

Eastern Africa Displaced Populations Report

Issue 9, April 2011

This report is produced by the OCHA Regional Office for Southern and Eastern Africa, Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa

Regional Displacement Summary

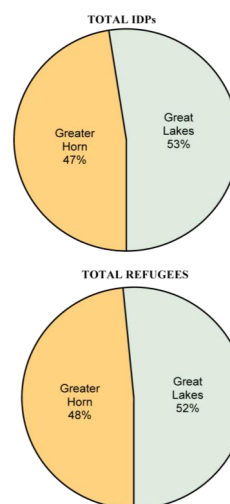
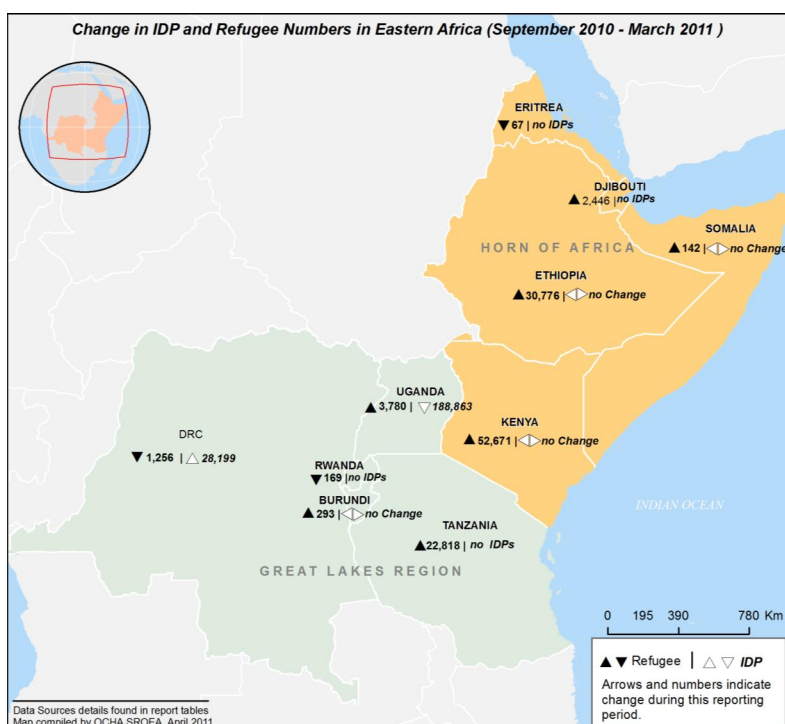
The Eastern Africa region continued to experience internal armed conflicts, with clashes being reported in Somalia and several parts of Eastern DRC. In Somalia, clashes between the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Transitional Federal Government forces against Al Shabaab, continued in Mogadishu, Gedo and parts of lower Juba regions. UNHCR reports that at least 26,000 people were displaced in March 2011 of which 76% were due to insecurity, while about 50,000 people were displaced by drought.¹ Access, including to local markets and humanitarian assistance is increasingly restricted, with a negative impact on livelihoods and commodity prices. In DRC, the former political rebel group in South Kivu, the Front Républicain pour la Fédération (FRF) surrendered to the government, hence likelihood of scaling down security tensions in the Fizi territory. Humanitarian operations are however still restricted due to the presence of the Mayi Mayi rebels, who in March attacked civilians, including humanitarian actors. In Province Orientale in DRC, there was a spike in civilian attacks by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), with the recent trends indicating a shift from targeting civilians in remote areas, to attacking more heavily populated locations in northeastern Congo. Eighty six (86) LRA attacks have been reported in DRC during the first quarter of 2011, resulting in the displacement of about 33,000 persons between January and March 2011.²

Refugees

As at the beginning of April 2011, there were **1,363,258 refugees** in the ten countries covered by this report. This represents an **increase of 8% (103,874 people)** since September 2010. Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania saw a notable increase of between 23,000 and 52,000 people during the reporting period. The increase in Kenya of more than 50,000 people and Ethiopia (19,000) is due to an influx of Somali refugees fleeing both conflict in south Central Somalia and the current drought conditions caused by the 2010 La Nina event. In relative terms the increase of refugees in Djibouti (17%) is also noteworthy. The increase in Tanzania is largely due to a revision of the Burundian refugees, which now includes more than 22,000 refugees spontaneously settled in villages and awaiting local integration by the government, supported by UNHCR.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

At the end of March 2011, there were **4,062,196 persons** displaced internally within the region. This is an overall decrease of **128,664 people (3%)** during the last six months. This is attributed to several factors including, a steady decline in the number of IDPs in North Kivu following reduced conflict between September and January 2011, although there was a spike in clashes during the first quarter of 2011. There were however significant increases in the IDP population in South Kivu and Province Orientale due to on-going activity of armed



¹OCHA SOMALIA "Somalia Humanitarian Overview", Vol. 4, Issue No. 3, March 2011.

