



Displaced Populations Report

April 2010, ISSUE 7

UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR THE COORDINATION OF HUMANITARIAN AFFAIRS

Regional Displacement Summary

The OCHA Regional Office for Central & Eastern Africa (OCHA ROCEA) has, with effect from January 2010, been restructured into the Sub-Regional Office for Eastern Africa (SROEA), and will provide geographic coverage for 10 instead of the previous 18 countries. SROEA will therefore continue to cover Burundi, Djibouti, DRC, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda¹.

As at April 2010, there were **4,345,275** internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the 7 out of 10 countries in Eastern Africa. There are no IDPs in Djibouti, Eritrea and Rwanda. DRC (1.88 million) and Somalia (1.4 million) host the largest number of IDPs in the region. UNHCR estimates that more than 100,000 people were displaced from their residences in Mogadishu during the first quarter of 2010². Overall, there has been a general decline in new displacements during the first quarter of

2010, as majority of the affected persons, for instance in Somalia and Eastern DRC, are victims of secondary displacements, following renewed conflict in the area.

In addition, a new assessment conducted by UNHCR in Somalia in January 2010 resulted in the reduction of the IDP population in the Afgooye corridor by 150,000 people³. On-going IDP resettlement programmes in Kenya and Uganda have further contributed to the decline of an estimated 66,000 IDPs in the two countries. More than 120,000 people have returned to DRC between January and March 2010⁴.

On refugees, all the 10 countries under SROEA coverage host refugees. As at April 2010, there were **1,216,337** refugees in the region. Kenya (379,208), Tanzania (271,746), DRC (185,809), Ethiopia (135,990) and Uganda (135,474) host the largest number of refugees.

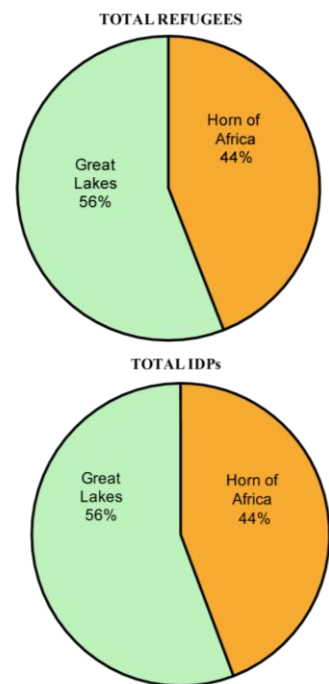
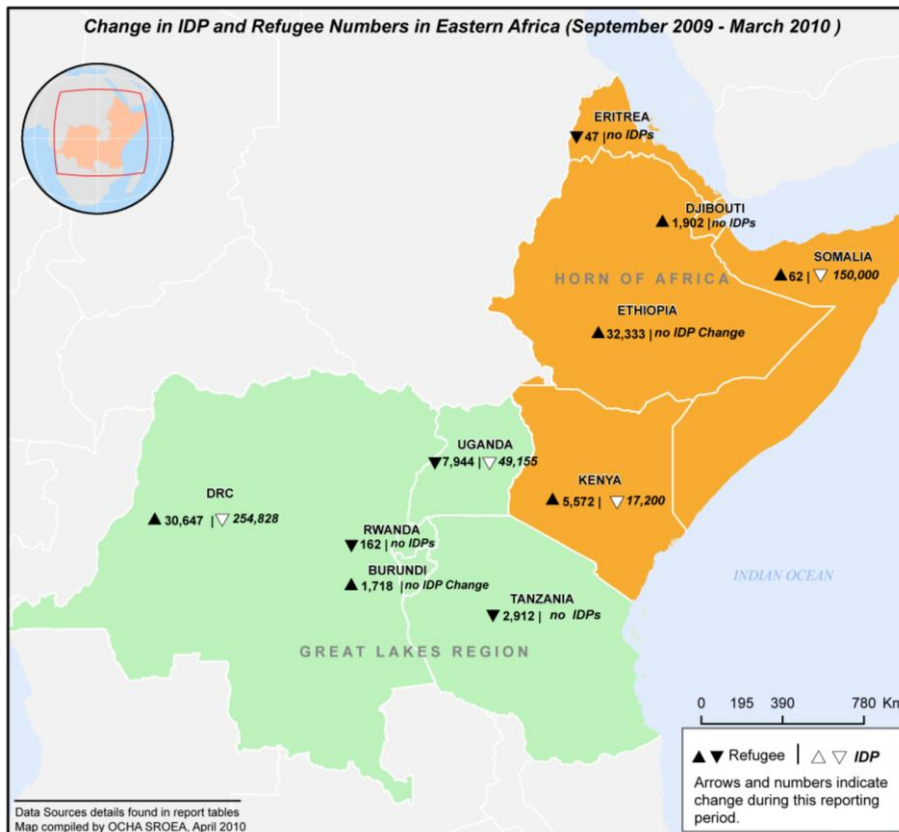
The combined displaced population-IDPs and Refugees in the region stands at **5,561,612** people at April 2010.

