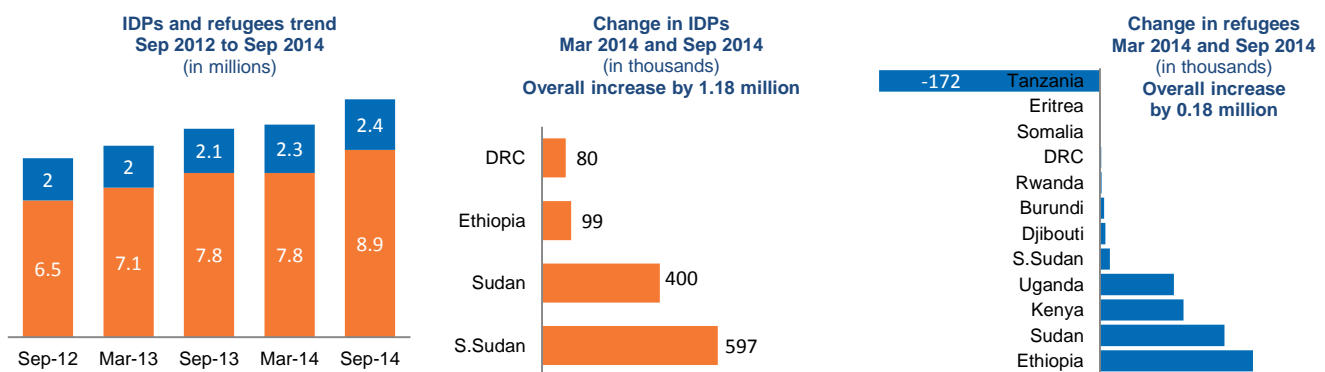


Displacement increased by 1.4 million in region

The number of people displaced in the region has increased by 14 per cent in the last six months.¹ By the end of September 2014, the total number of people displaced was 11,433,752 in Burundi, (eastern) Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. Of the total displaced population, 2,467,547 are refugees while 8,966,205 are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people severely affected by conflict.

The total IDP population in the region has increased by 15 per cent (1,360,460 people) over the last six months. The four countries with the highest number of people internally displaced or severely affected by conflict are eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (2.7 million people), Somalia (1.1 million people), South Sudan (1.4 million people) and Sudan (2.9 million people).



Major developments

There has been a drastic increase in the number of internally displaced populations in South Sudan (375 per cent) and Sudan (31 per cent) in the last six months.

There is a steadily increasing crisis about South Sudanese refugee response, currently standing at 478,000 people out of a planned 551,000 people. Ethiopia (193,000 out of 230,000 planned people), Kenya (44,000 out of 45,000 planned people), Sudan (109,000 out of 126,000 planned people) and Uganda (129,000 out of 150,000 planned people).²

Tanzania makes history by handing over more than 162,156 citizenship certificates to former Burundian refugees, the biggest group in UNHCR's history.

Displacement in the region is mainly a result of internal armed conflicts, inter-communal clashes over resources, and insecurity. Extreme climatic conditions such as drought, heavy rains and floods (triggering landslides), have in some instances led to displaced populations in the region. Estimates on the number of people displaced by natural disasters are not readily available as the majority move only temporarily, with people returning quickly to rebuild their lives.

During the reporting period, Sudan reported the most significant increase of 400,000 people in the internally displaced caseload. Of 2.9 million people displaced in Sudan, 86 per cent are in Darfur, while another 380,000 are displaced or severely affected by fighting in South Kordofan, West Kordofan, and Blue Nile States.³

Due to ongoing conflict between Government forces and opposition groups, South Sudan reported an increase of nearly 600,000 internally displaced people during the last six months, with an estimated total of 1.4 million people internally displaced and more than 400,000 South Sudanese living as refugees across the region. OCHA South Sudan reports continued tensions and sporadic fighting in Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile and Unity states, exposing

¹ OCHA Eastern Africa Displaced Populations Report, April 2014.

² UNHCR Regional Office, November 2014.

³ UNHCR Sudan, IDPs by State, September 2014.

civilians to increased insecurity and human rights abuses.⁴ Ethiopia and Uganda host close to 90 per cent of South Sudanese refugees affected by the current crisis.

Eastern DRC, host to some 2.7 million internally displaced people, continued to witness frequent and widespread fighting since late 2012, resulting from clashes between the Government and various armed groups operating in the region. During the last six months, the IDP population in eastern DRC increased by 103,627 people, most notably in Katanga, Orientale and South Kivu provinces⁵, half of whom are hosted in the Kivus.

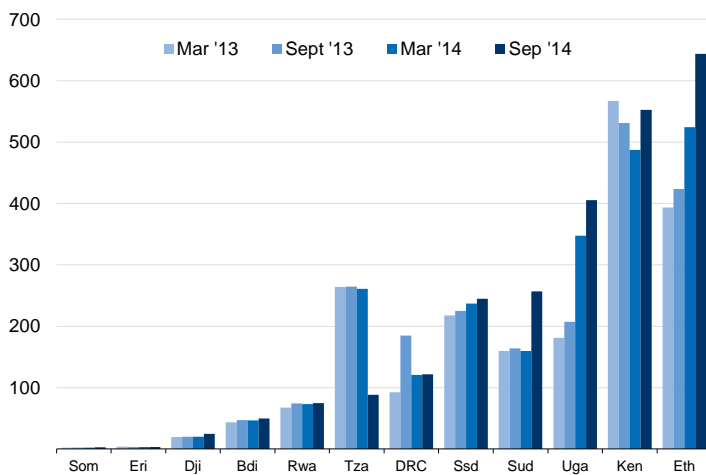
The International Office for Migration (IOM) reported the total number of people displaced internally in Ethiopia had increased by 24 per cent to 426,736 people, consisting of the protracted caseload and new displacements caused by conflict and flooding in Somali and Oromia Regions.⁶

The statistics for internally displaced people in Burundi, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda remain unchanged as no new assessments were conducted during the reporting period. However, the search for durable solutions continued at country level.

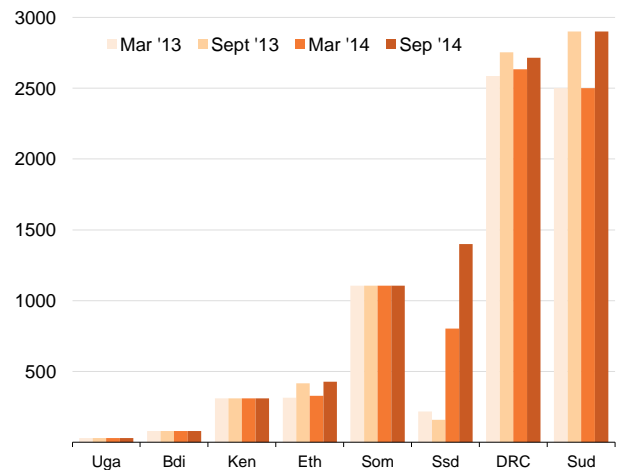
By the end of September 2014, the refugee population in the region had increased by 8.6 per cent (184,690 people). The biggest refugee influxes have been reported in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda mainly due to the South Sudan crisis. The total number of refugees stands at 2,467,547 refugees. There has been a reduction in refugee numbers in Tanzania which naturalised 162,000 former Burundian refugees in October 2014.⁷

The main factors causing people to flee their homes and seek refuge in neighbouring countries are ongoing conflict, violence and human rights abuses. UNHCR reports more young male Eritrean refugees are fleeing forced conscription.⁸ The renewed conflict and violence in South Sudan is responsible for the major refugee outflow in the region in the last six months, with the main influx recorded in Sudan (a 58 per cent increase mainly of Eritrean and South Sudanese refugees), followed by Ethiopia (20 per cent increase), Kenya (19 per cent increase) and Uganda (15 per cent increase). Burundi and Djibouti also recorded increases (22 per cent each) in their refugee caseloads respectively due to Congolese (DRC) and mainly Somalis fleeing insecurity in their countries. However, the number of Somalis seeking refuge in Djibouti has decreased due to improved security conditions in parts of Somalia, which has reduced the number of asylum-seekers and also prompted refugee voluntary returns.⁹

Refugee trends by country
Mar 2013 to Sep 2014
(thousands)



IDP trends by country
Mar 2013 to Sep 2014
(thousands)



⁴ OCHA South Sudan Situation Report, September 2014.

⁵ UNHCR Democratic Republic of Congo IDPs Statistics, September 2014.

⁶ IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July - September 2014.

⁷ UNHCR Tanzania Briefing Note, October 2014.

⁸ UNHCR Sudan, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e483b76.html>, accessed September 2014.

⁹ UNHCR Djibouti, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

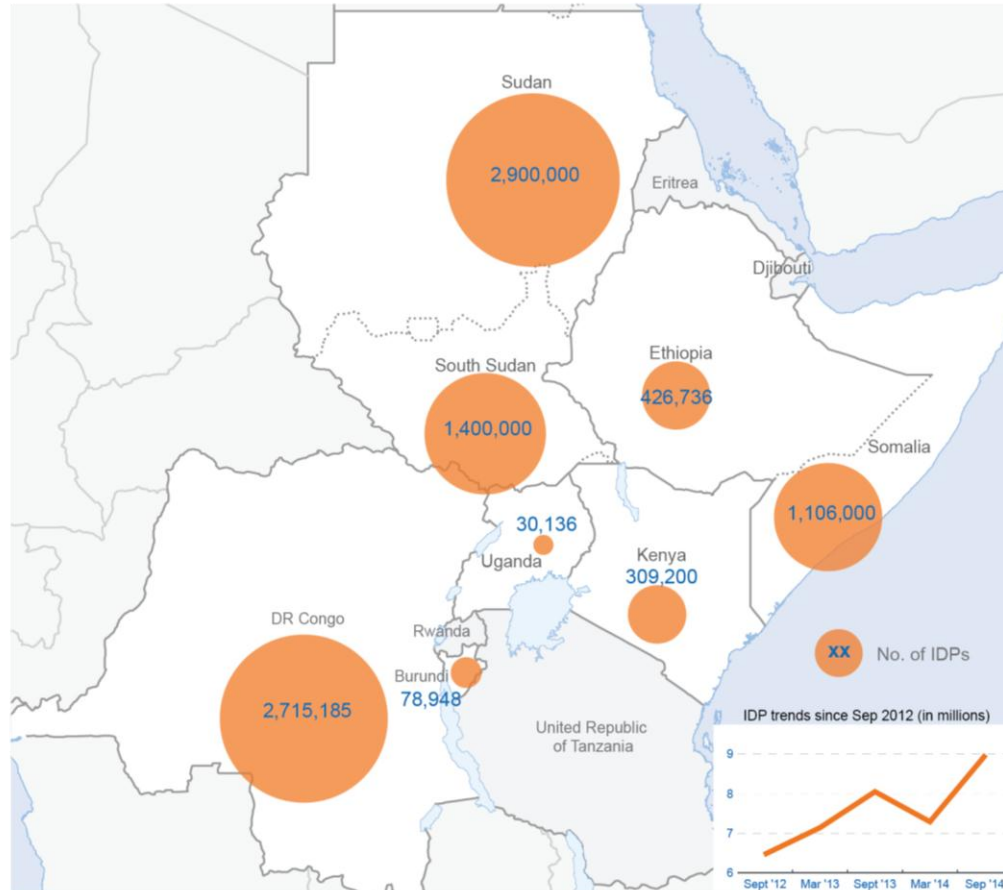
More than **11.4 million** persons displaced

