

## Eastern Africa host to over 9 million displaced people

As of March 2013, there were **9,153,973 people displaced** in Burundi, (eastern) DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. This represents an increase of **638,663 people** since the end of September 2012. Of the current total displaced population, **2,012,531 are refugees** and **7,141,442 are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people severely affected by conflict**.

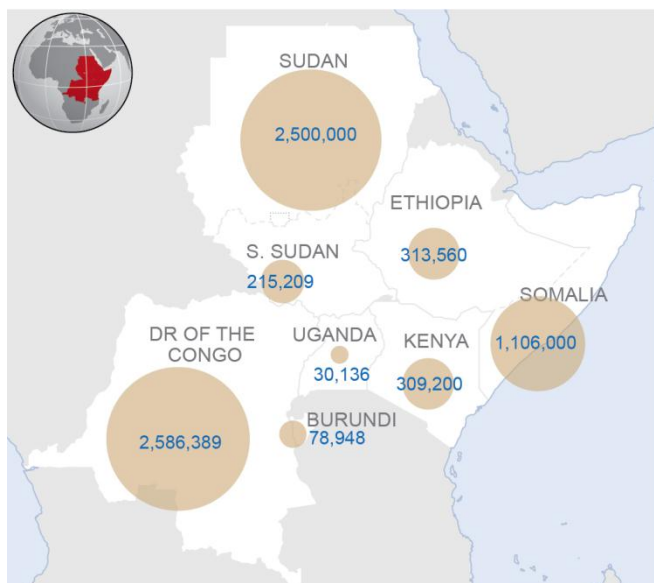
IDPs in the region are mainly a result of internal armed conflicts and insecurity. Additionally, some IDPs result from various difficult climatic conditions such as flooding, drought and landslides. IDPs resulting from natural disasters are however usually temporary and their estimates are not readily available. DRC, Sudan and Somalia continue to host the highest number of IDPs and persons severely affected by conflict at an estimated 2.59 million, 2.50 million and 1.11 million people, respectively. Eastern DRC has witnessed frequent and widespread fighting especially in late 2012, resulting mainly from clashes between the Government and various armed groups operating in the region. During the last six months, the IDP population in DRC has increased by more than 150,000 people, with most of the displacements being in North Kivu Province, which hosts more than one third (920,784 people) of the entire IDP population in eastern DRC. The insecurity in DRC has further compelled an estimated 90,000 to flee into Burundi, Uganda, and Rwanda in the six months covered by this report.

The IDP population in Somalia has reduced by 254,000 individuals, from 1.36 million people in September 2012. This is attributed to improved security in Somalia, which has facilitated greater access and verification of IDP populations. Sudan continued to experience significant deterioration of security arising from resource-based conflicts and clashes between armed opposition groups and the Sudanese Armed Forces and armed militias. More than 1.4 million IDPs continue to receive food assistance in camps in Darfur, while another 1.1 million are displaced or severely affected by fighting in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, according to estimates from the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SRRA).

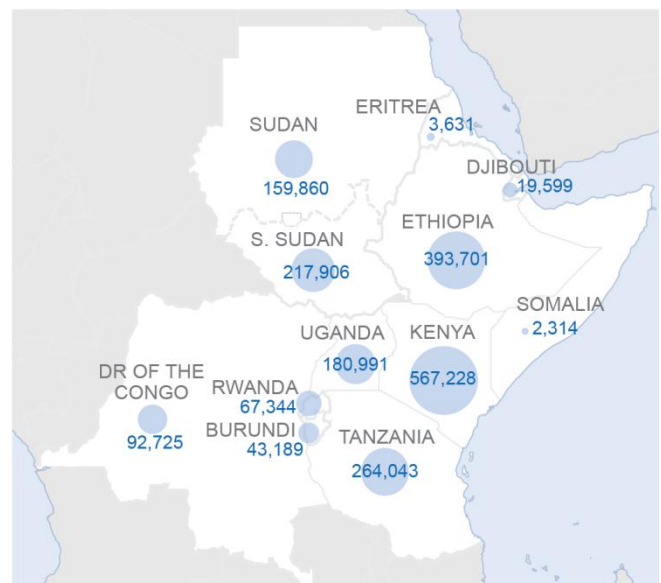
The International Office of Migration (IOM) is currently monitoring internal displacements in Ethiopia and at the end of March 2013 released a quarterly report indicating the country was host to some 313,560 IDPs, of whom an estimated 80,000 were displaced in 2013.<sup>1</sup>

The IDP populations in Kenya and Uganda remain unchanged as no new verification of the population was undertaken during the reporting period. Significant progress has however been made in the protection and resettlement of IDPs in both Kenya and Uganda.

**IDP distribution in eastern Africa**



**Refugees distribution in eastern Africa**



Map Source(s): UNCS, OCHA, UNHCR, IOM

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. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.

Map created on 8 April 2013

<sup>1</sup> IOM, "Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, January-March 2013". IOM is currently monitoring internal displacement in multiple regions of Ethiopia and will henceforth produce quarterly reports on the statistics, causal factors, needs, and gaps of affected populations in Ethiopia.

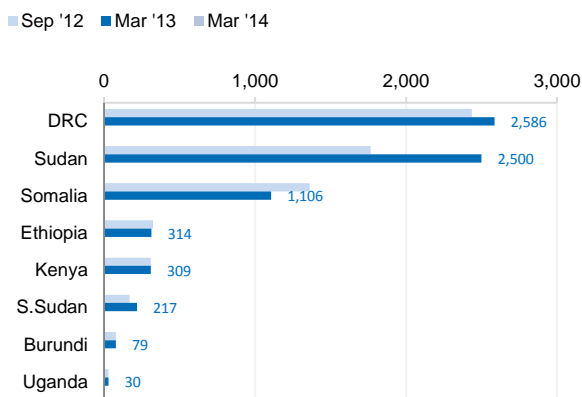
The refugee population in the region has during the last six months reduced by some 29,000 people, attributed both to new arrivals and returns across the region. New refugee movements have been primarily from eastern DRC, Somalia and Sudan/South Sudan, mainly due to insecurity. The security situation in DRC and Somalia remains volatile hence a high likelihood of a continuation of refugee flows from the two countries. Kenya continues to host the largest number of refugees in the region with over 567,000 refugees as of the end of March 2013. There is currently a notable increase in the return of Somalis from Kenya; however the sustainability of this process is subject to continued improvements in the security situation in Somalia.

In August 2012 Tanzania declared the end of refugee status for 37,582 Burundians who have since been repatriated to Burundi. In DRC, a cessation clause for Angolan refugees entered into force on 30 June 2012 and the more than 70,000 Angolan refugees who await durable solutions are no longer included in the overall refugee statistics in DRC.

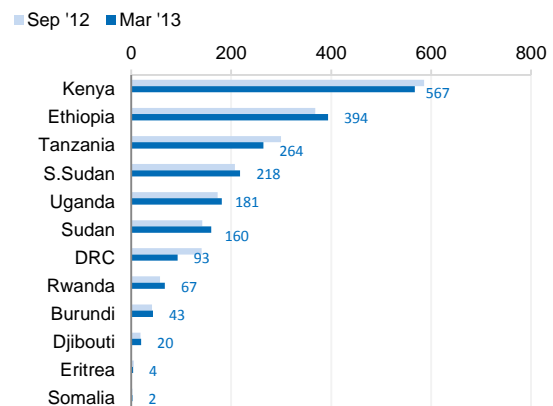
With the rising number of refugees across the region, a number of new refugee sites and camps were established including in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda.

