In April 2015, President Pierre Nkurunziza’s announcement that he would run for a third term led to a coup attempt and an outbreak of violence in Burundi. More than 624,000 Burundians are displaced either within Burundi due to violence or natural disaster or as refugees and asylum seekers in neighboring countries.

The recent escalation of violence in CAR has increased displacement with one in every five Central Africans internally displaced or as refugees in a neighboring country. Attacks against aid workers limit humanitarian operations and access to people in need. Attacks by armed groups against sites housing IDPs have also been reported.

Insecurity in Eastern DRC and the outbreak of violence in the Kasai region internally displaced almost 3.8 million Congolese. Fighting in the Kasai region between government forces and local militias since August 2016 increased internal displacement by 1.4 million, making the Congolese the largest IDP population on the continent.

Displacement spiked in July 2016 with the outbreak of fighting between government and opposition forces in the Greater Equatoria region of South Sudan. The South Sudanese are the world’s fastest growing refugee population, with more than 2 million in neighboring countries.

Note: This map shows refugee flows from the four crises countries of Central African Republic (CAR), Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, and South Sudan currently affecting the Great Lakes region. Refugee flows that are fewer than 2,000 are not reflected.

**Note:** Other refugees hosted in the Great Lakes region are not shown.

**Countries in the region hosting refugees from**

- **Burundi**
- **Central African Republic**
- **Democratic Republic of the Congo**
- **South Sudan**

**Uganda** 1,267,891
**DRC** 225,684
**Rwanda** 161,063
**Burundi** 61,427

**Note:** Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

Sources: IOM, UN OCHA, UNHCR, and press reporting

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