8.9 million internally displaced

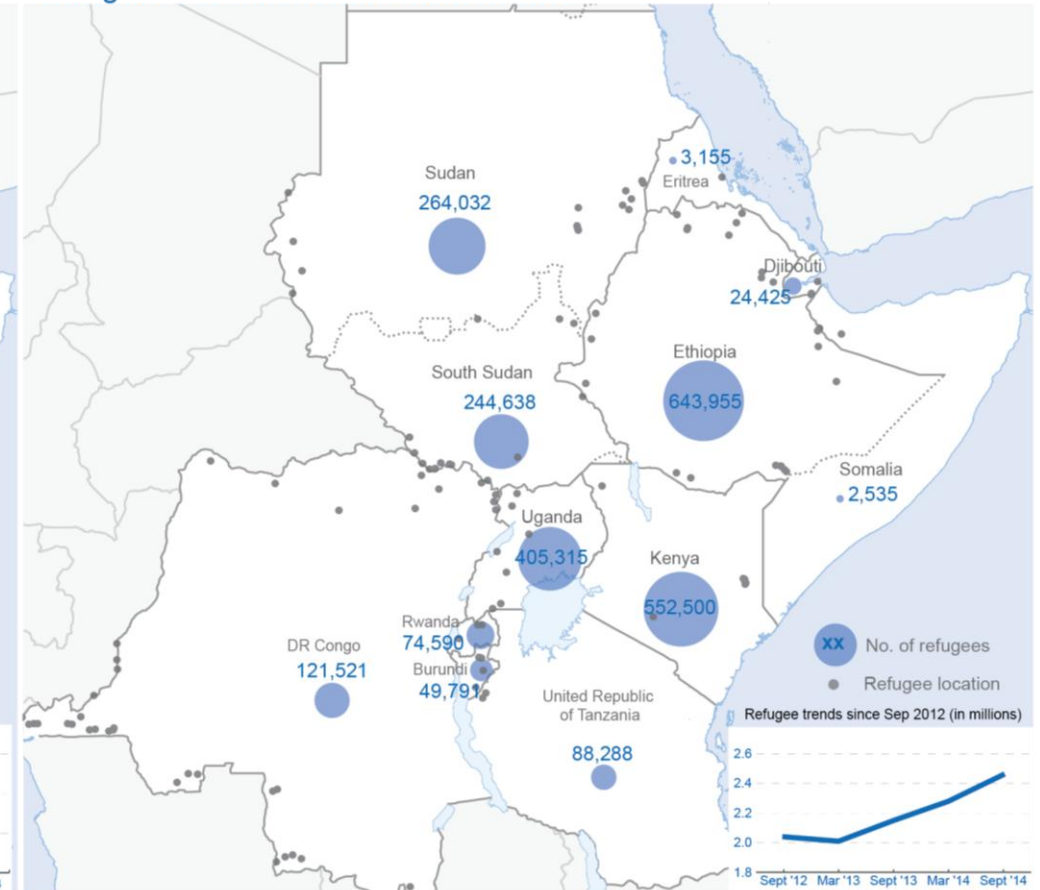
2.4 million refugees



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: 17 November 2014

Sources: UNHCR, OCHA, IOM, UNCS, GAUL

Feedback: conwaym@un.org

ea.humanitarianresponse.info

www.unocha.org/eastern-africa

www.reliefweb.int

For more information, please visit <http://www.unocha.org/eastern-africa> and www.reliefweb.int

For queries, please contact: conwaym@un.org, nyakato@un.org

Twitter: [@UNOCHA_EA](https://twitter.com/UNOCHA_EA)

Analysis by Country

Burundi



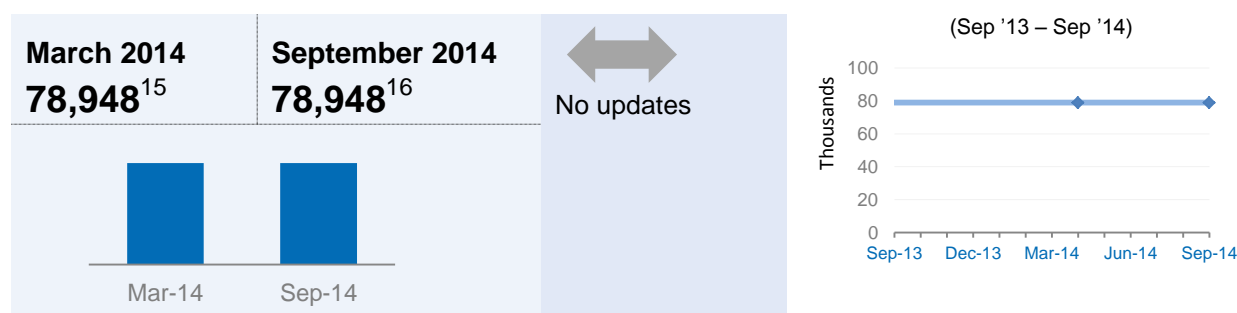
Internally Displaced Persons

By the end of September 2014, there were 79,000 internally displaced people living in protracted displacement, many of whom fled their homes during the civil war that lasted from 1993 to 2005.¹⁰ The figure has remained unchanged since March 2013 as no new verification exercise has been conducted. Following the July 2013 expulsion of illegal immigrants from Tanzania, around 37,331 Burundian refugees returned to Burundi in early 2014¹¹, putting further pressure on scarce resources and vulnerable receiving communities. After so many years of living in exile, many returning Burundians do not have land on which to settle. UNHCR supports the most vulnerable to secure plots and build houses for them.

The ownership of much of the land on which the Government established displacement settlements (about 120 in and around northern and central parts of the country) is disputed and tenure risks are an obstacle to local integration.¹² The Government established the land commission (Commission Nationale des Terres et autres Biens - CNTB) in 2006, to resettle returnees and mediate land disputes.¹³ In addition, the Government enacted in 2011 a comprehensive land code to help IDPs identify and certify their land, and initiated a national "villagisation" scheme to facilitate durable solutions for some displaced people and returnees. However, both processes have been slow, and have not progressed as planned, and few IDPs have benefited as a result. Meanwhile, UNHCR together with the Ministry of National Solidarity launched a pilot project on voluntary return in five IDP settlements in accordance with the 2010-2014 National Strategy on Socio-economic Reintegration for People Affected by Conflict'. The project, which started in July 2014, aims to assist the return of some 1,500 people (300 households). Peacebuilding and social cohesion workshops for returnees, host populations and local authorities were organized prior to the effective return of beneficiary families. Concerned families have been supported with shelter or construction materials, transportation to places of origin and access to legal documentation (land deeds, settlement authorization) and legal assistance for land disputes. It is expected that approximately 1,000 individuals will return to their places of origin by the end of 2014.

Burundi has ratified the Great Lakes Pact, and signed the Kampala Convention in 2009 which it is in the process of ratifying. With the arrival of returnees from Tanzania since the end of 2013, there is new opportunity to revive national efforts towards durable solutions for IDPs and repatriated refugees alike.¹⁴

IDP trends



Refugees

There had been a 6.7 per cent increase (3,165 people) in the number of refugees hosted in Burundi by the end of September 2014. This brings the total number of people of concern to 49,791 refugees and 9,000 asylum-seekers.¹⁷ Ninety-nine per cent of the refugees are from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (48,300 people) who fled their country due to continuing human rights violations and insecurity, especially in the Kivu regions of eastern DRC. The refugees are hosted in refugee camps in Bwagiriza (9,460 people), Kinama (9,580 people), Musasa (6,790 people), Kavumu (5,730 people) and Butare (78 people), plus an urban caseload of 18,000 people.

¹⁰ Burundi: Internal Displacement in brief, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2013.

¹¹ UNOCHA Eastern Africa Humanitarian Bulletin, January 2014.

¹² Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons in Burundi within Reach, Refugee Survey Quarterly, 2013.

¹³ UNHCR Global Overview 2012: People internally displaced by conflict and violence – Burundi, 2013.

¹⁴ Ibid.

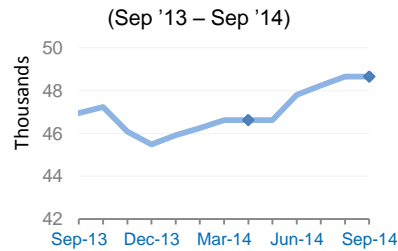
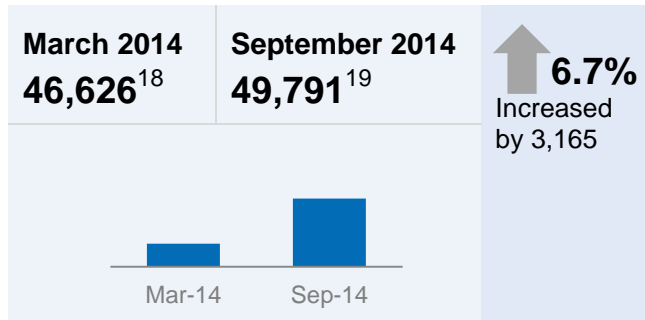
¹⁵ UNHCR Burundi, Monthly Fact sheet, March 2014.

¹⁶ UNHCR Burundi, Monthly Fact sheet, September 2014.

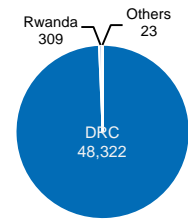
¹⁷ UNHCR Burundi, Statistics, September 2014.

Due to ongoing conflict, violence and uncertainty over stability in eastern DRC, durable solutions for the majority of Congolese refugees in Burundi remain limited. UNHCR reports the total number of departures for resettlement in a third country has been 213 refugees, and 862 people for voluntary repatriation this year.

Refugee trends in Burundi



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



Democratic Republic of the Congo



Internally Displaced Persons

There has been an increase of 2.9 per cent in the number of people internally displaced in the Democratic Republic of the Congo over the last six months. By the end of September 2014, there were more than 2.7 million people internally displaced and 1,463,796 returnees hosted in DRC.²⁰ DRC ranks fourth out of the top five countries with the largest internally displaced populations in the world.²¹

Despite the implementation of a peace agreement in 2003, fighting between forces loyal to the Kinshasa Government and various armed entities, including the Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF-NALU), Mai Mai militants, M23, and the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), has contributed to a high level of insecurity and population displacement in eastern DRC.