²OCHA DRC, *Mouvements de population suite aux attaques des groupes armés : situation au 28 Février 2011, 08 Mars 2011*

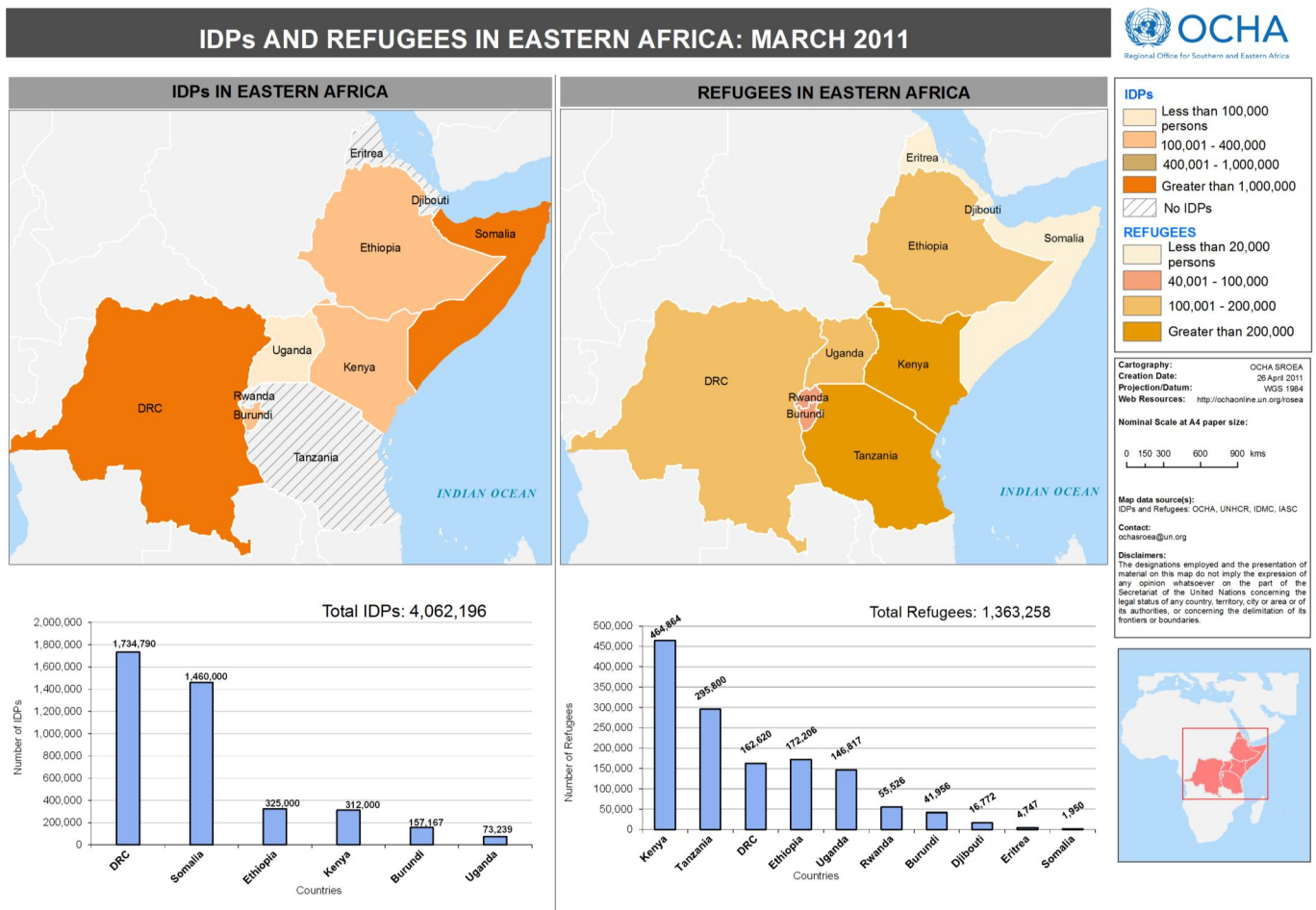
elements and LRA presence respectively. Secondly, there is a significant reduction in the IDP population in Uganda, which beginning 2011 does not include IDPs in transit sites as these are no longer receiving humanitarian assistance. As a result, the official IDP population in Uganda has reduced by more than 180,000 people, and humanitarian actors are now using 70,000 as the planning figure. In Kenya, the IDP population has increased due to the inclusion of the more than 30,000 IDPs evicted from the Mau forest. The situation in Somalia and Burundi remains the same, with previous IDP estimates being used for humanitarian planning in 2011.