¹Not included in the new OCHA coverage are Chad, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic (CAR), Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tome and Principe, Republic of Congo (RoC) and Sudan.

²USAID, Situation Report #4, 'Somalia Complex Emergency', April 15 2010.

³UNHCR/OCHA Somalia, 'IDP Population Assessment of the Afgooye Corridor', January 2010

⁴OCHA, Kinshasa, 'Chiffres des personnes déplacés/retournées entre Janvier 2010 et Mars 2010', April 2010



Data Sources details found in report tables
Map compiled by OCHA SROEA, April 2010

Key Developments

■ Uganda

In an effort to encourage their repatriation, the government of Uganda has, starting March 2010, banned Rwandan refugees in southwestern Uganda from cultivating, and those who have been in Uganda longer than two years no longer receive food rations from the UN World Food Programme (WFP)⁵. The Rwandan refugees were last year given until August to voluntarily repatriate but only 5,000 left, while the remaining 16,000 went to live with nationals near the settlements but returned to the camps once the repatriation period ended. The farming ban has raised concerns for the refugees food security and it is feared that the proposed cash transfers could result in increased food prices and theft in the area. Government officials have requested WFP to continue supporting the refugees by distributing full rations to them, while a solution is being sought. UNHCR however observes that although the refugee status of many Rwandans in Uganda may be lifted by the end of 2011, various conditions will have to be met before this is fully implemented.

■ Ethiopia

Following an increased influx of Eritrean refugees, the Ethiopia authorities announced, in mid April 2010, the opening of a new camp in the northern part of the country⁶. More than 5000 new arrivals from Eritrea have been registered in 2010. According to the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) in Ethiopia, an estimated 2,000, mostly young men and women, aged between 21 and 34, cross the border each month. Ethiopia is also facing an increased influx from Somalia with more than 8,000 new arrivals registered in 2010. The Somali refugees are accommodated in the south where UNHCR established two camps in 2009.

■ Tanzania

Tanzania has naturalised 162,000 refugees from Burundi⁷, majority of whom belong to the Hutu ethnic community, who fled ethnic violence in Burundi in 1972. The move follows a durable solutions strategy launched in March 2008 for the Burundi refugees from 1972 in the 'Old Settlements' of Rukwa and Tabora regions, giving them the choice to return to Burundi or apply for Tanzanian citizenship. Modalities to support the local integration of the newly naturalised are being finalized while projects for the smooth reintegration of the settlements into the districts has already begun.

UNHCR however still includes the naturalised caseload in the overall national refugee statistics, pending the issuance of their naturalisation certificates and final movement out of the settlements. Voluntary repatriation for those willing to return home is on-going with 468 refugees voluntarily returning to Burundi in 2010. Less than 100,000 refugees are consolidated in two camps in Kigoma region, compared to 11 camps at the beginning of 2007 when the total refugee population was more than 500,000 people⁸.

■ Somalia

According to UNHCR, violence displaced approximately 100,000 Somalis between January 1 and March 25, 2010, an 82 percent increase compared to the 92,000 displacements recorded during the same period in 2009⁹. On March 25, UNHCR confirmed that approximately 97 percent of all displacement in 2010 resulted from insecurity. OCHA Somalia worst-case estimates in March indicate that insecurity may displace as many as 490,000 people throughout Somalia during the next three months.

■ Kenya

Kenya unveiled a draft IDP national policy on 17 March 2010. The policy broadens the definition of an IDP to cover displacement due to political and resource-based conflict and natural disasters, as well as development projects that force people from their homes without proper relocation. The policy, which emphasizes the criminality of arbitrary displacement, also calls for laws to address historical injustices, such as the national land policy 2009. The policy also seeks durable solutions for IDPs and through its institutional framework, gives clear roles to stakeholders. It further proposes the creation of an IDP fund, which experts hope will increase accountability as there will be one kitty from which evolving IDP needs can promptly be met. The draft IDP policy, which will be presented before cabinet later this month, borrows heavily from the African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa that obliges governments to recognize IDP vulnerabilities and need for support¹⁰.