Violence, restricted humanitarian access, poor infrastructure, forced recruitment into armed groups, and reduced access to agricultural land and traditional markets have contributed to the deterioration of humanitarian conditions in eastern DRC and triggered mass internal displacement and refugee outflows. However, increased security in some areas is supporting returns. OCHA reports a total of 1,463,796 returnees, mostly in the Kivus.²²

The main provinces affected by conflict are North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga, Orientale and Maniema.²³ The largest increase of displaced people (63,345 people) is reported in South Kivu Province due to fighting between the national army (FARDC) and the Raia Mutomboki Sisawa militia. From July 2014, FARDC have launched military operations against the Front for Patriotic Resistance in Ituri militia (FRPI) and Mai Mai militias in Orientale Province and against the Mai Mai Bakata in Katanga Province. It is feared that the military operations could lead to further displacement in addition to reducing humanitarian access. The "Death Triangle" in Katanga Province remained highly militarised, though some former multiple displaced people returned to their villages, either voluntarily or following pressure from FARDC. Humanitarian partners report that overall humanitarian assistance for both

Province	Number of IDPs			Returnees
	September 2013	March 2014	September 2014	September 2014
North Kivu	1,032,958	1,076,745	861,287	286,475
South Kivu	591,627	518,201	618,326	288,490
Katanga	358,472	500,284	582,747	303,060
Orientale (Ituri, Haut Uélé, Bas-Uélé)	506,880	366,802	467,515	345,536
Maniema	257,545	172,840	185,310	240,235
Equateur	7,003	0	0	
Totals	2,754,485	2,634,872	2,715,185	1,463,796

Source: OCHA DRC

18 UNHCR Burundi, Monthly Fact Sheet, March 2014.

19 UNHCR Burundi, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

20 UNHCR DRC, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

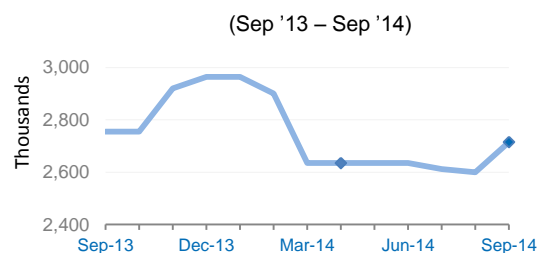
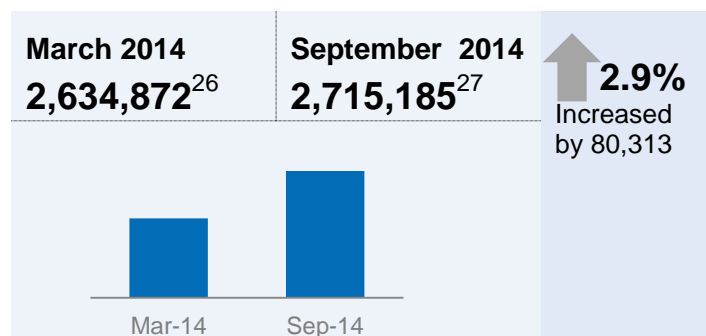
21 Global Overview 2014, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC).

22 OCHA DRC, IDP Summary Statistics, September 2014.

23 OCHA DRC, IDP Summary Statistics, September 2014.

displaced and returning populations remains insufficient in Katanga Province.²⁴ UNICEF reports acute emergency needs due to limited access and lack of humanitarian actors, particularly in Kamango area, and physical access remains a concern.²⁵ In addition, there is an inter-communal conflict that has been raging since July 2014 between the pygmies and the Luba, particularly in Manono, Mitwaba, Moba and Pweto.

IDP trends in DRC

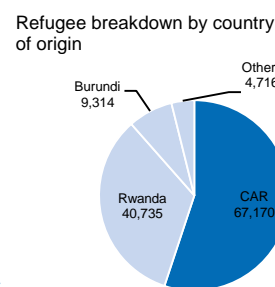
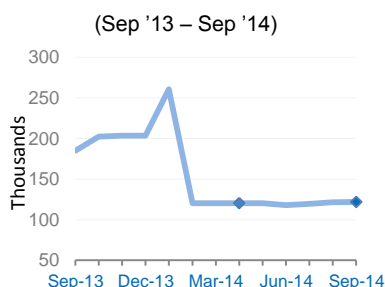
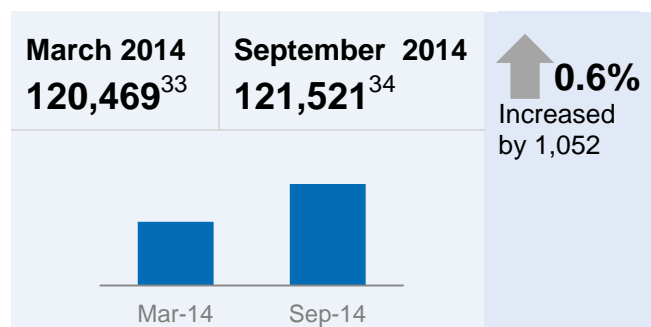


Refugees

There has been a slight decrease (one per cent) in the number of refugees hosted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo over the last six months. By the end of September 2014, there were 121,935 refugees.²⁸ The cumulative number of returnees since 2011 is 1,463,796 owing to spontaneous and UNHCR-organised returns.²⁹ Fifty-six per cent of the refugees (68,200 people) are from Central African Republic (CAR) fleeing conflict and violence.³⁰ Other refugee populations include 33 per cent (40,250 people) from Rwanda, 8 per cent (9,230 people) from Burundi and 4,300 people (4 per cent) from other countries.³¹

On 19 August, UNHCR launched the final assisted voluntary repatriation of 37,336 Angolan refugees living in DRC. Some 30,000 individuals opted to return, while some 18,000 wish to integrate locally in the DRC. By September 2014, UNHCR had repatriated a total of 5,000 Rwanda refugees and 850 Burundian refugees. It also finalised the repatriation of 119,024 Congolese returnees from the Republic of Congo (ROC).³²

Refugee trends in DRC



24 UNICEF DRC, Monthly Humanitarian Situation Report, August-September 2014.
 25 UNICEF DRC, Monthly Humanitarian Situation Report, August-September 2014.
 26 OCHA DRC, March 2014.
 27 UNHCR DRC, Update Report, August 2014.
 28 UNHCR DRC, Update Report, August 2014.
 29 UNHCR DRC, IDP Monthly Summary Statistics, September 2014.
 30 BBC News Africa, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-29551397>, October 2014.
 31 UNHCR DRC, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.
 32 UNHCR DRC, Monthly Fact Sheet, August, 2014.
 33 UNHCR DRC, Monthly Fact Sheet, February 2014.
 34 UNHCR DRC, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014

Djibouti



Internally Displaced Persons

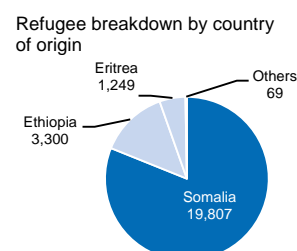
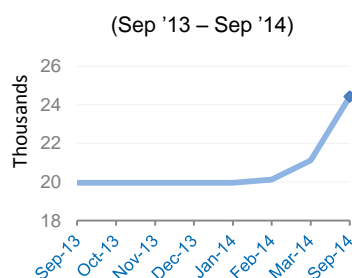
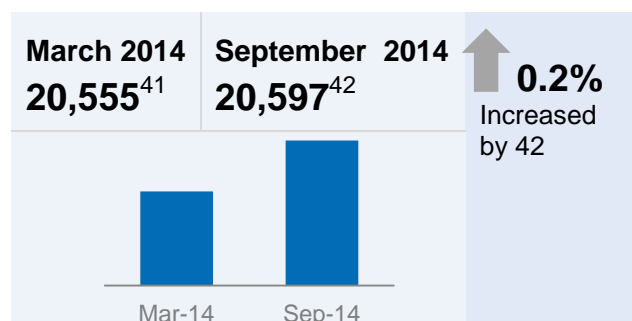
There are no reports of people internally displaced in Djibouti.

Refugees

There has been a 0.2 per cent increase (42 people) in the refugee population in Djibouti over the last six months. By the end of September 2014, Djibouti was host to 20,597 refugees and 3,828 asylum-seekers. The majority of the refugees live in Ali-Addeh camp (18,048 people), and Holl-Holl camp (2,215 people) in south-western Djibouti. This represents an increase of 42 refugees over the last six months, while another 4,162 people of concern are hosted in the capital, Djibouti Ville. Somali refugees and asylum-seekers, fleeing conflict and violence, comprise 81 per cent of the caseload, followed by Ethiopians at 14 per cent, and Eritreans at 5 per cent. Other nationalities include Iraqis, Yemenis, Sudanese, and Kenyans. The largest populated camp, Ali-Addeh, hosts 86 per cent of the Somali refugees (17,127 people). Women and children comprise over 70 per cent of the refugee population in the two camps.³⁵ The Ali-Addeh refugee camp was originally built to accommodate 7,000 refugees but is now overcrowded.³⁶ Living conditions in Ali-Addeh camp are difficult due to water shortages, inadequate shelter and a lack of employment opportunities.³⁷

UNHCR provides information on safe areas of return; support to resettlement; and programmes aimed at economic self-reliance for refugees.³⁸ Local integration as a durable solution is difficult as most of Djibouti is extremely food insecure, with a population vulnerable to a harsh climate, with several consecutive years of relentless drought.³⁹ This situation is further complicated by limited natural resources, high food prices and a very high unemployment rate. However, UNHCR will continue to advocate for resettlement of refugees and is drafting a five-year strategy in which improving self-reliance will take an increasingly central role.⁴⁰

Refugee trends in Djibouti



³⁵ UNHCR Djibouti, Monthly Statistics Package, September 2014.

³⁶ UNHCR reopened Holl-Holl camp in 2012 to relieve the congestion in Ali-Addeh.

³⁷ Sabahi, Djibouti faces mounting challenges with refugees, http://sabahionline.com/en_GB/articles/hoa/articles/features/2012/11/20/feature-01, November 2012.

³⁸ UNHCR Djibouti, Monthly Fact Sheet, June-August 2014.

³⁹ UNOCHA EA Djibouti, <http://www.unocha.org/eastern-africa/about-us/about-ocha-eastern-africa/djibouti>.

⁴⁰ UNHCR Djibouti, Monthly Fact Sheet, June-August 2014.

⁴¹ UNHCR Djibouti, Monthly Fact Sheet for, May 2014.

⁴² UNHCR Djibouti, Monthly Statistics Package, September 2014.

Eritrea



Internally Displaced Persons

According to the Government and UN agencies, all camp-based IDPs had resettled or returned by March 2008, but UN and other sources indicated that 10,000 people may still be living with hosts. There was no information on the situation of IDPs who had returned or settled elsewhere.⁴³

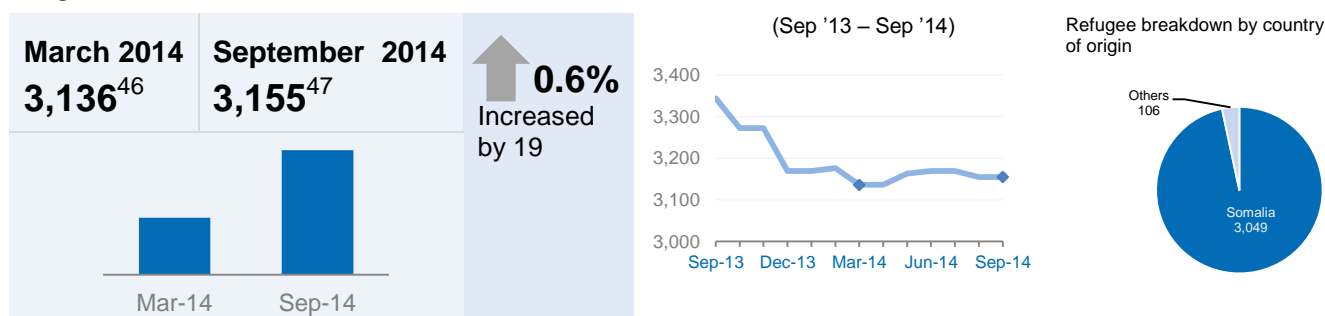
Refugees

The number of refugees hosted in Eritrea has increased by 0.6 per cent (19 people) over the last six months, bringing the total number to 3,155 refugees and asylum-seekers by the end of September 2014. The majority (96 per cent) of the refugees are from Somalia, followed by 4 per cent or 106 non-Somali (mainly Sudanese, South Sudanese and Ethiopian) refugees. The Somalis are recognized by the Government on a *prima facie* basis and have been in Eritrea since the early 90's. The Somali population resides in UmKulu Camp near the port city of Massawa in the northern Red Sea Region.⁴⁴ The remaining 106 non-Somali refugees are no longer officially recognized as refugees by the State but are considered as refugees under the UNHCR mandate and protection, and mainly reside in urban and semi-urban areas.⁴⁵

Eritrea does not have a comprehensive and cohesive domestic legal framework to regulate refugee matters, nor has it acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. In April 2012, Eritrea signed but is yet to ratify the 1969 OAU Convention on Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa. This makes access to asylum and protection of the State of Eritrea for non-Somali asylum-seekers difficult. Because of this, from 2011 UNHCR reoriented its programming from protracted care and maintenance to socio-economic integration and self-reliance while advocating for durable solutions (resettlement and voluntary repatriation) and continuing to advocate for refugees.