Key Developments

Progress was made towards further return of IDPs in the LRA-affected areas in Acholi and Teso regions. According to UNHCR, of the original IDP population in Acholi sub-region, nearly 92% have now returned to their communities of origin or settled in locations closer to home, leaving a total of 73,239 IDPs under UNHCR assistance. A total of 237 camps have been closed since 2007. Reports by OCHA in Uganda indicate however that although Northern Uganda is now transitioning away from humanitarian assistance to recovery and development, many basic needs remain poorly addressed and require continued investment to guarantee sustainable returns.³

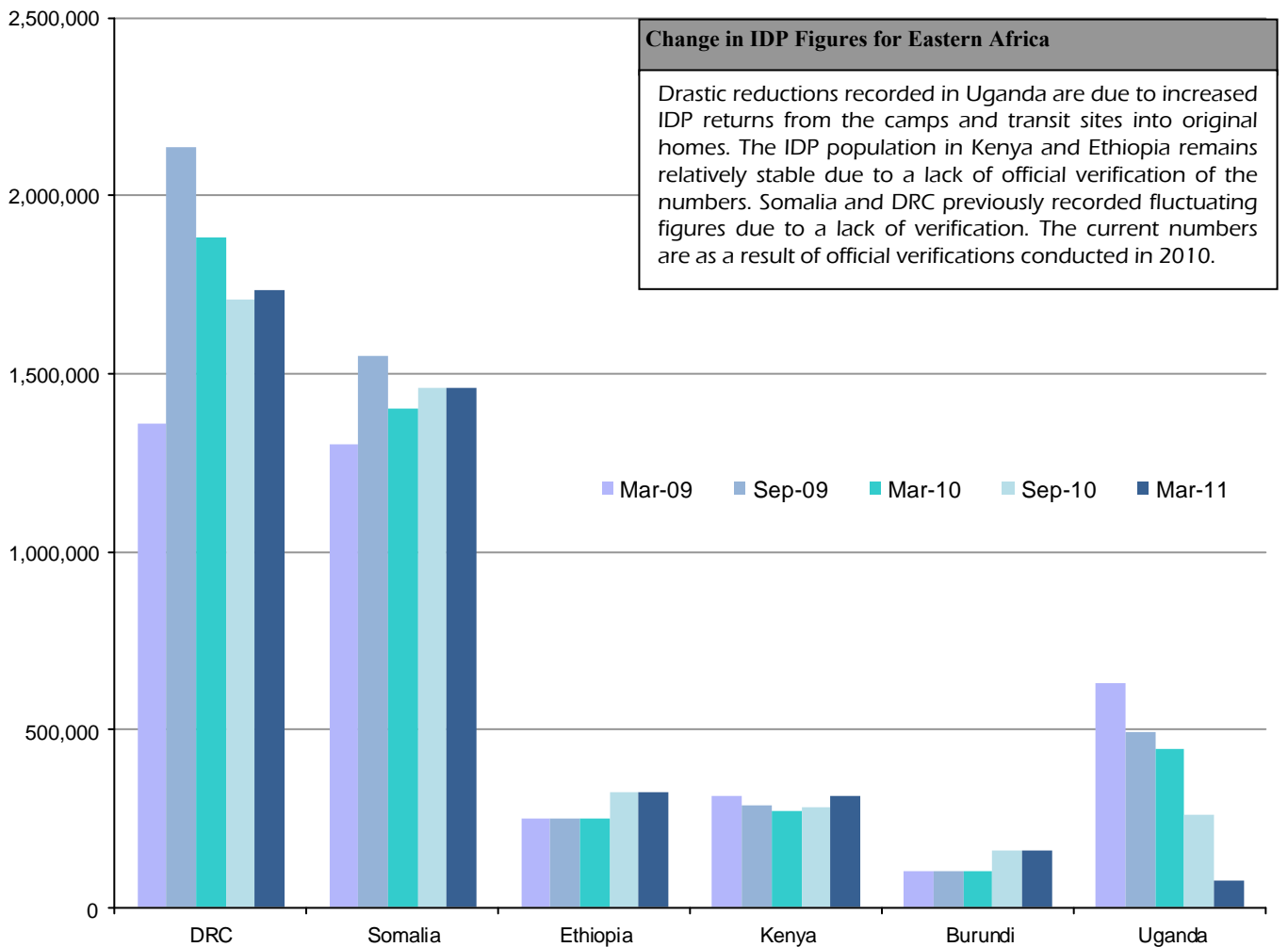
