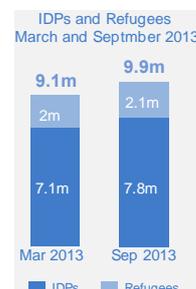


Nearly 750,000 people displaced since March 2013

As of September 2013, there were **9,901,158 people displaced** in Burundi, (eastern) DRC, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. The figures for the displaced population show an increase of **747,185 individuals** since the end of March 2013. Of the total displaced population, **2,146,730 are refugees** while **7,754,428 are internally displaced persons (IDPs) and people severely affected by conflict**. Internal displacement trends in the eastern Africa region are largely driven by internal armed conflicts, inter-communal fighting and insecurity. In addition, the region remains prone to natural disasters, including floods and drought. IDPs arising from natural disasters are however temporary and their figures remain estimates.

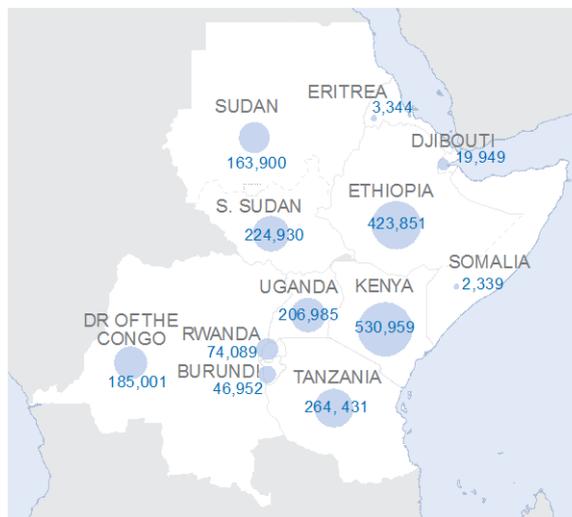
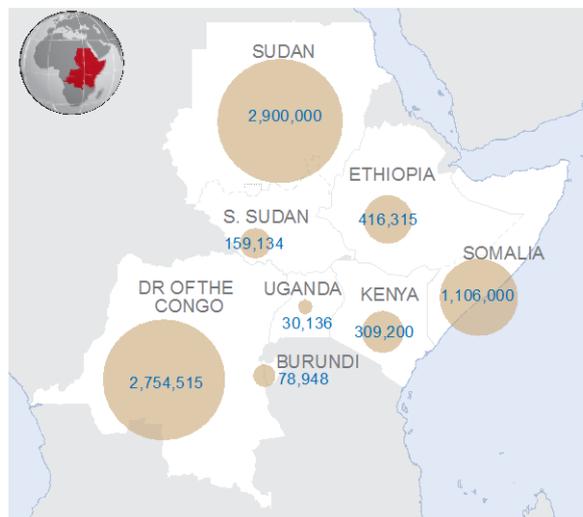


DRC, Sudan and Somalia continue to record the highest number of IDPs and persons severely affected by conflict at an estimated 2.7 million, 2.9 million and 1.11 million people, respectively. The IDP population in eastern DRC increased by nearly 170,000 individuals in the last six months, during which the country's security organs continued to battle rebellion from the M23 group and various armed groups operating in the affected region. The majority of the displaced people are located in North Kivu Province, which is home to 37 per cent (over 1 million people) of the entire IDP population in eastern DRC. Insecurity in DRC has further compelled an estimated 90,000 to flee into Burundi, Uganda, and Rwanda since April.

Somalia has recorded a notable decline in its IDP population since 2007-2012 when the IDP population was estimated at 1.4 to 1.5 million people. The reduction is attributed to improved stability, especially in the south, resulting in reduced new incidents of displacement and facilitated access for verification of displacement data.¹ In Sudan, inter-communal hostilities and clashes between Sudanese security forces against armed groups left at least 400,000 people uprooted from their homes across Darfur, North and South Kordofan regions between January and June 2013. 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 IDP population in Ethiopia has increased by over 100,000 individuals since March, according to the International Office of Migration (IOM). Ethiopia was host to some 416,315 IDPs in September, driven largely by conflict and natural disasters, reports IOM.² The IDP population figures in Burundi, Kenya, Somalia and Uganda remain largely unchanged as no new verification exercises were undertaken during the reporting period. However, respective governments continued efforts aimed at finding durable solutions for displaced populations.

IDP distribution in eastern Africa

Refugees distribution in eastern Africa



Map Source(s): UNCS, OCHA, UNHCR, and 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.

Map created on 21 November 2013

¹ Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), 1 October 2013

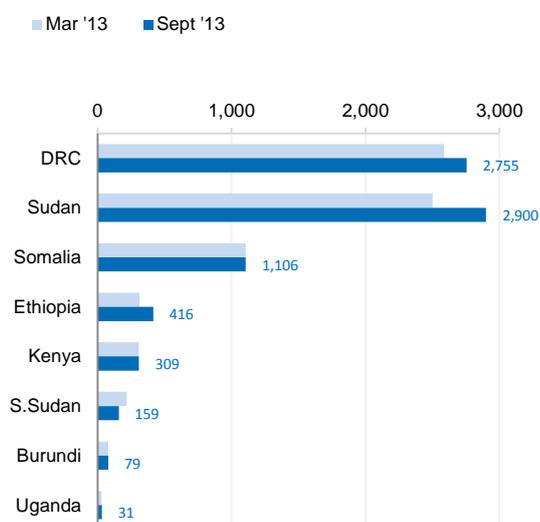
² IOM, "Ethiopia, Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July-September 2013". IOM is currently monitoring internal displacement in multiple regions of Ethiopia

The refugee population has during the last six months **increased by 134,199 individuals** largely due to armed conflict and inter-communal fighting across the region. New arrivals were mainly from the DRC, Somalia and Sudan, where the security situation remains volatile, hence a likelihood of more influxes into neighbouring countries. Over the last six months, Somalia has emerged the second-highest refugee-generating country in the world, after Afghanistan. Kenya remains the largest refugee-hosting country in the region and the continent, with 530,959 individuals as of September 2013.

