were recorded in the Bamuguba Nord and Bamuguba Sud groupements.

Fizi territory

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

Around **241 households** were displaced following clashes between the Mai-Mai Yakutumba faction of the Coalition Nationale pour la Souveraineté du Congo (CNPSC), and the Mai-Mai Biloze Bishambuke armed group against the Red Tabara. They fled from the localities of Kinyokwe, Rubondo, Asulukwa, Kabanja, Kisanya, Ilambo and Ilambo 2 (Minembwe health zone) to those of Kitumba, Bulembo, Tubanga, Kasiru, Muonda (Minembwe health zone), Kikonde and Kilicha (Fizi health zone).¹⁸

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

Humanitarian access in Fizi territory in June was impacted by an intensification of operations by the abovementioned armed groups. Due to tensions between the Mai-Mai Biloze Bishambuke (operating in Ngoma Zito) and the Mai-Mai Yakutumba, the Mai-Mai Apa na Pale (operating in Mundusi and originally from Tanganyika province) were deployed to the Milimba highlands to support the Mai-Mai Yakutumba. They did not directly attack the Biloze Bishambuke, but their presence in the area heightened tensions. Despite calls by local authorities for an end to hostilities, these tensions are likely to flare up again in the coming months.

In addition, attacks by Mai-Mai Yakutumba members of the CNPSC, in coalition with the Mai-mai Biloze Bishambuke, against the Red Tabara have restricted humanitarian access in the Lulenge sector (Basimunyaka Sud groupement), leading to population displacement.

Finally, June saw the emergence of security concerns in the Ngandja sector (Basikasilu groupement) following three days of demonstrations by civil society and the territorial youth council. The demonstrations were staged in response to the murder of four individuals, including the chief of the Babungwe Nord groupement, on June 23 in Mboko.

18 EHTools, Alert 5,278 of 09 June 2024

Maniema Province

Tanganyika Province

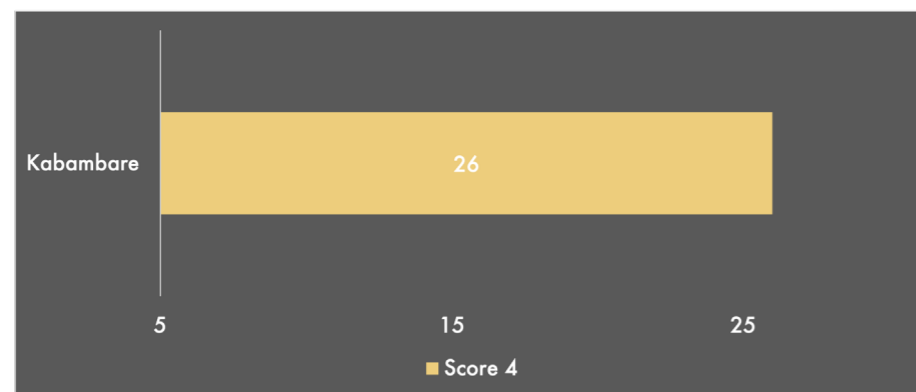


Figure 4. Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access constraints in Maniema in June 2024. (Source: INSO/CAT-DRC)

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

The humanitarian access situation in Maniema remained relatively calm in June. The few access constraints recorded, particularly in Kabambare territory, were linked to urban crime (hold-ups, extortion, arbitrary arrests), often for economic gain. These incidents were perpetrated by various Mai-Mai-Malaika factions (Kabala, Chinge, Armstrong and Karlito) or unidentified armed individuals, and were particularly concentrated in the Babuyu Bahombo, Kagulu, Basumba, Bachuye, Salamabila and Kabambare groupements.

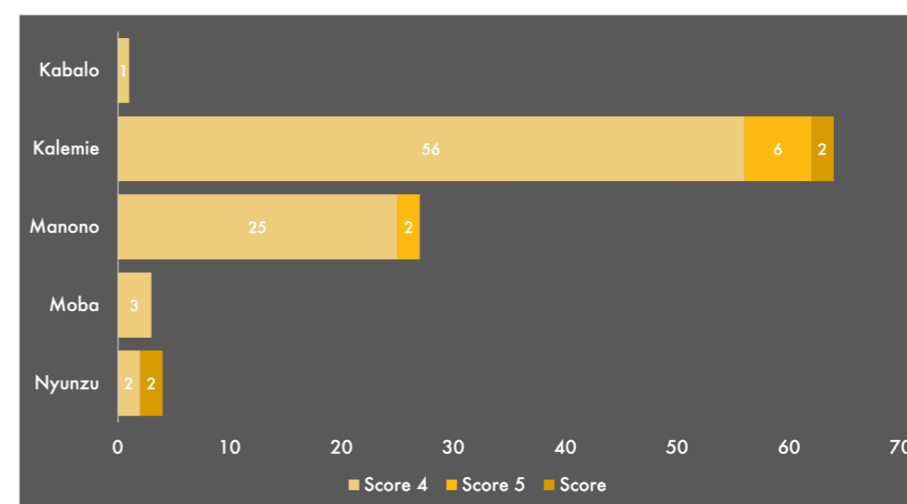


Figure 5. Security incidents causing high to extreme humanitarian access constraints in Tanganyika in June 2024. (Source: INSO/CAT-DRC)