In April 2014, UNHCR submitted a zero draft Procedural Framework on Refugee Status Determination and Asylum System in Eritrea for review and consideration by the authorities in addressing existing gaps in the asylum process in Eritrea. An initial consultative workshop around these issues and general refugee protection was conducted in September 2014. Similar and expanded forums are planned for the future with the aim of strengthening existing knowledge base on refugee matters, as well as the possibility of instituting a defined structure for dealing with refugee matters in a coordinated and procedural manner.

Refugee trends in Eritrea



⁴³ <http://www.internal-displacement.org/sub-saharan-africa/eritrea/figures-analysis>, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC).

⁴⁴ UNHCR Eritrea, Monthly Fact Sheet, August 2014.

⁴⁵ UNHCR Eritrea, Monthly Fact Sheet, April 2014.

⁴⁶ UNHCR Eritrea, Monthly Fact Sheet, March 2014.

⁴⁷ UNHCR Eritrea, Monthly Fact Sheet, August 2014.



Ethiopia

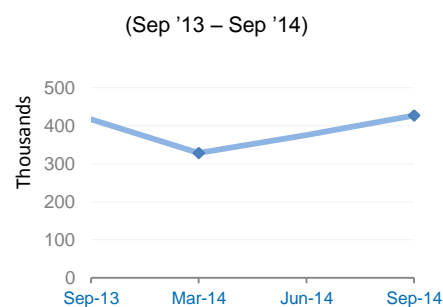
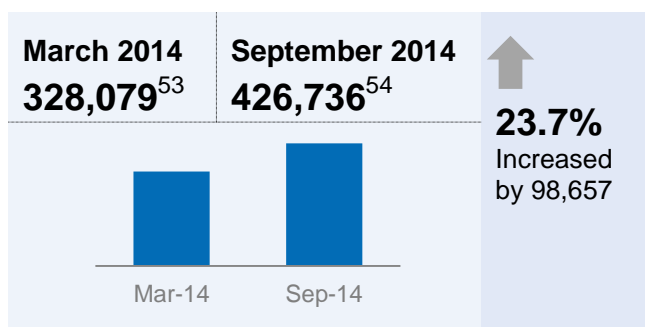
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

There has been a 23.7 per cent increase (98,657 people) in the number of people displaced in Ethiopia over the last six months. As of September 2014, IOM reports the total number of displaced people as 426,736 people.⁴⁸ The main causes for displacement are new and protracted inter-clan/cross-border conflicts over natural resources; access rights to land and property; and natural disasters like drought and flooding.

During the reporting period, 122,029 new displacements were caused by conflict (76,118 people) in Gambella and Somali, and flooding (44,911 people) in Afar, Southern Nations, Nationalities, and Peoples' Region (SNNP) and Somali regions.⁴⁹ Out of the total displaced during the reporting period, seven per cent have returned home. However, there is little evidence to suggest that the majority displaced by conflict (301,430 people) will be able to return home due to continuing insecurity in affected areas. IOM and partners report the most vulnerable displaced communities (both new and protracted) remain in dire need of adequate humanitarian assistance and durable solutions.

To this end, IOM and partners have initiated discussions with the Somali Regional State through the Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Bureau (DPPB) to seek durable solutions for 264,734 individuals out of the total protracted caseload found in Somali region.⁵⁰ An intention survey and verification study conducted in Somali region shows 88 per cent of the protracted caseload in Somali Region is willing to return to their places of origin; 11 per cent prefer to integrate locally; while one per cent prefers relocation.⁵¹ IOM reports a substantial increase in the number of protracted IDPs during the past two years because insufficient actions towards durable solutions have been taken in the country.⁵² A Durable Solutions Working Group has been established involving regional government and humanitarian partners to follow up on the issue of durable solutions for IDPs in Ethiopia.

IDP trends in Ethiopia



Refugees

Over the last six months, the number of refugees seeking refuge in Ethiopia has increased sharply by 29 per cent (119,415 people) bringing the total number to 643,955 people by the end of September 2014.⁵⁵ The refugees primarily from South Sudan, Somalia and Eritrea, are fleeing conflict and food insecurity in their home countries.

In July 2014, Ethiopia became the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa due to the influx of South Sudanese fleeing conflict since the outbreak of fighting in December 2013. All three new camps in Gambella, Leitchuor, Kule and Tierkidi (the latter formerly Kule I and Kule II respectively) have reached their maximum capacity of 40,000⁵⁶ people, 70,000⁵⁷ people, and 30,000⁵⁸ people respectively. The more recently established Pamdong and Nip Nip camps were flooded in August, and additional land is required to accommodate the expected new influx of South Sudanese asylum-seekers. Daily arrival rates fluctuate significantly, peaking at 1,000 new arrivals per day in the Spring, but declined to some 100 per day following the onset of the rainy season in South Sudan in July.

48 IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July-September 2014.

49 Ibid.

50 IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, April-June 2014.

51 IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July-September 2014.

52 Ibid.

53 IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, January-March 2014.

54 IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July-September 2014.

55 UNHCR Ethiopia, Refugee Statistics, September 2014.

56 IOM Ethiopia, Situation Report South Sudan Crisis Response, April 2014.

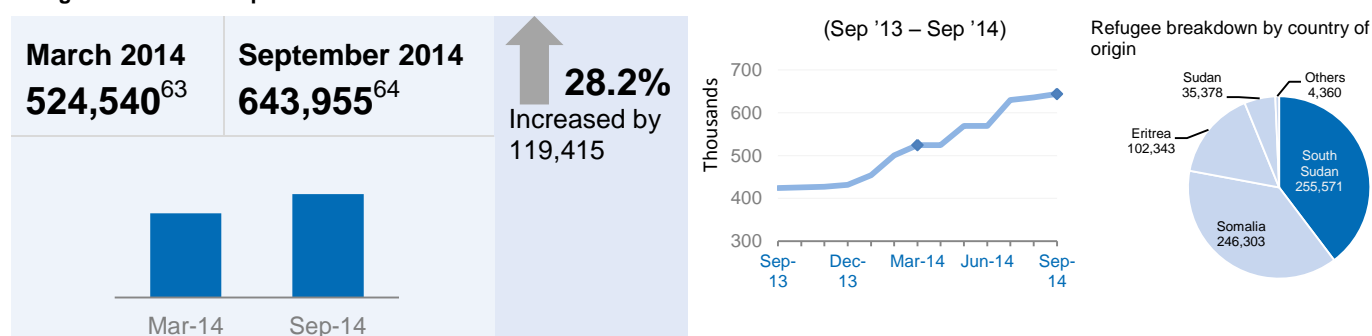
57 UNHCR Ethiopia, Fact Sheet, May 2014.

58 Ibid.

Somali refugees remain the second largest refugee group at 246,000 people, the majority of whom are hosted in Dollo Ado, bordering Somalia. The daily arrival rate remained comparatively small ranging from 100 to 200 people during the reporting period. Meanwhile in Tigray region, the newest of four refugee camps hosting Eritrean refugees has reached full capacity of 20,000 individuals⁵⁹ and a new camp is needed for the increasing number of new arrivals. UNHCR and ARRA plan to conduct a refugee verification exercise to determine the exact number of refugees physically residing in these camps before opening a fifth camp.⁶⁰

The Government of Ethiopia is a signatory to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and 1969 OAU Convention on the Specific Aspects of Refugees in Africa.⁶¹ Most asylum-seekers are granted refugee status on a *prima facie* basis, based on their region/country of origin. Individual refugee determination is undertaken through a government Eligibility Committee, where UNHCR sits as an observer. Many Eritrean refugees have the opportunity to live in Addis Ababa (home to 5,000 registered refugees) and other locations under the Government's "Out of Camp" policy which UNHCR hopes will be improved upon and expanded to other nationalities.⁶²

Refugee trends in Ethiopia



Kenya



Internally Displaced Persons

There is no official, comprehensive and up-to-date data on IDPs in Kenya.⁶⁵ Official and non-official records estimate the number of internally displaced people in Kenya between 300,000⁶⁶ – 412,000 individuals. Since Kenya's independence in 1963, political, inter-communal and land-related violence, disasters and development projects have repeatedly caused internal displacement. With the exception of those displaced by the violence associated with the disputed December 2007 presidential election in Nyanza, Western and Rift Valley, few if any of those fleeing their homes have been officially registered as internally displaced people. Data gathering tends to focus on new displacement caused by violence and rapid-onset disasters, and little information exists on dynamics after the initial flight.⁶⁷

Coast region

Underlying and historic concerns over land tenure, rights, ownership, and forced evictions have led to displacement in all the counties of the Coast Region. The June 2014 Mpeketoni attacks, in which more than 87 people were killed⁶⁸, were reportedly a result of a mixture of political and ethnic differences and grievances over land allocations processes. As of July 2014, there were about 5,000 displaced people still living in three camps: Kipini, 259 households; Mavuno Kitale, 225 households; and Hindi Prison, amounting to over 500 households. The lack of durable solutions has led to increasing frustration for the people in the Coast region.

59 UNHCR Ethiopia, Monthly Fact Sheet, May 2014.

60 UNHCR Ethiopia, Monthly Fact Sheet, July 2014.

61 UNHCR Ethiopia, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

62 UNHCR Ethiopia, Monthly Fact Sheet, August 2014.

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

64 UNHCR Ethiopia, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

65 "Unfinished business: Kenya's efforts to address displacement and land issues in Coast Region", Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), July 2014.

66 Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2011.

67 "Unfinished business: Kenya's efforts to address displacement and land issues in Coast Region", Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), July 2014.

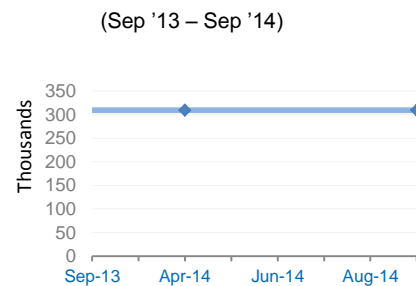
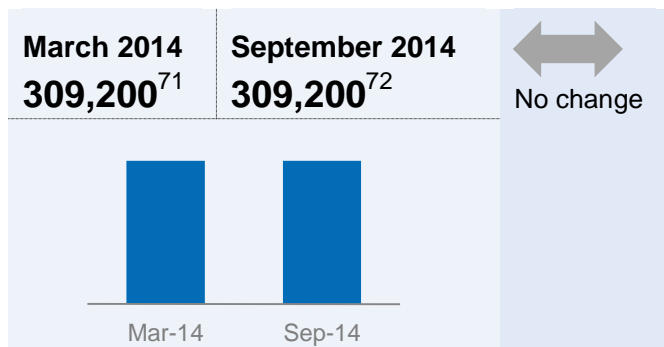
68 Kenya Red Cross Society, Mpeketoni attack Situation Update, July 2014.