■ DRC

Access to people in the affected areas remains a great challenge in eastern DRC due to the continued deterioration of security in the area. Eight International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) staff were taken hostage on 9 April, by the Mayi-Mayi faction while on their from a needs assessment mission in Fizi. They were released on

⁵IRIN NEWS, Africa, Uganda 'Government imposes farming ban', 18 March 2010

⁶Relief Web, "Ethiopia: Ethiopia opens new camp for Eritrean refugees", 15 April 2010

⁷Reuters AlertNet, 'Tanzania: Burundian refugees find new life in Tanzania', 16 April 2010

⁸UNHCR Tanzania Factsheet, March 2010

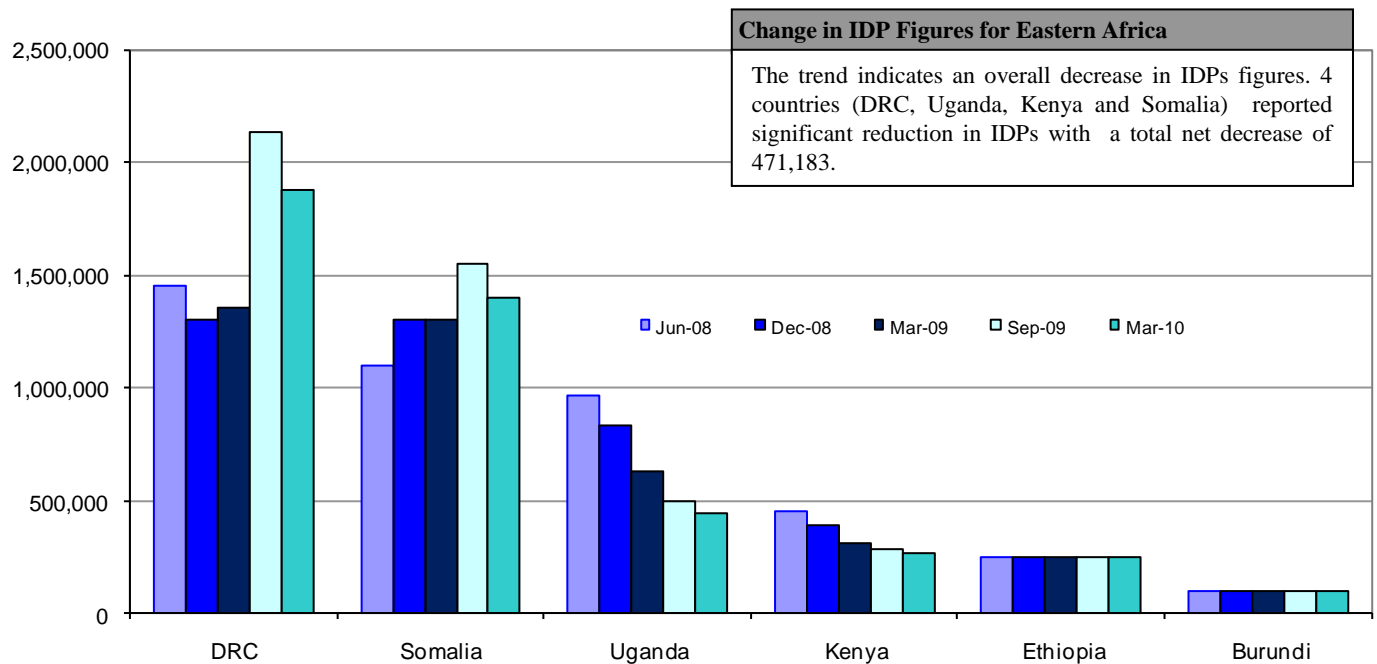
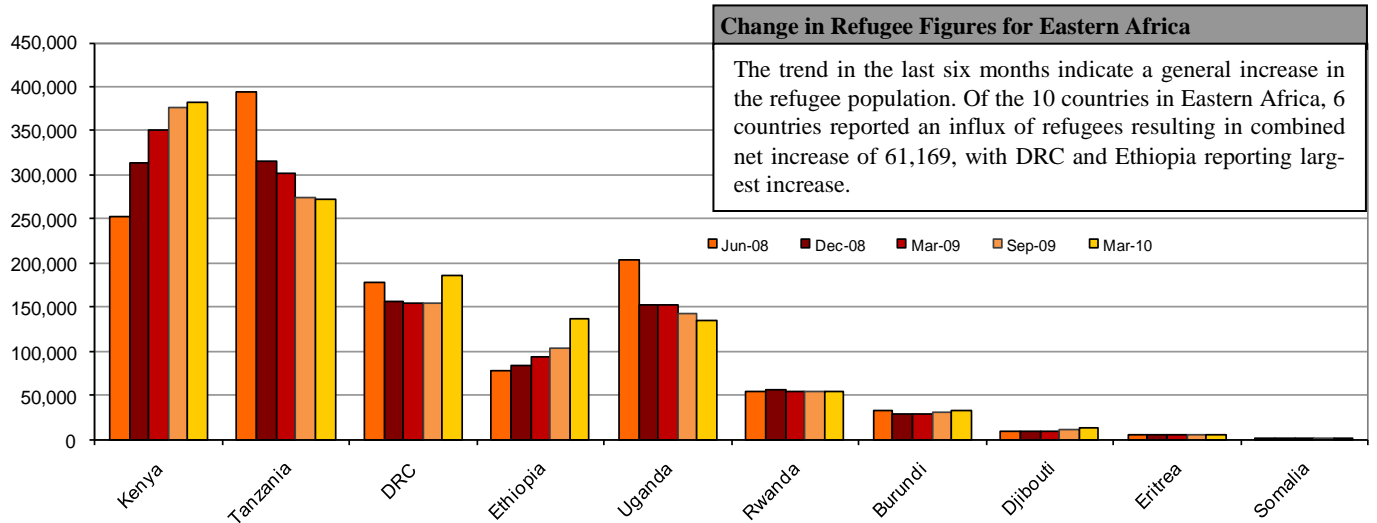
⁹USAID, Situation Report #4, 'Somalia Complex Emergency', April 15 2010.

