



## Regional mixed migration summary for July 2012 covering mixed migration events, trends and data for Djibouti, Eritrea/Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Puntland, Somalia, Somaliland and Yemen.

Country (alphabetically)	Events /trends/ data / analysis
<p><b>Djibouti</b></p>	<p><b>New information:</b></p> <p>In July 2012, of an estimated total of <b>7,672 people arriving on Yemen's shores</b>, an approximate 7,302 people left from Djibouti, representing 95% which is an increase of 22% as compared to last month. The departure point is Obock and different coastal departure points 30-40 km north of Obock. Approximately 243 people per day, therefore, crossed from Obock, representing a 111% increase of the total percentage of (daily) new arrivals from last month and a 32% increase compared to July last year. Consistent with last month, 85% were non Somalis (mostly Ethiopians) leaving from Djibouti. Although generally June-July are the low season for new arrivals, the increase of new arrivals between July 2012 as compared to June in 2012 is the most dramatic since 2006.</p> <p>Also in July 2012, <b>105 boats landed on the Red sea coast</b> of Yemen, representing a 77% increase from the previous month.</p> <p>Somali new arrivals stated that with the tightening of controls against smugglers on the roads of Djibouti, smugglers transport migrants from Djibouti-ville to Obock by small boats after they cross the Loya Ade border. From Obock, they board larger boats bound for Yemen. Many Somali new arrivals stated that they told the smugglers that they were Ethiopians because Ethiopians normally travel on to Saudi Arabia and are given preference. New arrivals reported that they paid smugglers \$ 130 - \$150 for the boat crossing from Obock to Yemen's Red Sea coast.</p> <p>Due to the risk of new arrivals travelling to Obock being robbed by Affar bandits during the Tadjoura-Obock stretch, many have resorted to pay for their journey through the <i>Dahabshil</i> money transfer system rather than carry the funds on their person.</p>
<p><b>Eritrea/ Sudan/ South Sudan</b></p>	<p><b>New information:</b></p> <p><b>Israel's clamp-down:</b> In a follow up to its move to <u>repatriate Southern Sudanese</u>, (also to <u>deport migrants</u> from Ethiopia, Ivory Coast and Ghana and build a <u>'holding complex'</u> for asylum seekers and migrants) the Israeli Justice Ministry published a draft amendment to the "anti-infiltration law" that will <u>criminalize international wire transfers sent by 'infiltrators'</u> in an attempt to deal with the large number of African migrants workers in Israel who remit their earnings to their families. The Ministry estimates that there are currently 60,000 African migrants in Israel currently. The bill also penalizes those who aid with wire transfers. In a statement, the Ministry said "Reducing the economic incentive is an effective tool to deal with the phenomenon of infiltration." So far Eritreans have been exempted from the repatriation and deportation orders however, this amendment to wire transfers will apply to them as well. There are reports of some <u>40,000 Eritreans living in Israel</u> who although are not given refugee status cannot be returned to Eritrea because of the situation there and this would be in contravention of the 1951 Refugee Convention to which Israel is a signatory.</p> <p><b>Trafficking/Kidnapping and extortion of Eritreans:</b> As previously reported, Bedouin tribes are increasingly kidnapping, physically abusing, extorting and trafficking migrants (mainly Eritreans) in the deserts of Sudan and Egypt. There have been many reports of cases where these migrants have died as a result of the physical abuse. <u>Reports</u> of such abuse continued to appear in the media during the reporting period and went further to state that weapons were also being smuggled out of Eritrea and sold to the criminal gangs.</p> <p>On 24<sup>th</sup> July the government of <b>Sudan forcibly returned nine asylum seekers and one refugee to Eritrea</b>. Six were Eritrean nationals and four were Ethiopian nationals. They were convicted earlier in July of unlawfully entering Sudan and sentenced to a two-month term in prison and deportation. However, before they completed their prison sentences they were all deported to Eritrea (including the four Ethiopians). UNHCR was not given access to the 10 individuals and as Sudan is a signatory to the 1951 Refugee convention this amounts to refoulement.</p>