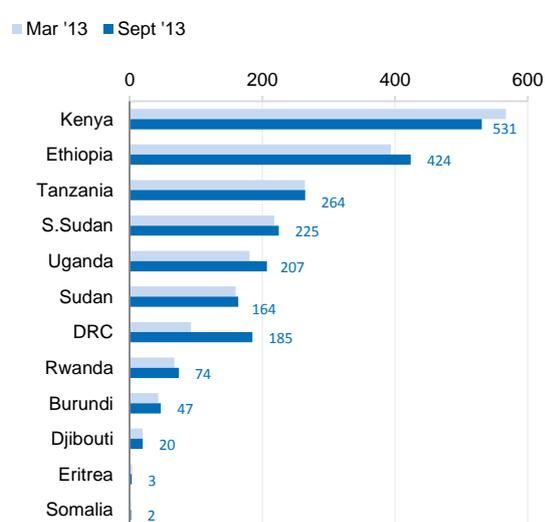
In a trend also evident in March, spontaneous returns of Somali refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Yemen continue to be recorded with over 26,500 cross-border movements into Somalia registered since January 2013. The Governments of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR have signed a Tripartite Agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from Kenya. In June, the Rwandan cessation clause came into effect, triggering returns from across the region.

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

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



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



STATUS OF REFUGEES AND IDPS IN EASTERN AFRICA, 30 SEPTEMBER 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	46,952	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	None
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,754,515	185,001	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	None
Djibouti	No reported IDPs	19,949	Ratified	Ratified	Not members of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR)	Signed	None
Eritrea	No reported IDPs	3,344	Signed	Signed		Signed	
Ethiopia	416,315	423,851	Ratified	Ratified		Signed	<i>Refugee Proclamation, 409/20 04</i>
Kenya	309,200	530,959	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	IDP Act 2012 and Refugee Act 2006
Rwanda	No reported IDPs	74,089	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	None
Somalia	1,106,000	2,339	Signed	Ratified	Non-member	Signed	None in Somalia but Puntland adopted a policy on IDPs in 2012; Somaliland developing one
South Sudan	159,134	224,930	Transitional Constitution guarantees the rights of refugees in South Sudan ³		Accession	Not signed	Refugee Act 2012
Sudan	2,900,000	163,900	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Not signed	National IDP policy adopted in 2009 and Regulation of Asylum Act 1974 applies
Tanzania	No reported IDPs	264,431	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Signed	Tanzania Refugee Act of 1998
Uganda	30,136	206,985	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	Ratified	2004 National Policy on IDPs and Refugee Act 2006

³ 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.

Analysis by Country

Burundi

Internally Displaced Persons

There are an estimated 79,000 IDPs in Burundi according to a joint profiling report by the Government, UN agencies and NGOs in 2011. The figure has remained unchanged since March 2013 as no new verification exercise has been conducted. The majority of the IDPs in Burundi were 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 live in and around 120 sites across northern and central Burundi. There are concerns that the number of IDPs may increase in light of the increased number of returnees from neighbouring countries.

On 25 July, the Government of Tanzania issued a presidential directive requiring all undocumented migrants to leave the country. As of 30 September, a total of 33,076 expelled migrants had arrived in Burundi from Tanzania, of whom 5,763 people returned to their areas of origin while 26,925 people remained in transit centres. Humanitarian actors indicate that living conditions in the transit centres are precarious. Some 800 returnees reportedly have no home or family to return to. There have also been reports of deaths at the Makamba Reception Centre in Burundi, owing to lack of medical care at the Centre.⁴ Return zones are mainly located in the Provinces of Makamba, Bururi, Rutana and Ruyigi.⁵ The Government is putting in place measures to facilitate reintegration of all returnees.

In March 2013, the Governments of Burundi and Uganda signed a tripartite agreement with UNHCR for the voluntary return of an estimated 13,000 Burundian refugees living in Uganda. Representatives of the respective Governments and UNHCR have adopted a text on practical modalities for the voluntary repatriation, scheduled to begin in early 2014, as reported by UNHCR.

According to an IOM household profiling conducted in August 2013, the more than 38,000 former Burundian refugees repatriated from Mtabila Refugee Camp in western Tanzania starting October 2012, are reportedly facing challenges with acute needs in livelihood, access to health, water, sanitation and food. Most returnees found their houses and livelihoods destroyed, although IOM is working with the returnees to construct 2,000 shelters.⁶

Key population movements in 2013

- 38,000 Burundians received from Mtabila refugee camp as of August 2013
- 33,076 expelled from Tanzania as of September 2013
- 13,000 Burundians targeted for return from Uganda in 2014
- 79,000 residual IDP planning figure as of March 2013

IDP trends

March 2013

78,948⁷

September 2013

78,948⁸

No change: no new data released

(Sep '12 - Sept '13)



Refugees

As of September 2013, Burundi was host to 46,952 refugees (mainly from DRC) and 7,717 asylum seekers.⁹ The number of refugees and asylum seekers has increased by 3,763 and 1,941 people, respectively, since March 2013.

The majority of the refugees (28,021 people) are hosted in refugee camps, while 40 per cent (18,571) are located in urban centres, particularly Bujumbura.¹⁰

⁴ IOM, Burundi Situation Report, 4 September 2013

⁵ UNHCR Burundi, Factsheet September 2013

⁶ Relief Web 8 October 2013

⁷ UNHCR Burundi, Factsheet, March 2013

⁸ UNHCR Burundi, Factsheet, September 2013

⁹ UNHCR East, Horn and Great Lakes region report, September 2013

¹⁰ UNHCR Bujumbura, Factsheet September 2013

Burundi's three refugee camps (Bwagiriza, Musasa and Gasorwe) have reached their maximum capacity with a total population of 26,000 refugees.¹¹ In May 2013, UNHCR inaugurated a new refugee camp in Kavumu, Cankuzo Province to cater for refugees fleeing fighting in eastern DRC. The new camp is expected to accommodate 5,000 refugees by the end of 2013. The 81-hectare site was donated by Burundian authorities to meet the basic needs of refugees and has a school, a health centre, as well as a 13km-long water gravity supply. Refugees are transferred to the new camp after a short stay in Cishemere and Kajaga transit centres opened in early-April 2013.

A verification exercise of urban refugees, which started on 13 August 2013 in Bujumbura, was ongoing during the reporting period. As of September, 7,811 refugees had been verified. The verification exercise is aimed at determining refugees' best interests for durable solutions.¹²

Refugee trends in Burundi

March 2013

43,189¹³

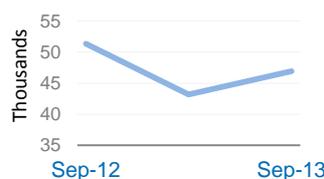
September 2013

46,952¹⁴

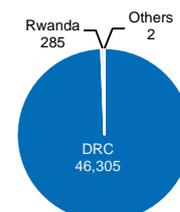


Increased by 3,763 (9%)

(Sep '12 – Sep '13)



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

Internally Displaced Persons

The last six months have seen a significant upward trend in internal displacement in DRC. As of end-September, the country had more than 2.7 million IDPs across seven provinces. There has been an overall increase of nearly 170,000 individuals since March 2013.¹⁵

Armed conflict accounts for 88 per cent (2,426,153 people) of the internal displacement in DRC. Seventy seven per cent (2,136,196 individuals) of the IDPs live with host families, 17 per cent reside in sites, while 6 per cent are located in IDP camps.