¹⁰IRIN NEWS, 'KENYA: Draft policy offers new hope for IDPs', Nairobi, 19 March 2010

16 April. Fighting between a faction of the Mayi- Mayi militia and the army in Fizi area has resulted in multiple displacements, several deaths and an interruption of the national examinations that were scheduled to begin in early April¹¹.

Sources

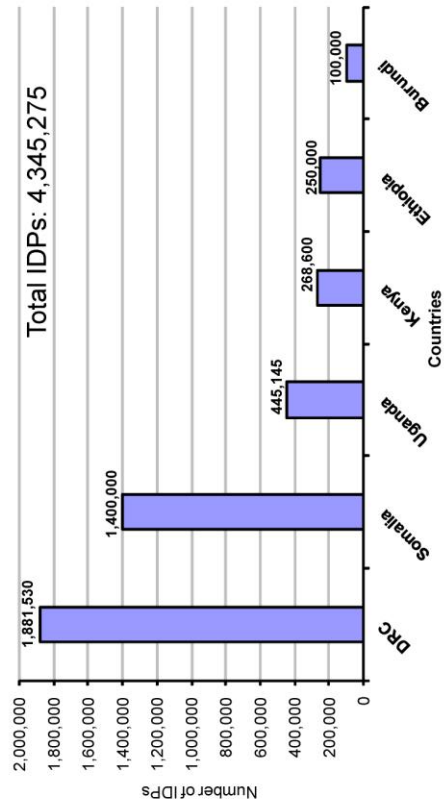
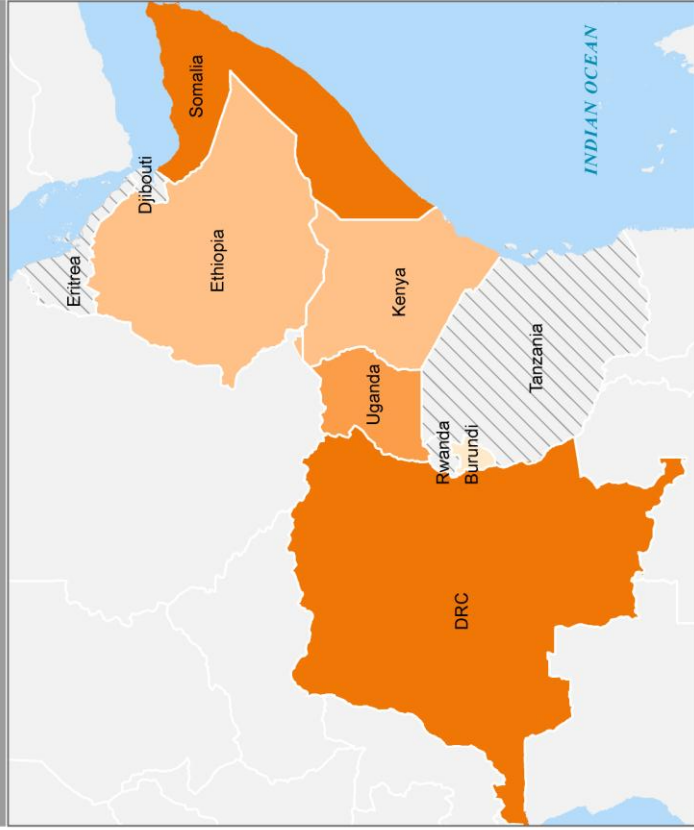
IDP data in this report are compiled from UN agencies, the International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), NGOs, the Red Cross family, governments and local authorities. Refugee data are mainly from host government’s registration data, UNHCR and OCHA field offices.