A breakdown of the refugee population by country of origin is displayed in the Annex to this report.

IDPs in eastern Africa, September 2012 – March 2013 ('000s)



Refugees in eastern Africa, September 2012 – March 2013 ('000s)



## Analysis by Country

### Burundi

#### Internally Displaced Persons

The results of a Government-led profiling exercise conducted in November 2011 estimated the IDP population in Burundi at 79,000 people.<sup>2</sup> IDPs in Burundi are largely a result of internal armed conflict between Government armed forces and non-state armed groups, in addition to inter-communal violence, especially in the early 1990s. The IDPs reportedly live in and around 120 sites across northern and central Burundi. No new study has been conducted since the end of 2011 and the actual number of IDPs is likely to be less than the 2011 estimates, as people continue to systematically integrate in permanent locations. Population displacements in 2012 have been temporary either due to natural hazards (mainly floods) and localized insecurity. Progress by the National Commission for Land and Other Possessions (*Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens, or CNTB*), established to adjudicate on land disputes, has been slow, hence the delay in the local integration process.

In collaboration with the Government of Tanzania and humanitarian partners, the Government of Burundi on 31 October 2012 initiated the systematic return of an estimated 38,000 former Burundian refugees previously hosted at Mtabila camp in Tanzania. A cessation of refugee status for this category of refugees entered into force on 1 August, following a determination that the circumstances leading to their original flight (civil war in Burundi in the 1990s) had improved fundamentally, enabling refugees to return home in safety and dignity. UNHCR and partners continue to monitor the protection needs of the Mtabila returnees, especially with regard to shelter, land access, educational integration and medical insurance cards.

In March 2013, Burundi signed a tripartite agreement with UNHCR and the Government of Uganda for the voluntary return of an estimated 13,000 Burundian refugees living in Uganda.

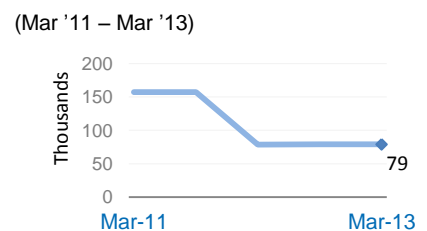
Generally, Burundi is settling into a development phase following improved security and progressive socio-political developments over the years. As a signatory to the Kampala Convention on IDPs, Burundi has since 2009 continued to engage both national and international partners for support with the integration and identification of durable solutions for IDPs and returnees.

#### Key population movements in 2013

- 38,000 Burundians received from Tanzania since October 2012
- 13,000 Burundians targeted for return from Uganda in 2013

#### IDP trends in Burundi

September 2012	March 2013
78,948	78,948 <sup>3</sup>
	No change: no new data released



#### Refugees

As of 31 March there were 48,965 refugees and asylum seekers in Burundi, of whom 5,776 are registered asylum seekers. Sixty two per cent of the refugees (26,698 people) reside in refugee camps in Kinama, Musasa, Bwagiriza and Butare, while the rest (16,491 people) live in urban areas in Bujumbura.

Refugees of Congolese origin constitute 99 per cent (42,725 people) of the refugees in Burundi. There has been an increase of 1,824 refugees since September 2012, with the majority fleeing insecurity in South Kivu Province of DRC. In March 2013, UNHCR opened two new transit centres (Cishemere, Cibitoke Province and Kajaga in Bujumbura Mairie) and one new refugee camp (Kavuma in Cancuzo province). Kavuma camp with a capacity of 13,000 people will help decongest existing refugee camps, especially Bwagiriza camp in Ruyigi that had by the end of September 2012 exceeded its capacity of 8,000 people by more than 2,000 individuals.

<sup>2</sup> UNHCR Burundi: Final statistics of the GTPDI profiling exercise, Aug 2012

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR Burundi, March 2013

## Refugee trends in Burundi

September 2012

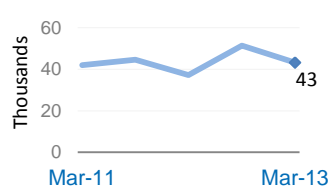
41,365<sup>4</sup>

March 2013

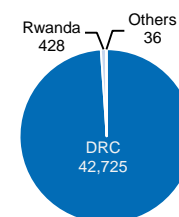
43,189<sup>5</sup>

Increased by 1,824 (4.4%)

(Mar '11 – Mar '13)



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



## Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

### Internally Displaced Persons<sup>6</sup>

As of the end of March, nearly 2.6 million people were internally displaced in eastern DRC, representing a total increase of over 151,000 people during the preceding six months. The biggest increases continue to be recorded in North Kivu and Katanga Provinces, with North Kivu hosting more than one third of the entire IDP population. Masisi, Walikale, Nyiragongo and Lubero remain the most affected territories in North Kivu. Over 89 per cent of the displacements in eastern DRC arise from armed conflict between the national army (FARDC) and armed groups in North Kivu, and clashes between and among other armed groups in the area.

Province	Number of IDPs		
	September 2012	March 2013	Trends
North Kivu	772,459	920,784	+148,325
South Kivu	844,737	702,093	-142,644
Orientale (Ituri, Haut Uélé, Bas-Uélé)	497,568	428,543	-69,025
Katanga	224,084	353,931	+129,847
Maniema	89,470	174,005	+84,535
Equateur	7,033	7,033	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2,435,351</b>	<b>2,586,389</b>	<b>151,038</b>

Source: OCHA DRC

South Kivu and Orientale Province experienced a reduction in the number of IDPs. This is mainly attributed to an update of statistics and increased returnees since the beginning of 2013. Some 396,458 people have returned to their place of origin during the last 18 months. Most of the displacements in South Kivu result from clashes between FARDC and armed groups, as well as fighting between armed groups in the areas of Fizi, Shabunda and Kalehe. An estimated 52,600 new displacements were recorded during the first quarter of 2013, of whom more than half (34,485 people) were in Shabunda territory.

The situation in Orientale Province remains stable but fragile. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) continues to spread fear and pose a significant threat to civilians living in affected areas. March 2013 saw a spike in incidents of presumed LRA attacks with 30 attacks in the DRC alone, more than any other month since January 2012. Since January 2013, a total of 54 presumed LRA attacks have been reported in the DRC, resulting in 17 deaths and 53 abductions, including 9 children. Most attacks in the DRC occurred in Dungu territory (63 per cent) of Haut Uélé district. The province is also host to some 5,710 refugees from Central African Republic in the wake of insecurity in Bangui.

Katanga Province witnessed a 58 per cent increase in its IDP population over the last six months and is presently home to over 353,000 IDPs. The movements in Katanga resulted mainly from the deterioration of the security situation following clashes between the FARDC and armed groups in the centre of the province, especially in the territories of Malemba Nkulu, Manono, Mitwaba and Pweto. Humanitarian access to the displaced population is limited due to insecurity and lack of transport infrastructure in the affected zones. During the first three months of 2013, nearly 30,000 people were displaced, mainly in the territories of Mitwaba and Manono.

Maniema Province, which had been relatively stable, became the victim of insecurity resulting from armed attacks in the territories of Punia, Pangi and Kasongo. The IDP population in the area has increased by more than 94 per cent (84,535 people) in the last six months. Humanitarian access in the area remains limited due mainly to the lack of infrastructure and transportation.