	<p>In 2012, (up to the end of July), some 23 Eritreans have been recorded arriving in Yemen, mostly on the Red Sea coast. All Eritreans cited a fear of persecution on grounds of their imputed opinions. However, this is a small proportion of those 2,000 – 3,000 that are fleeing the country every month according to UNHCR. Most choose the western route through Sudan and into Libya due to the porous border, or go north into Egypt and into Israel.</p> <p>In July Save the Children reported that some <b><u>2,000 children are arriving in camps in South Sudan everyday</u></b> fleeing from the conflict that has erupted between South and North Sudan in 2012 along the border. The rainy season has impeded aid delivery to these already overcrowded camps.</p>
<p><b>Ethiopia</b></p>	<p><b>New Information:</b></p> <p><b>Rising numbers:</b> An estimated 6,210 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in July 2012. This is a 33% increase from July 2011 and by far the highest figure seen since 2006 when recording of new arrivals in Yemen commenced.</p> <p><b>Origination of new arrivals:</b> As seen in the past, the Oromo new arrivals continued to form the majority of Ethiopian new arrivals. However, in contrast to the past several months the second largest group were the Ogadenis and there were from no Tigrays which last month formed the third largest group and a percentage that has been gradually increasing since the start of 2012.</p> <p><b>Dollo Ado:</b> During the reporting period, there was an increase of 4,236 Somali refugees hosted in Ethiopia. This brings the total of Somali refugees in Ethiopia to 208,188, accounting for approximately 61% of the total refugee population hosted in the country. Some 164,256 of these Somali refugees are hosted at the Dollo Ado camps and transit centre. 41,545 of the Somali refugee population is hosted in Jijiga, while Gode and Addis Ababa host 1,354 and 1,033 respectively.</p> <p>The daily average of 141 Somalis that crossed into Ethiopia in July is a 29% decrease as compared to June 2012. This decrease coincides with the month of Ramadan.</p> <p>According to the Kenyan Red Cross, some <b><u>20,000 Ethiopians have fled to Kenya</u></b> following renewed clashes between the Borana and Garri ethnic groups in the Moyale area, southern Ethiopia in late July. The fighting that has left 18 dead and 12 injured is thought to have started over disputes over land rights.</p> <p>Following increased reports of Ethiopian migrant workers being abused and subjected to degrading, cruel and inhumane treatment in the UAE, Ethiopia has temporarily <b><u>banned its citizens from applying for domestic and blue-collar jobs in the UAE.</u></b> The Ethiopian authorities have stated that they suspended labour to the UAE as many recruitment agencies work illegally and the rights of the migrants are not protected.</p>
<p><b>Kenya</b></p>	<p><b>New Information:</b></p> <p>According to UNHCR, as of end July there were an estimated 534,200 Somali registered refugees hosted in Kenya with an addition of approximate 24,793 Ethiopians in the camps (excluding urban population).</p> <p><b>Kakuma:</b> Some 1,251 individuals were registered in Kakuma in July, which is a 38% decrease as compared to those registered in the previous month. The total camp population stands at 99,631 as at the end of the reporting period of which Somalis comprise 50%. South Sudanese and Sudanese comprise one third (30%)</p> <p><b>Dadaab:</b> At the end of the reporting period the combined population of the Dadaab refugee complex was 473,939 representing an increase in the camp population of 1,519 individuals from last month. 96% of the population are Somali, consistent with June 2012. Refugees and asylum seeker from Somalia continue to arrive in Kenya and are being registered in Kakuma and Nairobi but registration in Dadaab remains suspended (except for vulnerable cases only). So far some 11,887 Somalis have been registered in 2012.</p> <p><b>Criminalisation of migration?</b> Following the announcement of their <b><u>'Faqia Wageni' ( 'Do away with/ get rid of the foreigners' ) operation</u></b> that is intended to round up illegal migrants from Kenya, in July the Kenyan authorities carried out two raids to round up migrants in Eastleigh, Nairobi. UNHCR and its partners estimate that approximately <b>100 migrants were arrested</b> and brought before the court. 22 Ethiopians pleaded guilty stating that they came to Kenya seeking employment and were fined with 10,000 KSH each or 2 months of imprisonment. Of a</p>