Northern Kenya pastoralist areas

Inter-communal violence continued to plague the Degodia and Garre clans of the Somali ethnic group in Mandera and Wajir Counties from July to August 2014. The clashes are over territorial boundaries, political representation and retaliatory attacks. In August 2014, clashes left 77 people dead, about 100,000 people displaced and several houses torched in Rhamu. According to the Kenya Red Cross Society, the majority of the displaced are elderly, women and children living in camps while others have fled to neighbouring villages.⁶⁹ Since the end of the reporting period, clashes between the Pokot and Turkana communities in Kopedo area, Turkana County resulted in the deaths of 36 people (including 23 Government security officers) and the displacement of an unknown number of people. Kenya Red Cross Society, local authorities and partners have responded with humanitarian assistance, including drought-affected families.⁷⁰ Insecurity and rough terrain has made it difficult to verify the number of people displaced as a result of the clashes.

Even though the Government of Kenya has made significant attempts to address grievances and human rights abuses (e.g. the establishment of the National Truth, Justice and Reconciliation Commission (TJRC) in 2008 to investigate gross human rights and socio-economic rights violations, and the setting up of the National Land Commission in 2012 to address the land issues in Kenya), existing efforts and recommendations need to be fully implemented (e.g. the IDP Act has been adopted but the IDP policy is yet to be finalized).

IDP trends in Kenya



Refugees

There has been an increase of 5 per cent (27,217 people) over the last six months. As of September 2014, Kenya was hosting 552,500 refugees and 30,697 asylum-seekers in two camps; Dadaab (358,101 people including Alinjgur), Kakuma (174,825 people), and Nairobi (50,271 people). More than 70 per cent of these asylum-seekers are awaiting registration in Kakuma Camp.⁷³ The majority of the refugees and asylum-seekers are from Somalia (428,987 people), followed by South Sudan (87,205 people), Ethiopia (30,476 people), Democratic Republic of the Congo (16,175 people) and Sudan (9,387 people). Other refugees and asylum-seekers come from Eritrea (1,615 people), Rwanda (1,428 people), Burundi (6,415 people), Uganda (1,315 people) and 194 others.⁷⁴ The main reasons for fleeing are drought, food insecurity, inter-communal conflict and violence, human rights violations and insecurity.

Both Kakuma and Dadaab camps have exceeded their initial capacities of 150,000⁷⁵ and 90,000⁷⁶ respectively. This has led to overcrowding in both camps. Dadaab is now holding over five times its intended capacity and in Kakuma, UNHCR is urgently negotiating for additional land. Relocations from the Nadapal reception centre for Kakuma have also stalled and with the rains, the need for dry, safe areas for relocations is critical. The biggest challenge in Dadaab has been the insecure and dangerous operating environment. Community Peace and Protection Teams (CPPT) currently monitor, respond to and report security incidents at community level in all five

69 Kenya Red Cross Society Situation Report, 28 August 2014.

70 Kenya Red Cross Society Situation Update, <http://www.kenyaredcross.org/index.php/news-event/item/situational-update-on-kenya-red-cross-response-in-kapedo-turkana-attacks>, accessed October 2014.

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

72 Ibid.

73 UNHCR Kenya, Statistics package, September 2014. All asylum seekers are registered but pending refugee status determination (RSD) processes.

74 UNHCR Kenya, Statistics package, August 2014.

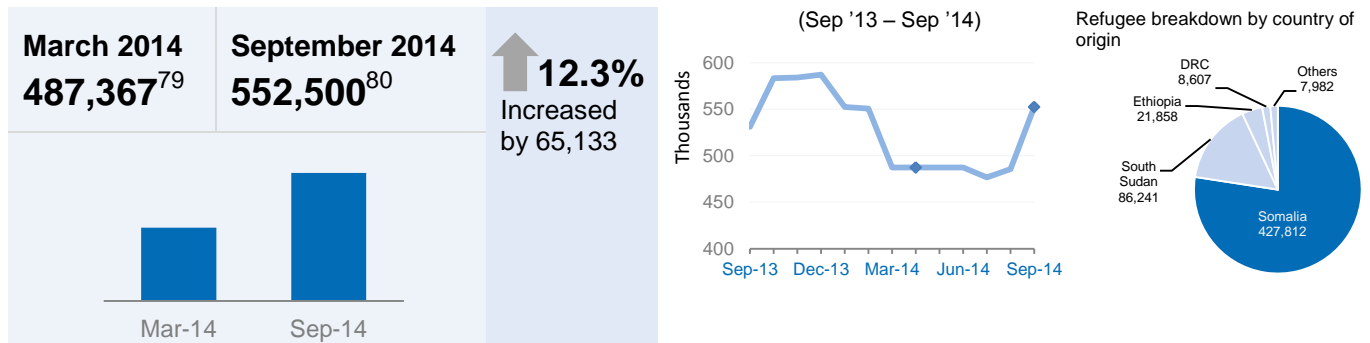
75 UNHCR Kenya, Update on the influx of South Sudanese to Kakuma refugee camp, February 2014.

76 Conflict and deteriorating security in Dadaab, Humanitarian Exchange Magazine, March 2012.

camps.⁷⁷ This has led to some improvement in the security situation. However, gaps in humanitarian assistance remain particularly in shelter, sanitation, and protection.

As of August 2014, 2,972 individuals had approached UNHCR in Dadaab Camp for voluntary return counselling under the Tripartite Agreement signed among Somalia, Kenya and UNHCR for the repatriation of Somali refugees. A technical commission has been established to manage the implementation of the Somalia repatriation process.⁷⁸ UNHCR and IOM continue to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees in the camps while facilitating processing of resettlement to third countries.

Refugee trends in Kenya



Rwanda



Internally Displaced Persons

There are no reports of internally displaced people in Rwanda.

Refugees

By September 2014, there was an increase of 1.7 per cent (1,254 people) in the total number of refugees hosted in Rwanda due to UNHCR profiling exercises of unregistered population in all the camps. Rwanda was hosting 74,590 refugees, 99 per cent of whom are from DRC. The refugees are hosted in Kigeme (18,675 people), Gihembe (15,237 people), Kiziba (17,002 people), Nyabiheke (14,728 people) and Mugombwa (6,864 people) refugee camps, while an urban caseload of 2,084 people is in Kigali.⁸¹

Between July 2013 and June 2014, over 24,000 Rwandans returned home, including migrants expelled from Tanzania through the two transit centres, Nkamira and Nyagatare in Rubavu and Rusizi districts, Western Province. The Government and UNHCR plan to renovate the existing transit centres to provide more humane conditions for returnees.⁸² UNHCR reports that Rwanda has surpassed its targeted annual departures (1,500 people) for resettlement as they have facilitated the departures of 1,848 refugees so far this year. UNHCR reports 1,273 more cases were submitted for resettlement in the month of September 2014. The target is 3,000 individuals for resettlement in 2014. The Rwandan Government is facilitating former refugees to acquire national passports to enable them to legally stay in their host countries due to socio-economic ties.⁸³

77 UNHCR Dadaab Kenya, Bi-weekly Update, September 2014.

78 Ibid.

79 UNHCR Kenya, Monthly Fact Sheet, March 2014.

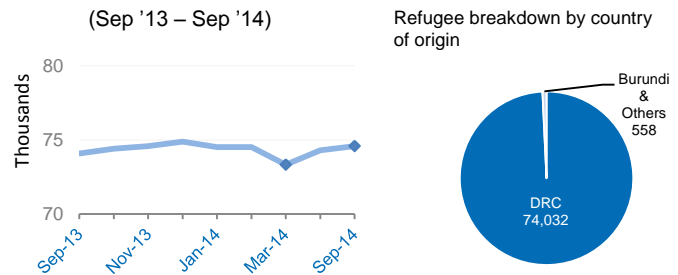
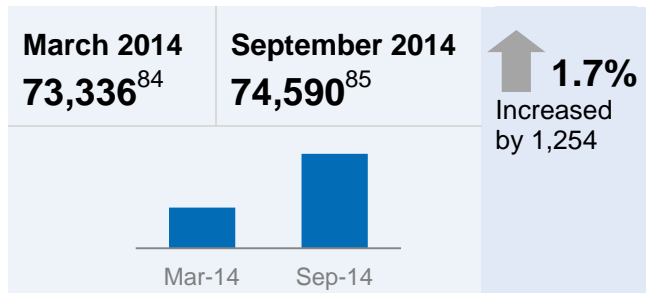
80 UNHCR Kenya, Monthly Statistics Package, September 2014.

81 UNHCR Rwanda, Population Statistics, September/October 2014.

82 Republic of Rwanda Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, [http://midimar.gov.rw/index.php?id=45&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=44&cHash=f61a7c085ae472592c82f0ddf1708f90](http://midimar.gov.rw/index.php?id=45&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=44&cHash=f61a7c085ae472592c82f0ddf1708f90) 2014.

83 Republic of Rwanda Ministry of Disaster Management and Refugee Affairs, [http://midimar.gov.rw/index.php?id=45&tx_ttnews\[tt_news\]=44&cHash=f61a7c085ae472592c82f0ddf1708f90](http://midimar.gov.rw/index.php?id=45&tx_ttnews[tt_news]=44&cHash=f61a7c085ae472592c82f0ddf1708f90) 2014.

Refugee trends in Rwanda



Somalia



Internally Displaced Persons

The number of internally displaced people in Somalia continues to be estimated at 1.1 million individuals⁸⁶, often with limited access to basic services. Fluid population movements make it hard for humanitarian partners to provide services. The zones with the highest number of displaced are focused in south-central and southern parts of Somalia where key towns are located, such as Galgaduud (120,000 people), Shabelle Hoose (103,000 people), Mudug (71,000 people), Hiraan (51,000 people), Shabelle Dhexe (51,000 people), Gedo (77,000 people) and Banadir (369,000 people).⁸⁷

The first phase of the military offensive started in March 2014, when Government-aligned forces took control of key towns in southern and central Somalia. UNHCR reported about 73,000 people were temporarily displaced in Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, and parts of the Shabelle regions.⁸⁸ The second phase of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Somali National Army Forces (SNAF) Operation dubbed “Indian Ocean” was launched in mid-August 2014. Around 7,465 civilians were displaced, mainly in Bakool and Lower Shabelle regions.⁸⁹ In addition, movements of drought-affected communities were reported in Gedo and Bay regions (around 1,000 families since June). Some displacements are reportedly attributed to orders by armed groups for civilians to vacate the affected areas.⁹⁰ The military offensive could potentially affect up to 1.5 million people. Large numbers of displaced people (635,000 people) are facing acute food insecurity in rural and urban in Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba, Nugaal and South Mudug regions. There are high levels of acute malnutrition among children under age 5 in displaced communities in southern and central Somalia. Efforts to assist them are hampered by limited access to towns affected by military activity, with airlifts often the only way to get supplies to people in need.