4 UNHCR Operation in Burundi, Factsheet, 30 August 2012

5 UNHCR Operation in Burundi, "Statistiques Demographiques et par Origine", 31 Mar 2013

6 OCHA DRC et partenaires, CMP, "RDC : Personnes deplacées et retournées", au 31 Mars 2013

## IDP trends in DRC

September 2012

2,435,351<sup>7</sup>

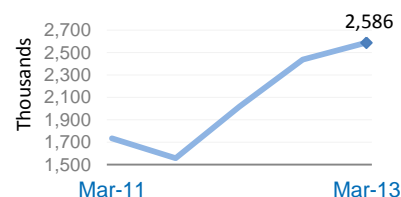
March 2013

2,586,389<sup>8</sup>

Increased by 151,038 (6%)



(Mar '11 – Mar '13)



## Refugees

As of 31 March, DRC was host to some 92,725 refugees, representing a decrease of 34 per cent in the overall refugee population during the preceding six months. The decrease is partly due to the omission of more than 71,000 Angolan refugees, subject of a cessation clause announced by UNHCR and the DRC Government in June 2012.<sup>9</sup> With the cessation of Angolan refugee status, their numbers are no longer included in the total refugee population. UNHCR and partners are however still working to find solutions for the Angolan refugees, a few of whom have already received resident permits. Some 51,000 Angolans in DRC have expressed their unwillingness to repatriate due to established strong ties with their country of asylum.

## Refugee trends in DRC

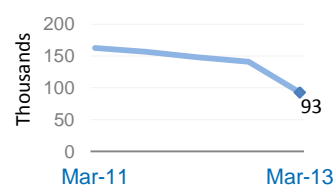
September 2012

141,008<sup>10</sup>

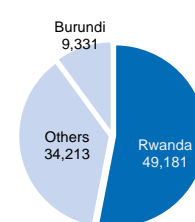
March 2013

92,725<sup>11</sup>Decreased by 48,283  
(34%)

(Mar '11 – Mar '13)



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



## Djibouti

## Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs reported in Djibouti.

## Refugees

As of 31 March, the refugee population in Djibouti stood at 19,599 individuals, representing a 5 per cent increase since September 2012 when the population stood at 18,658 refugees. In addition there are 3,320 registered asylum seekers and an estimated 700 urban refugees in Djibouti City. Individuals of Somali origin constitute 96 per cent (18,725 people) of the refugees in Djibouti, with the majority reportedly fleeing from continuous and targeted violence mainly in south-central Somalia. UNHCR reports a continued downward trend among the new arrivals from Somalia, with a monthly average of 250 Somalis since September 2012, compared to a monthly average of 340 people in the last six months of 2012. This is mainly attributed to the recent positive developments in Somalia.

Ninety one per cent (17,791 people) of the total refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti are hosted in Ali Addeh camp, while another 1,115 reside in Holl Holl camp, both in southern Djibouti. Djibouti City is host to some 4,013 refugees and asylum seekers.

7 OCHA DRC, September 2012

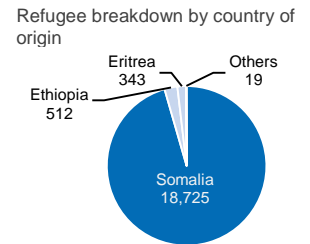
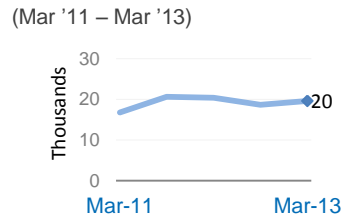
8 OCHA DRC, IDP Snapshot, March 2013

9 Most of the Angolan refugees in the region were displaced during the country's 1965-75 war of independence from Portugal and subsequent civil war that ended in 2002.

10 UNHCR Operation in DRC, Fact Sheet, 30 September 2012

11 UNHCR Operation in DRC, Fact Sheet, 31 March 2013

## Refugee trends in Djibouti



## Eritrea

### Internally Displaced Persons

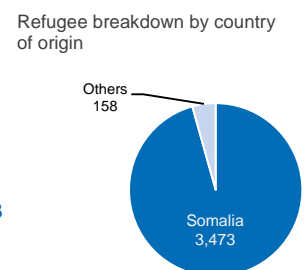
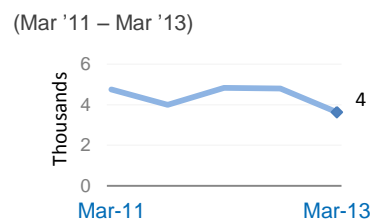
There are no IDPs reported in Eritrea.

### Refugees

As of the end of March, Eritrea was host to some 3,631 refugees and 14 asylum seekers. Refugees of Somali origin constitute the majority (3,473 individuals) of the refugees in Eritrea and are hosted at Emkulu camp, in the Northern Red Sea Region. The refugee population has reduced by 24 per cent since September 2012, with a notable decrease of about 1,200 people among the Somali refugees, who have reportedly either been resettled or spontaneously returned home in light of positive developments in Somalia.

Following the closure of Elit camp in September 2012, the rest of the refugees (about 160 people), including people of Ethiopian and Sudanese origin, are now urban-based. The State of Eritrea no longer recognizes the refugee status of any of these urban populations, who are still considered as refugees under the UNHCR mandate.

## Refugee trends in Eritrea



## Ethiopia

### Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

As of March 2013, the total number of individuals displaced in Ethiopia was 313,560 compared to 291,104 individuals in September 2012, according to the International Organization for Migration (IOM).<sup>16</sup> Forty-eight per cent (150,508 individuals) of the total IDPs are females. Eighty-one per cent (252,559 individuals) of the IDP caseload in Ethiopia were conflict-induced while the rest were displaced by natural disasters, mainly floods and drought. Seventy-five per cent of the IDPs (235,945) are considered a protracted caseload awaiting durable solutions, while the remaining 77,615 individuals are new caseloads displaced by either conflict or natural disasters between January-March 2013. Seventy-one per cent of the new displacements (55,038 individuals) were registered in Oromia Region, which is characterized by a protracted conflict between the Government of Ethiopia and members and supporters of the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF).

<sup>12</sup> UNHCR Operation in Djibouti, Fact Sheet, 1 October 2012

<sup>13</sup> UNHCR Operation in Djibouti, Fact Sheet, 1 April 2013

<sup>14</sup> UNHCR Operation in Eritrea, Fact Sheet, September 2012

<sup>15</sup> UNHCR Operation in Eritrea, Fact Sheet, March 2013

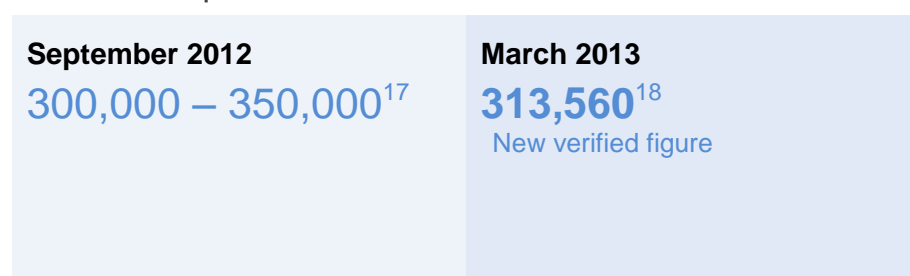
<sup>16</sup> IOM, "Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, January-March 2013". IOM is currently monitoring internal displacement in multiple regions of Ethiopia and will henceforth produce quarterly reports on the statistics, causal factors, needs, and gaps of affected populations in Ethiopia.