Kalemie territory

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

There were relatively few restrictions on humanitarian access in Tanganyika province in June, with some variation between territories. Kalemie territory accounted for the majority of access constraints compared with other areas. These constraints included attacks by members of the Balala Rondo self-defense group against the Mai-Mai Fimbo na Fimbo. These attacks severely restricted humanitarian access in the locality of Koki, Mwaka-Kilonge section (Tumbwe Fief groupement). In addition, further incidents of theft perpetrated by Mai-Mai Apa na Pale fighters were reported on the RN5, north of Kalemie. Fighters of the Mai-Mai Biloze Bishambuke faction, who moved into Kalemie from Fizi at the end of March, are continuing their operations around mining sites. In June, they orchestrated several hold-ups against gold miners in the Kinyama mining square.

Annex 1. Categorization of displacement hotspots and selection of priority areas for humanitarian access analysis

Categorization of displacement hotspots

In order to categorize territories as displacement hotspots, we have represented classes of humanitarian needs using the Sturges formula.¹ For a statistical series of n values, Sturges proposes the number k of classes based on the formula [1].

$$k = 1 + 3,3 * \log (n) \text{ formula [1]}$$

where \log is the base logarithm 10.

The class interval i is then calculated by equation [2].

$$i = \frac{\text{max-min}}{k} \text{ formula [2]}$$

where max and min are the maximum and minimum values of the series respectively.

Applying these formulae to the population displacement data series (of over 1,000 households) has enabled us to group territories into six classes of household intervals, as illustrated in the table below. Territories where displacement did not reach the threshold of 1,000 households over the last four months (**March to June 2024**) are grouped in a dedicated class, noted as “< 1,000 households”.

Table 3. Number of households displaced between March and June 2024. Only territories with at least one displacement of over 1,000 households were considered. (Source: OCHA/CAT-DRC)

No.	Province	Territory	Displaced households	Priority
1	North Kivu	Lubero	112,569	Yes
2	South Kivu	Kalehe	74,641	Yes
3	North Kivu	Rutshuru	73,929	Yes
4	North Kivu	Beni	25,028	Yes
5	North Kivu	Walikale	21,261	Yes
6	Ituri	Djugu	18,275	Yes
7	South Kivu	Fizi	14,921	Yes
8	South Kivu	Shabunda	6,872	Yes
9	North Kivu	Masisi	5,216	Yes
10	Ituri	Mahagi	4,682	Yes
11	North Kivu	Nyiragongo	4,556	No
12	Ituri	Aru	3,400	No
13	South Kivu	Kabare	3,397	No
14	Tanganyika	Kalemie	3,146	No
15	South Kivu	Walungu	3,000	No
16	Ituri	Irumu	2,292	No
17	Tanganyika	Moba	2,230	No
18	South Kivu	Mwenga	2,077	No
19	Ituri	Mambasa	1,757	No
20	South Kivu	Uvira	1,292	No
Min			1,292 households	
Max			112,569 households	
Median			4,619 households	
Class number k	$k = 1 + 3,3 * \log(20)$		5.3 ~ 5 households	
Class interval i	$i = (\text{max-min})/k$		22,255 households	

¹ Herbert A. Sturges. 'The Choice of a Class Interval', *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, March 1926.

Selection of priority territories

Humanitarian access is analyzed in territories considered to be major displacement hotspots. For a territory to be considered a 'major displacement hotspot', the number of households hosted (and not assisted) in that territory must be greater than or equal to the median value of displacements recorded in all territories over the last four months. Thus, for the data series in Table 1, with a median number of **4,619 displaced households**, the major displacement hotspots are those territories where the number of displaced households is greater than or equal to **4,619**. These territories are indicated in the 'priority' column and are those for which a humanitarian access analysis has been detailed in this report.

Acronyms & Armed Groups

ADF (Allied Democratic Forces) – founded in the 1970s as a Ugandan Islamist group in opposition to the Ugandan government, they fled to the DRC in the 1990s. In April 2019, they declared themselves the Central African Wilaya under the Islamic State. In November 2019, they pledged allegiance to the Islamic State's new leader after Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi's death.

APCLS (Alliance of Patriots for a Free and Sovereign Congo) – Formed in 2010 and led by Janvier Karairi, traditionally located in Masisi. The APCLS claim to defend the interests of the Hunde population.

Banro (Banro Corporation) – a Cayman Islands-based gold mining company focused on the development of its four projects in the South Kivu and Maniema provinces of the DRC.

CNRD (National Council for Renewal and Democracy) – armed dissident group of the FDLR created in 2016.

CODECO (Coalition for the Defense of East Congo) – In November 2019, a faction split off and called itself Mai Mai Sambaza. Please refer to information below for the URDPC.

FARDC (Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo) – The official armed forces of the DRC.

FDLR-FOCA (short form, FDLR in this report; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda) – Established in 2000 by remaining Interahamwe groups from pre-genocide Rwanda. An ethnically Hutu group traditionally opposed to Tutsis.