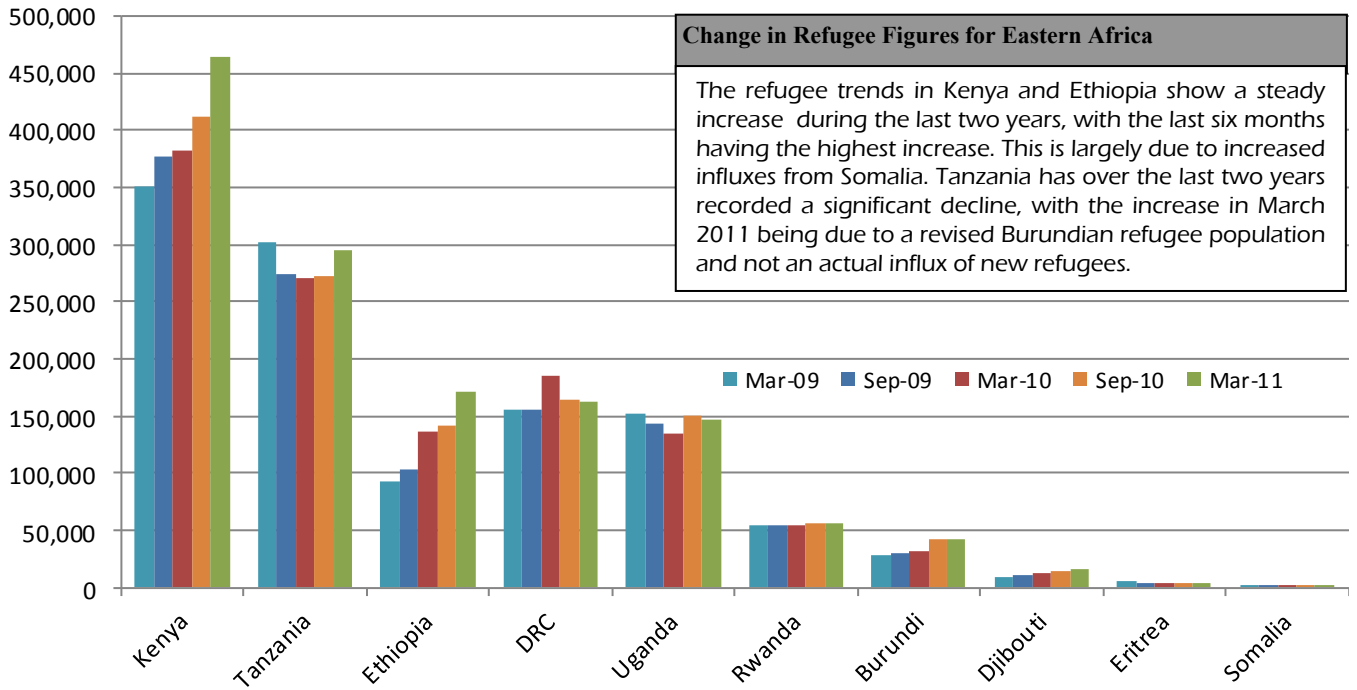
At the regional level, a number of initiatives have been instituted towards addressing the problems posed by the LRA. These include the establishment of an International Working Group on the LRA, African Union Consultations, UN Working Group on LRA and the enactment of a specific LRA Legislation by the USA. The ECHO roundtable meeting, organised jointly with OCHA on 12-13 March 2011, in Nairobi, brought together humanitarian actors in the LRA affected areas in a bid to raise further awareness of the humanitarian aspects of the LRA group and develop common recommendations on how to respond and tackle the LRA situation in the region.