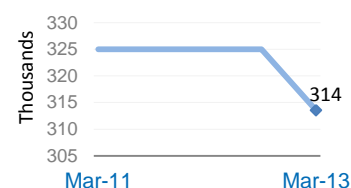
However, 57 per cent (150,508 individuals) of the entire IDP population are found in Somali Region, where the Ethiopian Government continues to fight the insurgency by the Oromo National Liberation Front (ONLF). Other conflict-induced displacements were also registered in Gambella Region. Flooding and drought were the main causes of displacement in Somali and Afar Regions. Permanent reintegration and identification of durable solutions for IDPs in Ethiopia remain elusive due to insecurity and lack of socio-economic development in affected areas. The majority of the IDPs profiled by IOM remain in dire need of humanitarian assistance.

Region	New IDPs (Jan-March 2013)
Oromia	55,038
Afar	20,282
Somali	2,295
Total	77,615
Source: IOM, 2013	

#### IDP trends in Ethiopia



(Mar '11 - Mar '13)

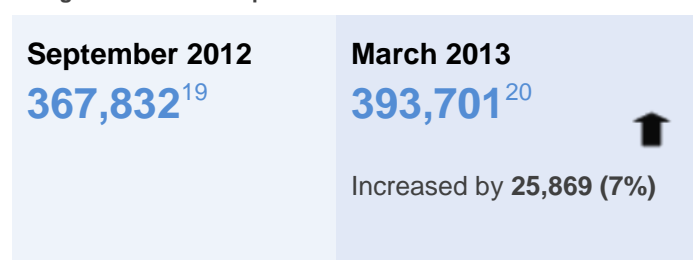


#### Refugees

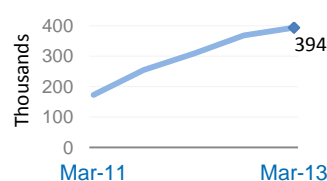
Ethiopia was as of the end of March 2013 host to some 393,701 refugees, with 60 per cent (235,316 people) being of Somali origin; 22 per cent (88,160 people) of Sudanese origin and another 17 per cent (66,113 people) from Eritrea. The remaining one per cent consists of refugees from different nationalities, including Kenya, DRC, Yemen, Djibouti and some from the Great Lakes region. Nearly half (140,994 individuals) of the refugees in Ethiopia are of school-going age. During the reporting period, the Government opened new primary and secondary schools in Dollo Ado and Assosa camps to increase access to formal education.

Refugees in Ethiopia are mainly hosted in refugee camps, including in the Somali Region (Somalis), Tigray (Eritreans), Beneshangul Gumuz (Sudanese), Gambella and Assosa (South Sudanese). Most of the Sudanese refugees originate from Blue Nile State, which has been affected by conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces and Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA-North) since September 2011. UNHCR also observed a spike in new arrivals from Eritrea, with over 1,000 new arrivals received in the month of March. This is attributed to insecurity following the recent alleged coup attempt in Asmara and an increased recruitment drive for the Eritrean National Service.

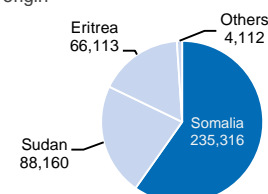
#### Refugee trends in Ethiopia



(Mar '11 – Mar '13)



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



<sup>17</sup> IDMC Global Overview 2011

<sup>18</sup> IOM, Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, January-March 2013

<sup>19</sup> UNHCR Ethiopia, Population of Concern: Statistical Report, 30 September 2012

<sup>20</sup> UNHCR Ethiopia, Population of Concern by their Country of Origin, March 2013

# Kenya

## Internally Displaced Persons

Five years after the Kenya general elections of 2007, which resulted in violence and displacement of more than 660,000 people and more than 1,100 deaths, the Government, through the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP), has made significant progress towards addressing internal displacement in Kenya. This includes the enactment in 2012 of the Prevention, Protection and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons and Affected Communities Act 2012 (IDP Act 2012); the establishment of an institutional focal point on internal displacement; and continued facilitation of return and resettlement of the post-2007 election violence (PEV) IDPs.

Of the 663,921 PEV IDPs, some 350,000 people sought refuge in 118 camps in Kenya; 313,921 people integrated in communities countrywide, while 640 households took refuge in Uganda. To date 424 households (approximately 2,120 people) have returned to Kenya, leaving a balance of 216 households (approximately 1,080 people) still in Uganda. As of March 2013, the Government estimates that there were less than 30,000 individuals out of the 350,000 camp-based IDPs. The majority of the registered IDPs in camps were each given around US\$120 dollars in compensation, with a further payment of \$300 awarded to those who lost property such as homes, land and businesses.

Human rights groups however continue to raise concern over the plight of the estimated 314,000 IDPs who neither registered nor moved into IDP camps but instead moved in with relatives or settled in towns. This category of IDPs, officially referred to as "integrated IDPs", has reportedly been left out of Government programmes for compensation and resettlement and is now seeking legal redress and protection under the IDP Act 2012. In response, the Government has committed to resettle and compensate the integrated IDPs alongside the remaining camp population, but the process is yet to be initiated.

Additionally, during the Short Rains season starting mid-March, floods and landslides resulted in the displacement of an estimated 100,000 people, according to the Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS). Worst affected were Tana River, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Coast and parts of Central and Coast Provinces.

### IDP trends in Kenya



## Refugees

As of March 2013, Kenya was host to some 567,228 registered refugees and an estimated 46,000 asylum seekers. The majority of the refugees (442,831 individuals) are hosted in the Dadaab refugee camps, while the rest are hosted in Kakuma (78,528 individuals) and in different urban locations in Nairobi (45,869 individuals). Refugees originating from Somalia constitute 90 per cent (512,223 individuals) of the refugees in Kenya. There has been a notable decrease of about 20,000 Somalis in the last six months largely due to spontaneous returns, following security improvements in Somalia and the end of the drought that displaced hundreds of thousands of Somalis in 2011-2012. Overall, the refugee population has reduced by more than 18,000 people since September 2012.

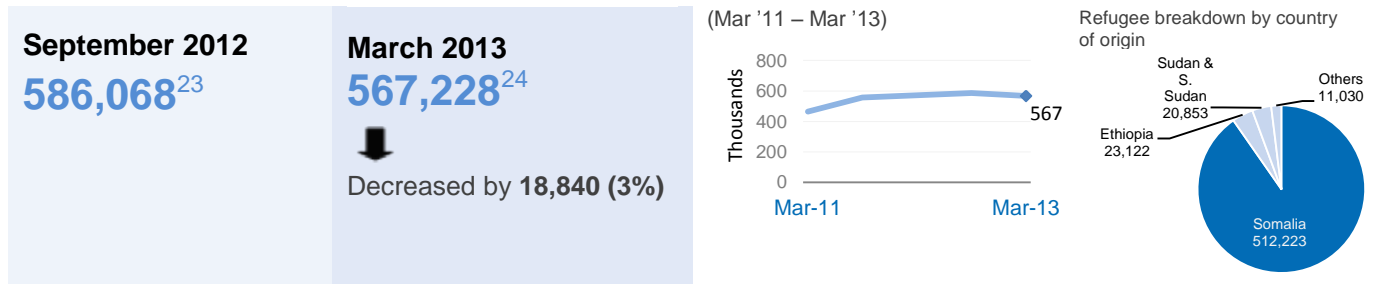
Kakuma refugee camp, which surpassed its capacity of 100,000 individuals at the end of July 2012, is host to some 114,026 individuals, of whom an estimated 35,500 people are asylum seekers. The majority of the refugees in Kakuma (50,912 people) are also from Somalia, while most of the asylum seekers (19,938 people) are from South Sudan's Jonglei State and Sudan's South Kordofan region. UNHCR reports that in light of the ongoing instability and conflict in Sudan and South Sudan, there is a high likelihood that more asylum seekers will make their way to Kakuma by year end.