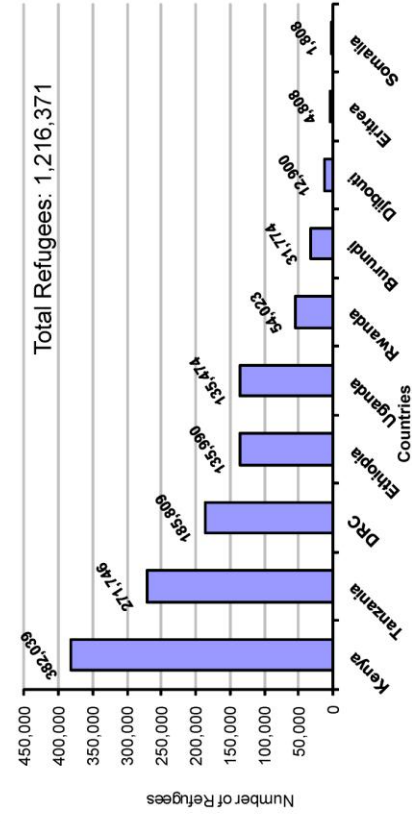
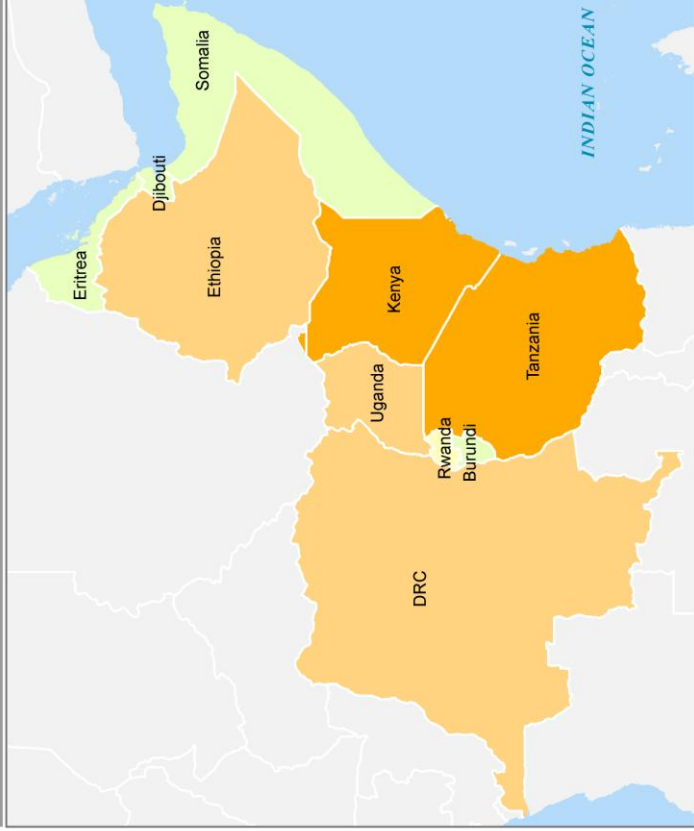
¹¹OCHA DRC, Weekly Bulletin, ‘Humanitarian Action in the Democratic Republic of Congo’, 19 April 2010

IDPs AND REFUGEES IN EASTERN AFRICA: March 2010

IDPs IN EASTERN AFRICA



REFUGEES IN EASTERN AFRICA



IDPs

- Less than 100,000 persons
- 100,001 - 400,000
- 400,001 - 1,000,000
- Greater than 1,000,000
- No IDPs

