



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



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Country	Events /trends/ data / analysis
<p>Djibouti</p>	<p>New information:</p> <p>New Arrivals: In August 2012, of an estimated total of 6,287 people arriving on Yemen's shores, an approximate 5,917 people left from Djibouti, representing 94% of the total which is more or less consistent with last month.</p> <p>The departure point is Obock and different coastal departure points 30-40 km north of Obock. Approximately 197 people per day, therefore, crossed from Obock, representing a 19% decrease of the total percentage of (daily) new arrivals from last month and a 21% decrease compared to August last year. Of note, July 2012 had seen an <i>increase</i> in the comparative figures. However, consistent with last month, 86% were non Somalis (mostly Ethiopians) leaving from Djibouti.</p> <p>To transport the above migrants, 92 smuggler boats were recorded as having landed on the Red sea coast of Yemen, representing a 12% decrease from the previous month.</p> <p>Smuggling interception: On 16th August the coast guards in Djibouti-ville port intercepted a boat that was carrying 77 irregular migrants and was commanded by two Yemeni smugglers. Almost all the migrants were Ethiopian and included 30 women. The Djiboutian authorities stated that the migrants were to be transferred to Nagad Military facility pending deportation to Ethiopia. The two Yemeni smugglers were detained in Djibouti-ville.</p> <p>Some Somali new arrivals in August reported that they engaged the services of a smuggling network based in Mogadishu. They paid approximately \$ 400 to travel from Mogadishu via Djibouti to the Red Sea coast of Yemen. A few Ethiopian new arrivals stated that they had entered Djibouti through Dikhil, a region north-west of Tadjoura.</p> <p>As previously reported, Somali new arrivals continued to report 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>Arrest and Deportation: New arrivals in Yemen also reported the arrest in Obock of at least 20 Somalis and an unknown number of Ethiopians by the Djiboutian military. Some of those arrested were deported to Loya Ade, Somaliland.</p>
<p>Eritrea (Sudan/ South Sudan)</p>	<p>New information:</p> <p>Israel's clamp-down: In the reporting period, the number of migrants who entered Israel was estimated at 191 compared to the average of 1,000 in months preceding Israel's clamp down. In the previous month the number had already fallen to 268. Construction of the 240 km fence along the border with Egypt (through which the majority of migrants enter) and a 'holding complex' is near to completion. Reportedly there are some 1,700 currently in detention. 21 Eritrean migrants who had crossed into Israel through Egypt were stranded at the border. Technically it was argued that they were on Israeli soil but had not crossed the fence. While the matter was being legally considered, 18 were forced back into Egypt while 3 (2 women and a male minor) were let in on humanitarian</p>

grounds.

As previously reported in a follow up to its move to repatriate Southern Sudanese, (also to deport migrants from Ethiopia, Ivory Coast and Ghana) the Israeli Justice Ministry published a draft amendment to the "anti-infiltration law" that will criminalize international wire transfers sent by 'infiltrators' 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 **40,000 Eritreans living in Israel** 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.

Trafficking/Kidnapping and extortion of Eritreans: As previously reported, Bedouin tribes continue to kidnap, physically abuse, extort and traffick 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. Reports 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.

At the end of the reporting period, some **205,000 Sudanese had fled to South Sudan and Ethiopia** seeking refugee form the on-going conflict. However, according to UNHCR the number of new arrivals to South Sudan, particularly to the Unity state had dropped from 800, in June, to 250 in the early weeks of the reporting period.

Reportedly there were **two male Sudanese new arrivals** in Yemen during August.

As previously reported last month, Save the Children reported that some **2,000 children are arriving in camps in South Sudan everyday** fleeing from the conflict that has erupted between South and North Sudan in 2012 along the border. During the reporting period, the rainy season continued to impede aid delivery to these already overcrowded camps particularly in the border regions with Sudan.

Ethiopia

New Information:

New Arrivals: An estimated 5,130 Ethiopians made their way to Yemen in August July 2012. This is a 23% decrease from August 2011. However, it is the second highest figure seen since 2006 when recording of new arrivals in Yemen commenced.