Significant numbers of people from Burundi, DRC and Ethiopia are also hosted in Kakuma camp.

<sup>21</sup> OCHA Eastern Africa, Nairobi, Kenya (figure includes a protracted caseload of about 250,000 IDPs countrywide, yet to be verified).  
<sup>22</sup> No updates were available at time of releasing this report, hence reference to the March figures.



## Refugee trends in Kenya



## Rwanda

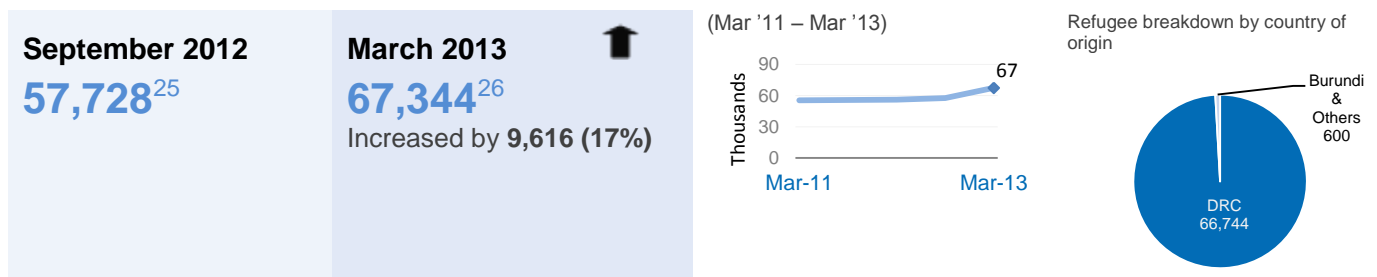
### Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs reported in Rwanda.

### Refugees

Rwanda is as of end-March host to an estimated 67,344 refugees, with the majority being a protracted caseload mainly from DRC. Following renewed conflict in April 2012, an estimated 35,000 Congolese entered Rwanda. During the first wave that occurred between 27 April and 31 October 2012, a total of 19,989 crossed the border into Rwanda, with the majority being transferred to Kigeme camp, opened in June 2012 to accommodate the influx from DRC. Kigeme camp is presently host to some 17,685 refugees from eastern DRC. The second wave of DRC influx started in November 2012 resulting in the flight of some 12,670 people into Rwanda. The latter are settled in Nkamira Transit Centre. The situation in DRC remains volatile hence a high likelihood of more arrivals.

## Refugee trends in Rwanda



## Somalia

### Internally Displaced Persons

As of the end of March 2013, there were an estimated 1.1 million Somalis displaced internally. The IDPs are largely a result of insecurity especially in south-central regions and increased military activities in previous years. Of these, 81 per cent (893,000 people) are settled in south-central region, mainly in Mogadishu (over 300,000) and Galgaduud (approx. 119,000), Lower Shabelle (approx. 100,000) and Gedo (approx. 76,000) regions.<sup>27</sup>

Over the last 12 months, south-central regions have seen steady gains made by pro-Government forces against Al-Shabaab, in addition to improved but limited humanitarian access to previously inaccessible locations. This greater access to IDP settlements facilitated more IDP population estimate exercises to be conducted as well as verification of estimates from local sources. In light of the high degree of mobility employed by IDPs to cope with persisting insecurity, livelihoods depletion and in trying to meet their basic needs, UNHCR advises that the estimate of 1.1 million persons should be interpreted within a range of +/- 100,000 persons.

<sup>23</sup> UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya, Nairobi, Statistical Summary, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, 30 September 2012

<sup>24</sup> UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya, Nairobi, Statistical Summary, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, 31 March 2013

<sup>25</sup> UNHCR Rwanda, October 2012

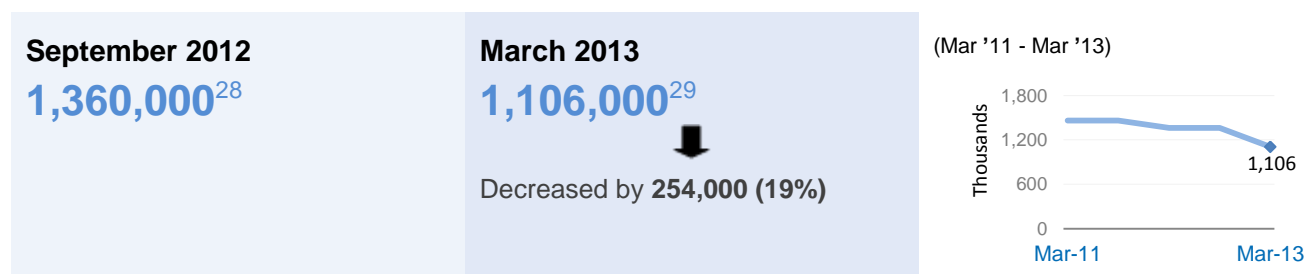
<sup>26</sup> UNHCR Rwanda, March 2013 (Figure excludes asylum seekers)

<sup>27</sup> UNHCR Somalia, March 2013

Following the TFG/AMISOM advance through the Afgooye corridor in May 2012, the total number of IDPs reduced. The corridor was home to up to 400,000 individuals who had begun to flee Mogadishu in 2007 and 2008 due to increased conflict between pro- and anti-government forces. In 2012, the majority of IDPs in the corridor returned to Mogadishu or moved to other IDP settlements in the city. Overall there has been a notable decrease of about 254,000 in the IDP population in the last six months.

Initial trends from UNHCR's Population Movement Tracking show a decrease in internal displacement in late 2012 / early 2013. However, UNHCR reports that the dispersal of Al-Shabaab into some districts resulted in continuous displacement of the civilian population, who fled forced recruitment and persecution. Lack of livelihoods and conflict between pro-Government and Al-Shabaab forces remain key drivers in displacements, as evident from the registration of new arrivals in Dollo Ado refugee camp in Ethiopia.

#### IDP trends in Somalia

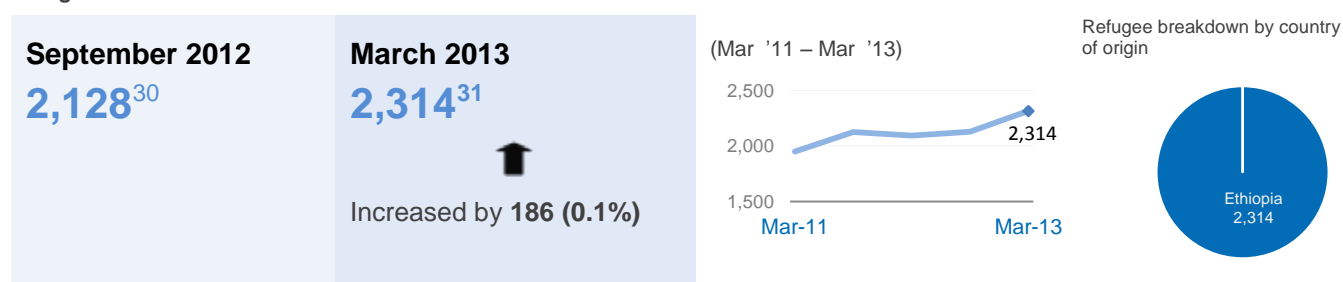


## Refugees

Somalia is also host to some 2,314 refugees and 8,476 asylum seekers, mainly from Ethiopia. Approximately 80 per cent (1,867) of the refugees and 56 per cent of the asylum seekers (4,779) are hosted in Somaliland. January 2013 saw an increase in the number of cross-border movements from Kenya to Somalia. The majority of those crossing into Somalia cited greater insecurity in Dadaab and Ifo refugee camps and apprehension following the Government of Kenya's announcement of a possible repatriation of Somalis.

