15-16 September 2019: In Uvira, South Kivu province, two unidentified armed men reportedly assassinated a doctor at his home during the night. The victim was working at a local hospital run by religious nuns at the time of his death. In reaction to the event, all the hospitals in South Kivu province will be providing a minimum level of service for three days in protest against the ‘recurrent assassinations of doctors’ in the area. Sources: Radio Opaki, L’Essentiel, La Prunelle RDC, and Politico.

12-13 September 2019: In Uvira, South Kivu province, two unidentified perpetrators abducted a doctor during the night from a general referral hospital where he was working at the time of the kidnapping. The doctor was subsequently released a few days later, on 17 September. Source: La Prunelle

08 September 2019: In Lubero territory, North Kivu province, suspected Mai Mai militia vandalsed and set fire to Makumbo health facility at night. Source: Radio Moto

02 September 2019: In Goma, North Kivu province, at least 22 health workers protested, demanding respect for their professional rights. Source: ACLED

Incidents reported by the World Health Organization’s (WHO) Surveillance System of Attacks on Healthcare (SSA) in the DRC for the period 1-16 September 2019

The SSA reported eight reported incidents of intimidation, harassment or threatening behaviour towards health workers, patients or health facilities. Two incidents reportedly took place at health buildings, and one at a warehouse. Only in one incident was the perpetrator reported as armed with an individual weapon. The SSA reported one injury but did not specify whether the victim was a health worker or patient. ²

Accessed: 18 September 2019

Reported incidents 1-16 September 2019

This graph show the number of open-source and WHO SSA incidents reported between 1-16 September 2019, by incident type.

³ Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) database attribution policy

² The Surveillance System of Attacks on Healthcare (SSA) is a global standardized and systemic approach to collecting data of attacks on health care. This system utilizes the same methodology across countries to address the knowledge gap of the extent and nature of attacks on health care. The WHO SSA does not include information on location or perpetrator.