

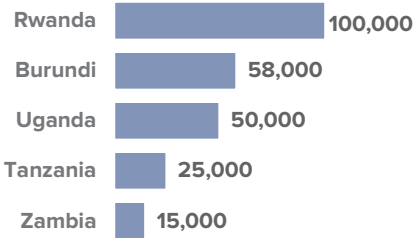
CONTEXT

Since the end of 2024, security and humanitarian conditions in South and North Kivu have worsened rapidly, with civilian casualties, mass displacement, and violations of International Humanitarian Law. Looting and restricted access have severely disrupted humanitarian operations, leaving many without basic services. UNHCR calls for the safety of civilians to be respected, humanitarian access, and the right to move freely to seek safety. Since the 14 February, there has been a significant increase in the number of asylum seekers crossing into Burundi, with more than 54,000 new arrivals in need of international protection recorded as of 23 February. In support of the Government of Burundi, UNHCR is working with partners to ensure that people arriving in search of safety receive the support they need as they await registration and further registration procedures. Prior to this crisis, the DRC already had 6.7 million IDPs, hosted 520,000 refugees and there were 1.1 million Congolese refugees abroad.

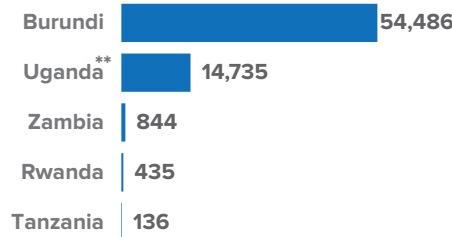
KEY FIGURES



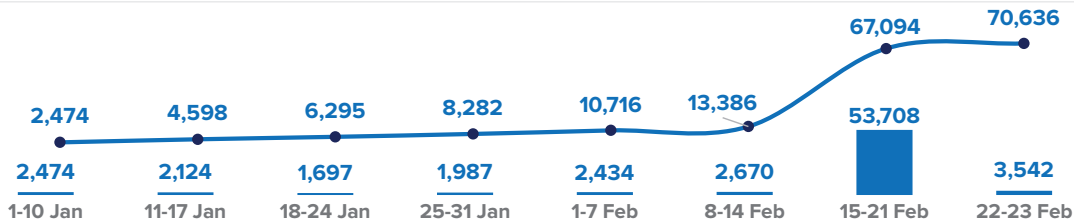
INTER-AGENCY CONTINGENCY PLANNING FIGURES (FEB 2025)



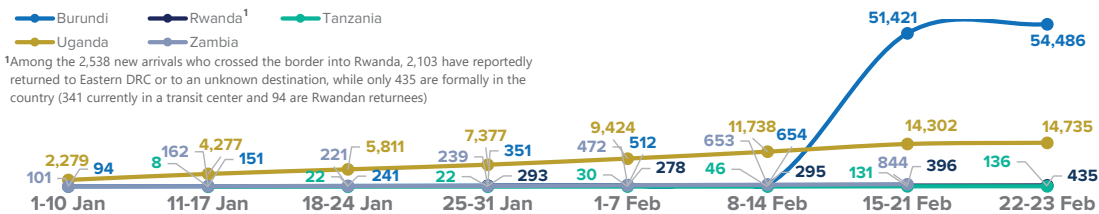
NEW ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF ASYLUM



OVERALL WEEKLY AND CUMULATIVE WEEKLY TREND OF NEW ARRIVALS SINCE 1st JANUARY 2025



CUMULATIVE NEW ARRIVALS TREND PER COUNTRY SINCE 1st JANUARY 2025



¹ Among the 2,538 new arrivals who crossed the border into Rwanda, 2,103 have reportedly returned to Eastern DRC or to an unknown destination, while only 435 are formally in the country (341 currently in a transit center and 94 are Rwandan returnees)

² Uganda figure includes all new arrivals from DRC, irrespective of place of origin. While the number of new arrivals is large compared to other host countries, the rate of arrival is within the normal pre-crisis range

MAP OF EASTERN DRC DISPLACEMENT SINCE 1st JANUARY 2025