UNHCR reports further that Somalia is the third highest refugee-generating country in the world after Afghanistan and Iraq. As of 17 April, some 1,037,554 Somali refugees were hosted in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda. Kenya continues to host the highest number of Somali refugees in the region, with 512,223 individuals as of March. Spontaneous returns of Somali refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia continue to be recorded. According to UNHCR, some 14,353 refugees have returned from Kenya into Somalia between January and April 2013.

#### Refugee trends in Somalia



## South Sudan

### Internally Displaced Persons

As of the end of March, there were an estimated 215,000 IDPs or people affected by displacement in South Sudan. Of these, some 37,500 people were newly displaced between October 2012 and April 2013 due to violence, mainly resulting from inter-communal fighting and hostilities between state and non-state armed actors in several areas. Nearly half of the new displacements occurred in Jonglei State between January and April 2013. Clashes following

28 UNHCR Somalia, Factsheet, September 2012

29 UNHCR Somalia, Factsheet, April 2013

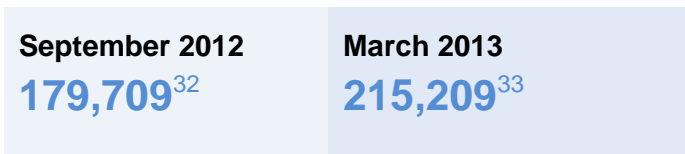
30 UNHCR Somalia, Fact Sheet, September 2012

31 UNHCR Somalia, Fact Sheet, March 2013

a military offensive by the South Sudan army against non-state armed actors in Jonglei, which started in March 2013, likely uprooted many more people, but due to insecurity and logistical challenges, they have not been accessed and verified.

The remaining figure of 179,709 people represents the cumulative figure of displacements between January and September 2012 and does not necessarily reflect the number of people still in displacement. The majority of the IDPs have returned to their areas of origin. However, IDP tracking in Sudan primarily focuses on new displacements with little information on IDP returns hence the use of the 2012 estimates.

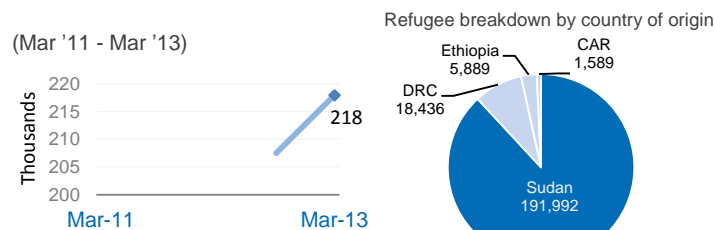
#### IDP trends in South Sudan



## Refugees

By the end of March, South Sudan was host to 217,906 registered refugees, including 191,992 from Sudan; 18,436 from DRC; 5,889 Ethiopians; and 1,589 from Central African Republic. The refugees are hosted across seven refugee camps in Unity and Upper Nile States. Ongoing conflict and reported food insecurity in Sudan's Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States continue to be the main causes of flight from the two areas into South Sudan. In the last six months, the refugee population has increased by more than 10,000 people.

#### Refugee trends in South Sudan



## Sudan

### Internally displaced persons<sup>36</sup>

Displaced people in Sudan are mostly found in the Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile States-Abyei area. As of the end of March, the UN estimated that some 1.4 million IDPs were receiving humanitarian assistance in some 99 camps across Darfur.<sup>37</sup> In South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, estimates from the Government of Sudan and the Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Agency (SRRA) affiliated to the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) put the number of people displaced or severely affected by fighting at more than 1.1 million. Overall an estimated 2.5 million people are either displaced or affected by conflict in Sudan.

Darfur has suffered from significant deterioration of security conditions, arising from both inter-tribal conflicts and clashes between armed movements and Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and armed militias. Overall, some 235,000 people have been displaced or severely affected in Darfur since January 2013. An estimated 100,000 people have been displaced since January in the Jebel Amer region of North Darfur over access to land and gold mining disputes. In Central Darfur, an estimated 26,000 people fled to neighbouring Chad following inter-tribal fighting. In Jebel Marra and East Darfur in the towns of Muhajerija and Labado, fighting between SAF and the Sudan Liberation Army-Abdel Wahed (SLA-AW) and SLA-Minni Minawi displaced 8,000 and more than 33,000 people, respectively.

<sup>32</sup> OCHA South Sudan, October 2012

<sup>33</sup> OCHA South Sudan, March 2013

<sup>34</sup> UNHCR, 'Refugees in South Sudan', Information Sharing Portal at <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/country.php?id=251>, 1 November 2012

<sup>35</sup> UNHCR, Update on South Sudan Operations, 18-24 March 2013

<sup>36</sup> OCHA Sudan, April 2013

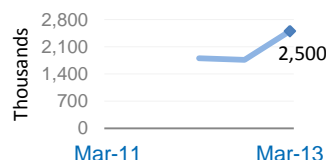
<sup>37</sup> OCHA Sudan, Sudan: Humanitarian Snapshot, 30 April 2013

In South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, since 2011, fighting between the SAF and the SPLM-N has displaced over 180,000 people into South Sudan's Upper Nile and Unity States, as well as some 32,000 into Ethiopia. The main challenge affecting humanitarian operations in the two States is lack of access for humanitarian staff in SPLM-N controlled areas from within Sudan. The Government of Sudan estimates that some 326,000 people have been displaced or severely affected by conflict in Government-controlled areas in the two States, while the SRRA estimates that 790,000 have been displaced or severely affected by fighting in SPLM-N held areas.

#### IDP trends in Sudan



(Mar '11 - Mar '13)



## Refugees

As of the end of March, Sudan was host to an estimated 160,000 registered refugees. According to UNHCR, the majority of the refugees, estimated at 93,500 people (59 per cent), are hosted in eastern Sudan, while Darfur and Khartoum host about 34,000 and 24,000 refugees, respectively.

Refugees in eastern Sudan include a protracted caseload that has remained in the area for close to 40 years, with 99 per cent of these being of Eritrean origin. Eritrean refugees constitute 72 per cent of all the refugees hosted by Sudan. Other nationalities in Sudan include refugees from Chad, Ethiopia, Central African Republic, Somalia and Uganda. Sudan is also host to more than 16,000 asylum seekers.

Refugees in Khartoum are hosted by host communities, with the majority originating from Chad (32,207 people) and Central African Republic (2,171 people). Darfur is also host to some 11,000 households of South Sudanese living in South and East Darfur, where many live in precarious conditions, including risk of forced eviction due to an unclear legal status and lack of access to basic services. Despite renewed displacements in some parts of Darfur, IDP and refugee returns continue steadily, with some 201,539 IDPs and 48,099 refugees returned between January 2011 and December 2012.

