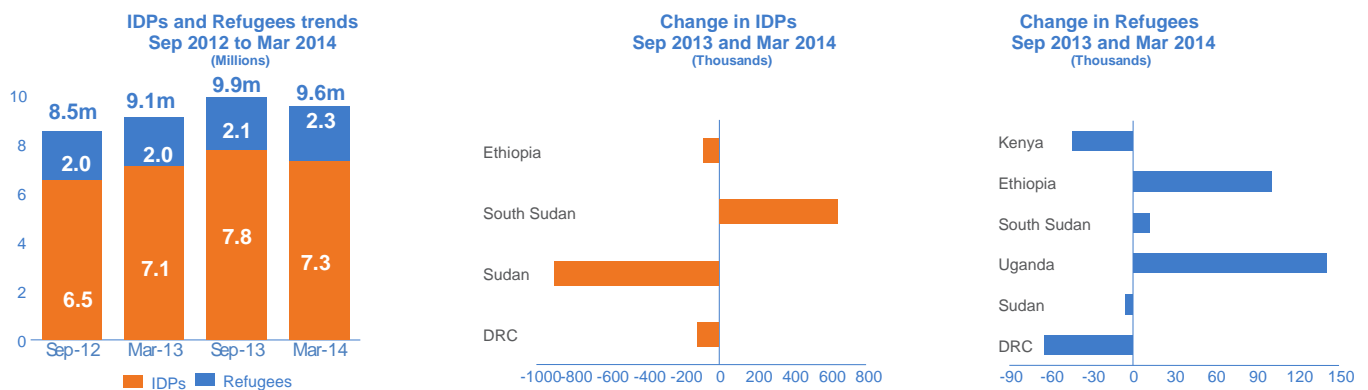


## 9.6 million people remain displaced in the region

As of March 2014, there were **9,573,092 people displaced** in Burundi, (eastern) Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. This represents a **decrease of 328,066 individuals** since the end of September 2013, when there were 9,901,158 people displaced in the region. Of the total displaced population, **2,282,857 are refugees** while **7,290,235 are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people severely affected by conflict**. Displacement trends in the eastern Africa region continue to be driven by internal armed conflicts, inter-communal fighting and generalised insecurity. The region also remains prone to natural disasters, particularly floods and drought, resulting in temporary displacement.



DRC, Sudan, Somalia and South Sudan continue to record the highest number of IDPs and persons severely affected by conflict at an estimated 2.6 million, 2.0 million, 1.1 million and 0.8 million people respectively. The IDP population in the region has reduced by six per cent (464,011 people) during the last six months. This is attributed to a notable reduction in the total IDP figures for DRC, Sudan and Ethiopia, against a significant increase of more than 405 per cent (over 640,000 people) in South Sudan. Following a political disagreement in December 2013 that deteriorated into renewed conflict and insecurity in South Sudan, over one million people have been displaced within and out of the country. The largest IDP concentrations are in Unity, Jonglei, Lakes, and Upper Nile States, while Ethiopia and Uganda each hosted over 35 per cent of the South Sudanese refugee caseload (254,600) in the region.<sup>1</sup>

The IDP population in eastern DRC has during the last six months decreased by almost 120,000 individuals. This is largely due to the semblance of peace following the surrender of the M23 rebel group to the Government in November 2013. The majority of the displaced people live in North Kivu Province, home to 41 per cent (over 1 million people) of the entire IDP population in eastern DRC.<sup>2</sup> However, Katanga Province, in south-eastern DRC, now hosts more than 400,000 IDPs. This represents an increase of 14 per cent from September to December 2013, and a staggering 688 per cent increase since March 2011, when the province counted about 51,000 IDPs. The most affected territories are Pweto (36.6%), Kalemie (14.7%), Malemba Nkulu (11.8%) and Manono (11.3%). The majority of displacement (56%) is due in particular to fighting between the national army and elements of the Mai Mai militias, said to be seeking independence for the natural resource-rich province<sup>3</sup>. The insecurity in DRC has further compelled an estimated 400,000 Congolese to live as refugees in neighbouring countries. Uganda hosts 46 per cent (171,126 individuals) of the entire Congolese refugee population in the region, while 99 per cent of the total refugee populations in Rwanda and in Burundi are of Congolese origin.

The IDP figures for Sudan have since September 2013 reduced by 900,000 people with the decrease of new displacements in Darfur from November to January,<sup>4</sup> but renewed conflict since late February has seen a rise in

1 OCHA South Sudan, Humanitarian Snapshot, March 2014.

2 UNHCR DRC Fact Sheet, 31 April 2014.

3 UN OCHA Eastern Africa Humanitarian Bulletin 32, February 2014.

4 OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Snapshots November 2013, January 2014.

new IDPs. Internal displacement in Sudan continues to be occasioned by protracted inter-communal hostilities and armed clashes between Sudanese security forces and armed groups across Darfur, North and South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. At least two million people continue to live in long-term displacement following a decade of conflict and insecurity in Darfur.<sup>5</sup>

In Ethiopia, the IDP population has reduced by over 88,000 people following the return of more than 90,000 IDPs, displaced by floods between October and December 2013, according to IOM<sup>6</sup>. Ethiopia was host to some 328,079 IDPs at the end of March 2014, the majority resulting from conflict and insecurity and natural disasters.

The IDP figures in Burundi, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda remain unchanged as no new assessments were conducted during the reporting period. The search for durable solutions for the residual IDPs however continues at country level.

At the end of March 2014, 2,282,857 refugees were in the region. The refugee population has during the last six months increased by 136,127 people, with major refugee population increases recorded in Uganda (over 140,000 people); Ethiopia (over 100,000 people); DRC (over 64,000 people); Kenya (over 43,000 people) and South Sudan, with an increase of over 11,000 refugees. New arrivals were mainly from South Sudan, eastern DRC, Somalia and Sudan, where the security situation remains volatile. In June 2013, the Rwandan cessation clause entered into force, prompting returns across the region. The Rwandan refugee population in DRC has reduced by some 83,000 people since September 2013.

Kenya and Ethiopia currently host the largest refugee numbers at 487,367 and 524,540 refugees respectively. The current increases are attributed to the influx of South Sudanese starting December 2013. In addition, more than 30,000 Congolese and over 100,000 South Sudanese refugees have entered Uganda during the reporting period.

Somalia is now the third-highest refugee-generating country after Afghanistan and Syria, with over 960,000 Somalis in the region. A Tripartite Agreement signed among the Governments of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR for the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya remains in place, with about 2,000 Somalis registered for voluntary return. The security situation in Somalia however remains volatile, curtailing the process of voluntary return.

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5 OCHA Sudan, Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin, March 2014.

6 IOM Ethiopia Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, January-March 2014.

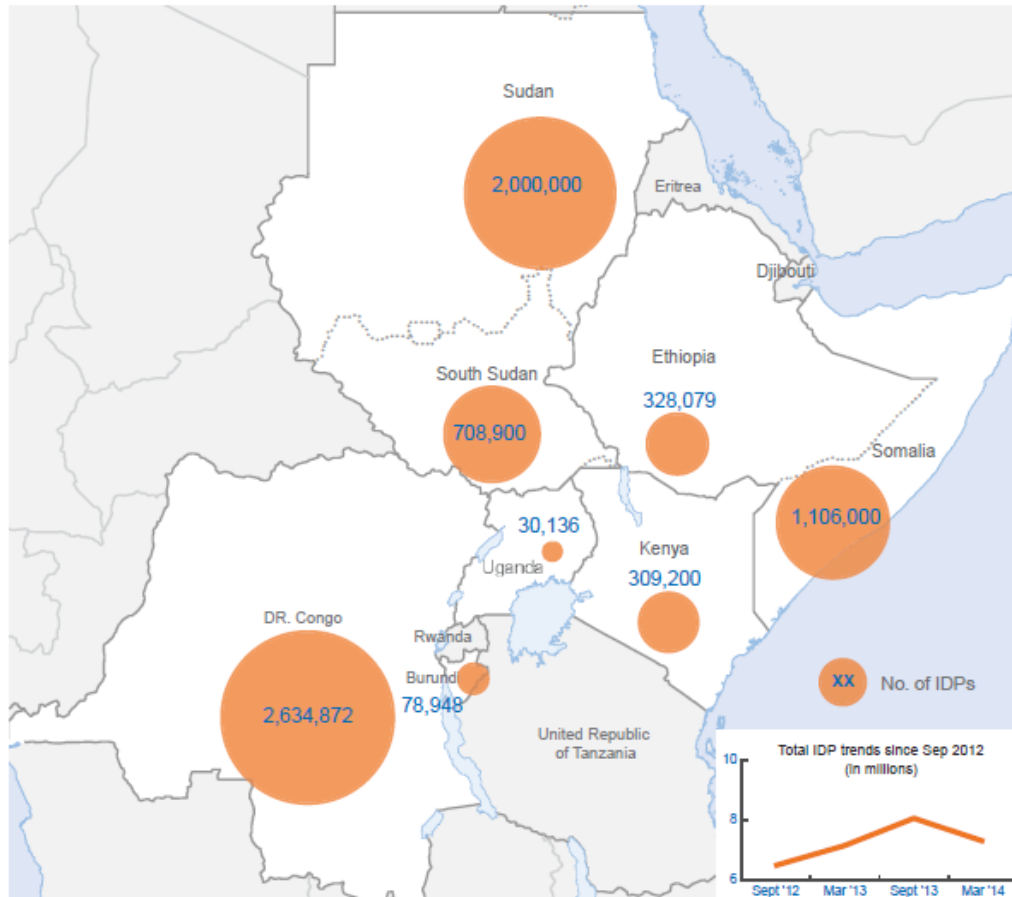
More than **9.6 million** persons displaced