Origination of new arrivals: As seen in the past, the Oromo new arrivals continued to form the majority of Ethiopian new arrivals. However, in contrast to last month but in line with previous months, the percentage of Ogadenis fell to 4% and the Amharas accounted for 37% making them the second largest group. Tigrays rose from 0% last July 2011 to 4% in the reporting period.

Dollo Ado: During the reporting period, there was an increase of 3,226 Somali refugees hosted in Ethiopia. This brings the total of Somali refugees in Ethiopia to 211,414, accounting for approximately 61% of the total refugee population hosted in the country. Some 167, 482 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 which is the same as last month for all three locations. With the rising number of Somalis hosted in the country, the Ethiopian government endorsed the **opening of a sixth camp in the Dollo Ado** region which will be located near the Kobe camp area.

The daily average of 107 Somalis crossed into Ethiopia in August and is a 24% decrease as compared to July 2012. July 2012 daily average was a 29% decrease as compared to June of the same year.

Displaced: Heavy rains that resulted in flash flooding in the Amhara region which led to 20,118 people being displaced at the end of the reporting period.

IOM Forum Theatre: IOM, with the local government authorities in Amhara, Oromia, and Tigray National Regional States of Ethiopia, launched a forum theatre entitled "Mutach" (the Last One.) The production is aimed at creating awareness of the negative consequences of irregular migration in rural Ethiopia and is targeting areas that are known to be places of origin.

<p>Kenya</p>	<p>New Information:</p> <p>According to UNHCR, as of end August there were an estimated 534,252 Somali registered refugees hosted in Kenya. An approximate 25,065 Ethiopians are hosted in the camps (excluding urban population) which is an increase of 1 % compared to July 2012.</p> <p>Kakuma: Some 1,560 individuals were registered in Kakuma in August, which is a 25% increase compared to those registered in the previous month. It is noted here that last month saw a decrease of 38% in those registered as compared to May 2012, but in August the number of those registered was on the rise. At the end of the reporting period, the total camp population was 101,191 of which Somalis comprise 48% reflecting a drop of 2% from the previous months. South Sudanese and Sudanese comprise just above one third (36%) which is a 6% increase from the previous months. The current total population has surpassed the camps original capacity of 100,000 and there are on-going talks between UNHCR and the government to establish a second camp near the original camp.</p> <p>Dadaab: At the end of the reporting period the combined population of the Dadaab refugee complex was 474,154 representing an increase in the camp population of 215 individuals from last month. 96% of the population are Somali, consistent since with previous months in 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 12,409 Somalis have been registered in Kenya in 2012.</p> <p>Inter-communal conflict displaces thousand: On-going conflict in Wajir, Mandera (north-eastern Kenya) and Tana river counties (south-eastern Kenya) over resources and disagreements over newly created or altered administrative boundaries left a number of dead and some 12,235 people displaced during the reporting month according to the Kenya Red Cross.</p> <p>Criminalisation of migration? Following <u>protests by local traders in Nairobi against Chinese, Asian and Somali hawkers</u> in August, the trade minister issued a statement that irregular migrants engaging in such activities should be arrested, prosecuted and deported. He did, however, caution against inciting the public to avoid reprisals against Kenyan migrants working in other countries.</p> <p>Following the various arrests of migrants in recent months, and their subsequent arraignment in court, UNHCR intervened and secured the release of those who were registered as asylum seekers or recognised refugees, predominantly Somalis. It was noted that convicted irregular migrants having served their sentence and/or paid their fine are usually referred to the Industrial Area police station where they are detained until such time that the Immigration department is able to repatriate them. Reportedly, there are some 16 Ethiopians who after serving their sentence are being held at the police station for more than 3 months with no bed or food in the police cell.</p> <p>As previously reported, subsequent to the announcement of the 'Fagia Wageni' ('Do away with/ get rid of the foreigners') operation 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 100 migrants were arrested 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 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>Puntland</p>	<p>New Information:</p> <p>Arabian Sea arrivals in Yemen: In the reporting period, an estimated 370 crossed the Arabian Sea to Yemen. This is the second lowest figure recorded for the month of August since figures have been available in 2008. The lowest recorded was in 2010 when 143 made the crossing.</p> <p>As a country of origin: Migrants originating from Puntland continued to form the minority of Somali new arrivals in Yemen, keeping steady in the 3-4% range.</p> <p>IDPs: In August it was reported that a significant number of IDPs and migrants had been arrested in Galkayo under</p>