In Tanzania, the implementation of the tripartite agreement between the Governments of Tanzania, Burundi and UNHCR regarding a strategy for the closure of the Burundian settlements has now entered its last phase. As reported by UNHCR, the durable solutions strategy comprises of voluntary repatriation, naturalisation and local integration of those granted citizenship. So far, 162,256 or 98% of the naturalization applications had been approved in 2010, with 688 citizenship certificates being issued. More than 53,000 refugees have been assisted to return to Burundi between 2008 and 2010.



³OCHA UGANDA, 2011 Humanitarian Profile

Displaced Population: Trends Analysis between March 2009 and April 2011



IDPs

COUNTRY	Planning figure ²		Change	Displacement Trends																							
	September 2010	March 2011																									
Burundi	157,167 ³	157,167 ⁴	No change ↔	According to UNHCR Burundi, there have been no updates since the May 2009, IDP Study Report produced by the Government/Ministry for National Solidarity and Repatriation. The IDPs are hosted in 137 sites spread throughout the 17 Provinces of the country. Most of the IDPs are as a result of the major waves of civil conflict in Burundi in 1972 and 1993. Lack of sufficient absorption capacity, including land disputes hinder sustainable integration in the IDPs' original homes.																							
DRC	1,706,591 ⁵	1,734,790 ⁶	Increase by 28,199 ↑	<p>The IDP population in DRC experienced a slight increase of 2% (28,199) between September 2010 and March 2011. Majority of the IDPs in DRC are hosted in North-Kivu, South Kivu and Province Orientale, with South Kivu hosting the majority -more than 680,000 people. According to OCHA Kinshasa, in addition to continuing military operations by the national army against the armed groups and LRA operations in Province Orientale, recent triggers for internal displacements in the region include continued activity of armed groups, and the eviction of people in the Virunga National Park by the Congolese Institute for Conservation of Nature (ICCN). The suspension of mining operations in September 2010 by the Government of the DRC in Kivu (lifted on 10 March), also contributed to the resurgence of insecurity against civilian populations. The persistent precarious security situation in areas of origin has resulted in a decrease in the return movements.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Province</th> <th colspan="2">Number of IDPs</th> </tr> <tr> <th>September 2010</th> <th>March 2011</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Kivu</td> <td>589,617</td> <td>557,023</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Kivu</td> <td>676,005</td> <td>689,300</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orientale (Ituri/Haut Uélé/Bas-Uélé)</td> <td>389,627</td> <td>436,982</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Katanga</td> <td>18,580</td> <td>51,485</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equateur</td> <td>32,762</td> <td>No updates</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTALS</td> <td>1,706,591</td> <td>1,734,790</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Province	Number of IDPs		September 2010	March 2011	North Kivu	589,617	557,023	South Kivu	676,005	689,300	Orientale (Ituri/Haut Uélé/Bas-Uélé)	389,627	436,982	Katanga	18,580	51,485	Equateur	32,762	No updates	TOTALS	1,706,591	1,734,790
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² The mean of the lower and upper limit of the total IDP population was used for conclusion and analysis.

³ Government of Burundi/Ministry of National Solidarity and Repatriation, Provisional Report of the 2009 IDP Study, as reported in UNHCR Burundi Factsheet, 01 August 2010.

⁴ Government estimates issued in 2009 given as the planning figure for 2011.

⁵ OCHA DRC/IMU, *Mouvements de Populations* au 31, Septembre 2010.