Province	Number of IDPs		
	March 2013	September 2013	Trends
North Kivu	920,784	1,032,958	+112,174
South Kivu	702,093	591,627	-110,466
Orientale (Ituri, Haut Uélé, Bas-Uélé)	428,543	506,880	+78,337
Katanga	353,931	358,472	+4,541
Maniema	174,005	257,545	+83,540
Equateur	7,033	7,003	-30
Totals	2,586,389	2,754,515	+168,126

Source: OCHA DRC

North Kivu remains the most affected Province, with over one million IDPs. Of these, 100,000 people were displaced during the last six months, following protracted armed conflict between the national army and armed groups, particularly the M23 group. South Kivu and Orientale Provinces host over half a million IDPs each. South Kivu's IDP population has declined by over 100,000 individuals mainly due to an increase in the number of returnees leaving the area.

In Maniema, the number of internally displaced persons exceeded 200,000 on 31 July, mainly owing to fighting spilling over from South Kivu. In late August, fighting in Orientale region between the Congolese armed forces and the Forces de Résistance Patriotiques en Ituri (FRPI) militia over the control of Ituri's southern zones also caused the displacement of thousands of people.¹⁶

Humanitarian needs among internally displaced persons continue to increase as humanitarian access to the displaced population is limited due to insecurity and lack of transport infrastructure in most of the affected zones.

¹¹ UNHCR Bujumbura Press Release 15 May 2013

¹² UNHCR Factsheet September 2013

¹³ UNHCR Operation in Burundi, "Statistiques Démographiques et par Origine", 31 Mar 2013

¹⁴ UNHCR Factsheet, September 2013

¹⁵ RDC – "Mouvements de Population" - Septembre 2013

¹⁶ Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, 30 September 2013

IDP trends in DRC



Refugees

As of 30 September, DRC was host to some 185,001 refugees, representing a significant increase of over 50 per cent since March when the population was at 92,725 individuals. More than 40,500 people, fleeing fighting in Central African Republic (CAR), have entered DRC through the border in the North and South Ubangi regions of Equateur Province. In December 2012, renewed violence erupted in CAR after the Séléka rebel coalition launched a series of attacks. Calm was restored in January following a peace agreement but in March, the rebels seized the capital, Bangui, forcing President François Bozizé to flee and causing massive displacements.¹⁹

Refugees from Rwanda constitute the largest population (126,284 people)²⁰ followed by CAR (43,479 people), Burundi (9,226 people), Uganda (2,686 people), Sudan (2,505 people) and the Republic of Congo (700 people). According to UNHCR, at least 71,755 former Angolan refugees also live in DRC, including 23,940 people registered for voluntary repatriation and 47,815 others who have opted for local integration. The repatriation of Rwandan refugees is also ongoing. Since January at least, 4,873 refugees returned to Rwanda from Bukavu and Goma.

Refugee trends in DRC



Djibouti

Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs reported in Djibouti.

Refugees

Djibouti was host to some 19,949 refugees and 3,675 asylum seekers as of end-September 2013. The figures indicate that the refugee population has increased by 350 people since March 2013. Refugees from Somalia constitute 95 per cent (19,087 people) of the refugee caseload, followed by 512 Ethiopians and 331 Eritreans. Over 86 per cent of the population lives in Ali Addeh and Holl-Holl refugee camps, south west Djibouti.²³

The Government of Djibouti re-established the National Eligibility Commission (NEC) to regulate refugee affairs in the country. UNHCR has been granted observer status and attends the NEC's weekly sessions to provide expert assistance on refugee law. NEC has started reviewing asylum cases that have been pending for several years.

¹⁷ OCHA DRC, IDP Snapshot, March 2013

¹⁸ OCHA DRC, September 2013

¹⁹ UNHCR Factsheet DRC September 2013

²⁰ Figures for Rwandese refugees are Government estimates

²¹ UNHCR Operation in DRC, Factsheet, 31 March 2013

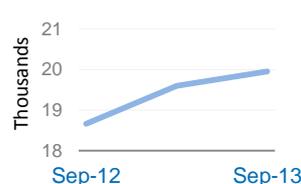
²² UNHCR Operation in DRC, Factsheet, September 2013

²³ UNHCR Factsheet for Djibouti, 31 August 2013

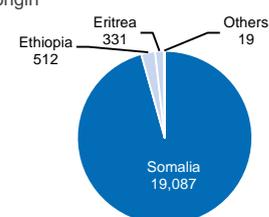
Refugee trends in Djibouti



(Sep '12 - Sep '13)



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



Eritrea

Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs reported in Eritrea.

Refugees

Eritrea was host to some 3,344 refugees and six asylum seekers by the end of September. The refugee population has decreased by 287 people. The decrease was influenced by voluntary repatriation of refugees back to their countries of origin and some resettlement to third countries. Refugees of Somali origin constitute 96 per cent of the refugee population (3,194 people) and are hosted in Umkulu Camp, near the port city of Massawa in the Northern Red Sea region. The remaining refugees (150) are from Sudan, South Sudan and Ethiopia and are located in the urban areas of Gash Barka region and Asmara.²⁶

Eritrea signed the 1969 OAU Convention on the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa in 2012 but has not yet ratified it. The country has also not acceded to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. Eritrea also lacks comprehensive and cohesive domestic legislation framework to regulate refugee matters. State owned refugee status determination and asylum procedures are not yet in place. Non-Somali asylum seekers are not recognized as refugees by the State but are still considered as refugees under the UNHCR mandate.

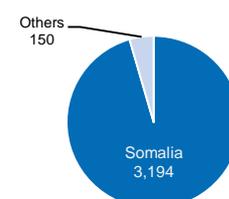
Refugee trends in Eritrea



(Sep '12 - Sep '13)



Refugee breakdown by country of origin



Ethiopia

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

As of September 2013, IOM reports that there were 416,315 IDPs in Ethiopia, compared to 313,560 individuals in March 2013. Sixty seven per cent (281,104 people) of the IDPs represent protracted cases mainly caused by inter-communal conflict or natural disaster, especially flooding. The remaining 135,211 people are new caseloads caused by either conflict (123,754 individuals) or flooding (11,457 individuals) in 2013.²⁹

Inter-communal and cross-border conflicts were mainly triggered by competition for resources and tensions over access rights to land and property.