	<p>second group of 41 foreigners (mix of nationals, asylum seekers, refugees, and irregular foreigners) two persons were discharged from custody while request for verification of documents (GoK and UNHCR issued) was requested by the court for the others who had reportedly claimed asylum. The court also requested verification of documentation and status for a third group of 16 Somalis.</p> <p>As previously reported in early June <b>80 foreigners, among them 24 illegal immigrants, were arrested</b> in Kikuyu District in Kiambu County. Among them were 51 Somalis, 10 Congolese, two South Sudanese and seven Ethiopians. Part of the group were registered asylum seekers on their way to Kakuma refugee camp. In the same month, <b>the Kenya police arrested 39 Ethiopians and 3 Somalis</b> who were jailed in Tanzania for some 2 months before being sent back to Kenya. The three Somalis submitted documents proving that they were registered in Dadaab refugee camp. Reportedly the 42 were on their way to South Africa in search of employment opportunities when they were apprehended by the Tanzanian authorities. The Kenyan courts have ruled that the Ethiopians will be sent back to Ethiopia. This was shortly followed by the arrest of 130 foreigners in Nairobi (81 Somalis, 47 Ethiopians, 2 Pakistanis, 2 Sudanese and 1 Briton) who the Kenyan authorities claimed were in the country illegally. They further suspect some intended to 'commit crimes'.</p> <p><b>Kenyan migrants in Arab countries:</b> As previously reported the Kenyan government has suspended the recruitment of its citizens to work as domestic workers in the Middle East following reports of abuse. In July, there were local media reports that there were some <b>80 Kenyans stranded and starving in a transitional detention camp</b> in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. According to the report, most of these Kenyans had gone to Saudi Arabia to work mainly as domestic help but some were promised other jobs only to be employed as maids upon arrival.</p> <p>During June, the new <b>Mixed Migration Task Force for Kenya</b> held its first meeting. 14 agencies signed up to be part of the Phase One information gathering 6-month initiative that will be the first exercise for the Kenya MMTF. (Contact RMMS for further information)</p>
<p><b>Puntland</b></p>	<p><b>New Information:</b></p> <p><b>Arabian Sea arrivals in Yemen:</b> In the reporting period, an estimated 370 crossed the Arabian Sea to Yemen. This is the highest recorded figure for the month of July since figures have been available in 2008.</p> <p>Similar to previous months, there was a decrease in reports from Somali new arrivals in Yemen of the Puntland authority detaining and interrogating migrants from S-C Somalia on suspicion of <b>Al-Shabaab</b> links particularly in Garowe and Galkacyo. They were released after allegedly paying bribes ranging between \$10 - \$40.</p> <p><b>As a country of origin:</b> Migrants originating from Puntland continued to form the minority of Somali new arrivals in Yemen, keeping steady in the 3-4% range. The majority originated from the Bari region.</p> <p><b>IDPs:</b> There are 142,600 IDPs in Puntland according to UNHCR.</p> <p><b>Arrivals in Bossaso:</b> MRC recorded two boats arriving in Bossaso with a total of about 100 migrants returning from Yemen (mainly Somalis from south-central and a few from Puntland). There was a reduction of new arrivals (mainly Ethiopians and Somalis for south-central) to Bossaso and increase in the returns from Yemen during the month of July 2012.</p> <p><b>Kidnappings:</b> In the reporting month, <u>2 Kenyan aid workers and a Somali doctor</u> employed by the International Aid Services were kidnapped about 50km north of Galkacyo. Reportedly they were kidnapped by Somali pirates who still hold them captive. The last kidnapping of international aid workers in Puntland was in October last year.</p>
<p><b>Somalia (S-C)</b></p>	<p><b>New Information:</b></p> <p><b>Rising numbers:</b> In June 2012, 1,462 Somalis arrived on Yemen's shores which represents a 31% <i>increase</i> from July last year. It is noted that in June 2012 there was a 23% <i>decrease</i> from June last year. They accounted for 19% of all new arrivals in Yemen which is consistent with July 2011.</p> <p><b>Origins:</b> Of the total Somali new arrivals 76% came from S-C Somalia. The majority were from Banadir, Bay and the Shabelles regions. 67% of new arrivals cited <b>economic reason as the main motivation for flight</b>. 23% of new arrivals cited <b>insecurity as the main reason for flight</b>. The percentages for July represent a slight increase and a</p>

