

- **Gradual redeployment of humanitarian workers to South Lubero began 24 November.**
- **On 25 November clashes between CNDP and Mayi-Mayi prompted the displacement of populations towards Nyamilima and the Ugandan border.**
- **Populations are slowly returning to Kirumba and Kayna. Returns of populations have also been reported in Kanyabayonga.**

Political and Security Context

- **Humanitarian workers are being progressively redeployed to South Lubero.** MSF-F regained its base in Kayna on 24 November. MERLIN is back in the area carrying out evaluations and providing medical supplies to the health clinics. Solidarities conducted a general evaluation in the area of Luyasenge to investigate suspected cases of cholera. LWF arrived in the area on 25 November while a MONUC mission (composed of Civil Affairs, Human Rights, Child Protection) has been deployed since 24 November. OXFAM, ICRC, Diakonie Katastrophenhilfe and OCHA will be there before the end of the week. OCHA will open a humanitarian antenna in Lubero. Humanitarian workers had left South Lubero at the beginning of the month due to the deterioration of the security situation.
- **According to MONUC, on 25 November, clashes between CNDP and Mayi-Mayi took place on the Kiwanja – Ishasha axis,** causing displacements of populations towards Nyamilima and the Ugandan border. Fighting took place around Kinyando and Nkwenda.
- According to MONUC, FARDC militaries pillaged the town of Butowa, located in the territory of Lubero.
- **The wives and children of FARDC militaries have fled to several localities in Lubero, including the city of Butembo.** They are without shelter, living in public places and without any assistance from the government. IOM informed that NFI kits for 2,500 military families will arrive in Beni from Nairobi on 1 December. The delegation of the Social and Humanitarian Sub-commission of the Amani Program, during their stay in Grand Nord announced its intention to assist 500 military dependents in Kanyabayonga. In the meantime, the presence of military dependents, who are among the displaced populations, make it particularly difficult to accurately record the number of IDPs. Advocacy is under way towards governmental and MONUC authorities.
- The population of Goma attacked MONUC vehicles on 23 November at the entrance of the city, at Monigi barrier. In effect, 10 MONUC trucks, which were transporting Mayi-Mayi elements towards Rwindi, were intercepted here by FARDC militaries. These FARDC militaries suspected MONUC of escorting Laurent Nkunda's CNDP elements. The crowd demonstrated its hostility towards UN mission by throwing stones. Finally, MONUC handed over these Mayi-Mayi elements to FARDC for demobilization.
- MONUC reported that the population of Kisunga, located in the east of Butembo, rebelled against the violent acts perpetrated by the Mayi-Mayi Ruwenzori by burning the Kisunga camp on 21 November.

Population Movements

Grand Nord

- A local NGO reported that the population of Kibirizi, which accused two IDPs of stealing, burned down the IDP sites on the morning of 24 November. The site sheltered more than 900 families which have now moved into the periphery of the locality.

Kibati

- UNHCR and its partners concluded the sensitization and pre-registration of IDPs from Kibati I and Kibati II who will be voluntarily transferred towards Mugunga III. To ensure the success of this transfer, three points of provision were identified along the 16 km of road. Water, vitaminized biscuits and one medical staff will be at the disposition of the IDPs at these points.
- All decisions about the transfer, return or staying in place of IDPs should be taken on a voluntary basis. Consultations are being organized with IDPs to inform them about their options. Humanitarian organizations are currently engaged in advocacy efforts towards armed groups and MONUC to ensure better discipline of the armed men stationed around these camps.

Rutshuru Territory

- According to MERLIN and MSF-F, after the massive displacements caused by lootings during the last two weeks, progressive but slow return of the populations of Kirumba and Kayna was reported. This return would be encouraged by the retreat of militaries from these two cities and also by the ceasing of

pillaging by FARDC and/or armed-men hidden in jungle. The city chief of Kirumba announced his intention to circulate a press statement through local Butembo radios asking the population to return. Population returns were also seen in Kanyabayonga and the surrounding villages. According to local sources named by UNHCR, the returnees found their homes empty.

- As of 23 November, the IDP Committee of Vitshumbi, located northeast of Goma, near Lake Edward, reported 3,212 displaced families. Registration continues due to the ongoing influx of IDPs towards this area.

Gaps

Water and Sanitation

- WHO, in collaboration with its partners of the WASH Cluster, concluded the evaluation of the hygiene and sanitation conditions for the Cholera Treatment Centers (CTC) and IDP camps. The agency identified the need to improve the performance in CTCs, especially regarding the renewal of consumable supplies such as Ringer Lactate. The precarious sanitary conditions in the IDP camps were also highlighted. The provision of water in CTCs and health structures is a priority in order to reduce the spread of cholera.

Education

- Lessons have not resumed in the localities of Rutshuru territory.
- AVSI reported 2,336 displaced students in Kibati I camp. These students are from the territories of Nyiragongo and Rutshuru (area of Bwisha)
- The Chief of the city of Kayna reported that the schools in Kayna, Kanyabayonga and Kirumba were ransacked by the militaries. Benches were used as firewood. OCHA requested the Education Cluster of South Lubero to initiate a quick evaluation of the education situation.

Nutrition

- UNICEF highlighted the inaccessibility of the South Lubero and Binza (Rutshuru) axis necessary to supply the Therapeutic Nutritional Centers (CNT). This poses a risk of an increase in the cases of malnutrition in these areas.

Logistics

- The interagency service of WFP in Kampala announced delays in the delivery of supplies to Beni and Bunia due to customs formalities on the border between Uganda and DRC.

Access

- The Mema–Kisuma section on the Sake-Masisi axis has deteriorated. OCHA asked MONUC and UNOPS/stabilization to resume road repairs. Some humanitarian organizations that operated in the center of the Masisi region found it difficult to access Goma due to the strong deterioration of the road section.

Assistance

Food

- 99,000 persons received food in Kiwanja and Rutshuru. The beneficiaries include IDPs and host families.

NFI

- On 24 November, Caritas Goma began the distribution of NFI to 3,432 displaced families in Ntamugenga, 50 km north of Goma. Each family was given two blankets, one jerrycan and three soaps.

Health

- A local ONG reported cases of choleraic diarrhea in the localities of Kyavinyonge and Lunyasenge, southeast of Butembo, by Lake Edward. Some fatalities were recorded. The IDPs in Kyavinyonge occupy public places (schools and churches) without access to drinking water and without hygienic facilities. MSF-F and Solidarities/RRM began operating in the area on 24 November to verify this information and to provide quick assistance.
- 138 new cases of measles, among which 4 fatalities, were reported in the Masisi health zone. According to WHO, a vaccination campaign is envisaged by the Central Office of the Health Zone (BCZS) and its partners.
- 12 new cases of cholera were recorded on Monday, 24 November and 28 cases on Tuesday, 25 November, in cholera treatment centers in North Kivu. On 22 November, WHO delivered 10,000 liters of Ringer lactate in response to this outbreak.

Education

- On 24 November, inspectors of the local authorities for Primary and Secondary Education collected and updated the data on scholastic enrollments in preparation for the distribution of educational supplies during the first week of December.

Mission

- MERLIN carried out a humanitarian evaluation from 22 to 23 November in the south of Lubero territory. During this occasion, essential medical supplies were provided to the Kaseghe, Luseghe, Bwatsinge and CEPROMI (Kanyabayonga) Health Centers.
- The Geneva-based WHO deputy director in charge of Emergencies arrived in Goma on Wednesday, 22 November.

For further information, please refer to: <http://www.rdc-humanitaire.net>

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