Forced evictions in Mogadishu from January 2014

Due to lack of suitable housing alternatives, internally displaced people continue to live in sub-standard living conditions on private and public land where they face threats of eviction from private landowners and authorities. Since January 2014, more than 23,000 people have been forcibly evicted from their homes in Mogadishu and the port city of Kismayo. By October 2014, this number rose to an estimated 34,254 evicted civilians, including people living in displacement settlements in Hodan (23,694 people) and Daynile (2,178 people) districts, the latter from northern outskirts of the capital. UNHCR and the Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) developed a pre-eviction assessment tool to direct and plan interventions in support of displaced people at risk of eviction in Mogadishu.⁹¹

While fragility and insecurity persist and access by humanitarian and development actors remains limited in many parts of south-central Somalia, spontaneous returns are gaining momentum. Since mid-2012, close to 11,000 displaced families have been supported by the UNHCR-led Somalia Return Consortium to voluntarily return home.⁹² The main areas of return are Bay, Lower Shabelle, Gedo, Middle Shabelle and Hiraan.⁹³

84 UNHCR Rwanda, March 2014.

85 UNHCR Rwanda, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

86 UNHCR Somalia, Monthly Fact Sheet, August 2014.

87 UNHCR Somalia, Total IDPs by Region, August 2014.

88 OCHA Somalia, Humanitarian Bulletin, August 2014.

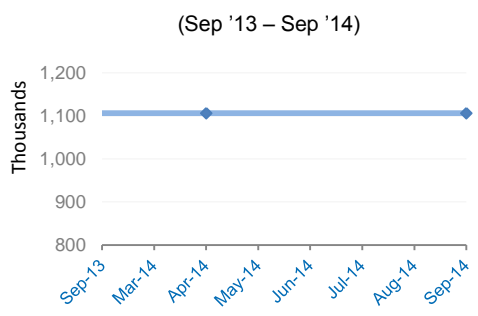
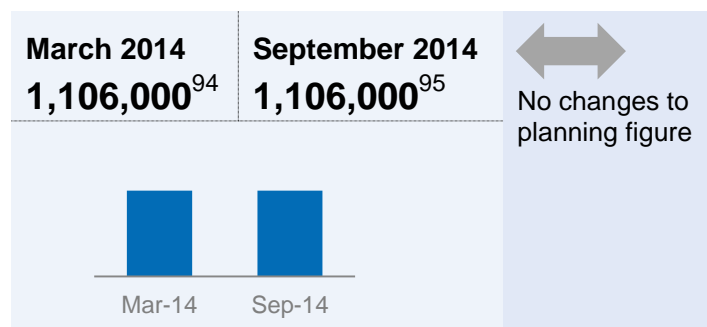
89 UNHCR Somalia Weekly Displacement Update, 27 October - 2 November 2014.

90 African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) Monitoring, September 2014.

91 UNHCR Somalia, Forced Evictions in Mogadishu, October 2014.

92 Towards Durable Solutions, Return Consortium Somalia, July 2014.

IDP trends in Somalia



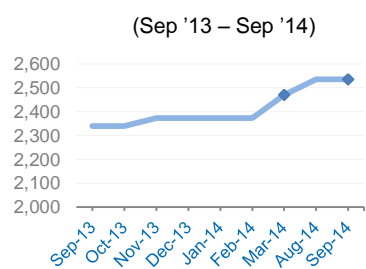
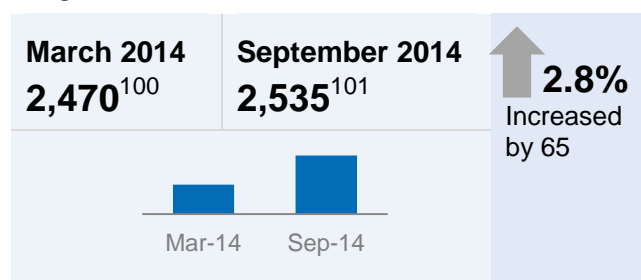
Refugees

Somalia recorded an increase of 2.8 per cent (65 people) in its total refugee population over the last six months. This brought the total number to 2,535 refugees and 9,538 asylum-seekers as of August 2014.⁹⁶ According to UNHCR, the majority of the refugees Ethiopians and are hosted in refugee settlements in Somaliland and in Puntland. There is no national asylum framework in Somalia and this makes the overall protection environment for refugees very weak. UNHCR carries out refugee status determination and provides assistance to all recognised refugees.⁹⁷ Given the current security environment in Somalia, the only durable solutions available for refugees living in Somalia are resettlement to a third country.

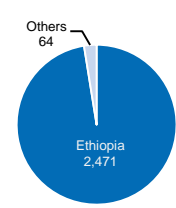
Somali refugees in Kenya update

A six-month pilot phase has been developed under the 2013 Tripartite Agreement signed by the Governments of Kenya and Somalia, and UNHCR, offering support to Somalia refugees in Kenya who wish to return and resettle in their country of origin.⁹⁸ The Agreement identifies Luuq, Baidoa and Kismayo districts in south-central Somalia as the designated areas for voluntary return. A return package will be provided to the returnees to facilitate their reintegration.⁹⁹ As of September 2014, some 2,972 individuals had approached UNHCR in Dadaab Refugee Camp for voluntary return counseling services.

Refugee trends in Somalia



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



93 UNHCR Somalia, Briefing Sheet, April, 2014.
 94 UNHCR Somalia, Monthly Fact Sheet, April 2014.
 95 UNHCR Somalia, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.
 96 UNHCR Somalia, Monthly Fact Sheet, August 2014.
 97 OCHA Eastern Africa Displaced Population Report, September 2013 – March 2014.
 98 Ibid.
 99 UNHCR Kenya Dadaab, Weekly Update, July 2014.
 100 UNHCR Somalia, Monthly Fact Sheet, April 2014.
 101 UNHCR Somalia, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.



South Sudan

Internally Displaced Persons

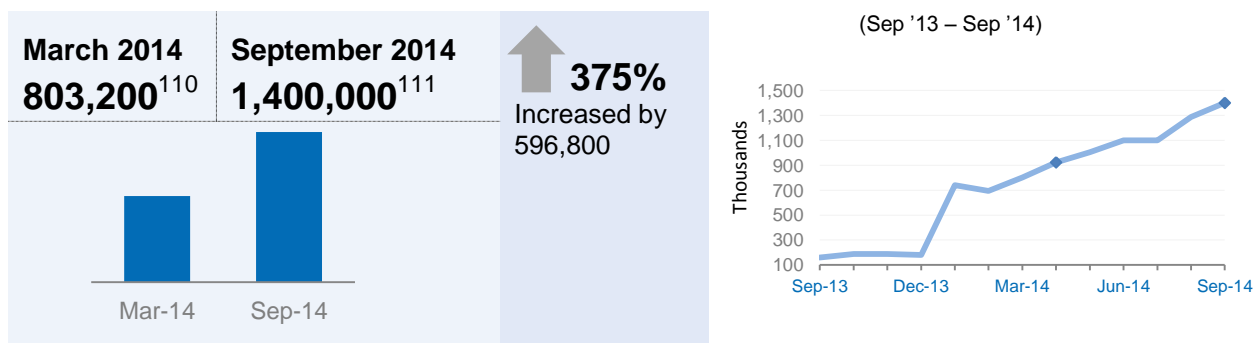
There has been a more than 40 per cent (400,000 people) increase in displacement over the last six months. Up to 1.4 million people have been displaced from their homes in South Sudan, particularly in conflict-affected Unity, Jonglei, Lakes and Upper Nile states since fighting erupted in December 2013.

About 592,867 of these people have fled to Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda and nearly 96,723 people are sheltered in UN bases across South Sudan.¹⁰² By the end of September, the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) reported the number of people seeking safety in the ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located in UNMISS bases was close to 97,000, including 28,010 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 17,119 in Malakal, 2,722 in Bor, 47,214 in Bentiu, 578 in Wau, 1,025 in Melut and 28 in Nasir.¹⁰³ The IDPs are living in either flood-prone or congested areas, and their living conditions continue to deteriorate because of rains. Partners have been prioritizing flood mitigation activities, amid increasing congestion, and serious sanitary and health concerns. The situation is especially dire in Bentiu PoC due to flooding. Humanitarian partners are responding by clearing dry/higher spaces as well as relocating IDPs to communal shelters.¹⁰⁴

Cholera outbreaks have been confirmed in seven of the ten States in South Sudan over the last six months, and Hepatitis E was reported in Mingkaman displacement site, Lakes State. As of 7 September 2014, a total of 6,083 cholera cases with 139 deaths had been reported. However, WHO reports the numbers of cases are declining.¹⁰⁵ In the same month, health partners noted malaria was on the increase, with the highest incidence reported in Renk and Malakal both in Upper Nile State.¹⁰⁶ In addition, displacement sites in Lakes, Northern Bahr El Ghazal (NBEG) and Warrap states have exceeded malaria epidemic threshold levels since January 2014.¹⁰⁷

Humanitarians are scaling up the response to reach 3.8 million people by December 2014. So far, 2.7 million people have been reached with some form of limited assistance.¹⁰⁸ The September 2014 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis for South Sudan reports a slight improvement in food security due to early harvests from August through December 2014. Nevertheless, because of early depletion of household stocks, dysfunctional markets, loss of livelihoods, and continuing displacement, it is projected that 2.5 million people will be in Crisis or Emergency from January to March 2015, including nearly half the population of Upper Nile State.¹⁰⁹

IDP trends in South Sudan



Refugees

There has been an increase of 3.5 per cent (7,809 people) over the last six months in the total refugee population in South Sudan. By the end of September 2014, South Sudan was hosting 244,638¹¹² refugees. Most of the refugees are located in Upper Nile State (53 per cent), followed by Unity State (35 per cent), Central Equatoria State (7 per cent), and Western Equatoria State (4 per cent).¹¹³ The majority of the refugees are from Sudan (91

¹⁰² OCHA South Sudan, Situation Report, September 2014.

¹⁰³ UN Mission in South (UNMISS), Protection of Civilians (PoC) Update, September 2014.

¹⁰⁴ UNHCR South Sudan, Regional Update, August 2014.

¹⁰⁵ OCHA South Sudan, Situation Report, September 2014.

¹⁰⁶ UNHCR South Sudan, Regional Update, September 2014.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ OCHA South Sudan, Humanitarian Dashboard, August 2014.

¹⁰⁹ FEWSNET South Sudan, <http://www.fews.net/east-africa/south-sudan>, September 2014.

¹¹⁰ OCHA South Sudan, Monthly update, March 2014.

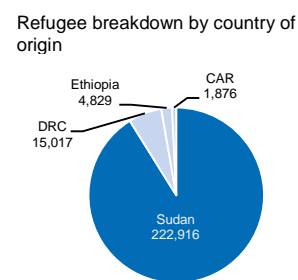
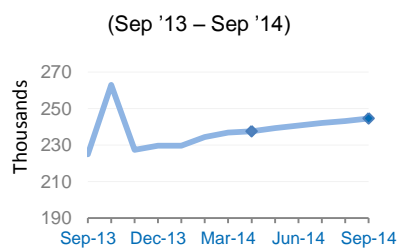
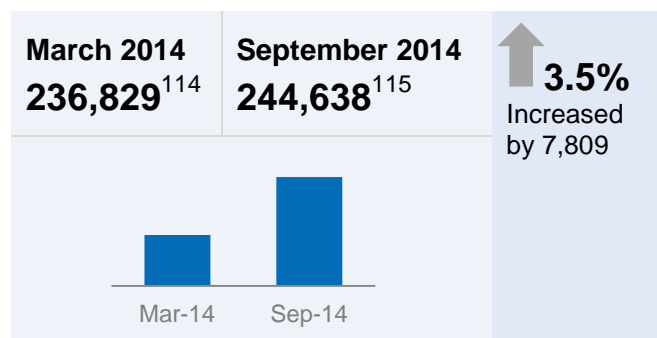
¹¹¹ OCHA South Sudan, Monthly update, September 2014.

¹¹² UNHCR Refugees in South Sudan by Location and Nationalities, September 2014.

¹¹³ Ibid.

per cent), Democratic Republic of the Congo (6 per cent), Ethiopia (2 per cent), and CAR (1 per cent). The main reasons for fleeing their countries is ongoing conflict, civil insecurity and reported food insecurity.