**7.3 million** internally displaced

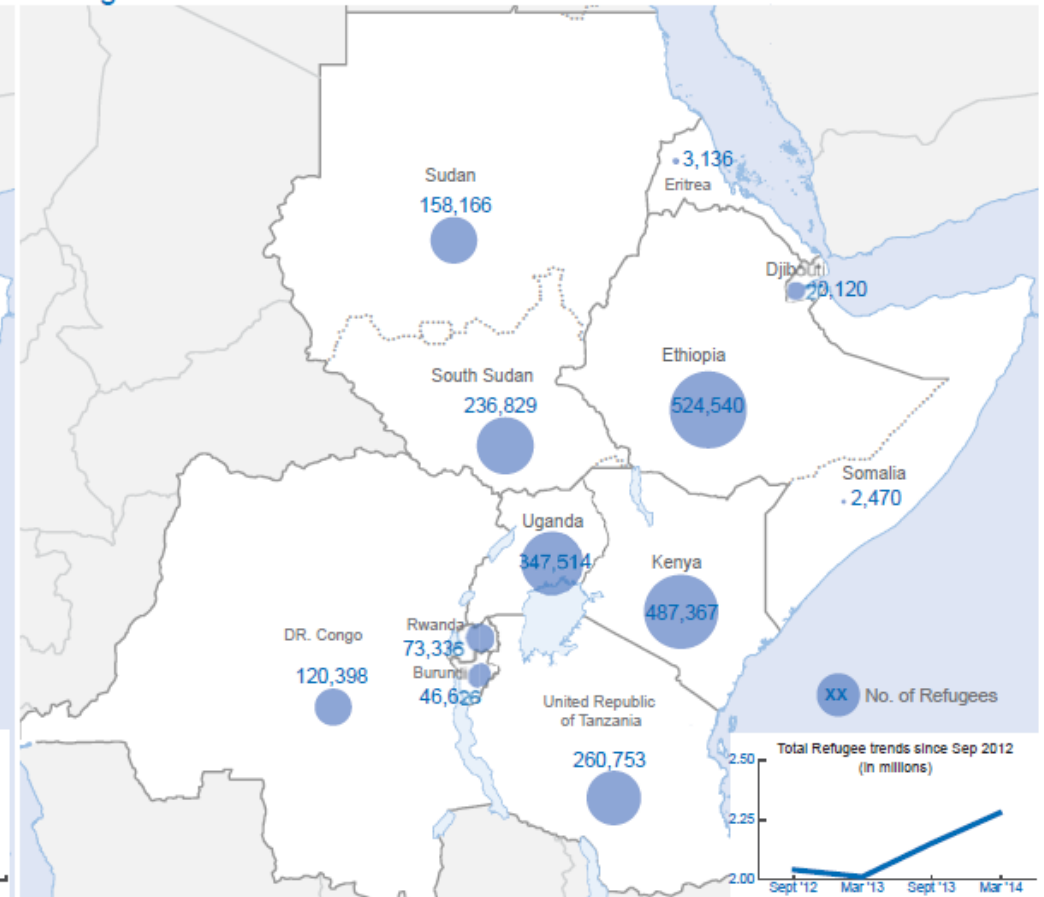
**2.3 million** Refugees



## IDPs distribution in eastern Africa



## Refugees distribution in eastern Africa



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined.

Creation date: 11 June 2014

Sources: UNHCR, OCHA, IOM, UNCS, GAUL

Feedback: [nyakato@un.org](mailto:nyakato@un.org)

[ea.humanitarianresponse.info](http://ea.humanitarianresponse.info)

[www.unocha.org/eastern-africa](http://www.unocha.org/eastern-africa)

[www.reliefweb.int](http://www.reliefweb.int)

# Analysis by Country

## Burundi

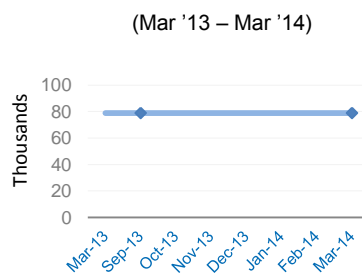
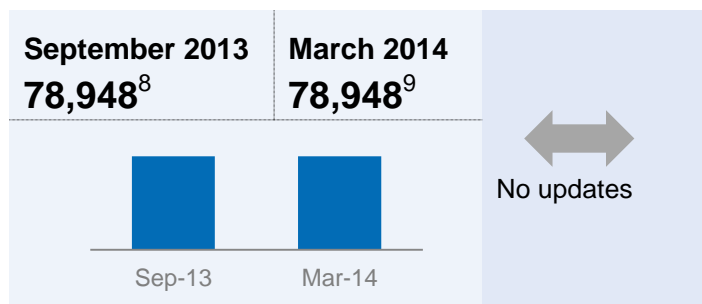
### Internally Displaced Persons

As of March 2014, there were 78,948 IDPs living in around 120 settlements, mainly in northern and central Burundi<sup>7</sup>. The majority are ethnic Tutsis displaced by inter-communal violence following the 1993 coup and the ensuing fighting between Government forces and non-state armed groups. Disputes over land tenure and land ownership of much of the land on which IDPs are settled remain a major obstacle to local integration as a durable solution for IDPs and repatriated refugees alike. Burundi has ratified the Great Lakes Pact and it signed the Kampala Convention in 2009 which provides an opportunity to renew national efforts towards durable solutions.

**Key population movements in 2014**

- 20,000 IDPs (mainly urban) refugees as a result of heavy flooding in Bujumbura in February 2014.

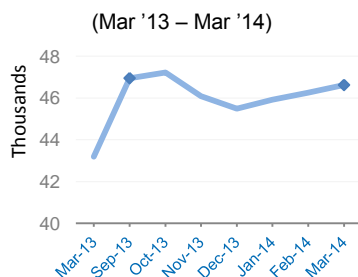
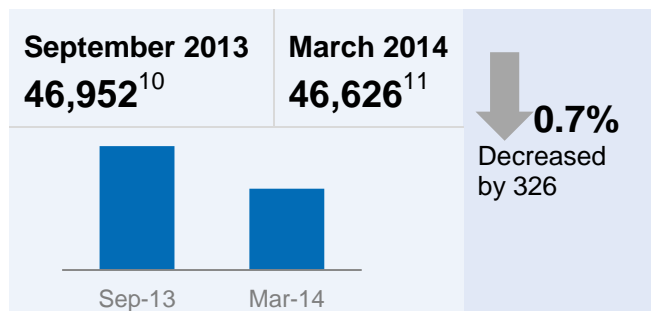
#### IDP trends



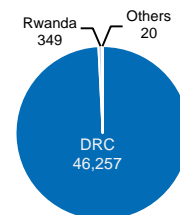
### Refugees

Burundi is affected by the instability prevailing in the Kivu region of eastern DRC. As of January 2014, Burundi was hosting over 50,000 refugees, mostly from DRC, and has close to 80,000 IDPs. UNHCR reports the main populations of concern planned for in 2014 are refugees and asylum-seekers, mostly from the DRC. In addition to IDPs, the Government and partners are in the process of identifying durable solutions for the reintegration of the more than 30,000 Burundian returnees from the United Republic of Tanzania (Tanzania) as well as former refugees who returned in 2013. Following their forcible expulsion from Tanzania following a 29 July 2013 Presidential decree, Government authorities with IOM, WFP, UNICEF, and the Burundian Red Cross provided food and non-food items to expelled Burundians in transit centres and transportation assistance to areas of return. By mid-December 2013, IOM had provided onward transportation to 6,970 migrants. The three transit centres of Rutana, Makamba and Muyinga continue to host about 526 individuals (226 households). For Burundian migrants, there is concern over family reunifications, with the majority of the migrants wishing to return to their families in Tanzania. Burundian migrants face many difficulties back home: finding work, food insecurity, poor access to healthcare, and children struggling to learn French and Kirundi. On 26 February 2014, the Burundian Government declared the cessation clause of the refugee status for 37 protracted Rwandese refugees and decided to implement durable solutions for them. Some are already integrated into communities and others are regularizing their situation in Burundi by applying for residence permits.

#### Refugee trends in Burundi



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



7 UNHCR Burundi March 2014 Snapshot.  
 8 UNHCR Burundi, Fact Sheet, September 2013.  
 9 UNHCR Burundi, Fact Sheet, March 2013.  
 10 UNHCR Burundi, Fact Sheet, September 2013.  
 11 UNHCR Burundi, Fact Sheet, March 2014.

# Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

## Internally Displaced Persons

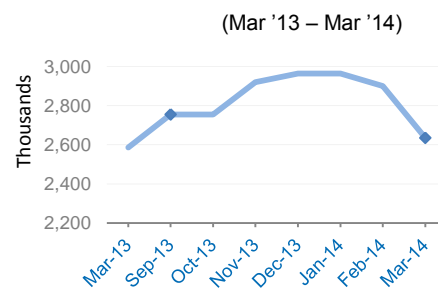
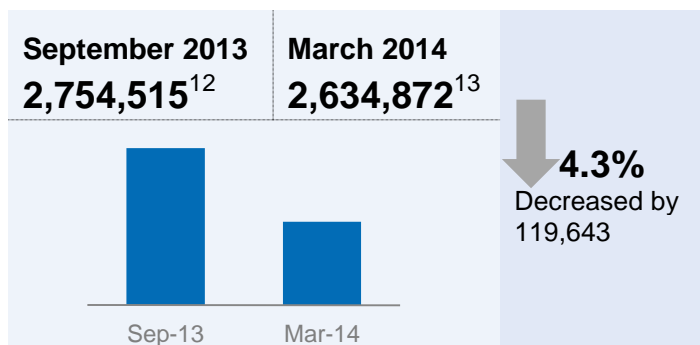
By the end of March, there were more than 2.6 million people internally displaced in eastern DRC, a decrease of 119,643 people since September 2013. IDPs in DRC are as a result of the protracted armed conflict between the national army (FARDC) and armed militia groups, particularly the M23 rebels and the *Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda* (FDLR), a Rwandan Hutu rebel group. Other militia groups engaged in armed conflict in eastern DRC include the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU), the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and various Mai Mai militias.