²⁴ UNHCR Operation in Djibouti, Factsheet, 1 April 2013

²⁵ UNHCR Factsheet for Djibouti, 31 August 2013

²⁶ UNHCR Factsheet Eritrea, July 2013

²⁷ UNHCR Operation in Eritrea, Factsheet, March 2013

²⁸ UNHCR Operation in Eritrea Factsheet, September 2013

²⁹ IOM Ethiopia Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July to September 2013

Unlike communities displaced by natural disasters, there is currently no evidence to suggest that the new displacements and protracted caseloads of those displaced by conflict will be able to return soon due to insecurity in these areas.

The number of new flood-induced displacement was 31,330 people between July and September 2013, compared to 82,704 people the same period in 2012. However, conflict-induced displacements were higher between July and September (123,754 people) compared to the same period in 2012 (46,299 people).³⁰

Permanent reintegration and identification of durable solutions for IDPs in Ethiopia remains elusive due to insecurity and lack of socio-economic development in affected areas, where the majority remain in dire need of humanitarian assistance, according to IOM.

IDP trends in Ethiopia



Refugees

Ethiopia was as at the end of September host to some 423,851 refugees and asylum seekers. This indicates an increase of 30,150 individuals since March 2013. Somalis constitute 57 per cent (242,588 people) of the refugee population, followed by Eritrean (77,083 people), South Sudanese (67,958 people) and Sudanese (31,951 people). Ethiopia is host to some 4,271 Kenyans. In September, 2,596 new arrivals were recorded, representing one of the lowest figures so far this year. For years, the average arrival rate of Eritrean refugees has been around 800/month. March 2013 saw an upsurge in arrival rate when 1,480 refugees were registered, including unaccompanied minors (UAMs). Since then, the rate has maintained this level, with July being the highest in 2013 so far: 1,500 refugees. The average monthly arrival rate of UAMs in July was 130, double the number recorded in 2012.

In June, UNHCR opened a new camp (Hitsats Camp) in northern Ethiopia to accommodate the increasing number of Eritrean refugees entering the country. The camp can host up to 20,000 refugees.

UNHCR has recently transferred 1,300 new arrivals from Sudan to a new site in Ashura, Benishangul-Gumuz region. UNHCR is also working to develop the site into a new camp to complement three existing ones in the region which are full. In addition, UNHCR is working with Government ministries to enlarge the site to enable it absorb an estimated 3,000 refugees who have been living with host communities along the border.

Refugee trends in Ethiopia



³⁰ IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July to September 2013 and OCHA-Ethiopia

³¹ IOM, Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, January to March 2013

³² IOM Internal Displacement Monitoring Report, July to September 2013

³³ UNHCR Ethiopia, Population of Concern by their Country of Origin, March 2013

³⁴ UNHCR Ethiopia, Population of Concern by their Country of Origin, September 2013

Kenya

Internally Displaced Persons

There has been no verification exercise in the preceding six months. According to Government estimates, over 660,000 people became internally displaced during the 2007 political crisis, while over 640 families crossed the border into Uganda. Out of the more than 660,000 people displaced, the Government considers that over 300,000 people have been 'integrated' in communities across the country. The use of the term 'integrated IDPs' in Kenya refers to IDPs living outside of camps, whether with relatives and friends or in rented accommodation, usually in urban and peri-urban areas.

As of March 2013, the Government estimates that there were less than 30,000 individuals out of the 350,000 camp-based IDPs. 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 Kenya 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.

In addition, thousands of people were displaced in the reporting period following inter-communal fighting between communities in Marsabit, Wajir and Mandera counties. According to the Kenya Red Cross, from July to around September 2013, an estimated 40,116 people (6,686 households) were displaced across Golbo and Central divisions, Moyale district after fighting between rival clans. Some of those sought refugee with relatives or clansmen in host communities or across the border in Ethiopia. The majority have however returned home.

IDP trends in Kenya



Refugees

Kenya remains the largest refugee-hosting country in Africa. As of September, the country was host to 530,959 refugees and at least 51,817 asylum seekers. The number of refugees and asylum seekers appears to have declined by at least 36,269 people since March 2013. Dadaab camp hosts the largest population of refugees and asylum seekers in Kenya, totaling 405,478. The camps have however seen a reduction in the number of refugees since March following a verification exercise conducted by UNHCR. Some 51,495 refugees and asylum seekers are hosted in Kakuma while another 51,495 people live Nairobi. Somalis constitute the largest refugee population in Kenya (472,576 people) followed by Ethiopians (23,084 people) and South Sudanese with 19,393 people.³⁷

In June 2013, the Government of Kenya and Somalia and UNHCR signed a Joint Commission Agreement for the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees. UNHCR remains in talks with the respective Governments in an effort to develop a legal framework for the gradual and phased voluntary repatriation process. The Kenyan Government has intensified calls for the repatriation of Somali refugees to 'safe' areas of southern Somalia citing security threats to Kenya and the region. The refugees have however expressed concerns over the security situation in areas of return and so far UNHCR has not received any requests from Somali refugees for facilitated voluntary return.³⁸

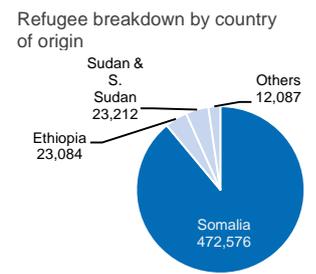
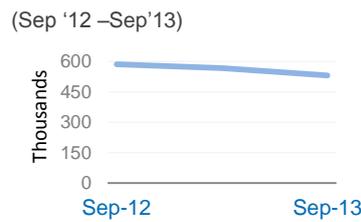
³⁵ OCHA Eastern Africa, Nairobi, Kenya (figure includes a protracted caseload of about 250,000 IDPs countrywide, yet to be verified)

³⁶ No updates were available at time of releasing this report, hence reference to the March figures

³⁷ UNHCR Kenya, Factsheet, September 2013

³⁸ UNHCR Kenya, Factsheet, August 2013

Refugee trends in Kenya



Rwanda

Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs reported in Rwanda.

