

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Insecurity and Displacement (Apr 2010)



The country is experiencing one of the world's worst humanitarian crises with over 1.9 million people internally displaced by violence perpetrated by various armed groups.¹

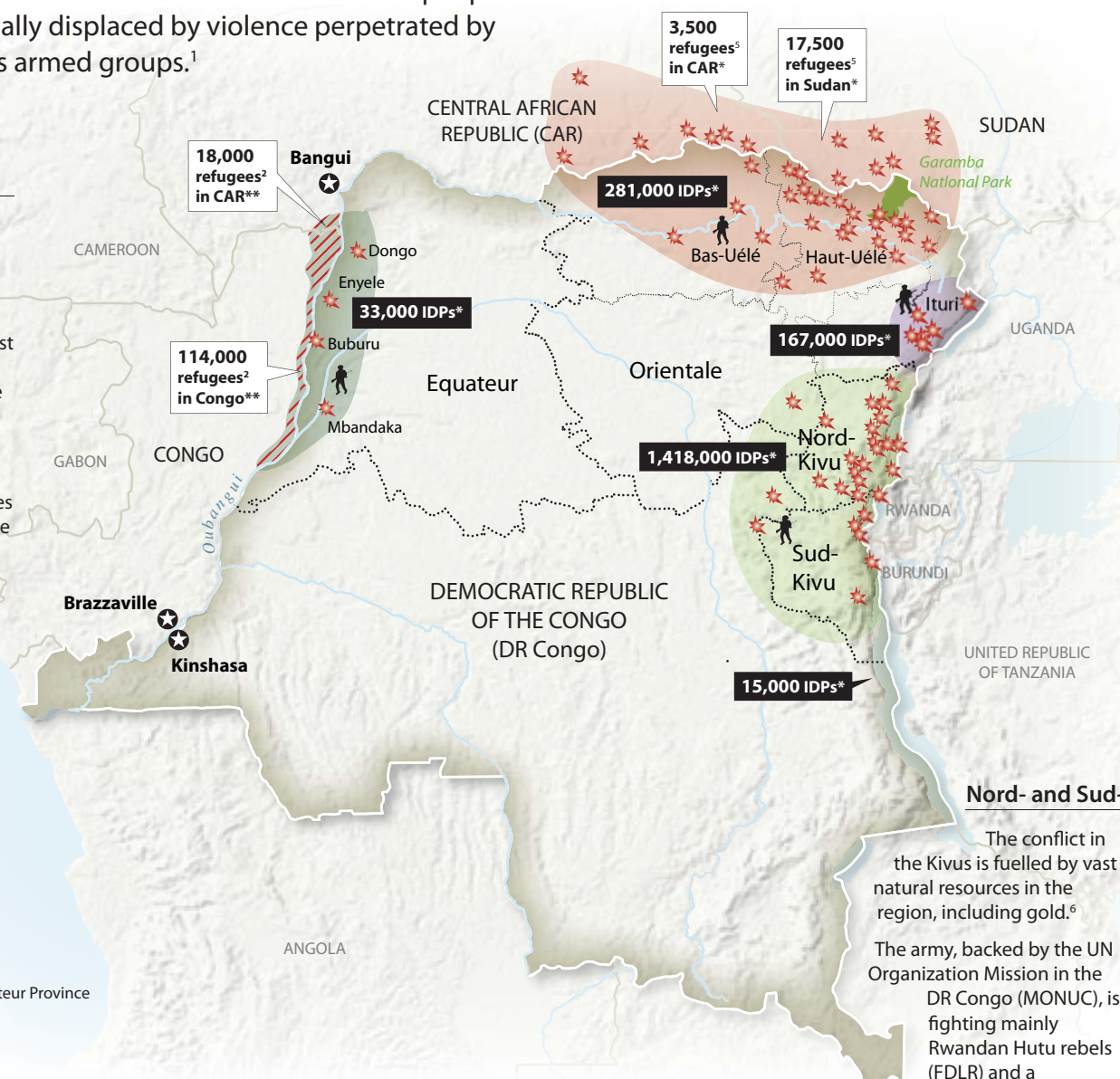
Equateur Province

Since October 2009, some 192,000 have fled² inter-ethnic armed clashes arising from disputes over farming and fishing rights. Tensions have spread to most parts of Equateur, with the army launching an offensive against the militia.³

The civilians who found refuge in the Congo have settled in more than 100 sites along a 500 km stretch of the Oubangui River.⁴

270 killed in Dongo in Oct 2009⁴

Area with Enyele insurgents



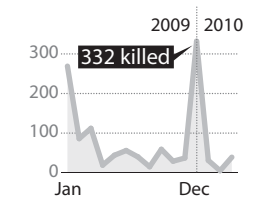
100km
 Area with refugees from Equateur Province
 Major incidents

*As of 31 Mar 2010
 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) data provided by OCHA in DR Congo
 Number of IDPs aggregated for Bas- and Haut-Uélé, Nord- and Sud- Kivu
 **Nov 2009 - Feb 2010

Bas- and Haut-Uélé Districts

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) is a rebel group movement formed in 1986 against the Government of Uganda. Driven out of Uganda in 2002 and later Southern Sudan, the LRA operates from the Garamba National Park in DR Congo since 2005, attacking civilians in the Orientale province and making incursions into CAR and Southern Sudan.³

Dec 2007-Mar 2010:
1,796 civilians killed⁵
2,377 abducted (807 children)⁵



Area with Lord's Resistance Army

Ituri District

The Ituri conflict started as a land dispute between the agriculturalist Lendu and the pastoralist Hema; and was particularly intense between 1999 and 2003. Despite ongoing military operations against remnant militia groups, overall security has improved over the past years.⁵

Area with Front de Résistance Patriotique en Ituri (FRPI) and Front Populaire pour le Justice au Congo (FPJC)

Nord- and Sud-Kivu Provinces

The conflict in the Kivus is fuelled by vast natural resources in the region, including gold.⁶

The army, backed by the UN Organization Mission in the DR Congo (MONUC), is fighting mainly Rwandan Hutu rebels (FDLR) and a collection of other insurgents, with both rebel

and army elements being accused of mass rape and other human rights abuses.³

160 women raped per week⁷
50 attacks against humanitarian actors since Jan 2010⁷

Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR) and other insurgents

Disclaimer:
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on all maps do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: 20 Apr 2010

Data sources: UNCS, RGC, ACLED, OCHA, USGS, Natural Earth

References:

- ¹OCHA. *DRC Key Messages - Issue #2*. Jan 2010.
- ²Security Council. *Thirty-first report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo*. 30 Mar 2010.
- ³UN News. *UN takes new security steps after deadly attack in north-western DR Congo*. 7 Apr 2010.
- ⁴OCHA. *Consolidated Appeal for Republic of Congo 2010*. 4 Mar 2010.
- ⁵OCHA. *Humanitarian Situation in the Orientale Province of the DRC - Snapshot report*. 19 Apr 2010.
- ⁶IRIN. *Analysis: Fighting for peace in DRC's Kivu region*. 22 Feb 2010.
- ⁷OCHA. *Humanitarian Situation in the Kivus and Maniema Province - Snapshot report*. 19 Apr 2010.