Province	Number of IDPs		
	September 2013	March 2014	Trends
North Kivu	1,032,958	1,076,745	<b>+43,787</b>
South Kivu	591,627	518,201	<b>-73,426</b>
Katanga	358,472	500,284	<b>+141,812</b>
Orientale (Ituri, Haut Uélé, Bas-Uélé)	506,880	366,802	<b>-140,078</b>
Maniema	257,545	172,840	<b>-84,705</b>
Equateur	7,003	0	<b>-7,003</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,754,485</b>	<b>2,634,872</b>	<b>-119,613</b>

Source: OCHA DRC

The most affected province is North Kivu, host to more than 40 per cent of the IDPs living across 17 sites in Masisi, followed by South Kivu, which hosts over half a million IDPs across 12 sites in Rutshuru. The IDP population in the "Goma site" (Orientale Province) has dropped to 366,802, down from 549,921 in the last quarter of 2013, as Congolese IDPs seek refuge in neighbouring countries, mainly Uganda. More than 100,000 IDPs residing in nearby camps around Goma town face the risk of renewed violence. The rest of the IDP population lives in spontaneous sites or with host communities. By the end of March 2014, Maniema province had 172,840 IDPs, a decrease from 257,545 people in September 2013. Katanga Province is now host to over half a million IDPs, representing an increase of 14 per cent since September 2013. This is due to the increase in fighting between the national army and Mai Mai militias. Despite ongoing mediation and M23's defeat, the threat posed by ex-rebels and other armed groups remains high. Further adding to the crisis are increasing humanitarian challenges in health, including cholera and measles epidemics caused by lack of clean water and sanitation.

## IDP trends in DRC



## Refugees

As of March 2014, DRC was host to 120,469 refugees, representing a 53 per cent drop since September 2013 when the population was 185,001 individuals. The largest refugee population in DRC is from CAR (62,253 people), where ongoing inter-communal violence between rebel Muslim Seleka supporters and anti-balaka or self-defense groups has caused a deteriorating cycle of violence and massive displacement. Other refugee populations in DRC are from Rwanda (42,630), followed by Burundi (9,751), Sudan (3,321), Republic of Congo (673) and Angola (558). Over 185,000 Rwandan refugees, mostly settled in North Kivu Province, were identified by the Government through a return intentions survey in January 2014,<sup>14</sup> 30 per cent of whom have indicated their intent to return home. The DRC Government will not immediately invoke the cessation clause for the Rwandan refugees it hosts, but will instead adopt a phased approach. Refugees who do not want to return home can apply either for a residence permit or for Congolese nationality, to be granted on a case-by-case basis. In February 2014, some 1,044 Rwandan refugees returned to Rwanda from Bukavu and Goma with UNHCR's support. UNHCR reports

<sup>12</sup> OCHA DRC, September 2013.

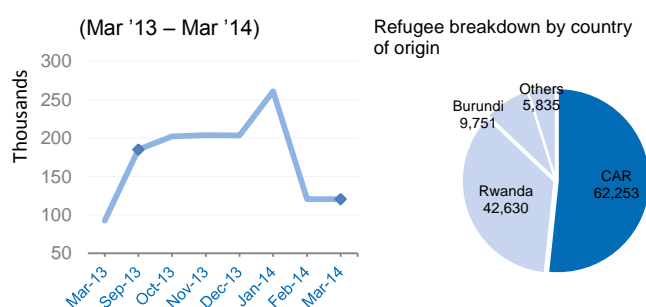
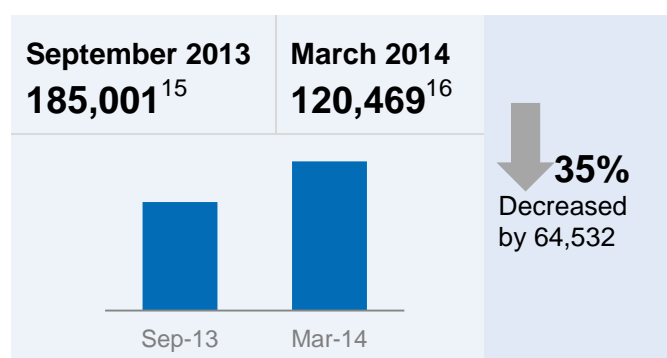
<sup>13</sup> OCHA DRC, March 2014.

<sup>14</sup> UNHCR DRC Fact Sheet February 2014.

some 71,755 former Angolan refugees live in DRC, including 23,940 candidates for voluntary repatriation and 47,815 who have opted for local integration.

DRC continued to receive spontaneous returns from Uganda. Over the past three months (January to March 2014) UNHCR reports an increase in the number of Congolese refugees returning spontaneously to DRC. These are mostly people who arrived in Uganda in the last two to three years and who live close to the Ugandan border. The majority of those returning are heading for the relatively safer and secure area of Rutshuru in DRC's North Kivu Province, while some returnees to the Kamango area further north are reportedly staying in camps for internally displaced people. Refugees are using both the boat route via Lake Albert and roads. In March, UNHCR reported 107 returning Congolese refugees tragically lost their lives when a boat capsized in Lake Albert. By March, UNHCR reports there are over 170,000 Congolese refugees hosted in Uganda.

### Refugee trends in DRC



## Djibouti

### Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs reported in Djibouti.

### Refugees

As at the beginning of March, Djibouti was host to some 20,120 refugees and 3,749 asylum-seekers. Refugees from Somalia constitute 96 per cent (19,210 people) of the refugee caseload, followed by 533 Ethiopians and 354 Eritreans. Nearly 82 per cent of the population of concern lives in Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl refugee camps, south-west Djibouti, while the remaining 4,358 is the urban caseload in Djibouti town.<sup>17</sup>

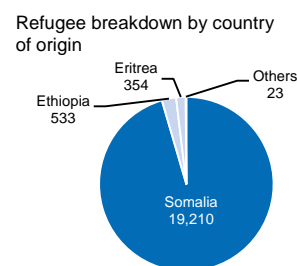
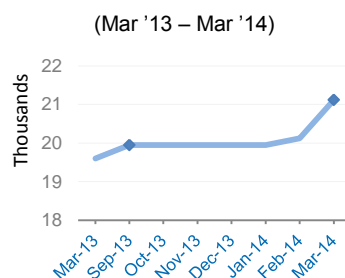
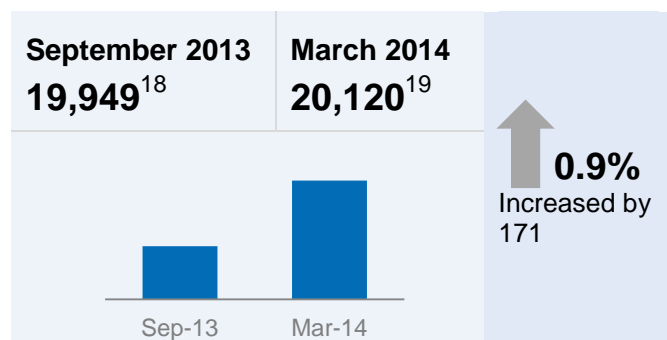
UNHCR has reported reduced arrivals of refugees from Somalia in 2014 largely due to improved security in parts of Somalia. A cross-border meeting among authorities of Somaliland and Djibouti and UNHCR took place in Hargeisa in January 2014 during which the authorities of Somaliland indicated their willingness to facilitate the voluntary return of their nationals in safety and dignity. The authorities have however stressed the limited capacity of Somaliland for the reintegration of potential returnees and have requested international support.

<sup>15</sup> UNHCR Operation in DRC, Fact Sheet, September 2013.

<sup>16</sup> UNHCR Operation in DRC, Fact Sheet, February 2014.

<sup>17</sup> UNHCR Fact Sheet for Djibouti, 28 February 2014.

## Refugee trends in Djibouti



## Eritrea

### Internally Displaced Persons

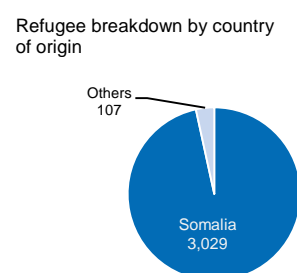
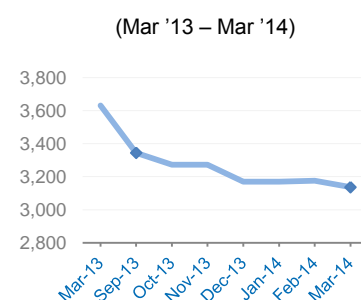
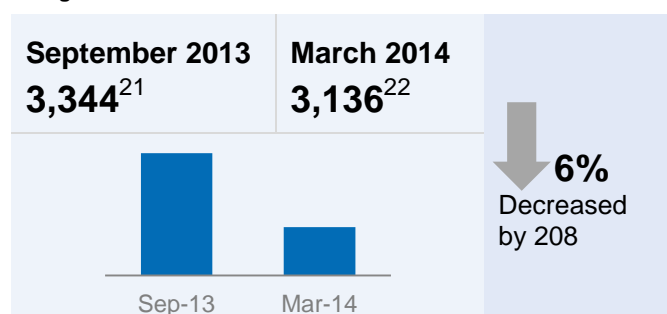
There are no IDPs reported in Eritrea.

### Refugees

Eritrea was host to some 3,136 refugees and six asylum-seekers by the end of March 2014. Refugees of Somali origin constitute 97 per cent of the refugee population (3,029 people) and are hosted in Umkulu Camp, near the port city of Massawa in the Northern Red Sea region. The remaining refugees (107) are from Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia and are located in the urban areas of Gash Barka region and Asmara.<sup>20</sup>

Despite signing the 1969 OAU Convention on the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa in 2012, Eritrea is yet to ratify it and neither has the State acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Eritrea still lacks a comprehensive domestic legislation framework to regulate refugee matters, and State-owned refugee status determination and asylum procedures are not yet in place. UNHCR in Eritrea continues to advocate for refugee protection, including engagement with the Government in finding durable solutions for the protracted caseloads in Eritrea. UNHCR has facilitated the resettlement of some 528 individuals between September 2013 and March 2014. Refugees of Somali origin are only recognized on a *prima facie* basis, while non-Somalis are not formally recognized as refugees by the State, but are considered as refugees under the UNHCR mandate.