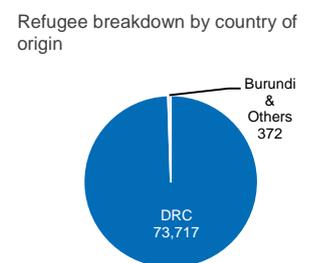
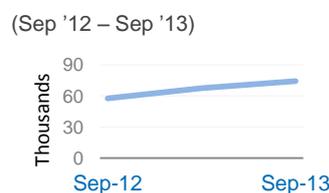
Refugees

As of 30 September, UNHCR had an estimated 74,411 individuals registered as population of concern in Rwanda. Of these, 74,089 people were refugees, mainly from the DRC, who totaled 73,717.⁴¹ The figures indicate an increase of the refugee population by 6,745 individuals since March. The majority of the refugees are hosted in various camps in Gihembe (14,665 people), Nyabiheke (14,038 people), Kiziba (16,347 people), Kigeme (18,118 people) and Nkamira Transit Centre (9,260 people), while a total of 1,963 people are hosted in the capital, Kigali.

From January to September 2013, Rwanda had received 5,208 returnees, mainly from the DRC. In 2009, UNHCR recommended cessation of refugee status for Rwandans, which came into effect in June 2013. The cessation was influenced by prevailing lasting peace and stability in the country. More than 3.5 million Rwandans became refugees in the wake of the 1994 genocide and armed clashes in north-western Rwanda in 1997 and 1998 – the last time the country experienced generalized violence. All but 100,000 refugees have since returned home.⁴²

As of 26 September, 10,863 people had crossed into Rwanda following a presidential decree by Tanzania requiring undocumented migrants to leave the country by 11 August. The expelled migrants are hosted in Kiyanzi and Rukara transit centres. The Government had also intensified the return of the migrants to their districts of origin after the two transit centre became full. With the support of IOM, 6,674 migrants were provided transportation back to their districts of origin.⁴³

Refugee trends in Rwanda



39 UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya, Nairobi, Statistical Summary, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, 31 March 2013
 40 UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya, Nairobi, Statistical Summary, Refugees and Asylum Seekers, September 2013
 41 UNHCR Rwanda, Factsheet, September 2013
 42 UNHCR Briefing Note, June 2013
 43 IOM Situation Report, 4 September 2013
 44 UNHCR Rwanda, March 2013
 45 UNHCR Rwanda, September 2013 (Figure excludes asylum seekers)

Somalia

Internally Displaced Persons

Somalia had an estimated 1.1 million internally displaced people as of September 2013. The majority of the IDPs (893,000 people) are located in south-central Somalia, with an estimated 369,000 people living in Mogadishu alone. Puntland and Somaliland host 129,000 and 84,000 IDPs, respectively.⁴⁶ Internal displacements in Somalia have largely been influenced by two decades of widespread conflict and to some extent natural disasters such as recurring droughts and flooding.

In recent months, movement to makeshift settlements outside Mogadishu has been on the increase. According to UNHCR, at least 6,600 families were evicted from settlements in central Mogadishu between August and September. Most of the evictions were triggered by private land owners, many of whom are selling land to buyers returning from the diaspora. The situation has particularly affected the most vulnerable such as evicted single mothers and orphaned children. Since June 2013, tens of thousands of displaced people have moved. The majority have moved to areas along the road to Afgooye town, while a few others have returned to their places of origin.

In September, the relocation task force (comprising the Somali Government and humanitarian actors) reconvened a meeting in a bid to restart the stalled IDP relocation process in Mogadishu. The process began in January but stalled in July owing to several challenges including: lack of security at the identified relocation site and the reduction in UN activities following the attack on the UN compound on 19 June. Humanitarian actors are addressing urgent needs and have partnered with the Government to ensure that relocations are safe, voluntary and respectful to the rights of the displaced.⁴⁷

The Somaliland Government, through the Ministry of Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Reconstruction (MRRR) is also working to find a durable solution for thousands of IDPs in the region. OCHA estimates that 45,000 people are displaced in Hargeysa. An estimated 4,900 displaced people in Hargeysa's Mohamed Mooge settlement will be relocated to public land on the outskirts of Hargeysa. MRRR, in collaboration with humanitarian organizations, have completed preliminary registration and token distribution to households that will be further verified for eligibility to acquire a plot of land from the Somaliland authorities.

Overall, the total number of IDPs in Somalia has seen a notable decline since 2007-2012 when the population was an estimated 1.4 to 1.5 million people.⁴⁸ This was mainly occasioned by an improved security situation after Somali Government forces backed by AMISOM soldiers seized areas that were previously under Al Shabaab control. Improved stability in the south has reduced new incidents of displacement and improved ability to collect and verify displacement data.

IDP trends in Somalia



Refugees

As of September 2013, Somalia was host to 2,339 refugees and 10,093 registered asylum seekers, mainly from Ethiopia. The majority of the refugees (1,887 individuals) are hosted in the relatively stable region of Somaliland while 389 and a further 63 Zanzibaris have found refuge in Puntland and Mogadishu, respectively. The number of refugees in Somalia has slightly increased by 25 individuals while that of asylum seekers has risen by 1,617 people since March.

46 UNHCR Somalia, Factsheet, September 2013

47 OCHA Humanitarian Bulletin, September 2013

48 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, October 2013

49 UNHCR Somalia, Factsheet, April 2013

50 UNHCR Somalia, Factsheet, September 2013

According to UNHCR, Somalia is the second highest refugee generating country in the world after Afghanistan. The number of Somali refugees in the region has declined by 39,214 people since March. Spontaneous returns of Somali refugees from Kenya, Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Yemen continued to be recorded with over 26,500 cross-border movements recorded into Somalia between January and September 2013.⁵¹ As of September, there were 998,335 Somali refugees in Kenya, Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, Tanzania and Uganda. Kenya continues to host the largest number of Somali refugees, which currently stands at nearly 500,000 individuals.