a security operation by Puntland forces. However, they were released the next day. The operation is expected to continue until the end of December. This is a break in the trend from previous months, when reports of detention and interrogation of those passing through Garowe and Galkacyo had decreased. There are **142,600 IDPs in Puntland** according to UNHCR.

Smuggling: On 21st August the police in Puntland **arrested some 80 migrants** who were to be smuggled to Yemen when they were tipped off about two smuggling boats that were heading for Yemen. 77 of these were Ethiopians and 3 Somalis from S-C Somalia. The migrants were detained at the Bossaso seaport but were released the next day. The group included 4 women. On a later occasion, 64 migrants were apprehended.

4 migrants were involved in a car accident on the 31st August between Bossaso and Qardo. It is speculated that they were making their way to be smuggled to Yemen. One irregular is sustained serious injuries and is receiving medical treatment.

Arrivals in Bossaso: As previously reported in July 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.

Kidnappings: As previously reported 2 Kenyan aid workers and a Somali doctor 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.

Somalia (S-C)

New Information:

Rising numbers: In August July this year 1,157 1,462 Somalis arrived on Yemen's shores which represents a 75% decrease from August last year. It is noted that in July 2012 there was a 31% increase from July last year. They accounted for 18% of all new arrivals in Yemen which is consistent with the previous month.

Origins: Of the total Somali new arrivals 84% came from S-C Somalia, representing an 8% increase from July 2012. The majority were from the Shabelles, Juba, Banadir, Bay, Hiraan and Gedo regions. 73% of new arrivals cited **economic reason as the main motivation for flight** representing a 9% increase from last month. Many stated that they could no longer rely on remittances from relatives abroad, many of whom reside in the US. A number of American banks ceased providing this service so as not to be indirectly liable for 'terrorist financing'. 10% of new arrivals cited **insecurity as the main reason for flight** which is a 13% drop compared to last month. Reports of forced marriage by the Al-Shabaab continued in August as well as check points manned by the militia and the government which resulted in restricted movement affecting economic opportunities.

Checkpoints: Many migrants on the move from S-C Somalia, in particular the youth, continued to report that they were still **stopped and interrogated** at checkpoints mounted in Mogadishu, Afgooye, Middle Shabelle and Hiraan on suspicion of having Al-Shabaab links. Those on the outskirts of Shabelle report of being arrested and ill-treated on suspicion of supporting western ideals. There are continued reports of the Al-Shabaab demanding 'taxes' from Somalis in areas controlled by the militia.

Over a million: As reported, during July 2012, 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.

IDPs: In August some 8,900 people were displaced mainly in S-C Somalia which is the lowest figure recorded for any given month in 2012 thus far. The largest group (1,600) fled from Marka and 870 individuals were displaced from Kismayo in anticipation of the Kenya Defence Force advance on the city to oust the Al-Shabaab. Bardheere, Ceel Waaq and Afmadow, located in the southernmost part of the country were the main receiving areas of IDPs in the reporting month. 52% of the IDPs cited insecurity as the reason for their movement while 17% cited lack of livelihood opportunities. In the previous month, 42% of the IDPs cited insecurity while 25% cited lack of livelihood opportunities.

This document does not seek to extensively detail conditions and events in Somalia (including displacements) as the subject is dealt with in great detail by various dedicated agencies.