## Refugee trends in Eritrea



18 UNHCR Fact Sheet for Djibouti, 31 August 2013.

19 UNHCR Fact Sheet for Djibouti, 28 February 2014.

20 UNHCR Fact Sheet Eritrea, March 2014.

21 UNHCR Operation in Eritrea Fact Sheet, September 2013.

22 UNHCR Operation in Eritrea Fact Sheet, March 2014.

# Ethiopia

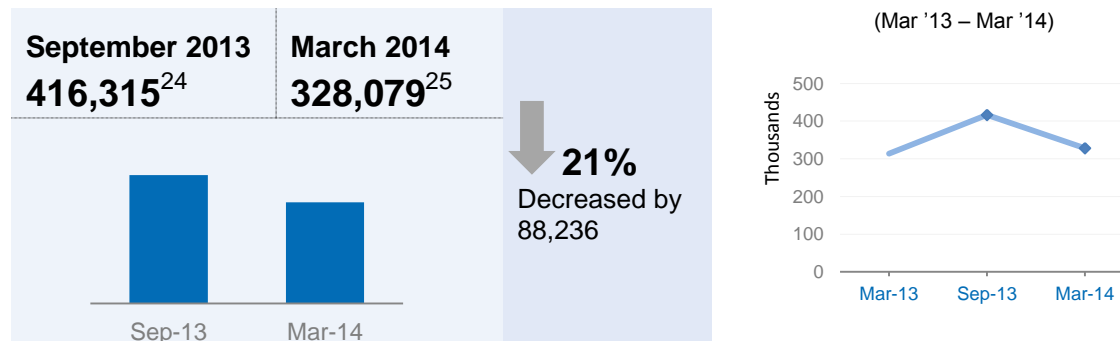
## Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

As of March 2014, IOM reports that the total number of IDPs in Ethiopia was 328,079, compared to 416,315 six months ago. There has been a reduction of some 88,236 IDPs during the last six months. According to IOM, some 90,177 IDPs out of the 90,778 displaced by floods between October and December 2013 had by the beginning of 2014 returned to their places of origin.

Inter-communal and cross-border conflicts continue to be a major cause for displacements in Ethiopia. Ninety-nine per cent (342,549 individuals) of the total IDPs have been conflict-induced largely due to competition over scarce natural resources and tensions over access rights to land and property. Most of these IDPs represent a protracted caseload resulting from years of inter-communal conflict or natural disasters. Some 6,853 individuals are new displacements recorded during the first quarter of 2014.<sup>23</sup> Overall, 82 per cent (270,135 individuals) of the total IDPs in Ethiopia are in Somali region, while Oromia and Gambella host 11 and 4 per cent of the total IDPs, respectively. Individuals displaced due to conflict are unlikely to return to their areas of origin due to ongoing insecurity in the affected areas, according to IOM.

Permanent reintegration and identification of durable solutions for IDPs in Ethiopia remains a challenge mainly due to protracted insecurity but also due to slow socio-economic development in the affected areas. IOM reports that the majority of the IDPs are still in their sites of displacement with no relocation or returns occurring in 2014. The Gambella Regional Government postponed the IDP return plan for Akobo area that was scheduled to begin in January 2014 due to the increased influx of South Sudanese refugees. Since December 2013, when the political crisis broke out in South Sudan, Ethiopia has received more than 100,000 South Sudanese refugees, the majority of whom are hosted in Akobo area. The refugees and IDPs are in dire need of humanitarian assistance, according to IOM and partners.

### IDP trends in Ethiopia



## Refugees

Ethiopia was as at the end of March host to some 524,540 refugees and asylum-seekers. Somalis constitute 46 per cent (239,927 people) of the refugee population, followed by South Sudanese (157,422 people), Eritreans (89,932 people), Sudanese (32,526 people) and others. During the last six months, the refugee population in Ethiopia has increased by over 100,000 individuals, the majority being new arrivals and secondary displacements from South Sudan, where a political crisis in mid-December 2013 has deteriorated into a deplorable security and humanitarian crisis. The South Sudanese caseload, which represented 15 per cent of the refugee population in Ethiopia in September, currently accounts for 30 per cent, with some 157,422 registered refugees. The months of December and March 2013 recorded an increase of over 30,000 people per month. This is the highest recorded arrival rate from South Sudan in years.

The political crisis in South Sudan continues to be characterized by widespread ethnically-targeted killings. Asylum-seekers continue to arrive in Ethiopia through the Gambella Regional State, mainly through Pagak, Burubiey and Akobo border-entry points, citing insecurity and lack of food as the main reasons for their flight. Ninety-five per cent

<sup>23</sup> IOM Ethiopia Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, January-March 2014.

<sup>24</sup> IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July to September 2013.

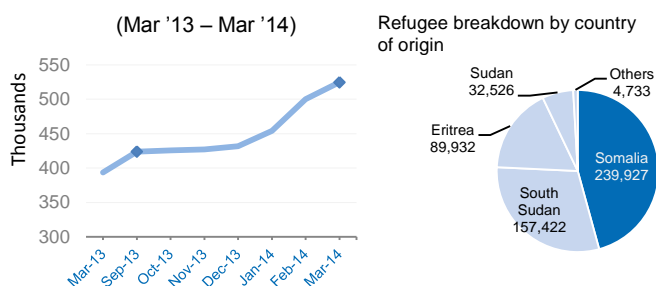
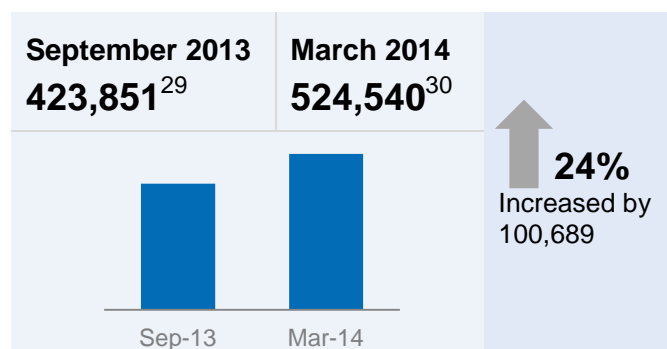
<sup>25</sup> IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, January to March 2014.



of the new arrivals are reportedly women and children, with the majority having fled from Upper Nile and Jonglei States<sup>26</sup>. The Government and UNHCR are screening the refugees at the border entry points, while IOM is relocating the refugees to designated camps. The movements comprise road movements from Pagak to Kule camp, boat movements from Akobo to Leitchuor camp via Burubiey, and air movements from Akobo to Leitchuor to transport vulnerable refugees who cannot undertake the 8-9 hour boat ride from Akobo to Burubiey.<sup>27</sup>

UNHCR reports that Leitchuor Camp has reached its full capacity, with a population of over 45,000 individuals, taking into account the limited space on higher ground in the area.<sup>28</sup> The violence in South Sudan continues despite the signing of a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement by the warring parties on 23 January, hence a high likelihood of an increase in the refugee population.

#### Refugee trends in Ethiopia



## Kenya

### Internally Displaced Persons

Thousands of people have been forced to leave their homes in Kenya due to political and ethnically instigated violence, drought, flooding, construction projects and land disputes. There could be more than 300,000 IDPs in Kenya based on estimates by the Kenya Human Rights Commission in 2011. Kenya still lacks reliable comprehensive and disaggregated data on IDPs<sup>31</sup>. A country-wide verification and harmonisation of IDP registers in Kenya is yet to be conducted. According to the Government, over 90 per cent of the more than 350,000 camp-based IDPs displaced during the post-2007 election violence have been resettled. The UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of IDPs in May 2014 however noted an increased trend among those resettled IDPs to return to camps, due to lack of durable resettlement solutions.

Inter-communal conflict caused the displacement of tens of thousands of people over the reporting period. By December 2013, some 4,300 of the more than 52,000 people displaced following fighting between the Garre and Degodia clans in Mandera and Wajir in 2013 remained displaced. The majority, 99 per cent (4,270 people), were from Mandera County. Following an initial improvement in security, fighting erupted in Moyale town in December 2013 and marked a dramatic escalation in violence and tension. More than 51,000 people were displaced both internally and across the border into Ethiopia. As the security situation in Moyale has stabilized, Kenyans displaced to Ethiopia's Moyale areas have started to gradually return to Kenya. Challenges however remain in identifying durable solutions.

As of the end of January 2014, a total of 488 people had been killed, 1,270 injured and 55,060 people displaced.<sup>32</sup> Recent localised clashes have been attributed to competition over political representation, land and water resources.

26 OCHA Ethiopia Weekly Update, 26 May, 2014.

27 Ethiopia, UNHCR Operational Update, 16-23 April 2014.

28 Ethiopia, UNHCR Operational Update, 24-30 April 2014.

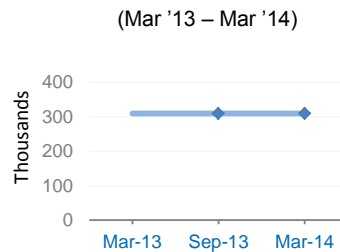
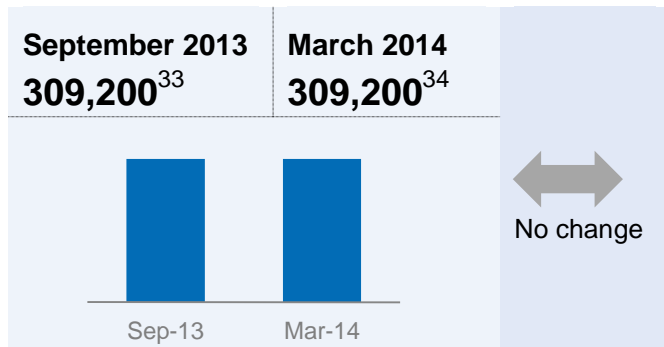
29 UNHCR Ethiopia, Population of Concern by their Country of Origin, September 2013.

