

- **A total of 90,000 persons were displaced in the Grand Nord.**
- **10,000 Congolese crossed into Uganda on 27 November, bringing the total number of Congolese who have found refuge in Uganda since August to 27,000.**
- **Due to new clashes between CNDP and PARECO since 29 November, humanitarian workers have temporarily evacuated Masisi center**
- **The transfer of IDPs from Kibati to Mugunga I began on 28 November.**
- **Cases of looting by armed groups have been reported in several localities.**

Political and Security Context

- **CNDP and PARECO clashed in several localities**, notably on 25 November in Kinyandoni (Rutshuru), in the evening of 25 and 26 November in the zone of Kalembe (Masisi) and on 27 November in Kinigi (Masisi). Clashes between CNDP and PARECO around Masisi center, which created panic within the population and IDPs, were reported on 30 November.
- Due to the clashes, humanitarian workers from various agencies (CONCERN, SC-UK, NRC and OCHA) were temporarily evacuated to Goma on 29 November.
- CNDP confiscated a truck from IRC and three from Solidarities on 27 and 28 November in Rugari, Rutshuru, to transport military elements on the Rugari – Rubare axis. The trucks were returned afterwards.
- Elements from the National Congolese Police (PNC) which were in charge of security in the Kibati IDP camp shot at IDPs during a food distribution on 30 November. Four IDPs were injured and transported to the hospital.
- **Reports of armed groups pillaging several localities persist.** On 26 November, local NGOs reported that Mayi-Mayi ransacked a goat farm in the village of Kambaila, located 17 Km from Butembo. Another NGO reported that FARDC military looted houses in Mutiri and Rwenda neighborhoods in Butembo. UNDSS spoke about the pillaging of houses in the locality of Bulotwa, South Lubero, by FARDC militaries. Local NGOs in Kibirizi reported that CNDP elements looted in Kashalira, Rutshuru.

Population Movements

Kibati

- The transfer of IDPs from Kibati to Mugunga I began on Friday 28 November, with 92 families and ended on Sunday 30 November when the operation was suspended following a shooting incident in the camp. On Tuesday 2 December, 150 families from Kibati should have been on route to Mugunga I. In the meantime, construction work for the Mugunga III site continues.
- According to Caritas, approximately 9,000 displaced families were recorded in Kibati. Other newly displaced families are expected to arrive in the area as a result of recent clashes in Kiwanja. Certain families live in sheds in Kibati I or in public areas. Their registration is under way.

Rutshuru Territory

- On 30 November, local sources reported the return of populations from Ishasha through the Nyamilima–Ishasha axis. These returns are believed to be motivated by the current crop season. ICRC/RRM reported the presence of 9,000 displaced families in Rubare, Kako and Kalengera. Their registration is in progress.
- MSF-F, in mission on 25 November in Kibirizi, reported the return of approximately 50% of the locality's inhabitants. In Rwindi, on the other hand, no returns have occurred.

Grand Nord

- An estimated 90,000 persons that fled towards the Grand Nord region are currently situated between the region of Lubero and Beni. The majority came from the territory of Rutshuru or the region of Ituri.
- Local NGOs reported that 84 displaced families were recorded in Kyavinyonge on 26 November. 36 families also arrived in Lukanga, southeast of Butembo. Their registration is under way.

Masisi Territory

- Since the beginning of November, a progressive return has been witnessed in the locality of Bihambwe. As a precautionary measure, some of the population had moved towards the localities of Mushaki, Matanda and Kiroliro while others went to Buguri, Katale, Lushebere and Masisi centers.
- Local authorities reported the presence of 3,906 displaced families staying in Masisi with host families, in schools or churches. Others have fled from Kinigi, Kaniro, Shugi, Luke, Muhanga, Buabo and from other localities due to constant clashes between CNDP and PARECO and are now in Loashi and Nyabiondo.

Uganda

- Approximately 10,000 Congolese crossed the Ugandan border on 27 November, after a prior wave of 3,000 persons had crossed in the previous two days. According to UNHCR, this carries the total number of Congolese refugees in Uganda since August to about 27 000. The majority of the newcomers are from the city of Rutshuru and the villages of Kafeguru, Kiseguru, Kiwanga and Kinyandonge, which are located between 50 and 70 km from the Ugandan border. Today, Uganda shelters approximately 50,000 Congolese refugees which are among the 150,000 refugees within the entire country.

Gaps

WASH

- The water installations in the village were destroyed during a clash between different armed groups, leaving the returned populations in Bihambwe facing a grave water scarcity.
- Once again the IDP site at the Kilmani School in Masisi center experiences a problem of latrines. Only one block of 5 door latrines is currently functional out of the 9 blocks that were previously constructed. NRC asked IDPs to start an excavation of pits in exchange for monetary compensation.
- Oxfam-GB reported an inadequate usage of the health facilities that are at the disposition of IDPs in the Kibati site due to lack of health information and education.