Refugee trends in Somalia

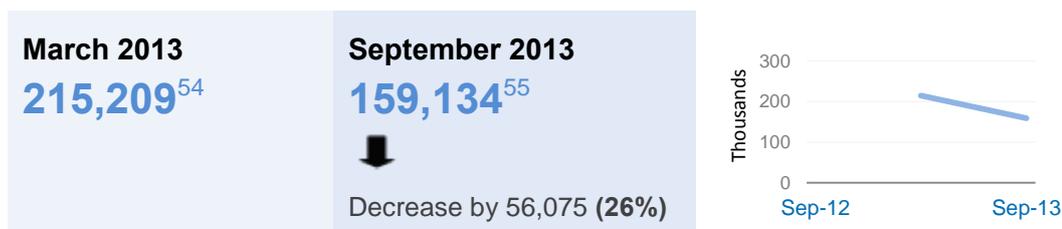


South Sudan

Internally Displaced Persons

According to OCHA, some 159,134 newly displaced people were registered in South Sudan between January and September 2013, following increased cross-border attacks, armed incidents and inter/intra-communal incidents. The figures are slightly lower compared to the same period in 2012 when 167,931 people were displaced by related violence. The majority (112,684 people) of those displaced are located in the troubled Jonglei State. In one of the most deadly incidents to hit the State in 2013, nearly 100 people were killed in a cattle-raid in Walgak, Akobo County. Other displaced people are located in Upper Nile (28,524 people), Central Equatoria (8,420 people), Northern Bahr el Ghazal (4,409 people), Western Equatoria (2,760 people), Warrap State (1,000 people), Lake State (945 people) and Eastern Equatoria (388 people). The South Sudan displacement figures are not cumulative; rather, they are calculated based on new displacement arrivals. This is largely due to the fluctuating nature of displacement trends in the country.

IDP trends in South Sudan



Refugees

South Sudan was host to 224,930 refugees by the end of September, representing an increase of over 7,000 people since March 2013. Sudanese refugees are the majority and total 203,832 people, followed by nationals from the DRC (13,597 people), Ethiopia (5,876 people) and CAR (1,625 people).

From January to September 2013, UNHCR registered 29,000 new arrivals (mainly Sudanese) in South Sudan compared to 120,000 in the same period last year. The majority of Sudanese arrivals hail from rebel-controlled South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. They cite continued conflict and inability to cultivate their lands as the main reason for flight.

Refugee populations from DRC, Ethiopia and CAR have remained stable with few new arrivals. UNHCR continues to encourage South Sudan to sign and ratify relevant international conventions and treaties for the protection of refugees and is providing technical support.

⁵¹ UNHCR Factsheet September 2013

⁵² UNHCR Somalia, Factsheet, March 2013

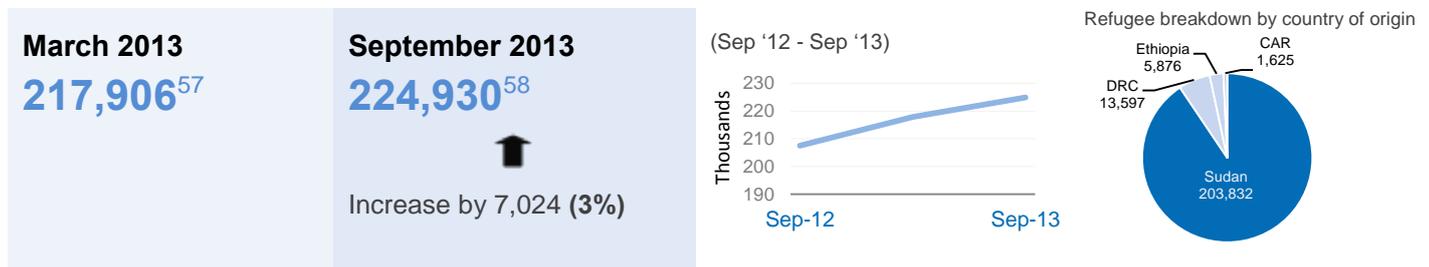
⁵³ UNHCR Somalia, Factsheet, September 2013

⁵⁴ OCHA South Sudan, March 2013

⁵⁵ OCHA South Sudan, September 2013

The majority of the refugees (120,751 people) are hosted in Upper Nile State, while Unity State was home to 75,538 people. Owing to the high number of refugees in Unity and Upper Nile States, UNHCR reports that tensions have been rising with members of the host communities over scarce natural resources.⁵⁶

Refugee trends in South Sudan



Sudan

Internally Displaced Persons

The majority of Sudan's internally displaced people are found in the conflict-affected regions of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile. As of September, there were over two million IDPs in Darfur according to statistics from OCHA. In the SPLM-N rebel-controlled regions of South Kordofan and Blue Nile, an estimated 800,000 people were either displaced or severely affected. Armed conflict between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and SPLM-N backed by the Sudanese Revolutionary Front (SRF) continues to affect civilians in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States. According to humanitarian organizations, the fighting in South Kordofan and the spilling over of the conflict to neighbouring areas of North Kordofan in April/May 2013 led to some 90,000 newly displaced people in the first six months of 2013.

In the first half of 2013, at least 400,000 were displaced from their homes in Darfur, North and South Kordofan as a result of inter-tribal fighting and clashes between Sudanese security forces and armed movements. In Darfur alone, over 310,000 were forced to flee their homes following an increase in inter-and intra-tribal fighting and conflict between the SAF and armed movements. This is more than the total number of people displaced in Darfur in 2011 and 2012 combined. In one of the most deadly conflicts to hit the area this year, at least 100,000 people were displaced or severely affected in January following violent clashes between the Beni Hussein and Northern Rezeigat tribes around the Jebel Amir gold mines in North Darfur. The new influx of IDPs is putting a significant strain on already stretched resources in many camps and increasing the risk of outbreak of diseases.⁵⁹

The exact number of displaced people in Sudan is however difficult to quantify owing to the complex and fluid nature of displacement in the region; some people have been displaced on multiple occasions, others were displaced temporarily, some are protracted cases, a number of whom are in camps while others are in host communities or have left the area.

IDP trends in Sudan



⁵⁶ UNHCR statistics

⁵⁷ UNHCR, Update on South Sudan Operations, 18-24 March 2013

⁵⁸ UNHCR, South Sudan, September 2013

⁵⁹ OCHA Sudan Humanitarian Update January to June 2013

⁶⁰ OCHA Sudan (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)

⁶¹ OCHA Sudan September snapshot. This figure includes the following estimates: 2 million IDPs in Sudan, 800,000 IDPs and persons affected by conflict in SPLM-N areas, as well as 90,000 newly displaced people in North and South Kordofan.