30 UNHCR Ethiopia, Population of Concern by their Country of Origin, March 2014.

31 IDP Monitoring Project, <http://www.knchr-idp.org/internally-displaced-persons.aspx>

32 OCHA Inter communal Conflict in Kenya map, 31 January 2014.

## IDP trends in Kenya



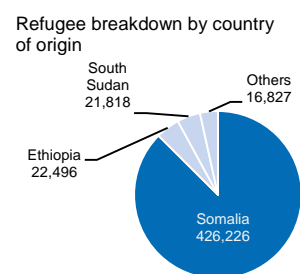
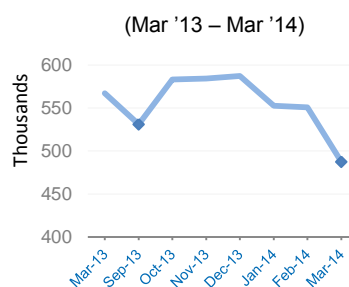
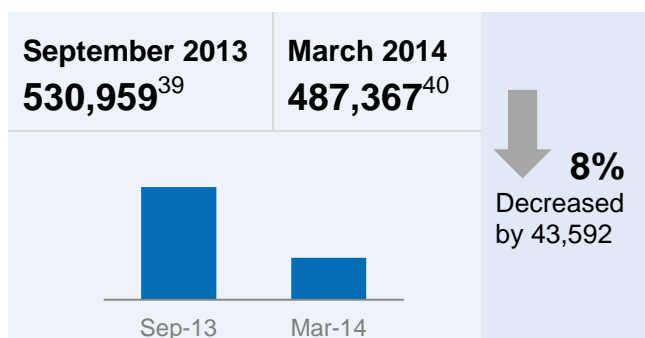
## Refugees

Kenya hosts the second-largest refugee population in the region after Ethiopia (the latter due to the influx of South Sudanese refugees fleeing conflict and violence in South Sudan). As of March 2014, there were a total of 487,367 refugees in Kenya<sup>35</sup>. Somalis constitute the largest refugee population in Kenya (426,226) followed by Ethiopians (22,496 people) and South Sudanese (21,818 people) among others. There are a total of 68,613 asylum-seekers from the same three countries.<sup>36</sup> In March 2014, the Government of Kenya officially acknowledged Kakuma and Dadaab as designated refugee camps and directed all urban-based refugees (estimated at 50,000) to relocate to the two camps. In April 2014, the Government initiated a security crackdown on people without identity documents and detained more than 2,000 people, including refugees found to be outside their designated places of residence. Over 2,000 refugees and asylum-seekers have been relocated from Nairobi to Dadaab and Kakuma camps and more than 350 undocumented Somali nationals have been deported to Mogadishu.

Dadaab camp, one of the largest in the world, hosted over 369,000 refugees by the end of March 2014. Gaps in humanitarian assistance, especially in shelter, sanitation and protection, require urgent and sustained attention. A Tripartite Agreement was signed in November 2013 among the Government of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR for the safe and voluntary return of Somali refugees.<sup>37</sup> The agreement is valid for three years and includes an incremental approach to repatriation.

As of 31 March, a total of 32,317 South Sudanese asylum-seekers had arrived through the Nadapal border point since 15 December 2013 when the influx began<sup>38</sup>, bringing the total camp population in Kakuma to 163,000 people. Kakuma camp has exceeded its initial capacity of 150,000 refugees. The steady influx of South Sudanese refugees into Kakuma camp has resulted in increased land and water scarcity and severe overcrowding. UNHCR is negotiating with the Government for additional sites, but in the interim has resorted to using some open land available to accommodate new refugees.

## Refugee trends in Kenya



33 OCHA Eastern Africa, Nairobi, Kenya (figure includes a protracted caseload of about 250,000 IDPs countrywide, yet to be verified).

34 No updates were available at time of releasing this report; hence reference to the September figures.

35 UNHCR Kenya, March 2014.

36 UNHCR Kenya Statistics Package, March 2014.

37 Ibid.

38 UNHCR Fact Sheet, March 2014.

39 UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya, Nairobi, Statistical Summary, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, September 2013.

40 UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya, Nairobi, Fact Sheet, March 2014.

# Rwanda

## Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs reported in Rwanda.

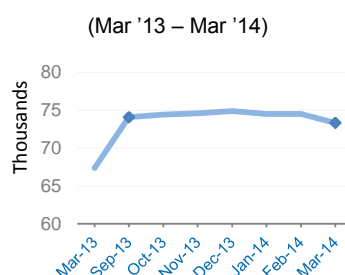
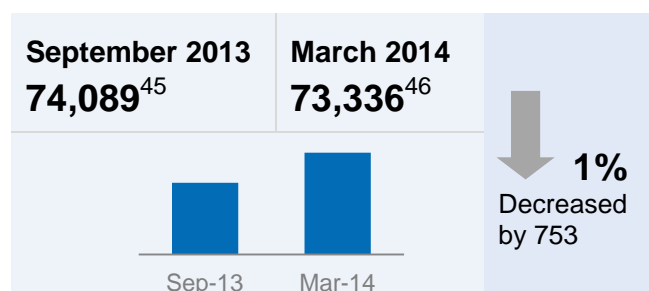
## Refugees

Rwanda was host to an estimated 73,660 individuals registered as persons of concern to UNHCR by the end of March 2014. Of these, 73,336 are refugees, with 99.4 per cent (72,931 individuals) originating from DRC.<sup>41</sup> The majority of the refugees are hosted in refugee camps in Gihembe (14,735 people), Nyabiheke (14,172 people), Kiziba (16,337 people), Kigeme (18,300 people), and Mugombwa (4,760 people) while 1,871 refugees are hosted in the capital, Kigali. In addition there are some 3,161 individuals awaiting relocation from Nkamira Transit Centre to Mugombwa.

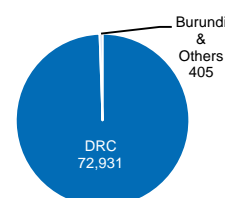
The refugee population in Rwanda has recorded an increase of 753 people in the last six months. No new arrivals were received from DRC into Rwanda in 2014, reports UNHCR. UNHCR in Rwanda has also continued to provide assistance and protection to Rwandan returnees from the region. Following the entry into force of the cessation clause for Rwandans in June 2013, more than 9,000 returnees have been received in Rwanda, with the majority returning from DRC. More than 3.5 million Rwandans became refugees in the wake of the 1994 genocide and armed clashes in north-western Rwanda in 1997 and 1998 – the last time the country experienced generalized violence.<sup>42</sup> Following the launch of the Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for Rwandan refugees in 2009, 96 per cent (3,346,072) of Rwandan refugees have been able to return home, according to UNHCR.<sup>43</sup>

The Government and humanitarian partners also continue to provide support for the reintegration of the 10,863 people expelled from Tanzania in September 2013, following a presidential decree by the Tanzania Government requiring undocumented migrants to leave the country by 11 August. The expelled Rwandans are hosted in Kiyanzi and Rukara transit centres.<sup>44</sup>

## Refugee trends in Rwanda



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



# Somalia

## Internally Displaced Persons

Since 2013, the number of IDPs in Somalia continues to be estimated at 1.1 million individuals.<sup>47</sup> South-central zone has the highest number of IDPs with 893,000 people, followed by Puntland and Somaliland with 129,000 and 84,000 IDPs respectively. There are also about 6,000 IDPs in the disputed regions of Sool and Sanaag, currently being claimed by both Somaliland and Puntland.<sup>48</sup>

41 UNHCR Rwanda, Global figure, Population figure, April 9, 2014.

42 UNHCR Briefing Note, June 2013.

43 UNHCR Rwanda, Returned Refugees from 1993 to 2014, April 2014.

44 UNHCR Rwanda, April 2014.

45 UNHCR Rwanda, September 2013.

46 UNHCR Rwanda, March 2014.

47 The number of IDPs in Somalia was, between 2010 and 2012, estimated at 1.4 million to 1.5 million people. The Government and humanitarian actors adopted the revised figure of 1.1 million in mid-2012 following improved humanitarian access and subsequent assessments, facilitated by the military operation by the Somalia National Armed Forces (SNAF) and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in Afgooye in May 2012. The actual number of IDPs in Afgooye was established to be far less than the original figure of 409,000 people. The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) also conducted an assessment in Mogadishu in June 2012 and estimated the number of IDPs in Mogadishu at 369,000 people (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, October 2013).

48 UNHCR Somalia, Fact Sheet, February 2014.

Internal displacements in Somalia have largely been influenced by two decades of widespread conflict and to some extent natural disasters such as recurring droughts and flooding. Access remains a huge challenge for data collection in most areas of Somalia. A population survey by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is currently underway and it is expected to update the 2005 UNDP population estimate for Somalia, including providing new information on the number and geographical dispersion of IDPs.

IDPs in Somalia continue to face a myriad of humanitarian challenges, with the majority suffering in crowded IDP camps and in spontaneous settlements where they face frequent evictions. OCHA Somalia reports that more than 70 per cent of the 860,000 people in need of life-saving assistance and nearly all of the acutely malnourished 203,000 children in Somalia are IDPs. The IDPs lack access to adequate education, health, water and sanitation services, and are prone to disease outbreaks due to congestion and poor living conditions.

Options for durable solutions including local integration, return to areas of origin or relocation to other preferred areas are impeded by the volatile security situation in south and central Somalia where most IDPs originated from and the weakness of the land tenure arrangements where they currently live. A joint Government-Interagency IDP relocation plan initiated in 2013 remains stalled due to several challenges, including lack of security and insecure land tenure systems at the identified relocation site. Humanitarian actors are addressing urgent needs and have partnered with the Government to ensure that relocations are safe, voluntary and respectful to the rights of the displaced.<sup>49</sup>

Due to changes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's foreign workers legislation and subsequent crackdown on irregular migrants, IOM reports over 12,000 returnees have been deported to Mogadishu since December 2013. The Somali Ministry of Interior estimates 30,000 Somalis still remain to be repatriated. Many of the returnees were arrested and held in substandard detention centres before deportation. The Federal Government of Somalia has requested assistance amidst concerns that the deported migrants might exacerbate the already dire IDP situation in Mogadishu. Limited funding and security concerns in Mogadishu are the main operational challenges for this caseload.

