

The population of the Eastern provinces of the Democratic Republic of Congo has faced prolonged displacement for decades, which exacerbated the conditions of poverty in the region. This research explores the linkage between the conditions of landlessness and poverty for internally displaced people in the Democratic Republic of Congo. The models used to highlight the various elements of poverty for IDPs are 'The Impoverishment Risk & Reconstruction Model' and 'The Dynamic Model of Power'. The IRR Model examines the intra-community forces that work to manage the conditions of poverty. This model shows the connection between the displacement process and poverty prevention. The Dynamic Model provides insight into the concept of perceived power and potential capacity. This model explores the psychological processes that occur during the displacement process. The purpose of this research is to highlight the importance of advancing technology to alleviate both the physical and psychological dimensions of poverty.