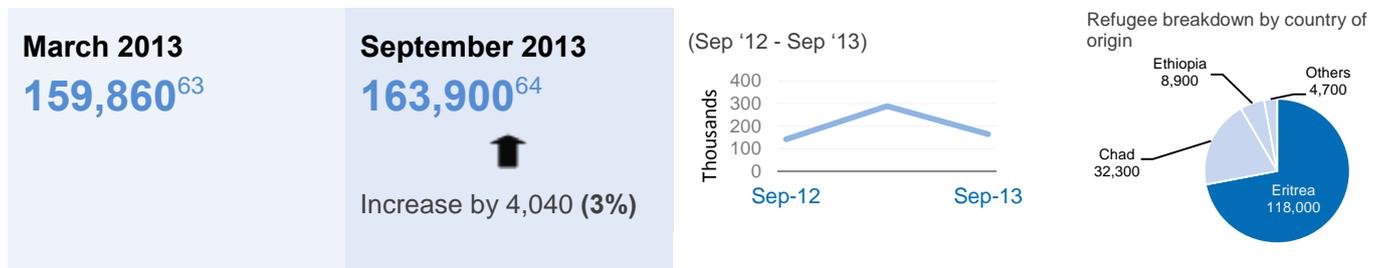
Refugees

By September, Sudan was host to close to 164,000 refugees and asylum seekers, an increase of over 4,000 individuals since March. Refugees from Eritrea constitute the majority of the population (118,000 people) followed by Chad (32,300 people), Ethiopia (8,900 people), CAR (2,200 people), DRC (800 people), with an additional 1,700 people of other nationalities.⁶²

The country continued to receive a steady influx of new arrivals, primarily Eritreans, although the number of new arrivals has decreased in 2013 compared to the same period in the previous year. In the first half of 2013, an average of 400 to 600 new arrivals were reported in east Sudan every month compared to 2,000 monthly during the same period last year. Increased measures taken recently by the Sudanese authorities with the support of UNHCR and IOM to combat human trafficking in eastern Sudan appear to be paying off. For the period July-September 2013, nine new incidents were verified by UNHCR, against 74 for the same period last year.

In April, UNHCR and the Commissioner for Refugees launched a joint registration of refugees and asylum-seekers in Khartoum. As of 31 August, over 3,000 people had been registered or verified in Khartoum. The last such joint registration was conducted in 2002. In June and July 2013, UNHCR undertook a verification exercise and survey in Um Shalaya refugee camp, West Darfur. The camp, opened in 2006, and predominantly host to Chadian refugees, has a verified population of 7,207 individuals. This signifies a drop of around six per cent from the previously registered population.

Refugee trends in Sudan



Tanzania

Internally Displaced Persons

There are no IDPs in Tanzania.

Refugees in Tanzania

As of September, Tanzania was host to 264,431 refugees and other people of concern to UNHCR. Of these, 197,206 individuals are from Burundi, while 64,168 people are from DRC. Slightly over 68,000 refugees live in Nyarugusu camp in Kigoma. The more than 162,000 Burundian refugees living in "Old Settlements" (who left Burundi in 1972) are still awaiting a durable solution. The Government of Tanzania offered them naturalization in 2009 and 2010 but in August 2011, the scheme was halted pending further internal Government discussions. Another 22,227 Burundian refugees, registered and verified for durable solutions, continue to live in Kigoma pending a way forward. In the Chogo Settlements, the naturalization application of 1,272 Somali Bantus is being processed.

In July 2013, UNHCR formally handed over Mtabila Refugee Camp to the Government of Tanzania. The camp was closed in December 2012 following the orderly repatriation of over 34,000 Burundian former refugees and the transfer of nearly 3,000 individuals to Nyarugusu Camp found to be in need of continued international protection. Repatriation of refugees back to Burundi is still ongoing.⁶⁵

Tanzania has been in the spotlight in recent months following a presidential directive issued on 25 July requiring the removal of undocumented migrants originating from Burundi, Uganda and Rwanda by 11 August. As of 30 September, 48,844 migrants had been expelled from Tanzania, creating a humanitarian crisis in the affected countries. Despite Tanzania's later decision to temporarily halt the expulsion, a humanitarian crisis had already emerged as receiving countries and humanitarian organizations struggled to cope with the influx.

⁶² UNHCR Sudan, Factsheet, September 2013

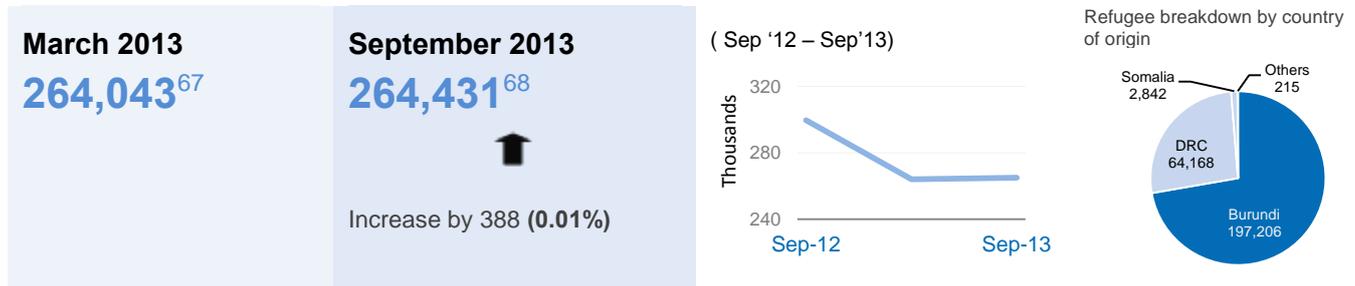
⁶³ UNHCR, Khartoum, Factsheet, February 2013

⁶⁴ UNHCR Sudan, Factsheet, September 2013

⁶⁵ UNHCR Factsheet, Tanzania, September 2013

According to IOM, serious humanitarian challenges have emerged across the three affected countries. Some migrants have no families to return to and there are fears of possible cholera outbreak in Uganda following reports of diarrhea.⁶⁶

Refugee trends in Tanzania



Uganda

Internally Displaced Persons

At the height of the worst internal displacement crisis in Uganda, there were an estimated 1.8 million IDPs living in camps and transit centres. The displacements were mainly triggered by the conflict between Government forces and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in northern Uganda. Uganda has however made tremendous progress in the resettlement of IDPs since the signing of a cessation of hostilities agreement in 2006. There has been no verification exercise over the last six months and IDP estimates remain at 30,000 people, as estimated in December 2011.

New internal displacements in Uganda have largely been occasioned by recent expulsions from Tanzania, landslides, inter-communal land conflicts and development projects related to the emerging oil industry. As of 30 September, 4,803 Ugandans had been evicted from Tanzania following a presidential directive issued in July. Most of the evictees are hosted at Kikagati temporary site in Uganda.⁶⁹ According to IOM, several children died at Kikagati site owing to lack of medical care. There were also fears over possible cholera outbreak following reports of diarrhea in the area. The United Nations Country Team in Uganda, the Government of Uganda and IOM were working closely together to assist the evictees through provision of screening services, registration and transportation.