⁶ OCHA DRC/IMU, *Mouvements de Populations*: Janvier-Mars 2011

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Ethiopia	300,000-350,000 ⁷	300,000-350,000 ⁸	No Change ↔	No official verification of the IDP population has been conducted. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), government restrictions on access to conflict areas has hindered effective monitoring of conflict, human rights violations and resulting displacement in Ethiopia. IDMC continues to apply an estimated figure of about 300,000-350,000 internally displaced people within Ethiopia. IDMC observes that armed conflicts and localised episodes of violence continue to be the major causes of displacement, especially in the Somali and southern regions (southern Oromiya and Gambella) of Ethiopia.
Kenya	312,000 (250,000 Protracted IDPs plus 32,000 ⁹ Post- election violence and another 30,000 new evictions from Mau forest)	312,000 (250,000 Protracted IDPs plus 32,000 ¹⁰ Post- election violence and another 30,000 new evictions from Mau forest)	No Change ↔	Some 6,238 families in 20 Self Help Groups from the post-election violence are yet to be resettled. The increase by 30,000 in the IDP figures for Kenya represents IDPs evicted (30,000) from Mau forest beginning Nov 2009 who remain displaced, (OCHA Kenya/GoK/MoSSP, KRCS). The protracted IDP caseload of 250,000 was estimated prior to the December 2007 post-election violence and is yet to be verified, hence applied here as a planning figure.
Somalia	1,460,000 ¹¹	1,460,000 ¹²	No change ↔	No changes in the overall IDP planning figure, despite new displacements recorded between January and March 2011. This is because the overall figure usually represents estimates by the Population Movement Tracking System and not actual verified figures (OCHA Somalia). Drought – not insecurity - is now the main reason for new displacement in Somalia, although conflict continues in South Central Somalia. According to UNHCR, approximately 36,400 displacements have occurred countrywide since 23 February. Of these, 24,300 were due to insecurity and 9,500 were due to the drought. The majority of the displaced are from Mogadishu, with refugee influxes reported including in Kenya and Ethiopia.
Uganda	262,102 ¹³	73,239 ¹⁴	Decrease by 188, 863 ↓	Progress was made towards the further return of IDPs in the LRA-affected areas in Acholi and Teso regions. The humanitarian community in Uganda is currently using a figure of 70,000 for planning purposes, hence the drastic decrease in numbers. According to UNHCR, of the original IDP population in Acholi sub-region, nearly 92% have now returned to their communities of origin or settled in locations closer to home, leaving a total of 73,239 IDPs

⁷ 2010 IDMC *Global Overview Internal Displacement in Africa (Established by the Norwegian Refugee Council in 1998, IDMC is the leading international body monitoring conflict-induced internal displacement worldwide)*.

⁸ IDMC, "Ethiopia : Monitoring of conflict, human rights violations and resulting displacement still problematic ", 20 January 2011 on <http://www.internal-displacement.org>.

⁹ OCHA Kenya, Humanitarian Update, September 2010

¹⁰ OCHA Kenya, Humanitarian Update, Volume 69, 21 February-21 March 2011

¹¹ OCHA Somalia, Humanitarian Overview, Vol. 3 Issue 9, September 2010

¹² UNHCR Operation in Somalia, Factsheet, February 2011

¹³ UNHCR Operation in Uganda, Factsheet, 21 September 2010 (Figure represents both IDPs in Camps (147,401) and in Transit Sites (114,701)

¹⁴ UNHCR Operation in Uganda, Factsheet, 31 March 2011 (Figure constitutes of 26,390 IDPs remaining in active camps (20,000 in settlements within the host community in Masindi) and 46,849 in former camps, all of concern to UNHCR.

				under UNHCR assistance. Returnees living in transit sites, totaling 52,359, no longer receive UNHCR assistance hence are not included in the final figure. ¹⁵
GRAND TOTALS	4,165,860 4,215,860 (Mean: 4,190,860)	4,037,196 4,087,196 (Mean: 4,062,196)	Overall Decrease by 128,664 persons ↓	The overall decrease of 3% is attributed to (i) A significant reduction in the IDP population in Uganda, which starting 2011, does not include IDPs in transit sites who no longer receive humanitarian assistance. As a result, the official IDP population in Uganda has reduced by more than 180,000 people, and humanitarian actors are now using 70,000 as the planning figure; (ii) a steady decline in the number of IDPs in North Kivu following reduced conflict between September and December 2010, that reduced the IDP population by about 80,000 people. The situation in North Kivu however worsened between January and March resulting in an increase of about 57,000 people hence an overall reduction of about 30,000 people in the last six months (iii) The IDP population in Kenya increased due to the inclusion of more than 30,000 IDPs displaced from the Mau forest. The situation in Somalia and Burundi remain the same, with previous IDP estimates being used for humanitarian planning in 2011.