<p>Somaliland</p>	<p>New Information:</p> <p>New Arrivals in Yemen from Somaliland: New arrivals in Yemen from Somaliland constituted 12% of all Somali new arrivals in August. This represents a 9% decrease as compared to July 2012, which is a break in the trend over the last few months of a gradual increase in the percentage of Somalis from Somaliland. They were mainly from the Awdal and Woqoyi Galbeed regions.</p> <p>Ethiopian migrants deported: In the reporting month, asylum seekers, refugees and irregular migrants (mainly Ethiopians) camped in the Social Welfare Centre in Hargesia were forcibly removed by the authorities and deported to the border with Ethiopia where they were handed over to the Ethiopian authorities. It is alleged that the landowner wanted to evict these refugees and sought the help of the police. A skirmish broke out between the police and migrants that led to several police being wounded. In the aftermath, the police conducted house to house rounding up Ethiopian migrants who were also deported. With UNHCR intervention, some of these who were registered refugees were returned back to Hargesia and provided assistance in the form accommodation and food. Although UNHCR in Ethiopia was alerted, the fate of those deported is unknown. There are unconfirmed reports that some of them had been detained and ill-treated. Some migrants were arrested during this event and detained in Hargesia. Of these some were released. However, approximately 26 refused to leave the police station and were unclear as to the reason for their decision. Through dialogue with concerned parties they have agreed to be released.</p>
<p>Yemen</p> <p>New data from the Yemen MMTF</p>	<p>New Information:</p> <p>New arrivals: The total number of new arrivals recorded by the <u>MMTF Yemen</u> in August was 6,287 individuals which is almost less than half the number of new arrivals in August last year. 5,917 of August's total arrived crossing the Red Sea (from Djibouti) while a mere 370 crossed the Arabian Sea (from Somaliland / Puntland).</p> <p>Proportions: In August 82% of the new arrivals were non-Somalis. 18% 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>Red Sea Arrivals: 94% of August's total arrived crossing the Red Sea (from Djibouti) while 6% crossed the Arabian Sea (from Somaliland / Puntland).</p> <p>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, and increased by 9% as compared to last month. Those citing insecurity as their main reason for movement was 10%, a decrease of 13% 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 rose by 3% from July 2012 to 67% in the reporting period. 19% cited insecurity as their reason for flight and were mainly of Oromo and Ogadeni ethnicity. Those who fled to Yemen claiming insecurity towards the end of the reporting period indicated that they did not feel that the death of Meles Zanawi would mean that they longer would be persecuted on account of their actual or perceived political affiliation. Those stating that they had been offered a job/recruited rose to 5% as compared to 1% last month.</p> <p>Boats & passengers: Over the reporting period the total number of boats arriving on the coast with migrants was 131 vessels; 39 crossing the Arabian sea and 92 crossing the Red Sea. The average number of passengers on each boat was 48 people per trip (not including smugglers/crew). Of note is significant increase in boats crossing the Arabian Sea, from 6 boats in July 2012 to 39 boats in the reporting month. Further, although the number of boats (by 20 boats) arriving in Yemen was higher than last month, the number of migrants was less (a decrease of 1,385).</p> <p>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. 5 new arrivals reported that they were held hostage in Djibouti itself and were only released when their families paid a ransom of \$100. Of particular note was that these migrants who are kidnapped, often know the names of their captors as they are needed to effect the money transfers in terms of ransom. Some new arrivals stated that they had paid \$150 to smugglers in Djibouti but once they reached Obock the smugglers denied the earlier payment and demanded more money. A group of new arrivals reported that while approaching Yemen, their boat ran into trouble and they disembarked on an island from where the smugglers contacted their counterparts who arrived with two other boats that finally transported them to Yemen. In another incident, the Djiboutian coastguard apprehended a boat mid-sea carrying migrants and released them only after the smugglers</p>

paid a bribe some 17 hours later.

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 3 Somalis and 2 Ethiopian males and 1 Ethiopian female. One Somali male was killed while five others, two males and three females, were injured **during an exchange of fire between Yemeni police and smugglers (see below)**. Reports of physical and sexual assault during the boat journey from Djibouti to Yemen continued during the reporting month. 2 Ethiopian females reported attempted rape by a Djiboutian soldier and coastguard respectively while in Djibouti. One Ethiopian boy reported that upon arrival he was detained by the smugglers who sexually assaulted him before letting him go.