A draft National IDP Policy Framework developed by the Ministry of Interior and Federalism and the Federal Government of Somalia, with technical support of UNHCR, awaits endorsement by the Somali Parliament. The Policy Framework contains provisions on definitions of IDPs, their movement (relocations, evictions), protection, humanitarian assistance and access, and durable solutions.

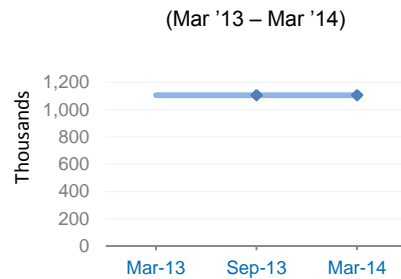
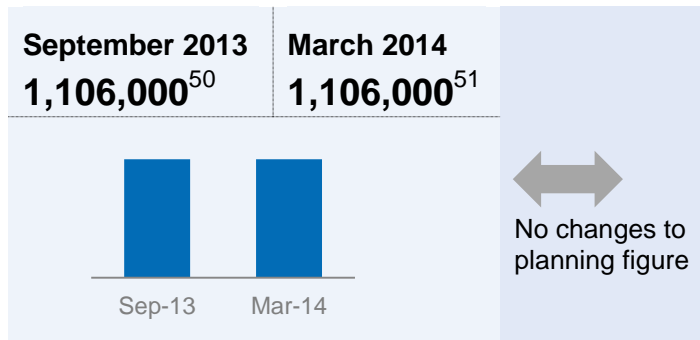
In Somaliland, the Government and humanitarian partners are appealing for more funding to scale up reintegration programmes for the over 84,000 IDPs. An estimated 5,000 people have been relocated from Mohamed Moge settlement in Hargeiya to Digaale settlement on the outskirts of the town through the joint Government and partners' strategy of relocating IDPs from privately owned lands to publicly owned lands with secure land tenure.

In Puntland, humanitarian agencies continue to pursue local integration by providing permanent shelter to IDPs, especially the protracted caseloads. An estimated 34,000 people have so far received permanent shelter, although the programme continues to be challenged by lack of adequate resources and insecurity of land tenure. Puntland adopted IDP policy guidelines in December 2012.

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49 OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, February 2014.

## IDP trends in Somalia



## Refugees

Somalia hosts 2,470 refugees (including 64 Zanzibaris) in Mogadishu and 10,506 registered asylum-seekers. The majority of the refugees (1,980 individuals) are hosted in the relatively stable region of Somaliland while another 426 are hosted in Puntland. The overall protection environment in the two areas however remains weak due to the lack of a formal national asylum framework. UNHCR carries out refugee status determination under its mandate and also provides health, education, shelter and legal assistance to all recognized refugees, in addition to targeted assistance to extremely vulnerable households of asylum-seekers.<sup>52</sup>

Cases of arbitrary detention, including of recognized refugees, are a common occurrence. Additionally, refugees do not have legal rights to work, and access to protection through law enforcement and justice mechanisms are limited, reports UNHCR.

According to UNHCR, Somalia has in the last six months shifted from the second- to the third-highest refugee-generating country in the world after Afghanistan and Syria.<sup>53</sup> There are currently 966,398 Somali refugees in the region, mainly hosted in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda. Kenya hosts the largest number of Somali refugees (426,226 individuals), representing 87 per cent of the 487,367 refugee caseload in Kenya.

During the reporting period, a number of Somali nationals returned to Somalia either voluntarily or through relocations after being declared illegal immigrants in their places of habitual residence in Kenya.

## Tripartite Agreement signed for repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya

On 10 November, UNHCR in partnership with the Governments of Kenya and Somalia signed a Tripartite Agreement to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of the more than 430,000 Somali refugees registered in Kenya. The Government of Kenya renewed its intention to repatriate the Somali refugees on grounds that the situation in Somalia had shown some relative stability, conducive for returns. This followed the seizure, in 2013, by Somali Government forces backed by AMISOM soldiers of some parts of south-central Somalia that were previously under the control of Al Shabaab. Identified pilot areas of return included Baidao (Bay Region), Kismayo (Lower Juba Region) and Luuq (Gedo Region). According to UNHCR, basic infrastructure, including the setting up of way stations in Doble, Baidoa and Luuq, has been completed in readiness for the spontaneous returns.<sup>54</sup>

As of 25 March 2014, some 2,663 individuals had approached the UNHCR Return Help Desk in Dadaab refugee camp, north-eastern Kenya, and were counseled on the repatriation process. Of these, 89.6 per cent (2,391 people) expressed their willingness to return to Somalia within the next three months. The preferred areas of return for the registered refugees, which are also the areas of origin for 75 per cent of the refugees, are Kismayo (792 people), Baidoa (401 people) and Luuq (128 people). Refugees who do not originate from the three designated areas (1,307 people) or whose area of origin remains unknown (35 people) would not be included in the pilot phase of the spontaneous voluntary return. UNHCR has proposed a phased approach in light of the fragile situation in large parts of Somalia, and emphasized that the return programme to be conducted within three years must be voluntary, orderly and conducted in safety and dignity.

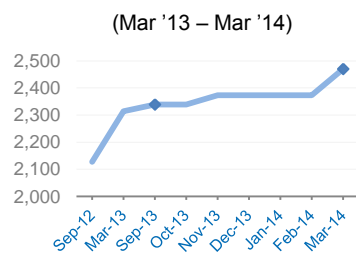
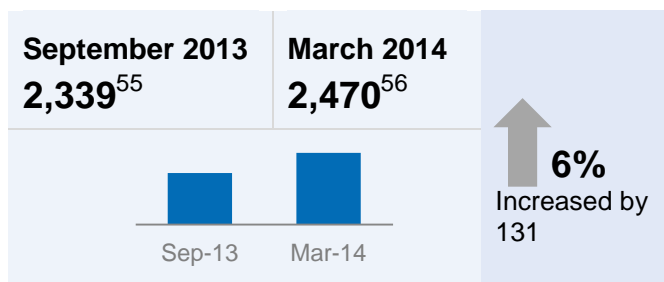
<sup>50</sup> UNHCR Somalia, Fact Sheet, April 2013.

<sup>51</sup> UNHCR Somalia, Fact Sheet, September 2013.

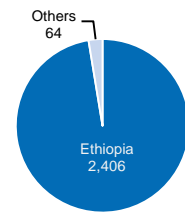
<sup>52</sup> UNHCR Somalia, Fact Sheet, April 2014.

<sup>53</sup> UNHCR: Syria: 2.77 million refugees; Afghanistan 2.6 million refugees.

<sup>54</sup> OCHA Somalia, March 2014.

**Refugee trends in Somalia**


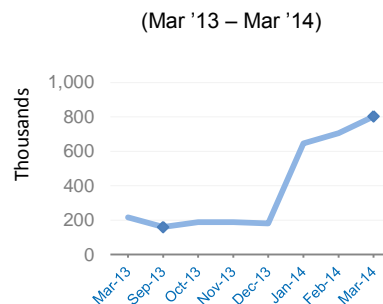
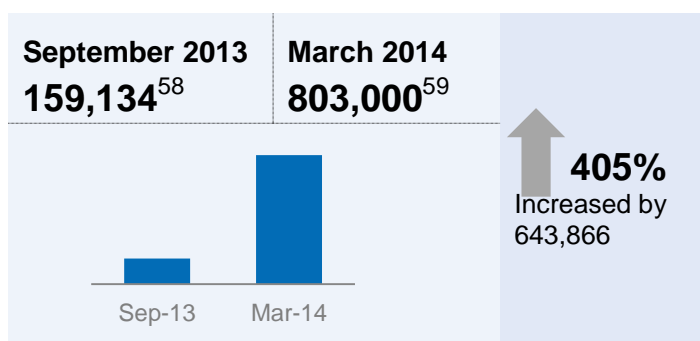
Refugee breakdown by country of origin



## South Sudan

**Internally Displaced Persons**

By March 2014, more than one million South Sudanese, including 76,500 sheltered in UN bases, had fled their homes since the start of the conflict on 15 December 2013. Aid agencies estimate 803,000 were displaced internally and sheltered across 174 different displacement sites. The largest concentrations of internally displaced people are in Unity, Jonglei, Lakes and Upper Nile States. Many of the IDPs are in remote locations that may not be reachable during the rainy season from April to November. Despite the signing of a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement on 23 January, fighting has continued. The crisis has led to a serious deterioration in the food security situation, and four million people are at high risk of food insecurity in the coming year, according to the recent IPC analysis.<sup>57</sup>

**IDP trends in South Sudan**

**Refugees**

By the end of March, South Sudan was hosting 236,829 refugees<sup>60</sup> representing an increase of over 11,899 people since September 2013. The majority of the refugees are Sudanese who fled from South Kordofan and Blue Nile States and are located in Unity State (79,633 people) and Upper Nile State (125,156 people) respectively; followed by Congolese refugees, mostly in Central Equatoria (2,505 people) and Western Equatoria (6,584 people), Ethiopia (6,052 people) and CAR (1,634 people).<sup>61</sup> Ongoing conflict and reported food insecurity in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States continue to be the main causes of flight for the Sudanese refugees from the two areas into South Sudan.