REFUGEES

- Less than 50,000 persons
- 50,001 - 100,000
- 100,001 - 200,000
- Greater than 200,000

Cartography: OCHA SROEA
Creation Date: 22 April 2010
Projection/Datum: WGS 1984
Web Resources: <http://ochaonline.un.org/rosea>
Nominal Scale at A4 paper size:
 0 150 300 600 900 kms

Map data source(s):
 IDPs and Refugees: OCHA, UNHCR, IDMC, IASC
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IDPs

COUNTRY	Planning figure ¹²		Change	Displacement Trends										
	September 2009	March 2010												
Burundi	100,000 ¹³	Less than 100,000 ¹⁴	No change ↔	Results of the 2009 study on IDPs conducted by the Government Ministry of National Solidarity are yet to be released. The study is intended to provide, among other things, information on IDPs statistics countrywide.										
DRC	2,136,358 ¹⁵	1,881,530 ¹⁶	Decrease by 254,828 ↓	<p>Security situation in North Kivu remains unstable, due to military operations and clashes between armed groups, in particular the FDLR (Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda) and Mai-Mai militias, and the FARDC (Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo). Vicious attacks by LRA elements have resulted in massive deaths and displacements in Haut and Bas Uele Districts. A calm but volatile situation exists in Equateur province, where inter-ethnic fighting over disputed land and fishing rights that erupted near Dongo area, saw the displacement of over 95,000 people into Republic of Congo (RoC) and Central Africa Republic (CAR) in late 2009. In Ituri, LRA attacks have been reported in the northwestern part of the territory of Faradje, closer to South Sudan, and the territory of Irumu is the theatre of recurring armed clashes (Front Populaire pour la Justice au Congo (FPJC) and Front de Résistance des Patriotes de l'Ituri (FRPI)).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Province</th> <th>Number of IDPs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>North Kivu</td> <td>814,744</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Kivu</td> <td>603,520</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Orientale (Ituri/Haut Uélé/Bas-Uélé)</td> <td>448,139</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Katanga</td> <td>15,127</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Province	Number of IDPs	North Kivu	814,744	South Kivu	603,520	Orientale (Ituri/Haut Uélé/Bas-Uélé)	448,139	Katanga	15,127
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Ethiopia	200,000-300,000	200,000-300,000	No updates ↔	The Ministry of Federal Affairs continues to coordinate IDP issues in-country. Official countrywide IDP figures are however yet to be verified, hence use of the 2006 estimates.										

¹² The mean of the lower and upper limit of the total IDP population was used for conclusion and analysis.

¹³ UNHCR Burundi, Refugee Factsheet, 31 August 2009

¹⁴ Official results from the survey conducted by the government in 2009 still pending hence reference to old caseload.

¹⁵ OCHA DRC, September 2009

¹⁶ OCHA, Kinshasa, 'Detail des IDPs par territoire au 31 Mars 2010', April 2010

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Kenya	285,800 (250,000 Protracted IDPs; 35,800 ¹⁷ Post- election violence)	268,600 (250,000 Protracted IDPs; 18,600 ¹⁸ Post- election violence)	Decrease by 17,200 ↓	As at the end of February 2010, there remain 3, 714 households (approx 18,600 persons) from the 2007 post-election violence, living in 25 transit sites, in three districts in the Rift Valley Province (<i>OCHA Kenya</i>). The Kenya government, through the Ministry of State for Special Programmes (MoSSP) continues to offer assistance to the IDPs awaiting final resettlement. The estimated protracted IDP caseload of 250,000 estimated prior to the December 2007 post-election violence is yet to be verified and is applied here as a planning figure.
Somalia	1,550,000 ¹⁹	1,400,000 ²⁰	Decrease by 150,000 ↓	The security situation in Mogadishu has worsened since the beginning of 2010 and UNHCR estimates that a total of 82,200 people have been displaced from the city between 1 February and end of March 2010. These are however former IDPs subjected to secondary displacement as a result of renewed conflict in areas of residence. The reduction in the overall figure is due to a new, more accurate population assessment conducted in the Afgooye corridor ²¹ .
Uganda	494,300 ²²	445,145 ²³	Decrease by 49,155 ↓	Progress has been achieved with finding durable solutions for IDPs, with 30 more IDP camps closed in 2010. Out of the some 251 IDP camps in Northern Uganda in 2005, 72 camps remain with 942,000 (approximately 85 per cent) of IDPs having returned to their villages of origin, leaving some 445,145 in camps and transit sites. UNHCR and its partners continue with camp phase-out activities ²⁴ .
GRAND TOTAL	4,766,458- 4,866,458 (Mean: 4,816,458)²⁵	4,295,275- 4,395,275 (Mean: 4,345,275)	Overall decrease by 471,183 persons ↓	Decrease in the overall number is as a result of (i) on-going IDP resettlement programmes in Kenya and Uganda, (ii) more accurate figures provided by UNHCR following a new assessment of the IDP population in the Afgooye corridor in Somalia and (iii) Increased returnees to DRC.