Deaths at Sea: In line with the trend observed so far in 2012, there were no confirmed reported deaths at sea with respect to the sea crossing to Yemen in August.

Smuggling: During the reporting month, there was a confrontation between the Yemeni police and smugglers during which **one migrant was killed** and several injured. The incident took place near Kharaz camp as smugglers attempted to forcefully transport 27 Somali refugees and 30 Ethiopian new arrivals towards the direction of Tulabaha. All new arrivals and smugglers were arrested and detained by the police.

IDPs: As previously reported, 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 in June 2012, some IDPs did return to the area but this was limited due to unexploded 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 (30th 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.

Insecurity in Yemen: Yemeni coastguards **intensified patrols** to inspect boats arriving from African nations especially Somalia following the recent attacks which have been attributed to Al-Qaeda and the Al-Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula (AQAP). As seen (above and previously reported), the law enforcement authorities have reportedly on several occasions engaged smugglers, having arrested and detained migrants on several occasions.

As with the previous months, in August there were **two attacks in the south**, one during a funeral service that reportedly killed 45 people and a second on a police station in Jaar that killed several people. In June of this year the Yemeni army took control of large parts of Abyan after an offensive against the Ansar al-Sharia (an Islamist militant group with alleged links to Al-Qaeda) with the help of local tribesmen. The attack on the funeral service targeted this group. As previously reported, 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 29th 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 neighbourhood of Sana'a. He has been since released. 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 were reportedly laid by the Ansar-al-Shari'a.

Demonstrations in Kharaz: As previously reported, hundreds of Ethiopians from Kharaza refugee camp held peaceful demonstration demanding to be repatriated or resettled amidst deteriorating economic and worsening food conditions along with increased hostility towards African asylum seekers, refugees and migrants in Yemen. In June 2012 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 August, Yemeni authorities rounded up migrants in the 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 and other attacks that followed.

Ethiopians stranded in North Yemen: As previously reported for many months there are some thousands of Ethiopian migrants remain stranded in North Yemen 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>Caveat: <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>Other Regional news</p>	<p>Tanzania: In line with crackdown by the Tanzania authorities on irregular migrants in the recent months, 24 immigrants from Ethiopia were arrested at Kitogoto village in Mwanga district. They were found hiding in the house of a local resident. The migrants will be handed over to the Department of Immigration. The authorities stated that these migrants offer cash for hide-outs before they proceed with their journeys. Reportedly, it is estimated that Tanzanian counterparts of these smuggling networks charge \$100 - \$250 to facilitate movement through Tanzania. As previously reported, 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 June 2012, 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 24th 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 are en-route to South Africa. Prior to this, the police had arrested some 42 illegal migrants from Ethiopia and Somalia.</p> <p>Deportation of Burundians: Following a screening exercise of some <u>38,000 Burundians living in the Mtabila refugee camp</u> in the Kigoma region, the Tanzania authorities have set a deadline for the majority of them to repatriate by 31st December 2012. Reportedly, the tense and uncertain atmosphere resulting from this announcement has led many of them to move on to other countries such as Mozambique.</p> <p>Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC): According to OCHA, some 600,000 Congolese have been displaced between January to August 2012, due to the fighting in the DRC. 220,000 are displaced in North Kivu while some 339,309 are displaced in South Kivu. An estimated 60,000 have fled the country since the start of the conflict early this year which has also impeded humanitarian aid access especially to the Ituri region.</p> <p>Uganda: New Arrivals fleeing the renewed fighting in the DRC continued to arrive during the reporting period bring the total number of Congolese in Uganda to 40,415 since the start of 2012. However, it was reported that some 10,000 did return to the DRC in August.</p> <p>Rwanda: Since April this year to the end of the reporting period, an estimated 19,829 Congolese fleeing the conflict in the DRC arrived in Rwanda according to UNHCR.</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.