FNL (National Forces of Liberation) – A Burundian rebel group formed in 1985. Currently allied with the Mai-Mai Yakutumba and the FDLR in South Kivu.

FRPI (Patriotic Resistance Front Ituri) – Established in 2002 to support the Lendu-dominated Nationalist Integrationist Front (FNI). Have demobilized in the past and are going through a third demobilization effort.

Gumino – A self-defense group claiming to protect the interests of the Banyamulenge in the upper plateau of Uvira and Fizi.

ICCN (Congolese Institute for Nature Conservation) – Congolese government department that oversees the protection of national parks in the DRC.

Mai-Mai Kifuafua – Established in 2002 by Delphin Mbaena, one of the longest-standing armed groups in the country and established to combat the FDLR. Traditionally Tembo roots and based in South Kivu. Currently in negotiations with the Congolese government for integration into the FARDC and/or PNC.

Mai-Mai Mazembe – A collection of self-defense militias established between 2015 and 2016 in response to FDLR abuses against the Nande and Kobo communities in Lubero and Walikale. Control much of southern Lubero.

Mai-Mai Sambaza – Breakaway armed group from CODECO due to differences regarding the peace process.

Mai-Mai Simba – A group established in 1964 based in Ituri, Haut-Uele and Maniema provinces. They are considered the oldest Congolese armed group. They were established to fight for a Congolese State based on the ideals of the first Congolese Prime Minister, Patrice Lumumba.

Mai-Mai UPLC (Union of Patriots for the Liberation of Congo) – An armed group based in North Kivu, in areas south of Beni and on the road to Butembo.

MAC (Mouvement acquis pour le changement) – Led by Mbura Matondi, they can be found in Toto, Walikale in North Kivu.

MONUSCO (UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo) – The UN mission to the DRC that took over from earlier peacekeeping operations. Has a controversial mandate in the DRC.

NDC-R (Ndume Defence of Congo, Renove) – Created by Guidon Shimiray Mwisso in 2015 and traditionally based in Walikale and southern Lubero. Established to counter the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), a Rwandan Hutu group targeting Tutsis in eastern Congo.

Nyatura CMC (Coalition of Movements for Change) – An umbrella movement of mostly Nyatura groups and Congolese Hutu militias that may have emerged as local partners to the FDLR.

Nyatura FPC – A Congolese Hutu self-defense militia that emerged between 2013 and 2014 under the leadership of Dominique Ndaruhutse (Domi) and part of the CMC coalition. Traditionally based in Bukombo in Rutshuru.

PNC (Congolese National Police) – The national police force of the DRC.

Raia Mutomboki – A series of self-defense groups under different leaders traditionally based in Kalehe and Walikale in South Kivu and in Masisi in North Kivu, and existing in opposition to the FDLR.

Red Tabara (Resistance for a State of Law) – A Burundian armed group that has been highly active since 2015 in opposition to president Nkurunziza.

RDF (Rwanda Democratic Forces) – The official armed forces of the Rwandan government.

RPRC (Patriotic Resistance of Eastern Congo) – A coalition of armed groups formed in November 2019 with the Mai-Mai Mazembe, Mai-Mai Simba, Raia Mutomboki, Alliance of Patriots for the Liberation of Congo, and Movement Acquired for Change in Lubero, Rutshuru, Masisi, and Walikale. They are mainly fighting another coalition of armed groups that includes the Democratic

Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda, Nyatura, and National Council for Renewal and Democracy.

Turarambiwe – A local self-defense group claiming to protect the interests of the Hutu population against the actions of the NDC-R in Masisi. Established recently and considered a Nyatura group.

Twirwaneho – A Banyamulenge militia based mostly in the high plateau of Fizi. Maintains ties with Ngumino.

Sokola 1 and Sokola 2 – “Sokola” means “to clean” in Lingala. Sokola 1 and Sokola 2 are two FARDC operations against armed groups. Sokola 1 focuses on the territories of Beni and Lubero. Sokola 2 focuses on the territories on Masisi and Walikale and, in August, also in Rutshuru. They are also present in South Kivu.

UNPOL – The United Nations Police

UPC (Congolese Patriots Union) – a former militia now political group in Ituri, created in the context of the Ugandan occupation. The initial movement was founded by Thomas Lubanga and supported and mostly composed by the Hema community in the province.

UPDF – Uganda People’s Defense Force

URDPC – Union of Revolutionaries for the Defense of the Congolese People (a CODECO faction). In his announcement, Ngudjolu presented the URDPC’s three objectives: (1) to defend the DRC against foreign aggression; (2) to guarantee freedom and prosperity on national soil; and (3) to fight for the rule of law.

ZDF – Zambian Defense Forces

CRISIS ANALYSIS

DR CONGO

Crisis Analysis Team - DR Congo

We provide timely, accurate, and inclusive data-based analysis to help teams and programs make informed decisions. We identify, explore, and analyze the linkages between socio-political, economic, and cultural dynamics in crisis and conflict areas of eastern DRC. Our goal is to inform the humanitarian and development community on how to better adapt programming to the needs of the population.

Email: cat-drc@mercycorps.org

Website : www.rdc-analyse.org