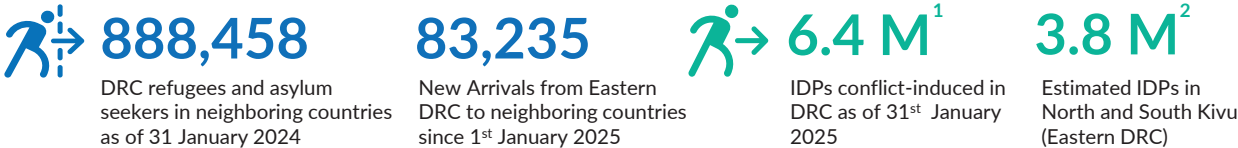


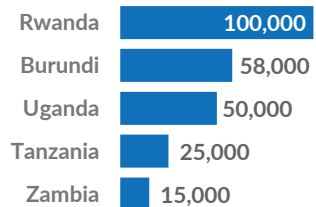
Context

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 62,000 new arrivals in need of international protection recorded as of 4 March. 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.

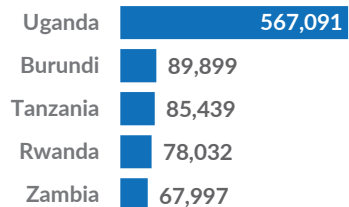
Key figures



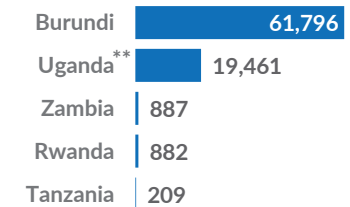
Contingency planning figures (Feb 25)



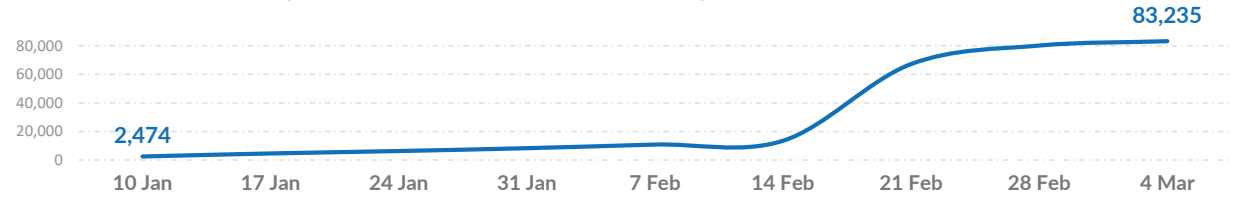
Refugees* from DRC (Jan 25)