¹⁷ OCHA Kenya, *Kenya Humanitarian Situation*, 6 October 2009

¹⁸ OCHA Kenya, *Kenya Humanitarian Situation*, April 2010

¹⁹ Rough Estimates provided by UNHCR, Branch Office for Somalia, following revision of IDP figures for example for Afgooye from 400,000 to 524,000. For details see OCHA Somalia, '*Humanitarian Overview*', Volume 2-Issue 8, August 2009

²⁰ UNHCR Somalia Factsheet, March 2010

²¹ UNHCR/OCHA Somalia, '*IDP Population Assessment of the Afgooye Corridor*', January 2010

²² Inter Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Working Group in Uganda, *Update on IDP Movements*, September 2009. Figure represents both IDPs in Camps (276,000) and in Transit Sites (218,300)

²³ UNHCR Kampala, '*Donor Update*', January 2010 (Figure represents both IDPs in Camps (243,845) and in Transit Sites (201,300))

²⁴ UNHCR Kampala, *Humanitarian Update*, March 2010

²⁵ Change of figures as provided in the previous report (Issue No. 6, October 2009) following the restructuring of the OCHA office in Nairobi to a sub-regional office, covering fewer countries. Countries omitted in the current report include: Sudan, Central Africa Republic(CAR), Chad and Republic of Congo (RoC)

Refugees				
COUNTRY	Sep 2009	March 2010		Trends
Burundi	30,056 ²⁶	31,774 ²⁷	Increase by 1,718 ↑	On-going conflict in DRC has resulted in an increased influx and delayed repatriation of Congolese refugees into Burundi. Out of the 31,744 refugee in Burundi, 31,222 (98%) are of Congolese origin.
Djibouti	10,998 ²⁸	12,900 ²⁹	Increase by 1,902 ↑	Increase due to new arrivals from Eritrea and conflict-ridden South Central Somalia.
DRC	155,162 ³⁰	185,809 ³¹	Increase by 30,647 ↑	Following a verification exercise by UNHCR, there is a notable increase of the Rwandan caseload in DRC.
Eritrea	4,855 ³²	4,808 ³³	Decrease by 47 ↓	Majority of the refugees in Eritrea are of Somali origin (4,691).
Ethiopia	103,657 ³⁴	135,990 ³⁵	Increase by 32,333 ↑	Refugees from Eritrea (41,061) and Somalia (67,232) constitute the majority of the persons of concern for UNHCR in Ethiopia. The government has opened a new refugee camp in Adi Harush in Tigray region of northern Ethiopia to accommodate the increased influx of Eritreans. Somali refugees continue to be accommodated in the South where UNCHR established two new camps in 2009.
Kenya	376,467 ³⁶	382,039 ³⁷	Increase by 5,572 ↑	The camps in Dadaab continue to experience an influx of new arrivals. A total of 13,435 new arrivals have been registered during the first quarter of 2010, with 12,368 arriving from Somalia. The overall population in Dadaab stands at 269,258 persons, while Kakuma and Nairobi host 68,278 and 44,503 respectively as at March 2010.(Source: UNHCR Branch Office for Kenya)

²⁶ UNHCR Burundi, Factsheet, 31 August 2009

²⁷ UNHCR Burundi, Factsheet, March 2010

²⁸ UNHCR Djibouti, 30 September 2009

²⁹ UNHCR Djibouti, March 2010

³⁰ UNHCR, Kinshasa, Fact Sheet, 25 September 2009

³¹ UNHCR Regional Office, Kinshasa, Fact Sheet, March 2010

³² UNHCR Eritrea, 16 September 2009

³³ UNHCR, Eritrea, March 2010

³⁴ OCHA Ethiopia, 30 September 2009

³⁵ UNHCR Addis Ababa, 'Population Summary', March 2010

³⁶ UNHCR, Branch Office for Kenya, 30 September 2009. Figure includes an estimated 45,000 refugees assisted by UNHCR in urban areas.