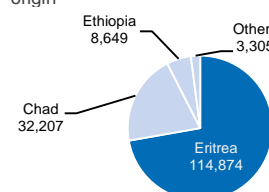
#### Refugee trends in Sudan



(Mar '11 - Mar '13)



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



## Tanzania

### Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs reported in Tanzania.

<sup>38</sup> Figure includes the 1.7 million IDPs registered in camps in Darfur and more than 100,000 IDPs in Agok/South Sudan as of March 2012. The figure does not however include the unknown number of pastoralists displaced to the north of the Abyei area or those presumably displaced in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States, where the UN had very limited access to conflict-affected areas.

<sup>39</sup> OCHA Sudan. The figure includes the 1.4 million IDPs receiving assistance in camps in Darfur and 1.1 million displaced or severely affected by conflict in Blue Nile and South Kordofan States.

<sup>40</sup> OCHA Sudan, 'Humanitarian Snapshot', 30 September 2012

<sup>41</sup> UNHCR, Khartoum, Fact Sheet, Khartoum and Two Areas, February 2013 (information issued as of 31 December 2012 still applicable by UNHCR today)

## Refugees in Tanzania

Tanzania is host to some 264,723 refugees and other persons of concern to UNHCR, of whom 74 per cent (197,367 people) originate from Burundi and 25 per cent (63,618 people) are from the DRC.

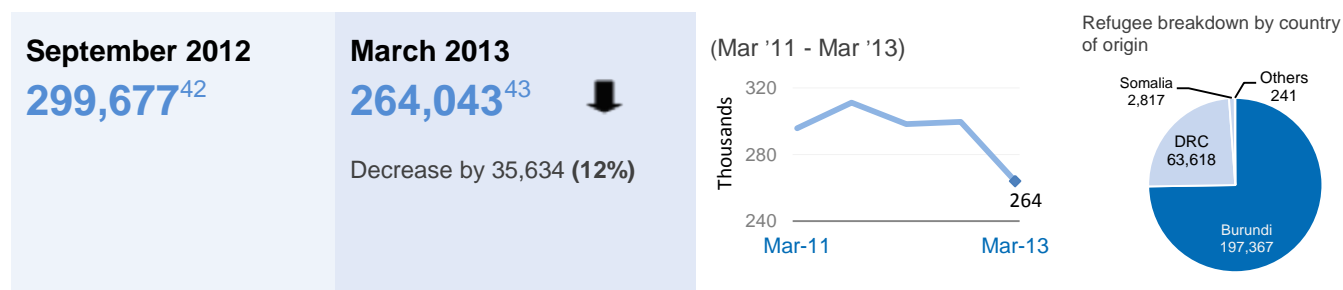
The vast majority of Burundian refugees and persons of concern currently living in Tanzania left Burundi in 1972. Some 162,000 have since then lived in the so-called 'Old Settlements' in Tabora and Katavi regions. The Government of Tanzania offered them naturalization and the process started in 2009 and 2010. Their relocation to other regions in Tanzania was to commence in 2010 followed by distribution of their citizenship documentation. However, in August 2011, the scheme was halted by the Minister of Home Affairs pending further internal Government discussions on options for the way forward, which are ongoing. There are also some 22,447 refugees who had spontaneously settled outside formal assistance structures and live in villages around the Kigoma region. They were registered and verified for durable solutions but the Government has indicated that no further consideration of their status will take place until the Old Settlements group is resolved.

Until October last year, some 38,000 Burundians who fled waves of civil war in Burundi in the 1990s were consolidated mostly in Mtabila camp in Kigoma region. Recognizing that the circumstances that led to the granting of refugee status to this group had ceased to exist, the Government and UNHCR conducted joint interviews to determine their continued need of international protection. As a result, the Government of Tanzania declared the end of refugee status for more than 90 per cent of these refugees and established a deadline for closing the camp by 31 December 2012. Over the course of six weeks between October and December, 34,052 Burundian former refugees returned home from Mtabila camp in an orderly, dignified and safe manner. The return was organized in an unprecedented collaborative effort, led by the Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR and supported by the International Organization for Migration, the World Food Programme and non-governmental organisations, as well as the wider international community.

With Mtabila closed, some 67,976 refugees are now living in the one remaining camp in Tanzania, Nyarugusu, in Kigoma region. The camp hosts more than 90 per cent of the Congolese refugees as well as around 2,800 Burundian refugees found in need of international protection and transferred from Mtabila camp.

Tanzania is also host to Somali Bantu refugees in Chogo Settlement, Tanga region. Since 2005, 714 have been granted citizenship by naturalization and allowed to settle permanently in the country. The process of naturalization of around 2,000 remaining Somali refugees is underway.

### Refugee trends in Tanzania



## Uganda

### Internally Displaced Persons

Internal displacement in Uganda has over the years been triggered by either conflict or harsh climatic conditions, the latter resulting in temporary displacements especially in the east of the country where extensive flooding and landslides are common. Sporadic cattle raids in Karamoja are reported but there are no estimates of the number of people recently displaced in the region.

The signing of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement between the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) and the Government of Uganda in 2006 sparked the beginning of significant population movement out of the IDP camps. According to the UNHCR IDP Survey conducted in December 2011, Uganda had made tremendous progress in the return of IDPs from the camps and transit centres. As of March 2012, only some 30,136 IDPs remained out of 1.8 million people displaced as a result of the attacks by the LRA in northern Uganda.<sup>44</sup> The IDPs await reintegration

<sup>42</sup> UNHCR Tanzania, Monthly Statistics, 1 October 2012

<sup>43</sup> UNHCR Tanzania, Monthly Statistics, 1 April 2013

<sup>44</sup> The UHRC is planning an IDP assessment in the remaining camps and transit sites in Acholi in the month of November when updated statistics are expected.

into their original homes, although most have delayed their return citing among other things, fear resulting from long periods of traumatic experiences in the hands of rebels; inadequate or dilapidated infrastructure for basic and essential services; and poor road networks in or around villages of origin hindering access.

Reports by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre indicate further that land disputes are rampant in return areas throughout the Acholi region. UNHCR closed its IDP operation at the end of December 2011 and handed over the protection monitoring of the IDPs to the Office of the Prime Minister in Uganda, which works in collaboration with the Ugandan Human Rights Commission (UHRC) on protection matters.

#### IDP trends in Uganda



## Refugees

By the end of March 2013, some 180,991 refugees had been registered in Uganda, mainly from the DRC (121,001), Somalia (14,151), South Sudan/Sudan (18,035), Rwanda (13,055), Burundi (10,262), Eritrea (2,348), Ethiopia (951) and Kenya (1,161).<sup>47</sup> Uganda is also host to some 19,935 asylum seekers. Individuals of Congolese origin comprise over 67 per cent of the refugees, with the majority originating from Rutshuru and Masisi regions of North Kivu Province. The refugees continue to flee the frequent and widespread fighting in eastern DRC sparked in late 2012 by clashes between FARDC and the M23 group. Subsequent influxes have been as a result of tension arising from uncertainty over peace negotiations between the Government and M23 as well as general insecurity and clashes between armed groups.