IDP trends in Uganda



Refugees

Uganda was host to 206,985 refugees and 27,211 asylum-seekers in September. Refugee and asylum-seekers from DRC constitute the majority of the population (152,915 people) followed by South Sudan (22,864 people), Somalia (19,587 people), Rwanda (14,947 people), Burundi (13,062 people), Ethiopia (1,572 people), Kenya

66 IOM Situation Report, 4 September 2013

67 UNHCR Tanzania, Monthly Statistics, 1 April 2013

68 UNHCR Tanzania, Monthly Statistics, September 2013

69 IOM Situation Report 4, September 2013

70 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.

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

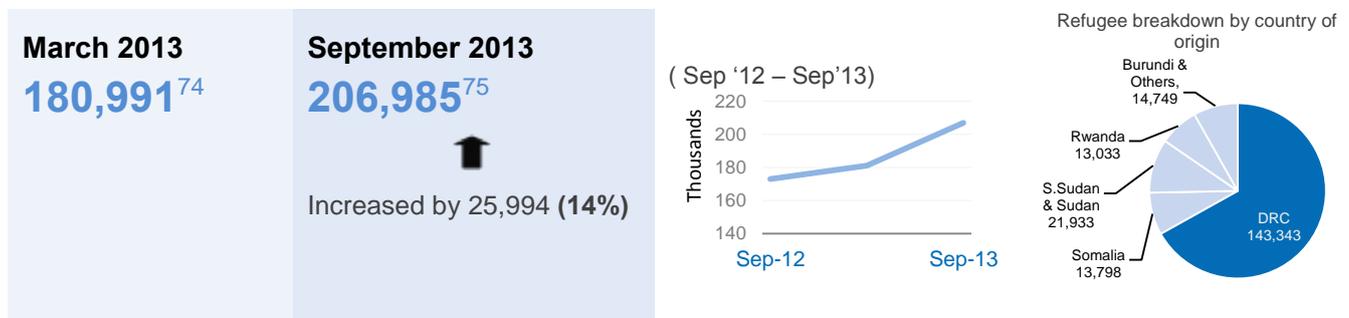
(1,479 people) and another 1,642 people of varied nationalities. An estimated 16 per cent of the refugees and asylum-seekers live in Kampala, while 84 per cent are hosted in eight settlements in the country.⁷²

In July, UNHCR and the Government of Uganda, through the Office of the Prime Minister, set up Bubukwanga Transit Centre in Bundibugyo District to cater for new arrivals from DRC. Congolese refugees have been entering Uganda through Nyakabande, Matanda and Bubukwanga transit centres. The recent influx of Congolese refugees from North Kivu to Bundibugyo began in July when a Ugandan rebel group active in the DRC (the Allied Democratic Forces) attacked the town of Kamango and clashed with Congolese Government troops, triggering the displacement of over 60,000 people. New arrivals from eastern DRC attribute their flight to the continuing clashes between M23 and the Congolese army, backed by the UN intervention brigade, and armed conflict between different militias in the area.

With the Bubukwanga Transit Centre experiencing congestion, UNHCR has been arranging transfers to an existing refugee settlement at Kyangwali in Hoima district since mid-August. By mid-September, nearly 11,000 refugees had been relocated to Kyangwali, with another 10,000 in the transit centre and 20,000 along the border.

On average, Uganda has been hosting 161,000 refugees per year since 1961. Approximately 70 per cent of the refugees and asylum-seekers arrived in the country in the last five years.⁷³

Refugee trends in Uganda



Conclusion

An estimated 9.9 million displaced people were hosted in twelve countries in eastern Africa as of the end of September 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, parts of 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 being from Somalia. UNHCR and respective governments in the region are working to provide durable solutions for refugees and IDPs in the region, with tripartite agreements signed in 2013 for the return of Burundians from Uganda and Somali refugees from Kenya.

⁷² UNHCR Statistics 2013

⁷³ UNHCR Uganda, Factsheet, August 2013

⁷⁴ UNHCR Uganda, Factsheet, 31 March 2013

⁷⁵ UNHCR Uganda, Factsheet, August 2013

Annex

Refugee Breakdown by Country of Origin as of 30 September 2013			
Host Country	Country of Origin	March 2013	September 2013
Burundi	DRC, Rwanda, Others	42,725	46,305
	Rwanda	428	285
	Others	36	2
DRC	Angola	0	60
	Rwanda	49,181	126,284
	Burundi	9,331	9,226
	Others (including Sudan, RoC, CAR, Uganda)	34,213	49,431
Djibouti	Somalia	18,725	19,087
	Ethiopia	512	512
	Eritrea	343	331
	Sudan, Yemen, Iraqi and others	19	19
Eritrea	Somalia	3,473	3,194
	Others (Ethiopia, Sudanese, South Sudanese)	158	150
Ethiopia	Sudan	88,160	31,951
	Eritrea	66,113	77,083
	Somalia	235,316	242,588
	Others (South Sudan, DRC, Kenya, Burundi, Djibouti, Uganda)	4,112	72,229
Kenya	Somalia	512,223	472,576
	Rwanda	1,309	1,318
	Burundi	1,063	1,136
	Uganda	591	608
	Ethiopia	23,122	23,084
	Sudan & South Sudan	20,853	23,212
	DRC	6,536	7,468
	Eritrea	1,446	1,459
	Others	85	98
Rwanda	DRC	66,744	73,717
	Burundi and others	600	372
Somalia	Ethiopia, others	2,314	2,339
South Sudan	CAR	1,589	1,625
	DRC	18,436	13,597
	Ethiopia	5,889	5,876
	Sudan	191,992	203,832
Sudan	Chad	32,207	32,300
	DRC	825	800
	Eritrea	114,874	118,000
	Ethiopia	8,649	8,900
	Various (including Uganda, CAR, Iraq, Somalia and others)	3,305	3,900
Tanzania	DRC	63,618	64,168
	Burundi	197,367	197,206
	Somalia	2,817	2,842
	Others	241	215
Uganda	Kenya	1,161	1,155
	Rwanda	13,055	13,033
	Eritrea	2,348	2,319
	DRC	121,001	143,343
	Burundi	10,262	10,401
	Sudan and South Sudan	18,035	21,933
	Somalia	14,151	13,798
Ethiopia and others	978	1,003	