55 UNHCR Somalia, Fact Sheet, September 2013.

56 UNHCR Somalia, Fact Sheet, April 2014.

57 GIEWS South Sudan Country Brief, June 2014.

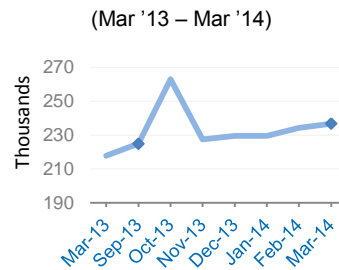
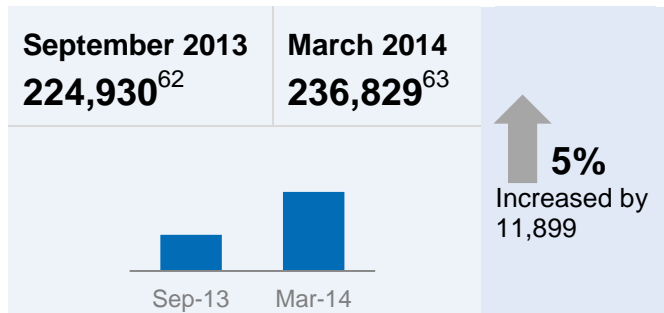
58 OCHA South Sudan, September 2013.

59 OCHA South Sudan March Monthly update, 2014.

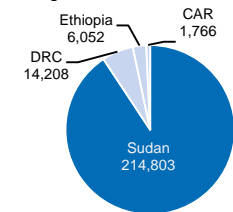
60 UNHCR South Sudan Regional Update, March 2014.

61 UNHCR South Sudan Update, March 2014.

## Refugee trends in South Sudan



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



## Sudan

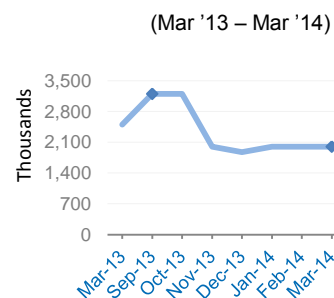
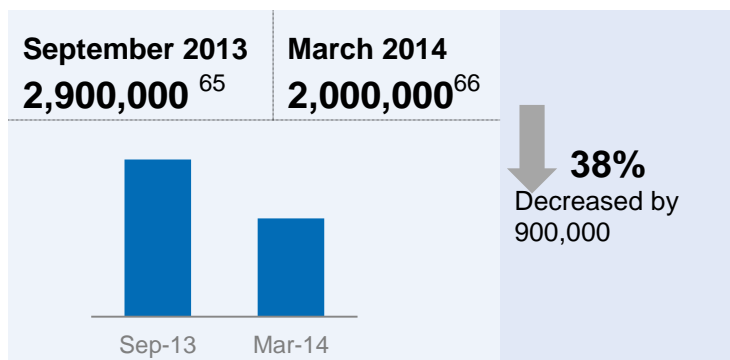
### Internally Displaced Persons

As of March 2014, there were some 213,400 newly displaced people in North, South and West Darfur States due to recent violence and crisis. This is in addition to at least 2 million people who have been living in long-term displacement since the conflict in Darfur began more than ten years ago.<sup>64</sup>

From late February to early March, a wave of heavy fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Sudan Liberation Army-Minni Minawi (SLA-MM) swept through Saraf Imra, North and Um Gunya, South Darfur. An estimated 45,000 people were displaced following hostilities between SLA-MM and the SAF and its allied paramilitary groups. The fighting in Saraf Omra displaced 65,000 people and spilled over into West and Central Darfur.

Large areas affected by this new wave of fighting remain inaccessible and in many instances the number of affected people can only be estimated. The needs of many people are yet to be met as aid agencies are unable to reach them. Thousands of vulnerable people in Eastern Jebel Marra, Um Dukhun in Central Darfur and Abu Karinka and Adila in East Darfur have been inaccessible for up to two years. Further violent outbreaks of fighting are expected throughout Darfur and humanitarian partners have stepped up their preparedness, response plans and corresponding additional funding needs.

### IDP trends in Sudan



### Refugees

By the end of March 2014, Sudan was host to 159,697 refugees, a slight decrease from 163,900 people since September 2013.<sup>67</sup> There are also 350,000 people of South Sudanese origin in Sudan since 2011. A considerable number of these 350,000 South Sudanese are at risk of statelessness because the “Four Freedoms” agreement

62 UNHCR, South Sudan, September 2013.

63 OCHA South Sudan Monthly Update, March 2014.

64 OCHA Sudan Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin March 2014.

65 OCHA Sudan September 2013 snapshot.

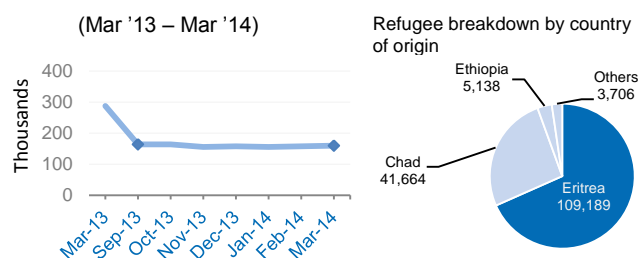
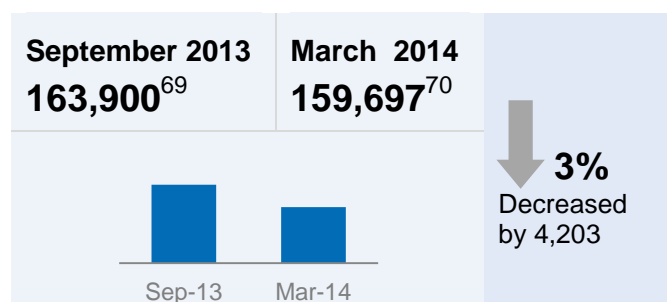
66 OCHA Sudan, March 2014.

67 OCHA Sudan Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin 31 March 2014.

signed between Sudan and South Sudan in 2012 has yet to be implemented. The agreement allows citizens from both states to enjoy freedom of residence, movement, economic activity and property ownership. Refugees from Eritrea are the majority (109,189 people), followed by Chad (41,664 people), Ethiopia (5,138 people) and CAR (2,331 people), with another 1,375 people from other countries. Eritreans and Ethiopians have sought asylum for the last 40 years due to human rights abuse or forced conscription in their countries of origin.

By 28 March 2014, UNHCR estimates that nearly 84,734 South Sudanese had arrived in Sudan since 15 December 2013, mainly from Unity and Upper Nile States of South Sudan. According to UNHCR, many of the South Sudanese refugees are arriving suffering from health problems and malnutrition due to their long and arduous journey. IOM reports a consistent onward movement of people to Khartoum.<sup>68</sup>

### Refugee trends in Sudan



## Tanzania

### Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs in Tanzania.

### Refugees in Tanzania

By the end of March 2014, there were 260,753 refugees and about 400 asylum-seekers hosted in Tanzania, a slight increase of about 3,700 people since September 2013.

There are 8,839 Burundian refugees, 162,256 naturalised Burundians, 2,139 Somali refugees and 714 naturalised Somalis living in the three Old Settlements of Ulyankulu (Tabora Region), Katumba and Mishamo (both in Katavi Region); and Chogo in Tabora Region. The naturalization/Local Integration Programme of the former Burundian refugees living in the three settlements who arrived in Tanzania in 1972, including their children born in subsequent years, was temporarily suspended by the Government of Tanzania in January 2014.<sup>71</sup> These Burundians, also referred to as newly naturalized Tanzanians (NNTs), went through a naturalization process in 2010 and are waiting for the Government's decision on their naturalization. UNHCR continues to provide protection, including maintaining a presence in the three settlements where they reside and providing capacity to the Ministry of Home Affairs on legal and administrative issues. A total of 4,337 people were verified under a resumed, joint UNHCR and Government population verification exercise in Nyarugusu Camp in January 2014.

Some 22,277 refugees who had spontaneously settled in villages in Kigoma region following Burundi's civil war of 1972 and were registered and verified for durable solutions are also waiting on the Government's decision on their naturalization. The Government, through the Ministry of Home Affairs, approved the naturalisation of 1,514 Somali Bantu refugees residing in Chogo Settlement after a comprehensive registration and verification exercise conducted jointly with UNHCR in December 2013. Some 4,337 Somali Bantu refugees were verified in January 2014. The Government of Tanzania will continue to provide land for the refugees in Nyarugusu camp and the "Old Settlements".

68 OCHA Sudan Weekly Humanitarian Bulletin 31 March 2014.

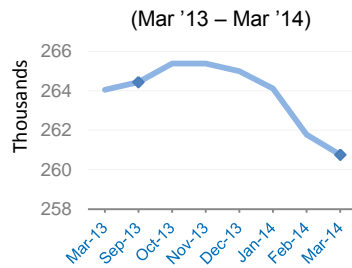
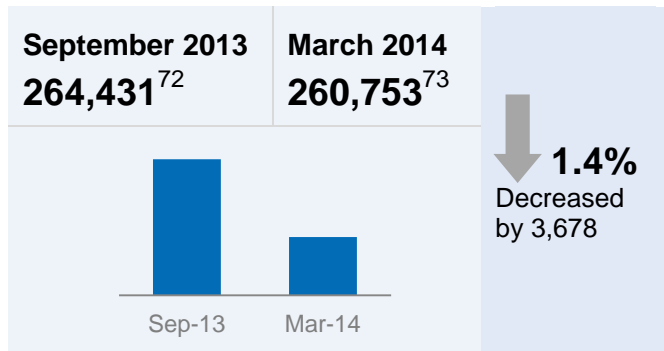
69 UNHCR Sudan, Fact Sheet, September 2013.

70 OCHA Sudan, Weekly Update, March 2014.

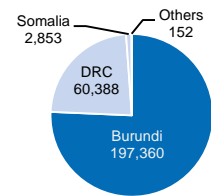
71 UNHCR Operation in Tanzania, Fact Sheet, March 2014.