Refugee trends in South Sudan



Sudan

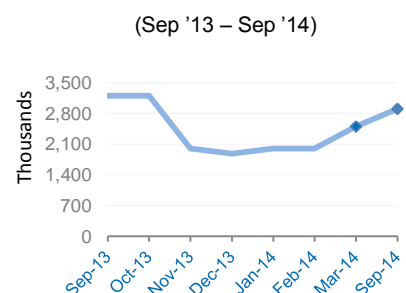
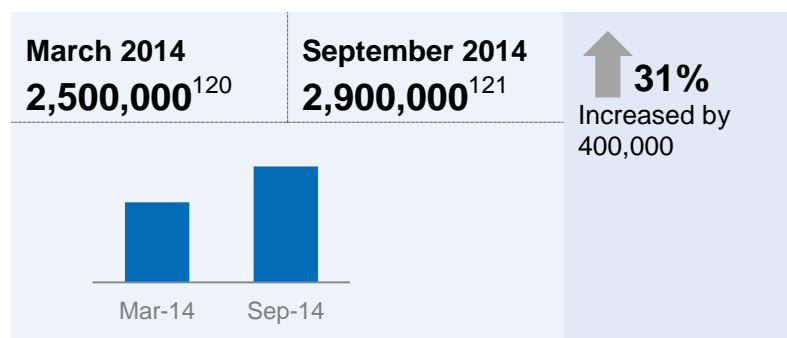


Internally Displaced Persons

There has been an increase of 31 per cent (400,000 people) in the number of internally displaced people in Sudan over the last six months. By the end of September 2014, an estimated 2.9 million people were displaced across several states in Sudan. OCHA reports the security situation in Darfur and the Protocol Areas has continued to deteriorate in 2014 due to fighting between Government security forces and armed movements.¹¹⁶ Humanitarian access remains limited although the Government has approved travel permits to Central, South and West Darfur which should facilitate UNHCR operations.¹¹⁷ Efforts to access eastern Jebel Marra in Darfur, where an estimated 100,000 people have been in need of humanitarian assistance since 2010, continued. Health assessments, though cleared by the Government, are yet to start due to reported clashes between Government forces and the Sudan Liberation Army – Abdul Wahid (SLA-AW) in the area.¹¹⁸

Mediation efforts by the African Union High-Level Implementation Panel continued, with several meetings held under the leadership of Thabo Mbeki, between the Sudanese Government, Sudan People's Liberation-North (SPLM-N) and Darfur armed groups to discuss a cessation of hostilities agreement. UNHCR's strategy for Darfur will focus on enhanced emergency response to new displacement and addressing acute protection needs in selected displacement camps.¹¹⁹

IDP trends in Sudan



114 OCHA South Sudan, Monthly Update, March 2014.
 115 UNHCR Refugees in South Sudan by Location and Nationalities, September 2014.
 116 OCHA Sudan, Humanitarian Dashboard, September 2014.
 117 Ibid.
 118 OCHA Sudan, Humanitarian Bulletin, August/October 2014.
 119 OCHA Sudan, Humanitarian Bulletin, August/October 2014.
 120 OCHA Sudan, March 2014.
 121 OCHA Sudan, September 2014.

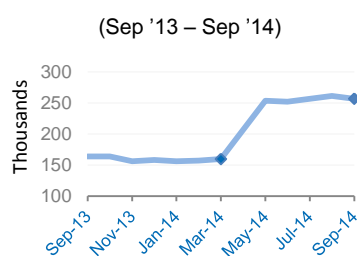
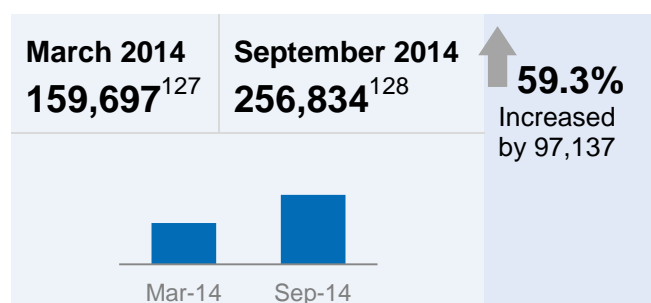
Refugees

There has been an increase by 59.3 per cent (97,137 people) in the number of refugees hosted in Sudan over the last six months. By the end of September 2014, UNHCR reports a total of 256,834 refugees had sought refuge in Sudan.¹²² The majority of the refugees originate from Eritrea (108,000 people) fleeing human rights abuse or forced conscription¹²³, followed by South Sudan (96,600 people) fleeing renewed conflict, violence and human rights abuses. Most of the Eritrean refugees are hosted in eastern Sudan, which includes Kassala, Gedaref, Al Gezira and Sennar States, and the capital Khartoum. The newly arrived South Sudanese refugees have joined an estimated 350,000 Sudanese individuals who remained in Sudan following the separation of South Sudan from Sudan in 2011.¹²⁴ South Sudanese refugees are mainly located in Blue Nile State (3,660 people), Darfur region (165 people), Khartoum (29,478 people), North Kordofan State (3,860 people), South Kordofan (14,440 people), and White Nile State (45,000 people).

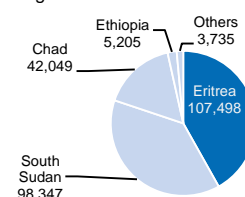
The phenomenon of human trafficking and smuggling of persons remains a concern in Sudan. Incidents of kidnappings and trafficking targeting refugees and asylum-seekers in eastern Sudan have been reported and UNHCR, IOM and the Government of Sudan have been working closely to address the problem. A Joint UNHCR-IOM Strategy against Trafficking, Kidnapping and the Smuggling of Persons was endorsed by the authorities in late 2013 and its implementation has led to a sharp drop of incidents in the East; however, increased kidnapping and trafficking of young women and girls have been reported in the vicinity of Khartoum, most reporting sexual abuse and various forms of exploitation.¹²⁵

UNHCR continues to advocate for a predictable legal framework that ensures refugee rights and entitlements and supports procedures to prevent statelessness. In Khartoum, a Population Verification and Needs Assessment was completed by UNHCR and the Commission for Refugees (COR), which will help inform an urban strategy for refugees.¹²⁶

Refugee trends in Sudan



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



¹²² UNHCR Sudan, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

¹²³ UNHCR Sudan, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e483b76.html>, accessed September 2014.

¹²⁴ UNHCR Sudan, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

¹²⁵ UNHCR-IOM Human Trafficking Report, August 2014.

¹²⁶ Ibid.

¹²⁷ OCHA Sudan, Weekly Update, March 2014.

¹²⁸ UNHCR Sudan, Monthly Statistics, September 2014.



Tanzania

Internally Displaced Persons

There are no reports of internally displaced people in Tanzania.

Refugees

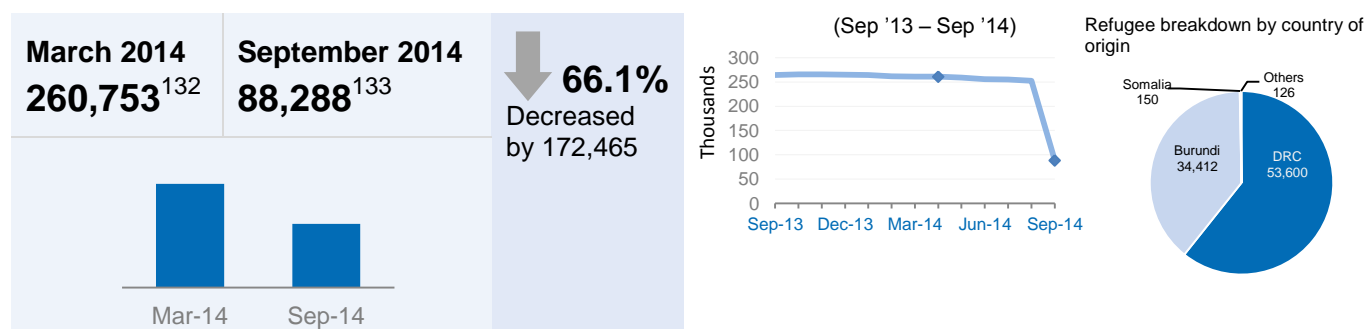
There has been a significant reduction of 66 per cent (172,465 people) in the number of refugees hosted in Tanzania over the last six months. By the end of September 2014, UNHCR reported a total of 88,288 refugees and the majority of the refugees are Congolese (53,600 people) living in Nyarugusu camp and 5 people in Kigoma town.¹²⁹

There are 34,412 Burundian refugees living in Tanzania, 22,227 of whom have spontaneously settled in villages, or live in Nyarugusu Camp (3,355 people) in Kigoma region, Katumba settlement (3,775 people) and Mishamo settlement (2,783 people) in Katavi region or Ulyankulu settlement (2,272 people) in Tabora settlement. The spontaneously-settled Burundian refugees were registered and verified for durable solutions and continue to live in Kigoma pending a Government decision on their naturalisation process.

In June 2014, the Government, through its Ministry of Home Affairs and UNHCR, distributed citizenship certificates to 1,514 descendents of the Wazigua ethnic group (formerly known as Somali Bantu) residing in Chogo settlement in Tanga region. However, 150 Somali refugees chose to retain their refugee status. There are 126 people of other nationalities living in Kigoma town.¹³⁰

Between 2010 and 2013, some 4,117 refugees were resettled to a third country, while 242 cases have so far been resettled in 2014, compared to a total of 527 refugees who were resettled in 2013. The plan was to make 3,000 and 450 submissions to the US and Canadian Governments respectively by the end of the year 2014. In October 2014, in an unprecedented humanitarian gesture, the Government granted citizenship to 162,156 former Burundian refugees, including some of the children of the Burundian refugees, who fled their country amid inter-communal conflict in 1972. This marks the largest group in UNHCR's history to which naturalisation has been offered by a country of first asylum as a solution after 40 years in exile. A further 40,000 people may be naturalised, bringing the total number to 200,000.¹³¹ There are 860 registered asylum-seekers many of whom await the next sitting of the National Eligibility Committee (NEC) to adjudicate upon their cases. The Government of Tanzania resumed regular sittings of the NEC in May 2013 after a four-year hiatus. The next session of the NEC is set to take place in October 2014.

Refugee trends in Tanzania



¹²⁹ UNHCR Tanzania, Monthly Fact Sheet, August-September 2014.

¹³⁰ UNHCR Tanzania, Monthly Fact Sheet, August-September 2014.

¹³¹ UNHCR Tanzania Briefing Note, October 2014. The figure includes newborn babies.

¹³² UNHCR Tanzania, Monthly Fact Sheet, March 2014.

¹³³ UNHCR Tanzania, Monthly Fact Sheet, September 2014.