UNHCR together with the Office of the Prime Minister in Uganda and partner agencies continue to maintain Nyakabande and Matanda transit centres in the south-west region for the Congolese refugee influx and Dzaipi transit centre and two reception centres of Ocea and Alere in the West Nile sub-region for the South Sudan refugee influx. The majority of the refugee arrivals at Matanda are reportedly fleeing fighting between the Mai-Mai and FDLR that peaked in September 2012. From the transit/reception centres, Congolese refugees are transferred to Rwamwanja refugee settlement and South Sudanese are taken to Rhino camp refugee settlement (Arua District) and Adjumani refugee settlement. Some 65,697 refugees have been registered and assisted since 2012 in Nyakabande and Matanda transit centres, out of whom 8,706 arrived in 2013.

New arrivals from South Sudan have continuously increased since January 2013, with March recording the second highest arrivals with 625 people since the influx started in 2012. This is a concern as influx seems to be maintained at a higher pace since the start of 2013. Out of the 2,111 new arrivals in 2013, 2,012 (95 per cent) are from Jonglei State (South Sudan) while others are from Unity (South Sudan) and South Kordofan (Sudan) States, areas that are largely insecure due to persistent inter-communal conflicts and in Unity State, aerial bombardments allegedly by the Khartoum Government in regions bordering Sudan. In view of the continued conflict in Jonglei and Unity State (South Sudan) and the Kordofan region of Sudan, there is a high likelihood of more people entering Uganda.

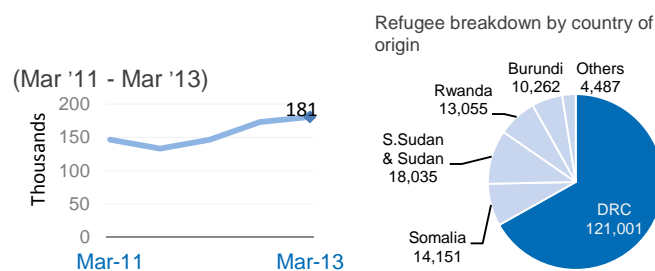
45 UNHCR Gulu Brief, "Northern Uganda, Internally Displaced Persons, December 2011". As of December 2011, the estimated number of IDPs stood at 21,255 people in the Acholi region (with 465 in active camps, 11,465 in former camps, and 9,325 in transit sites); 1,301 IDPs in former camps in Adjumani District,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

46 UNHCR Gulu Brief, "Northern Uganda, Internally Displaced Persons, December 2011" (no updates)

47 UNHCR Uganda, Fact Sheet, March 2013



## Refugee trends in Uganda



## Conclusion

An estimated 9.154 million displaced people were hosted in twelve countries in eastern Africa as of the end of March 2013. DRC, Somalia and 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, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. Kenya and Uganda, though not in conflict, have a protracted IDP population awaiting durable solutions either in camps or urban settlements. Kenya continues to host the largest number of refugees in the region, the majority of whom are from Somalia. UNHCR and respective governments in the region are determined to provide durable solutions for refugees and IDPs. A tripartite agreement by the Government of Tanzania, the Government of Burundi and UNHCR saw the systematic return of more than 38,000 Burundians who had lived in Tanzania for many years. Similar agreements have been signed with other governments, including Uganda.

48 UNHCR Uganda, 'Operational Statistics By Settlement', 1 October, 2012

49 UNHCR Uganda, Fact Sheet, 31 March 2013

## Annex I

## STATUS OF REFUGEES AND IDPS IN EASTERN AFRICA, 31 MARCH 2013

Country	IDPs	Refugees	1969 OAU Refugee Convention	The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol	Great Lakes (ICGLR) Pact	Kampala Convention on IDPs	Domestic legislation on refugees and IDPs
Burundi	78,948	43,189	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	None
DR Congo (DRC)	2,586,389	92,725	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	None
Djibouti	No reported IDPs	19,599	Ratified	Ratified	Not members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)	Signed	None
Eritrea		3,631	Signed	Signed		Signed	
Ethiopia	313,560	393,701	Ratified	Ratified		Signed	
Kenya	309,200	567,228	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	IDP Act 2012 and Refugee Act 2006
Rwanda	No reported IDPs	67,344	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	None
Somalia	1,106,000	2,314	Signed	Ratified	Non-member	Signed	None in Somalia but Puntland adopted a policy on IDPs in 2012; Somaliland developing one
South Sudan	215,209	217,906	Transitional Constitution guarantees the rights of refugees in South Sudan <sup>50</sup>		Accession	Not signed	Refugee Act 2012
Sudan	2,500,000*	159,860	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Not signed	National IDP policy adopted in 2009 and Regulation of Asylum Act 1974 applies
Tanzania	No reported IDPs	264,043	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	Tanzania Refugee Act of 1998
Uganda	30,136	180,991	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	2004 National Policy on IDPs and Refugee Act 2006

Sources: UNHCR, OCHA, IOM, IDMC

\*Sudan's 2.5 million figure includes displaced people in South Kordofan and Blue Nile and persons severely affected by conflict.

<sup>50</sup> At independence, the Government of South Sudan assumed de facto responsibility for refugees in its territory and has followed various principles relating to asylum, such as respecting the principle of non-refoulement. However, to incorporate this into a strict legal responsibility, the GoSS is in the process of adopting a comprehensive asylum policy and national legislation on the same.

## Annex II

Breakdown of Refugees by Country of Origin as of 31 March 2013 <sup>51</sup>			
Host Country	Country of Origin	September 2012	March 2013
Burundi	DRC	40,538	42,725
	Rwanda	749	428
	Others	78	36
DRC	Angola	71,815	0
	Rwanda	52,443	49,181
	Burundi	9,376	9,331
	Others (including Sudan, RoC, CAR, Uganda)	7,374	34,213
Djibouti	Somalia	17,688	18,725
	Ethiopia	598	512
	Eritrea	349	343
	Sudan, Yemen, Iraqi and others	23	19
Eritrea	Somalia	4,670	3,473
	Others (Ethiopia, Sudanese, South Sudanese)	187	158
Ethiopia	Sudan	91,282	88,160
	Eritrea	60,793	66,113
	Somalia	211,698	235,316
	Others (DRC, Kenya, Burundi, Djibouti, Uganda)	4,059	4,112
Kenya	Somalia	532,277	512,223
	Rwanda	1,365	1,309
	Burundi	993	1,063
	Uganda	610	591
	Ethiopia	23,732	23,122
	Sudan & South Sudan	19,600	20,853
	DRC	6,009	6,536
	Eritrea	1,401	1,446
Rwanda	DRC	57,216	66,744
	Burundi and others	512	600
Somalia	Ethiopia	2,128	2,314
South Sudan	CAR	1,155	1,589
	DRC	18,324	18,436
	Ethiopia	6,966	5,889
	Sudan	181,047	191,992
Sudan	Chad	31,890	32,207
	DRC	0	825
	Eritrea	103,240	114,874
	Ethiopia	4,370	8,649
	Somalia	129	475
	Various (including Uganda, CAR, Iraq and others)	2,371	2,830
Tanzania	DRC	62,795	63,618
	Burundi	233,127	197,367
	Somalia	3,504	2,817
	Others	251	241
Uganda	Kenya	1,157	1,161
	Rwanda	13,301	13,055
	Eritrea	3,623	2,348
	DRC	109,698	121,001
	Burundi	8,910	10,262
	Sudan and South Sudan	18,713	18,035
	Somalia	16,313	14,151
Ethiopia and others	1,208	978	

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<sup>51</sup> The figures do not include asylum seekers pending determination of their refugee status in the various countries.