	<p>slight decrease respectively as compared to the previous month. Reports of forced marriage by the Al-Shabaab continued in July as well as check points manned by the militia and the government which resulted in restricted movement. The military offensive by the KDF/TFG/AMISOM against the Al-Shabaab in the Afgooye corridor also restricted movement.</p> <p><b>Checkpoints:</b> Many from S-C Somalia, in particular the youth, continued to report that they were still <b>stopped and interrogated</b> at checkpoints mounted in Mogadishu, Afgoye, Middle Shabelle and Hiraan on suspicion of having Al-Shabaab links. Other travelling through Al-shabaab held territory had to provide justifications for their travel. Failure to do so resulted in detention. New arrivals have consistently reported this since the start of 2012. There are continued reports of the A-Shabaab demanding 'taxes' from Somalis in areas controlled by the militia.</p> <p><b>Over a million:</b> During the reporting period, the number of Somali refugees hosted in the HoA (including Uganda and Tanzania) and Yemen surpassed the million mark. Half of this figure is hosted in Kenya alone with Yemen and Ethiopia hosting the second and third largest populations respectively. There were 1,100 refugee returns to Somalia recorded in July mainly to Afmadow and Doolow.</p> <p><b>IDPs:</b> In July some 11,000 people were displaced mainly in S-C Somalia with the largest group of 2,200 fleeing from Afgooye itself. Consistent with last month when the TGF/KDF took control of Afmadow, the area received the largest group (1,400) of IDPs in the reporting period. 42% of the IDPs cited insecurity as the reason for their movement while 25% cited lack of livelihood opportunities. In the previous month, 69% of the IDPs cited insecurity while 9% cited lack of livelihood opportunities. Further, according to UNHCR since August 2011 to July 2012, some 63,000 people returned to Mogadishu, mostly IDPs.</p> <p><i>This document does not seek to extensively detail conditions and event in Somalia (including displacements) as the subject is dealt with in great detail by various dedicated agencies.</i></p>
<p><b>Somaliland</b></p>	<p><b>New Information:</b></p> <p><b>New Arrivals in Yemen from Somaliland:</b> New arrivals in Yemen from Somaliland constituted 21% of all Somali new arrivals in July. This represents a 7% increase as compared to June 2012, which is in line with the trend over the last few months of a gradual increase in the percentage of Somalis from Somaliland. The majority came from Woqooyi Galbeed region.</p> <p><b>Deaths:</b> On 10<sup>th</sup> July 2012, <b>nine dead bodies of Ethiopian migrants</b> have been found lying at the sea coast in Zaylac district. The police stated that cause of death is believed to be dehydration/heat exhaustion due to extreme temperatures in the area. Their nationalities were identified through identification cards found in their pockets.</p> <p><b>Trafficking:</b> As previously reported in June the Somaliland immigration apprehended a group of 12 girls aged between 12 to 15 years accompanied by two adult men traffickers in Berbera. The girls came from south-central Somalia town of Walaweyn and Dafeed. The two suspected traffickers (Somali) who had claimed to be relatives of the girls are still under investigation. Reportedly the traffickers were intending to take the girls to Saudi Arabia through Somaliland, fly to Djibouti and travel on to Yemen and then to Saudi Arabia. An interview with the girls revealed that they are from nomadic families and were in possession of Somali passports. The alleged parents/guardians of the girls were contacted who stated that they had sent their daughters because of the lack of livelihood prospects and food they could not sustain them. In the reporting month, the girls were flown back to Mogadishu with their consent.</p>
<p><b>Yemen</b></p> <p><b>New data from the Yemen MMTF</b></p>	<p><b>New Information:</b></p> <p><b>New arrivals:</b> The total number of new arrivals recorded by the <u>MMTF Yemen</u> in June was 7,672 4,705 individuals representing a 33% increase from 5,775 arrivals in the same month last year. 7,302 of July's total arrived crossing the Red Sea (from Djibouti) while a mere 370 crossed the Arabian Sea (from Somaliland / Puntland).</p> <p><b>Proportions:</b> In July 81% of the new arrivals were non-Somalis. 19% were Somalis which is a 1% increase in the former as compared to last month and generally consistent since the start of 2012.</p> <p><b>Red Sea Arrivals:</b> 95% of July's total arrived crossing the Red Sea (from Djibouti) while 5% 27% crossed the Arabian Sea (from Somaliland / Puntland). Compared to last month this represents a 22% increase and 22%</p>

decrease respectively. It is noted that last month, there was a *decrease* in the Red Sea route and an increase in the Arabian Sea route compared to May 2012.

**Main Drivers/push factors:** Lack of economic opportunities continues to be cited as the one of the main reason for flight by Somali new arrivals, although it increased by just 2% as compared to last month. Those citing insecurity as their main reason for movement was 23%, a decrease of 2% from last month. The majority of those citing insecurity were fleeing from S-C Somalia. The percentage of non-Somalis (mostly Ethiopians) citing lack of economic opportunities decreased by 6% from June 2012 to 64% in the reporting period. 19% cited insecurity as their reason for flight and were mainly of Oromo and Ogadeni ethnicity. Those stating that they had been offered a job/recruited fell to 1% July.