Uganda

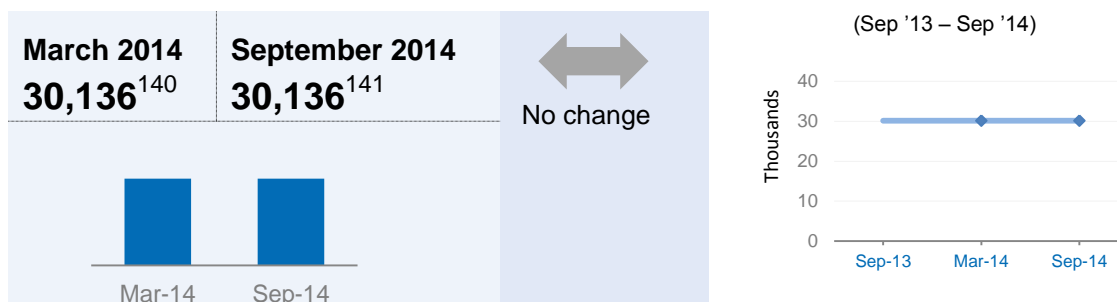


Internally Displaced Persons

There are no official figures available for the number of people displaced in Uganda as no national verification has been conducted since the end of 2011. According to the Uganda Human Rights Commission (UHRC), there are some 30,000 LRA-displaced Ugandans still living in four remaining camps,¹³⁴ as well as in former camps, transit centres and in local communities in northern Uganda. The Government authorities provide estimates of affected people.¹³⁵ However, there is need for a more detailed nationwide assessment to establish the number of IDPs, their vulnerabilities, and intentions. Internal displacements continued as people fled to avoid the impact of natural disasters, such as floods and landslides, mostly affecting the mountainous and Nile River basin regions in northern and eastern Uganda (Bundibugyo and Bududa Districts); inter-communal violence and cattle rustling in north-eastern parts of Karamoja region; while others have been evicted from their land to make way for development and environmental conservation projects in Apaa, Amuru, and Hoima districts.¹³⁶

Uganda was among the first countries to develop a formal national policy on internal displacement in 2004; the first to ratify the 2006 Pact on Security, Stability and Development in the Great Lakes Region, including protocols on IDPs and property rights of returnees; and to ratify the 2009 Kampala Convention for the Protection and Assistance of IDPs in Africa. However, the current displacement situation in Uganda has changed, and measures are needed to address urban displacement and to clarify the Government's role in creating conditions conducive for durable solutions, such as improved access to basic services, livelihood support, and resolution of land disputes.¹³⁷ A durable solutions assessment conducted in northern Uganda in 2011 recommended a developmental approach to secure sustainable solutions for displaced and formerly displaced people in the Acholi sub-region.¹³⁸ However, in practice, development programmes, such as the Peace, Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) for Northern Uganda to support reconstruction and return of internally displaced people, have suffered protracted delays. Considerable resources have been invested but positive impacts to enable displaced people find durable solutions remain limited.¹³⁹

IDP trends in Uganda



Refugees

There has been an increase by 17 per cent (58,050 people) in the number of refugees hosted in Uganda over the last six months. By the end of September 2014, there were some 405,564 refugees and asylum-seekers in Uganda, comprising 374,124 refugees and 31,440 asylum-seekers.¹⁴² The main reason for seeking refuge in neighbouring Uganda are continuing conflict and violence in countries of origin. The majority are from the Democratic Republic of the Congo (186,170 people) followed by South Sudan (150,184 people), Somalia (24,786 people), Rwanda (16,190 people), Burundi (14,087 people) and Eritrea (8,067 people). Other nationalities are

¹³⁴ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), Uganda, Internal Displacement in Brief, December 2013.

¹³⁵ New displacement in Uganda continues alongside long-term recovery needs, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, January 2014.

¹³⁶ Ibid.

¹³⁷ Ibid.

¹³⁸ Uganda Profile at a Glance, Durable Solutions Assessment, Joint IDP Profiling Service (JIPS), 2011.

¹³⁹ New displacement in Uganda continues alongside long-term recovery needs, Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, January 2014.

¹⁴⁰ 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.

¹⁴¹ UNHCR Gulu Brief, Northern Uganda, Internally Displaced Persons, December 2011 (no updates).

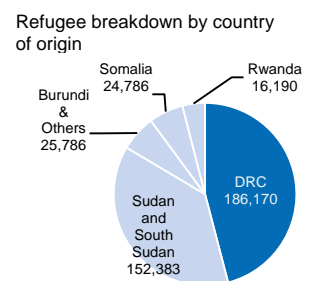
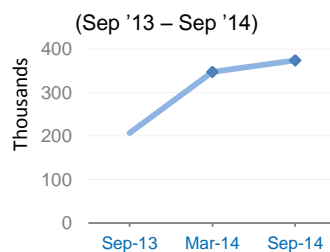
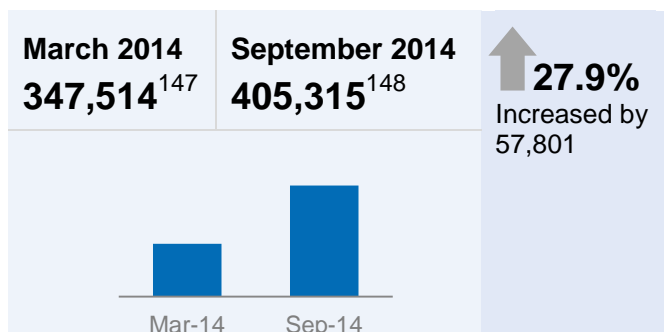
¹⁴² UNHCR Uganda, Monthly statistics, September 2014.

Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Pakistan, Syria and Central African Republic (CAR). Kampala hosts 15 per cent of the refugees and asylum-seekers, while the rest reside in refugee-hosting sites.¹⁴³

Following the eruption of conflict in South Sudan in mid-December 2013, some 125,000 South Sudanese were received in Uganda and recognised by the Government on a *prima facie* basis. The refugees arrive via the Nyumanzi transit centre and the Ocea and Kiryandongo reception centres and are mostly accommodated in Adjumani, Rhino camp and Kiryandongo settlements.¹⁴⁴ UNHCR, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and partners maintain Bubukwanga, Matanda and Nakabande transit centres for Congolese refugees, who are also received on a *prima facie* basis. UNHCR and OPM transfer registered refugees to settlements, where basic services are available, and in general the Government allocates families 50 x 100 metre plots. UNHCR reports the main challenges in responding to the South Sudanese refugee influx are delivering more effective basic protection and solutions, with special focus on women and children who comprise the vast majority of the new arrivals.¹⁴⁵

UNHCR facilitates voluntary repatriation to countries of origin and exceptionally resettlement to third countries. Uganda is working on creative solutions for local integration for refugees unwilling or unable to return, in the form of a multi-disciplinary, multi-year self-reliance strategy. A total of 1,205 refugees have been so far assisted to spontaneously return since June 2014 following the Tripartite Meeting among the Governments of Uganda, Democratic Republic of the Congo and UNHCR in April 2014.¹⁴⁶

Refugee trends in Uganda



Conclusion

An estimated 11.4 million people were hosted in twelve countries in eastern Africa as of the end of September 2014. Ethiopia, Kenya and Sudan host the largest number of refugees (mainly from South Sudan and Somalia) who continue to flee conflict and violence in their countries. The number of refugees and people internally displaced in the region has increased by 8 and 23 per cent respectively in the last six months.

Protracted, ongoing and renewed conflict, civil insecurity and food insecurity have led to significant internal displacement and refugee outflows in the region. The most affected countries are South Sudan, Somalia, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Sudan and parts of Ethiopia, followed by Kenya and Uganda. One in four of all refugees in the region are from South Sudan. Poor vulnerable communities and local authorities living in the border areas of South Sudan's neighbouring countries are feeling the burden of hosting an increasing refugee caseload. Meanwhile, UNHCR and respective national governments are working on verifications and durable solutions for the protracted internally displaced populations living in Kenya, Uganda and Burundi.

Given the protracted nature of the conflict and increasing climatic challenges facing the region, it is unlikely that there will be any noticeable improvement in the displacement situation in the coming months.

143 Ayilo I, Ayili II, Baratuku, Boroli and Nyumanzi settlements and 9 refugee villages in Adjumani District; Rhino Camp settlement in Arua District, Kiryandongo settlement in Kiryandongo District; Kyangwali settlement in Hoima district; Kyaki II settlement in Kyegegwa District; Lobule settlement in Koboko District; Nakivale and Oruchinga settlement in Isingiro District; and Rwamwanja settlement in Kamwenge District.

144 Ibid.

145 Interagency Response Appeal for South Sudan Emergency, September 2014.

146 Ibid.

147 UNHCR Uganda, Monthly Fact Sheet, March 2014 (figure includes both asylum-seekers and refugees).

148 UNHCR Uganda, Monthly Statistics, September 2014.

Annex

Refugee breakdown by Country of Origin as of 30 September 2014					
Host Country	Country of Origin	March 2013	September 2013	March 2014	September 2014
Burundi	DRC	42,725	46,305	46,257	49,459
	Rwanda	428	285	349	309
	Others	36	2	20	23
DRC	Angola	0	60	558	--
	Rwanda	49,181	126,284	42,630	40,244
	Burundi	9,331	9,226	9,751	9,233
	Others (including Sudan, RoC, CAR ¹⁴⁹ , Uganda)	34,213	49,431	67,530	4,302
	CAR ¹⁵⁰				68,156
Djibouti*	Somalia	18,725	19,087	19,210	19,807
	Ethiopia	512	512	533	3,300
	Eritrea	343	331	354	1,249
	Sudan, Yemen, Iraq and others	19	19	23	69
Eritrea*	Somalia	3,473	3,194	3,029	3,049
	Others (Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan)	158	150	107	106
Ethiopia	Sudan	88,160	31,951	32,526	35,378
	Eritrea	66,113	77,083	89,932	102,343
	Somalia	235,316	242,588	239,927	246,303
	South Sudan	-	68,068	157,422	255,571
	Others (DRC, Kenya, Yemen, Burundi, Djibouti, Uganda)	4,112	4,161	4,733	4,360
Kenya	Somalia	512,223	472,576	426,226	427,812
	Rwanda	1,309	1,318	923	887
	Burundi	1,063	1,136	1,268	996
	Uganda	591	608	608	644
	Ethiopia	23,122	23,084	22,496	21,858
	Sudan			4,148	4,028
	South Sudan		23,212	21,818	86,241
	DRC	6,536	7,468	8,405	8,607
	Eritrea	1,446	1,459	1,414	1,359
	Others	85	98	61	68
Rwanda	DRC	66,744	73,717	72,931	74,032
	Burundi and others	600	372	405	558
Somalia	Ethiopia and Others (64 Zanzibaris)	2,314	2,339	2,470	2,535
South Sudan	CAR	1,589	1,625	1,766	1,876
	DRC	18,436	13,597	14,208	15,017
	Ethiopia	5,889	5,876	6,052	4,829
	Sudan	191,992	203,832	214,803	222,916
Sudan	Chad	32,207	32,300	41,664	42,049
	Eritrea	114,874	118,000	109,189	107,498
	Ethiopia	8,649	8,900	5,138	5,205
	South Sudan				98,347
	Various (including Uganda, CAR, Iraq, Somalia and others)	4,130	4,700	3,706	3,735
Tanzania	DRC	63,618	64,168	60,388	53,600
	Burundi	197,367	197,206	197,360	34,412
	Somalia	2,817	2,842	2,853	150
	Others	241	215	152	126
Uganda*	DRC	121,001	143,343	171,126	186,170
	Sudan and South Sudan ¹⁵¹	18,035	21,933	119,914 ¹⁵²	150,184
	Somalia	14,151	13,798	19,792	24,786
	Rwanda	13,055	13,033	14,834	16,190
	Burundi	10,262	10,401	11,461	14,087
	Eritrea	2,348	2,319	6,987	8,067
	Kenya	1,161	1,155	1,622	1,621
	Ethiopia and Others	978	1,003	1,778	2,011

* Includes both refugees and asylum-seekers.

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

150 The number of CAR refugees by the end of September 2014. CAR refugees were not separated in previous reports.

151 Of whom 150,184 are South Sudanese. The nationalities were not separated in previous reports.

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