Refugees				
COUNTRY	September 2010	March 2011		Trends (See table on page 10 for actual population changes)
Burundi	41,663 ¹⁶	41,956 ¹⁷	Increase by 293 ↑	Increase due to continued influx of persons fleeing conflict in Eastern DRC. Of the 41,956 refugees in Burundi, 41,018 (98%) are of Congolese origin.
Djibouti	14,326 ¹⁸	16,772 ¹⁹	Increase by 2,446 ↑	Increase attributed to continued influx of refugees from conflict-ridden parts of South Central Somalia, who form 90% (15,177 persons) of the total refugee population in Djibouti. Other caseloads that have recorded an increase include Eritreans and Ethiopians fleeing various political and human rights concerns in their respective countries.
DRC	163,876 ²⁰	162,620 ²¹	Decrease by 1,256 ↓	A notable increase of more than 9,000 people was recorded among the Angolan caseload, which constitutes approximately 49% of the entire refugee population. At the same time, there is a decrease of more than 5,000 people in the Rwanda and Burundi caseloads, which are currently at 67,707 and 11,259 individuals, respectively.

¹⁵OCHA Uganda, 2011 Humanitarian Profile.

¹⁶ UNHCR Burundi, Factsheet, 01 October 2010

¹⁷ UNHCR Operation in Burundi, Factsheet, 01 February 2011

¹⁸ UNHCR Djibouti, Factsheet, September 2010

¹⁹ UNHCR Djibouti, Refugee Statistics, March 2011

²⁰ UNHCR D.R Congo, Fact Sheet, 30 September 2010

²¹ UNHCR D.R Congo, Fact Sheet, 31 March 2011

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Eritrea	4,814 ²²	4,747 ²³	Decrease by 67 ↓	The refugee profile in Eritrea consists of Somalis (94%), Sudanese (4%) and Ethiopians (2%). Trends during the last six months indicate very few returns.
Ethiopia	141,430 ²⁴	172,206 ²⁵	Increase by 30,776 ↑	During the last six months, Ethiopia has experienced increased influxes of refugees from Somalia and Eritrea, who respectively represent 56% (95,965 people) and 27% (47,193 people) of the entire caseload. More than 19,000 Somalis and 10,000 Eritreans have entered Ethiopia since September 2010. Coupled with the instability in Somalia, some refugees have fled due to the current drought in several parts of Somalia. Population movements from Eritrea are largely due to gross human rights abuses, including forced recruitment into military services, while some flee for economic reasons (UNHCR, Ethiopia).
Kenya	412,193 ²⁶	464,864 ²⁷	Increase by 52,671 ↑	The overcrowded Dadaab refugee camps continue to receive a significant number of new arrivals, with the majority arriving from war-torn/drought affected regions of Somalia. According to UNHCR, the overall population in the Dadaab camps stood at 334,119 persons, while Kakuma and Nairobi host 83,525 and 47,220 refugees respectively. More than 48,000 Somali refugees have been registered in Kenya during the last six months (UNHCR Bo Kenya).
Rwanda	55,695 ²⁸	55,526 ²⁹	Decrease by 169 ↓	Unlike in 2010, the rate of returns has been slow in 2011. The Congolese caseload forms over 99% of the persons of concern in Rwanda.
Somalia	1,808 ³⁰	1,950 ³¹	Increase by 142 ↑	The refugee caseload in Somalia consists largely of Ethiopians, who form 99% of the total refugee population. 80% of the refugees (1,712 people) are hosted in Somaliland, while the rest (238 people) are in Puntland. In addition, the two regions are host to 24,075 asylum seekers, with the majority (19,823 people) living in Somaliland.
Tanzania	272,982 ³²	295,800 ³³	Increase by 22,818 ↑	Refugee statistics in Tanzania comprise of 98,773 camp-based refugees, 174,641 refugees residing in settlements in Rukwa, Tanga and Tabora districts and 22,376 refugees spontaneously settled in villages in Kigoma. The 7% increase in the total refugee population in Tanzania during the last six months is due to the revision in the total number of Burundian refugees, which now includes the more than 22,000 refugees spontaneously settled in villages earlier. According to UNHCR, this category remains of concern for local integration purposes, hence their inclusion in the overall refugee population figure.