**Boats & passengers:** Over the reporting period the total number of boats arriving on the coast with migrants was 111 vessels; 6 crossing the Arabian sea and 105 crossing the Red Sea representing a 67% decrease and a 77% increase respectively. The average number of passengers on each boat was 69 people per trip (not including smugglers/crew).

**Protection risks faced by new arrivals over the reporting period:** Reports of robbery, hostage taking, forced smuggling/trafficking, kidnapping and extortion continued, particularly of Ethiopians new arrivals during the reporting period. New arrivals stated that they were released once a ransom of \$100 - \$300 was paid to the criminal gangs who had kidnapped them upon arrival in Yemen. Many new arrivals stated that they were physical assaulted during the boat journey from Djibouti to Yemen and 21 cases of sexual abuse were reported by females arriving at the Red Sea coast as compared to the four reported cases last month. New arrivals reported that many migrants died from dehydration and starvation while making their way on foot from Tadjoura to Obock and while waiting for the boats bound for Yemen in Obock. Amongst the dead were 4 Ethiopian males, 3 Somalia males and 1 Somali female. A 50 year old man is reported to have drowned in the first week of the reporting period after he and other passengers were forced to disembark from their boat mid-journey. An Ethiopian male was reportedly killed on the 9<sup>th</sup> of July during a confrontation between smugglers and the Yemeni military on the Red Sea coast (see below). In the reporting month, new arrivals faced arrest by the Yemeni military who upon questioning released all those save the ones who stated that they had come to Yemen for economic reasons. International agencies were notified about the detainees and were generally allowed access to the migrants.

**Deaths at Sea:** There were no confirmed reported deaths at sea with respect to the sea crossing to Yemen in July. However, migrants did state that one man drowned when he was thrown overboard (see above).

**Smuggling:** During July 2012, there were reports from new arrivals that indicated that the Yemeni military tried to intercept vehicles transporting migrants and opened fire when they failed to stop. In particular on the 9<sup>th</sup> of July there was a confrontation between the Yemeni military and smugglers who had disembarked on the Al Uzaf coast, in Lahj governorate. One officer was injured while one Ethiopian migrant was killed and three others injured. The injured were transferred to a hospital by the military while the other new arrivals were detained along with the smugglers. However, there are other media reports that claim that four Yemeni smugglers were killed while four migrants and two military personnel were injured during the exchange of fire.

**IDPs:** The unabated insecurity in Yemen continues to hinder large scale return of IDPs and recent clashes have resulted in new displacement. However, following the government re-take of control of parts of Abyan last month, some IDPs have returned to the area in the reporting period but this was limited due to un-exploded land mines and UXOs. Although, the counting of IDPs in Yemen has come under some political pressure due to the associated interests of different groups in presenting high or low numbers, the most up-to-date figure (30<sup>th</sup> June – UNHCR/GoY) available is a total of **545,318 registered internally displaced people**. Of this figure, 335,415 are in the north of which 36% are in the Hajjah governorate and 32% in Sa'ada governorate. 209,895 are in the south of which 72% are in Aden, the largest group of IDPs overall.

**Concern over Somalis in Yemen:** Early in the reporting period, the Yemeni government publicly expressed its concern over the number of Somalis arriving in the country and the possibility of Al-Shabaab members being among the group. Since the merger between Al-Shabaab and the Al-Qaeda in Yemen in February 2012, there have been some reports that are indicative of the former going to Yemen to fight alongside the latter. As previously reported, in June 2012 a high ranking Yemeni military official was killed, reportedly by suspected members of the Al Shabaab. And in May 2012, a suicide bomb attack took place in Sana'a during the 'Unity-Day' celebration parade killing approximately 102 Yemeni soldiers and wounding almost double that. The Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and Ansar-al-Shari'a separately claimed responsibility.