Health/Nutrition

- Returned populations in Bihambwe (Masisi) need healthcare assistance. The Health Center has not been re-stocked since September. The Kitsule Health Centre, in the health zone of Masisi, ran out of medical supplies earlier this week.
- Cases of diarrhea (and suspected cholera) were recorded among the populations from the region of Kinyandoni, and among the displaced in Rugarama and Kabirizi. According to FAO, a dozen fatalities were recorded.
- 223 of 2,206 children examined in the Masisi Health Zone demonstrated signs of acute malnutrition.

Protection

- The Territorial Conflict Commission against Sexual Acts of Violence (CTVS) recorded 45 cases of rape during October 2008 and 49 cases until 28 November in the territory of Walikale. Both civilians and armed men are among the perpetrators.

Education

- In the territory of Rutshuru, schools remain closed due to insecurity.
- Eleven schools in the city of Goma are still occupied by IDPs at night, creating an unhealthy educational environment for children due to the high risks of cholera. Out of the six schools in Kibati, one is being occupied by militaries and three by IDPs.
- In Mugunga, Action Aid is in the process of finishing the construction of six classrooms made of durable materials. UNICEF will assist with the provision of school supplies but it lacks the necessary funds for blackboards.

Assistance

Food

- Humanitarian organizations distributed 292 tonnes of food on 1 December to 35,195 IDPs in Jomba. IDPs in the vicinity of this locality, that is 24,905 persons, will benefit from another food distribution on 2 December.
- WFP concluded its distribution of food in the camps of Kibati. This week, the agency plans to concentrate on IDPs located east of Rutshuru and on the Nyanzale axis.

NFI

- Between 24 November and 1 December, IRC and Solidarities distributed NFI kits to 19,866 families in Rutshuru and Kiwandja, 4,903 in Tongo, 9,000 in Kako, Kalengera and Rubare using RRM funding.
- ICRC provided 500 NFI kits to the Red Cross/Butembo for IDPs that newly arrived in Butembo from South Lubero. The NFI cluster requested local NGOs to distribute 1,500 kits to IDPs that will not receive ICRC kits.

Health/Nutrition

- On 26 November, MSF Switzerland reported the disinfection of houses in which suspected cases of cholera were recorded in Kasindi and Kasindi Port. The NGO also supported two health structures with the provision of medical supplies. On the same day, MSF-F went to Lunyasenge, on the west coast of the Lake Edward, to provide technical support to the local health post. Beforehand, the NGO had sent medical supplies after suspected cases of cholera had been reported in the area.

- Starting 1 December, Save the Children UK will provide nutritional assistance to eight locations in Butembo, Katwa, Musiene and Lubero. The nutritional screening carried out on a sample of 428 children indicated rates of 0.2% of severe malnutrition and 3% of moderate malnutrition.
- UNICEF is pursuing emergency vaccination against measles, including vaccination against polio, the supplementation of vitamin A and parasite removal for children of less than 5 years of age on the Massi–Kitshanga–Mueto–Kilolirwe axis. UNICEF also provided medical supplies to the Health Centers of Kirosthe and Mweso to ensure free of charge health care for IDPs and other vulnerable populations.

Protection

- On 28 November, SC-UK reported the presence of 45 children separated from armed forces and groups in the Transit and Orientation Centre in Beni. Ten other children separated from armed forces and groups and four unaccompanied children have been accommodated with host families.

Education

- Since 24 November, 66,828 primary school students and 1,119 teachers have benefited from the distribution of school kits in 162 schools throughout the territory of Masisi, around Kibati and in the area of Mugunga. All schools that accommodate more than 20% of displaced students received pupils/teachers kits.
- JRS, with financing from UNICEF, intervened in the Mugunga area for emergency education, training of teachers and distribution of school kits.
- RRM financed the construction of latrine posts in schools in Ishasa and Nyamilima. They also provided black boards and desks. Classrooms were rehabilitated or reconstructed.

WASH

- RRM financed the construction of latrines posts and showers as well as the installation of bladders and water chlorination points in Rutshuru, Kiwandja, Sake, Mubambiro, Nzulu, Lunyasenge, Kitchanga, Mweso, Ishasa, Nyakakoma, etc..

Logistics

- South African engineers and UNOPS began the rehabilitation of the damaged portion of the Sake–Masisi road. An interagency mission (WFP, UNOPS and MONUC) went on 28 November to Masisi to evaluate the situation.

Minova (Sud-Kivu)

Education

- 12,278 students benefited from a distribution of scholastic supplies in Minova where there are 5,300 displaced children of school age. Only 21% of these children are accommodated in 21 schools throughout Minova and its surrounding areas. UNICEF and Save the Children will intervene to set up five accelerated learning centers which will receive 1,450 students.

Coordination

- During the course of the Liaison Committee Meeting, chaired by OCHA, in Kitchanga on 28 November, a recommendation was made to advocate with CNDP authorities against their practice of confiscating humanitarian vehicles.

For more information, please visit our humanitarian website : <http://www.rdc-humanitaire.net>

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