### Refugee trends in Tanzania



Refugee breakdown by country of origin

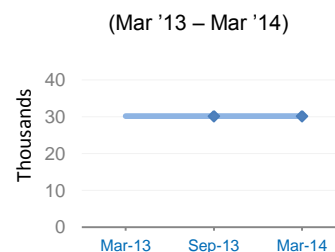
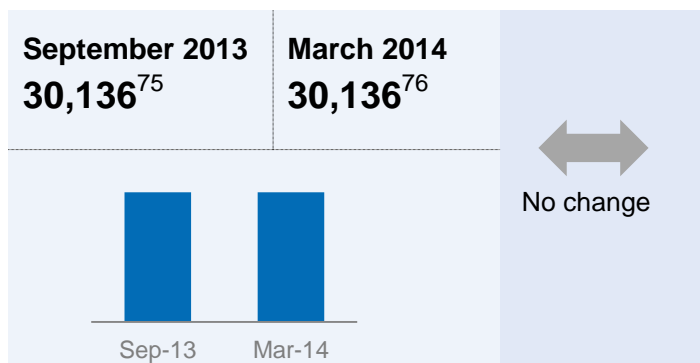


## Uganda

### Internally Displaced Persons

No verification exercise has been conducted in the last one year and available IDP estimates by the Uganda Human Rights Commission indicate that some 30,000 people still lived as IDPs in camps in northern Uganda as at the end of December 2013. This figure represents the number of people who remained in the IDP camps and transit centres after the return of the majority of the 1.8 million IDPs previously living in camps and transit centres in Uganda. Internal displacement in Uganda, especially in the later 1990s and early 2000s, has been attributed to attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), inter-communal violence and cattle raids, in addition to forcible relocations of civilians to pave way for Government projects. There are however no updated figures for integrated IDPs living with host communities or in urban areas. The Government continues to identify durable solutions for IDPs and returnees in Uganda, although the process has in the past been marred by land disputes and delays in recovery and development programmes.<sup>74</sup>

### IDP trends in Uganda



### Refugees

As at the end of March 2014, Uganda was host to 347,514 refugees and asylum-seekers, with 70 per cent of these having arrived in the country in the last five years, according to UNHCR. Of the total population of concern to UNHCR, 54 per cent (171,126 people) are from DRC, followed by South Sudan (118,054 people), Somalia (19,792 people), Rwanda (14,834 people), Burundi (11,461 people), Eritrea (6,987 people), Sudan (1,860 people), Kenya (1,622 people) and 1,544 people from Ethiopia. About 17 per cent of the refugees and asylum-seekers live in Kampala, while 84 per cent are hosted in eight settlements, including Adjumani, Rhino Camp in Arua District,

<sup>72</sup> UNHCR Operation in Tanzania, Fact Sheet, September 2013.

<sup>73</sup> UNHCR Operation in Tanzania, Fact Sheet, March 2014.

<sup>74</sup> Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Uganda, Internal Displacement in brief, December 2013.

<sup>75</sup> UNHCR Gulu Brief, Northern Uganda, Internally Displaced Persons, December 2011. As of December 2011, the estimated number of IDPs stood at 21,255 people in the Acholi region (with 465 in active camps, 11,465 in former camps, and 9,325 in transit sites); 1,301 IDPs in former camps in Adjumani District, Madi Sub Region; and 600 IDPs in former camps in Katakwi and 480 in Amuria, all in the Teso Sub Region. In addition, there were 6,500 individuals hosted within local communities in Kiryandongo.

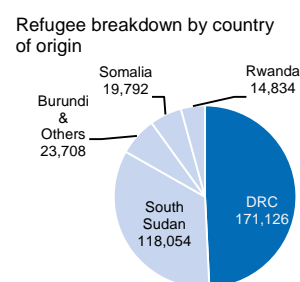
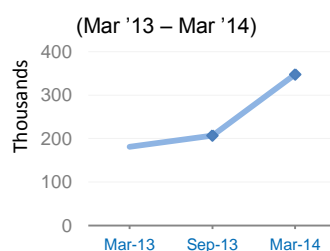
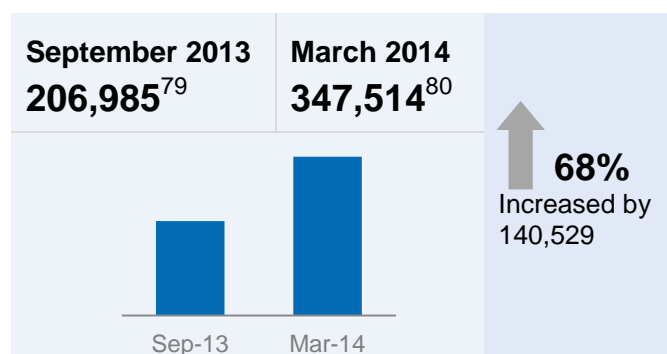
<sup>76</sup> UNHCR Gulu Brief, Northern Uganda, Internally Displaced Persons, December 2011 (no updates).

Kiryandongo, Kwangwali in Hoima district, Kyaka II in Kyegegwa District, Lobule in Koboko District, Nakivale and Oruchinga in Isingiro District and Rwamwanja in Kamwenge District.<sup>77</sup>

During the last six months, the caseload increased by over 124,000 refugees<sup>78</sup>. All Congolese and South Sudanese refugees are received in Uganda on a *prima facie* basis. The Congolese influx escalated in July 2013 following an armed clash between the Allied Democratic Forces, a Ugandan rebel group active in the DRC, and Congolese Government troops in the town of Kamango, triggering the displacement of over 60,000 people. UNHCR has noted a significant decline in the number of new arrivals from DRC and is providing assistance to refugees who voluntarily wish to return home. So far, refugee returns have been noted in Rutshuru town and Kamango area, although most are moving into a state of internal displacement and are accommodated at Nobili IDP camp due to security concerns.

In South Sudan, following renewed conflict in mid-December, some 96,983 South Sudanese refugees had been received and assisted in the West Nile region of Uganda as of March 2014, reports UNHCR. The Government has provided five settlements for the reception and settlement of the South Sudanese refugees. The situation in South Sudan remains unstable and peace talks are have faltered, hence a likelihood of more people fleeing the country in search of protection and assistance. Uganda is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 OAU Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa. In addition, Uganda enacted the 2006 Refugee Act and adopted 2010 Refugee Regulations to regulate refugee protection at the domestic level. Refugees in Uganda are relocated from reception/transit centres to land plots in settlements where they are allowed to cultivate and plant food crops as a means of livelihood and also to promote nutrition.

### Refugee trends in Uganda



### Conclusion

An estimated **9.6 million displaced people** were hosted in twelve countries in eastern Africa as of the end of March 2014. DRC, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan host the largest number of IDPs in the region. Internal displacement in the region is largely due to protracted conflict and insecurity in DRC, parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and renewed conflict and food insecurity in South Sudan. Kenya, Uganda and Burundi, though not in conflict, have a protracted IDP population awaiting verification and durable solutions. Ethiopia and Kenya were hosting the largest number of refugees in the region, the majority being from Somalia in Kenya and from South Sudan in Ethiopia. UNHCR and respective national governments are working to provide durable solutions for refugees and IDPs in the region, and are currently implementing the Tripartite Agreements signed in 2013 for the return of Burundians from Uganda and Somali refugees from Kenya.

<sup>77</sup> UNHCR Uganda, Fact Sheet, March 2014.

<sup>78</sup> The Congolese caseload increased by over 27,000 people, while the Sudanese caseload increased by more than 97,000 refugees, the majority of whom are from South Sudan.

<sup>79</sup> UNHCR Uganda, Fact Sheet, August 2013.

<sup>80</sup> UNHCR Uganda, Fact Sheet, March 2014 (figure includes both asylum-seekers and refugees).

## Annex

Refugee breakdown by Country of Origin as of 31 March 2014				
Host Country	Country of Origin	March 2013	September 2013	March 2014
Burundi	DRC	42,725	46,305	46,257
	Rwanda	428	285	349
	Others	36	2	20
DRC	Angola	0	60	558
	Rwanda	49,181	126,284	42,630
	Burundi	9,331	9,226	9,751
	Others (including Sudan, RoC, CAR <sup>81</sup> , Uganda)	34,213	49,431	67,530
Djibouti	Somalia	18,725	19,087	19,210
	Ethiopia	512	512	533
	Eritrea	343	331	354
	Sudan, Yemen, Iraq and others	19	19	23
Eritrea	Somalia	3,473	3,194	3,029
	Others (Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan)	158	150	107
Ethiopia	Sudan	88,160	31,951	32,526
	Eritrea	66,113	77,083	89,932
	Somalia	235,316	242,588	239,927
	South Sudan	-	68,068	157,422
	Others (DRC, Kenya, Yemen, Burundi, Djibouti, Uganda)	4,112	4,161	4,733
Kenya	Somalia	512,223	472,576	426,226
	Rwanda	1,309	1,318	923
	Burundi	1,063	1,136	1,268
	Uganda	591	608	608
	Ethiopia	23,122	23,084	22,496
	Sudan			4,148
	South Sudan		23,212	21,818
	DRC	6,536	7,468	8,405
	Eritrea	1,446	1,459	1,414
	Others	85	98	61
Rwanda	DRC	66,744	73,717	72,931
	Burundi and others	600	372	405
Somalia	Ethiopia and Others (64 Zanzibaris)	2,314	2,339	2,470
South Sudan	CAR	1,589	1,625	1,766
	DRC	18,436	13,597	14,208
	Ethiopia	5,889	5,876	6,052
	Sudan	191,992	203,832	214,803
Sudan	Chad	32,207	32,300	41,664
	Eritrea	114,874	118,000	109,189
	Ethiopia	8,649	8,900	5,138
	Various (including Uganda, CAR, Iraq, Somalia and others)	4,130	4,700	3,706
Tanzania	DRC	63,618	64,168	60,388
	Burundi	197,367	197,206	197,360
	Somalia	2,817	2,842	2,853
	Others	241	215	152
Uganda	DRC	121,001	143,343	171,126
	Sudan and South Sudan	18,035	21,933	119,914 <sup>82</sup>
	Somalia	14,151	13,798	19,792
	Rwanda	13,055	13,033	14,834
	Burundi	10,262	10,401	11,461
	Eritrea	2,348	2,319	6,987
	Kenya	1,161	1,155	1,622
Ethiopia and others	978	1,003	1,778	

81 The majority are new arrivals from CAR (62,253 people).

82 Of whom 118,054 are South Sudanese. The nationalities were not separated in previous reports.