

This report is produced by OCHA DRC in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period of 05 June 2021 (4pm Goma time).¹

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Goma International Airport has reopened**
- **1,340 unaccompanied children identified, including 1,038 reunited with their families**



The International Rescue Committee (IRC) distributes non-food items at the mosque site in Sake. Since 04 June, 450 households have benefited from this assistance at the site. 05 June, OCHA/Paul de Carvalho-Pointillart

SITUATION OVERVIEW

Return movements of people to Goma have intensified in recent days. Earthquakes are no longer felt in the city. The Minister of Transport, Communication and Access announced on 05 June the reopening of air traffic at Goma International Airport, which had been closed since 23 May. This reopening allowed a Congolese government delegation of 12 national ministers and led by the Prime Minister to land in Goma.

In anticipation of the return of displaced people, transportation prices have increased in some localities. Médecins d’Afrique (MDA) noted that a bus ride from Minova to Goma that previously cost US\$1.50 before the volcano erupted has now risen to \$10.

The latest International Organization for Migration (IOM) survey reports that as of 01 June, 160,686 people have returned to Goma and 245,221 are still displaced.

According to UNICEF, 1,340 unaccompanied children have been identified since the beginning of the crisis, including 1,038 who have already been reunited with their families. The Provincial Division of Social Affairs (DIVAS), UNICEF, the DRC Red Cross, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and child protection partners are working in close collaboration and coordination in the identification, assistance, and reunification of children. Key actors have established a verification system for separation alerts to ensure effective monitoring of the situation of children.

As of 03 June, UNICEF distributed 1,800 WASH kits to 3,000 households in Minova and Sake, through its rapid response mechanism.

¹ The information is collected from partners on an ongoing basis, the data is therefore subject to change as the situation evolves.

▪ Sake

Non-Food Items (NFI)

The International Rescue Committee (IRC) distributed 590 NFI kits to older persons.

Shelter

With its partner AIDES, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) finalized the distribution of tarpaulins to people with disabilities in Sake.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

To address the risk of a cholera outbreak in Sake, UNICEF has strengthened its active surveillance and rapid response program. Since 23 May, 100 percent of suspected cases have been referred within 48 hours and 65 percent within 24 hours. In addition, anti-cholera kits were distributed to nearly 20 households around each suspected case. UNICEF has also installed 30 chlorination points in Sake and 16 other points on the Sake-Minova axis. Despite the measures taken by humanitarian partners to fight cholera in the sites where displaced people are located, including the installation of water supply points and water chlorination points, the situation remains worrying.

Thirty-four suspected cases of cholera were reported between 24 to 30 May 24 in Sake, including one confirmed case of cholera. UNICEF also noted that the city of Sake is experiencing an increase in the number of diarrhea cases, with two confirmed cases of Salmonella, including 31 percent of cases in children under five.

In the long term, UNICEF is undertaking a study to rehabilitate the gravity-fed drinking water system in Sake, which is estimated to cost \$500,000.

Education

The NGO Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) implemented a transitional education program for 358 students in four schools on the Sake-Bwerema and Minova axis.

The NGO CEIDEI conducted sectoral assessments in 15 schools on the Sake-Minova axis. It noted that 11,444 children were affected by the school disruption in Sake, Kyabondo, Bweremana, Shasha, Karuba, and Nzulo. Save the Children is preparing to distribute education kits to 20 schools occupied by volcano victims in Nzulo, Kimoka, and Sake.

Protection

At the request of the Gender-Based Violence (GBV) sub-cluster, IMA World Health has reinforced several health zones with PEP kits as part of the emergency stockpile for rapid response. The Kirotshe Health Zone received 51 additional PEP kits. IMA World Health had already provided PEP kits to all health zones in DRC in March and April, covering needs until July 2021.

Health

It is reported that at least 29 pregnant women living in the assembly sites in the city of Sake do not have access to appropriate health care.

Food Security

The World Food Programme (WFP), along with its partner World Vision International, announced that it had completed the distribution of food in Sake, with 38,400 households having received food. This activity is still ongoing as of 05 June in Kirotshe and Bweremana.

■ Minova

Protection

IMA World Health provided 296 PEP kits to strengthen the response to gender-based violence in Minova, Kalehe, and Bukavu.

269 separated and unaccompanied children were identified between 27 May and 02 June by local child protection actors in the Minova health zone. As of 04 June, 131 children had been reunited with their families, including nine with the support of the local Red Cross.

Health

Médecins Sans Frontières-Spain conducted rapid assessments in Minova health zone from 03 to 05 June.

Food Security

With the support of the UNHCR, the NGO AIDES completed and handed over to the authorities two community hangars on 05 June that will provide transitory collective shelter for 100 displaced persons.

■ Rutshuru

Food Security

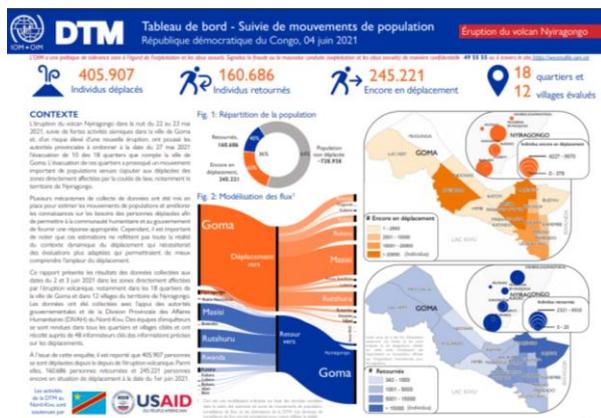
WFP, along with its partner World Vision International, continue to provide food assistance in Rutshuru territory. More than 28,000 displaced people have received food rations since distributions began.

COORDINATION

In Sake, local authorities approved awareness raising messages prepared by the local communication committee.

In Minova, OCHA reminded partners of the need to ensure that all interventions for displaced populations are aligned with the strategy adopted by the humanitarian community.

PUBLICATIONS



This IOM report presents the results of data collected on 02 and 03 June in the areas directly affected by the volcanic eruption, notably in the 18 districts of the city of Goma and in 12 villages of the Nyiragongo territory.

(Click on the image to access the document)

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