³⁷ UNHCR Statistical Summary, 31 March 2010

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Rwanda	54,185 ³⁸	54,023 ³⁹	Decrease by 162 ↓	Refugees of Congolese origin still form over 90% (53,632) of the persons of concern in Rwanda.
Somalia	1,746 ⁴⁰	1,808 ⁴¹	Increase by 62 ↑	The refugees, hosted in Puntland and Somaliland are mainly from Ethiopia.
Tanzania	274,658 ⁴²	271,746 ⁴³	Decrease by 2,912 ↓	Refugee figure consists of both camp based (97,089) and old Burundian and Somalia caseloads hosted in settlements (174,657). Reduction is largely due to returns to Burundi and DRC. Naturalisation of 162,000 Burundian refugees is ongoing.
Uganda	143,418 ⁴⁴	135,474 ⁴⁵	Decrease by 7,944 ↓	Despite refugee influxes from DRC and Somalia during the last six months, Uganda has also recorded a decrease of over 10,000 Sudanese refugees. Kenyans in Uganda received during the 2007 post election violence continue to return home albeit slowly. Approximately 1900 Kenyans remain in Uganda as registered refugees.
TOTALS	<u>1,155,202</u> ⁴⁶	<u>1,216,371</u>	Overall Increase by 61,169 ↑	The trends during the last six months indicate a general increase in the refugee population. Repatriation programmes for Sudanese, Rwandan and Congolese residing as refugees outside their countries of origin are on-going. Influxes of refugees from Somalia continue to be felt in almost all countries in the region.

³⁸ UNHCR Branch Office for Kigali, Rwanda, Factsheet, 30 September 2009

³⁹ UNHCR Branch Office for Kigali, Rwanda, Factsheet, March 2010

⁴⁰ UNHCR Somalia, Briefing Notes, October 2009

⁴¹ UNHCR Somalia Factsheet, March 2010

⁴² UNHCR Tanzania Factsheet, 13 October 2009

⁴³ UNHCR Tanzania Factsheet, March 2010

⁴⁴ UNHCR Kampala, 14 October 2009

⁴⁵ UNHCR Uganda, Update, March 2010

⁴⁶ Final figure differs from that provided in last OCHA report of October 2009, due to the removal of Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Gabon, Sudan and RoC, no longer under OCHA coverage in Nairobi.

Breakdown of Refugees by Country of Origin, in CEA Region, As at March 2010			
Host Country	Country of Origin	September 2009	March 2010
Burundi	DRC	29,633	31,222
	Rwanda	375	383
	Others	48	169
Djibouti	Somalia	10,107	11,942
	Ethiopia	614	648
	Eritrea	274	304
	Sudan	1	3
	Yemen	2	2
	Iraq	0	1
DRC	Angola	111,589	84,374
	Rwanda	22,643	80,525
	Burundi	17,588	17,585
	Uganda	15	16
	Others (Sudan, RoC, CAR)	3,327	3,309
Eritrea	Somalia	4,666	4,691
	Ethiopia	72	0
	Sudan	117	117
Ethiopia			24,243
	Sudan	22,599	41,061
	Eritrea	31,166	67,232
	Somalia	51,659	
	Others (Including DRC, Kenya Burundi, Djibouti, Uganda))	3,286	3,454
Kenya	Somalia	312,007	315,452
	Tanzania	6	6
	Rwanda	2,621	3,840
	Burundi	1,571	990
	Uganda	2,948	1,777
	Djibouti	2	2
	Ethiopia	30,896	32,813
	Sudan	19,431	20,592
	Congolese	5,676	5,340
	Namibia	1	1
	Eritrea	1,222	1,038
Others	-	188	
Rwanda	DRC	52,098	53,632
	Burundi and Others	2,087	1,687
Somalia	Ethiopia	1,746	1,808
Tanzania	DRC	62,894	60,329
	Burundi	210,144	208,407
	Somalia	1,435	2,877
	Others	185	133
Uganda	DRC	72,595	77,310
	Rwanda	17,220	12,114
	Ethiopia	450	-
	Burundi	4,488	4,708
	Kenya	2,337	1,929
	Somalia	10,603	11,848
	Others, including Eritrea	5,667	6,482
	Sudan	30,058	21,083

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

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