²² UNHCR, Eritrea, 30 September 2010

²³ UNHCR Operation in Eritrea, Factsheet, 31 March 2011

²⁴ UNHCR Addis Ababa, 'Population Summary', September 2010

²⁵ UNHCR Addis Ababa, 'Population of Concern: Statistical Report', 31 March 2011

²⁶ UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya, Nairobi, Refugee Statistics, September 2010

²⁷ UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya, Nairobi, Refugee Statistics, March 2011

²⁸ UNHCR, Branch Office for Kigali, Rwanda, Factsheet, October 2010

²⁹ UNHCR Rwanda, March 2011

³⁰ UNHCR Somalia, Factsheet, September 2010

³¹ UNHCR Operations in Somalia, Factsheet, February 2011

³² UNHCR Tanzania Factsheet, September 2010

³³ UNHCR Operations in Tanzania, Factsheet, March 2011

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Uganda	150,597 ³⁴	146,817 ³⁵	Decrease by 3,780 ↓	Reduction during the last six months is partly attributed to a decrease of more than 7,000 people among the Congolese caseload in Uganda. An increase of more than 1,500 was recorded in the Somali caseload during the same period.
TOTALS	<u>1,259,384</u>	<u>1,363,258</u>	Overall Increase by 103,874 persons ↑	The overall refugee population has increased by 8% during the last six months. Save for Ethiopia, Kenya and Tanzania that recorded increases of more than 20,000 persons in each country, with Kenya having more than 50,000 new arrivals in the last six months, the remaining countries recorded either slight increases or decreases in their refugee populations. The increase is attributed to the continued influx of refugees from Somalia, prompted largely by the conflict in South Central Somalia, although the current drought conditions as a result of the La Nina event has also been responsible for the cross-border movements from Somalia into neighbouring countries. Ethiopia also recorded a large influx of refugees from Eritrea in 2011 (approx. 10,000 people), while Djibouti had an overall increase of 17%. Also recording a large increase in the overall figure is Tanzania, whose total now includes the more than 22,000 refugees spontaneously settled in villages awaiting local integration.

³⁴ UNHCR Uganda, Update , September 2010

³⁵ UNHCR Operations in Uganda, Factsheet, March 2011

Breakdown of Refugees by Country of Origin, as at 01 April 2011			
Host Country	Country of Origin	September 2010	March 2011
Burundi	DRC	40,790	41,018
	Rwanda	793	857
	Others	80	81
Djibouti	Somalia	13,513	15,177
	Ethiopia	616	945
	Eritrea	188	642
	Sudan	5	6
	Yemen	1	3
	Iraq and others	3	17
DRC	Angola	70,027	79,626
	Rwanda	73,254	67,707
	Burundi	16,542	11,259
	Uganda	16	16
	Others (Sudan, RoC, CAR)	4,037	4,012
Eritrea	Somalia	4646	4,500
	Ethiopia	73	74
	Sudan	95	173
Ethiopia	Sudan	24,969	25,627
	Eritrea	36,593	47,193
	Somalia	76,411	95,965
	Others (Including DRC, Kenya Burundi, Djibouti, Uganda))	3,457	3,421
Kenya	Somalia	337,434	385,540
	Rwanda	1,992	1,959
	Burundi	1,366	1,854
	Uganda	986	921
	Ethiopia	34,779	35,177
	Sudan	25,288	27,787
	Congolese	8,533	9,788
	Eritrea	1,650	1,699
Rwanda	Others	165	139
	DRC	55,299	55,285
Somalia	Burundi and Others	396	241
	Ethiopia and Others	1,808	1,950
Tanzania	DRC	59,917	60,437
	Burundi	209,887	232,190
	Somalia	2,899	2,913
	Others	279	260
Uganda	DRC	84,076	77,034
	Rwanda	15,502	15,757
	Eritrea	5,512	5,910
	Burundi	6,074	6,841
	Kenya	1,845	1,654
	Somalia	15,869	17,722
	Others	1,967	2,020
	Sudan	19,752	19,879

Disclaimer: The information in this document are consolidated from research and UN regional partners and are subject to availability of current data. This report does not claim to be exhaustive or fully verified.

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