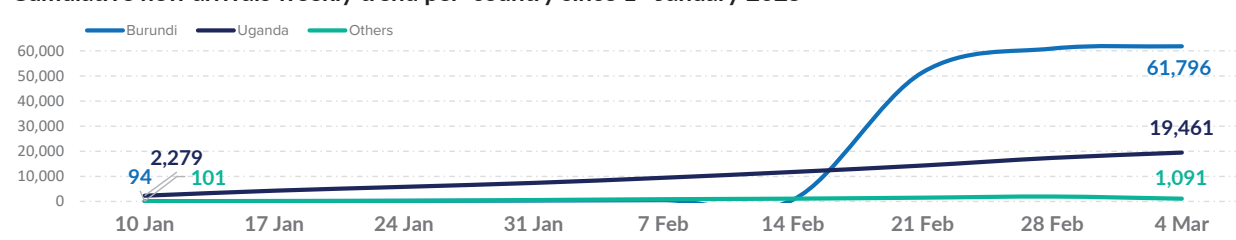
New arrivals by country of asylum



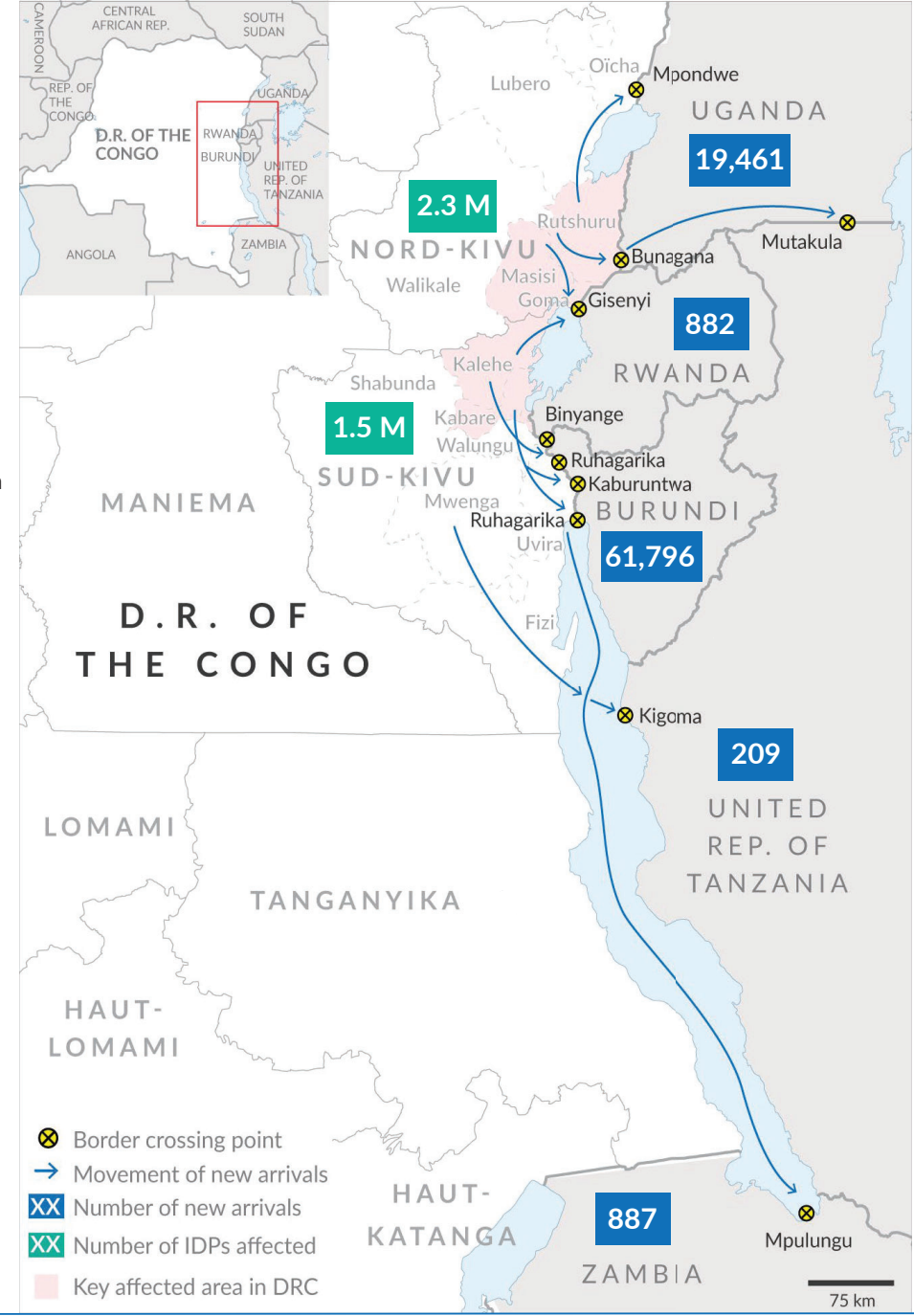
Overall cumulative weekly trend of new arrivals since 1st January 2025



Cumulative new arrivals weekly trend per country since 1st January 2025



Map of Eastern DRC displacement since 1st January 2025



(1) In addition there are 387,733 disaster-induced IDPs not included in the current figure. (2) High levels of returned IDPs and secondary movements among existing IDPs. (*) Refugee figures refer to refugees and asylum-seekers figures in neighboring countries. (**) 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.