	<p>Towards the end of the reporting period, the Governor of Tai'z calling upon the government to cancel the agreement to grant asylum to Somalis stating that it was a burden on the government.</p> <p><b>Insecurity in Yemen:</b> As with the previous months, in July there was a suicide bomb attack outside the police academy in Sana'a. Reportedly 10 police cadets were killed and another 15 injured. AQAP claimed responsibility for the attack as it has done in the recent past attacks (see above). On 29<sup>th</sup> July, an Italian citizen and member of Italy's paramilitary police force, was abducted by armed men close to the Italian Embassy in the Hadda neighborhood of Sana'a. No one has claimed responsibility. The situation in the north of the country remains volatile with active conflicts occurring in the north (Houthis) and south (AQAP/Ansar-al-Shari'a). Humanitarian access and return of IDPs to areas secured by government forces in south has been impeded by unexploded landmines and UXOs which planted by the Ansar-al-Shari'a.</p> <p><b>Demonstrations in Kharaz:</b> Hundreds of Ethiopians from Kharaza refugee camp held peaceful demonstration demanding to be repatriated amidst deteriorating economic and worsening food conditions along with increased hostility towards African asylum seekers, refugees and migrants in Yemen. As previously reported some 400 African migrants (mainly Ethiopians and all male) were expelled by the Yemeni authorities from Dhamar, where they were employed on 'khat' farms, to Kharaz refugee camp. No explanation was given by the authorities for this action. At the same time during the reporting month, Yemeni authorities have rounded up migrants in south along the coast and reportedly detained them at various military camps. Apparently this 'backlash' that the migrants are recently facing is as a result of the killing of a high ranking military official in South-Central Somalia, reportedly by suspected members of the Al Shabaab.</p> <p><b>Ethiopians stranded in North Yemen:</b> As previously reported there are some thousands of <u>Ethiopian migrants remain stranded in North Yemen</u> around the city of Haradh– close to the border with Saudi Arabia. IOM stated that the number of stranded migrants in dire conditions and in and around the town could be in excess of 12,000.</p> <p><b>Caveat:</b> <i>Despite the network of local partners collecting data along parts of the Arabian and Red Sea coasts it cannot be assumed that this data captures all new arrivals. Particularly, there may be those that arrive along the northern stretches of the Red Sea coast, beyond the data networks. Consequently the actual numbers of new arrivals in Yemen may be higher. Yemen Red Crescent and the Danish Refugee Council are planning to extend the patrol area further north along the Red Sea coast.</i></p>
<p><b>Other Regional news</b></p>	<p><b>Tanzania:</b> Following the death of some 45 Ethiopian migrants in Tanzania after being suffocated and another 72 in critical condition while being transported in a truck in the previous month, the Tanzanian authorities appealed to its public to help stop illegal immigration by informing on they suspect to have entered the county through unofficial routes. Subsequent to this, on the 24<sup>th</sup> of July, <u>police arrested 10 Ethiopian and 1 illegal migrant in Moshi, Kilimanjaro region</u> after a tip-off from some residents. The migrants had entered Tanzania through Kenya and ever en-route to South Africa. Prior to this, the police had arrested some 42 illegal migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia. Reportedly, it is estimated that Tanzanian counterparts of these smuggling networks charge \$100 - \$250 to facilitate movement through Tanzania.</p> <p>After over a decade in Mogadishu, 38 Tanzanian refugees were repatriated to Zanzibar by UNHCR.</p> <p><b>Uganda:</b> In the reporting period, Uganda called an emergency meeting with the 11-member International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to deal with this influx of refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) that it says it is unable to deal with. As previously reported, renewed fighting in the DRC's North Kivu Province has resulted in an influx of refugees to Uganda. The transit camp in Uganda's Kisoro district is currently accommodating <b>16,000 refugees which is 13,000 more than its original capacity</b>. This includes 600 Congolese soldiers who have been disarmed by the Ugandan authorities. According to Ugandan authorities, there are plans to <b>repatriate the 600 soldiers once the arrangements have been made with the DRC government</b>. OCHA estimates that some 200,000 Congolese have been internally displaced.</p> <p><b>Rwanda:</b> Rwandan refugees in the DRC continued to return to their home country through Nkamira Transit Centre on an average of 400 individuals per week according to OCHA. As previously reported an average of <b>250 Congolese continued to arrive daily</b> fleeing the renewed fighting in North Kivu Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo. Some 29,112 Congolese refugees had been received at Nkamira Transit Centre, through which all new arrivals pass.</p>

*This information sheet is distributed to over 520 agencies, academic institutions, donors, embassies, journalists, government officials / departments, international and multi-national organisations and related non-government organisations.*