

HIGHLIGHTS

- The number of South Sudanese refugees who have crossed into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda increased to nearly 175,000.
- More than 716,100 people remained internally displaced, including some 75,300 in 8 UN Protection of Civilian sites.
- Fighting in Malakal, in South Sudan's Upper Nile State between government and opposition forces trapped some 22,000 people, including 300 Ethiopian refugees, in the UNMISS protection of civilians site.
- In Uganda, Dzaipi transit centre, which accommodated nearly 30,000 South Sudanese refugees at the peak of the refugee influx, was closed, with all refugees having been relocated to the settlements.
- In Ethiopia, registration of refugees resumed, following a suspension of several days over concerns that nationals could be presenting themselves as refugees.



Evening falls at Dzaipi Transit centre, Uganda. UNHCR F.Noy

174,185

South Sudanese refugees

716,100

(Including 75,300 in UN Protection of Civilians sites)
IDPs since 15 Dec. 2013

233,263

Refugees in South Sudan

POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

SOUTH SUDAN

Refugees from	
Central African Republic	1,632
Ethiopia	5,890
DRC	13,970
Sudan	211,771
Total refugees	233,163
IDPs	716,100

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES

(NEWLY ARRIVED, UNTIL 19 FEBRUARY)

Ethiopia	49,093
Kenya	18,020
Sudan	27,612 ¹
Uganda	79,460
Total	174,185

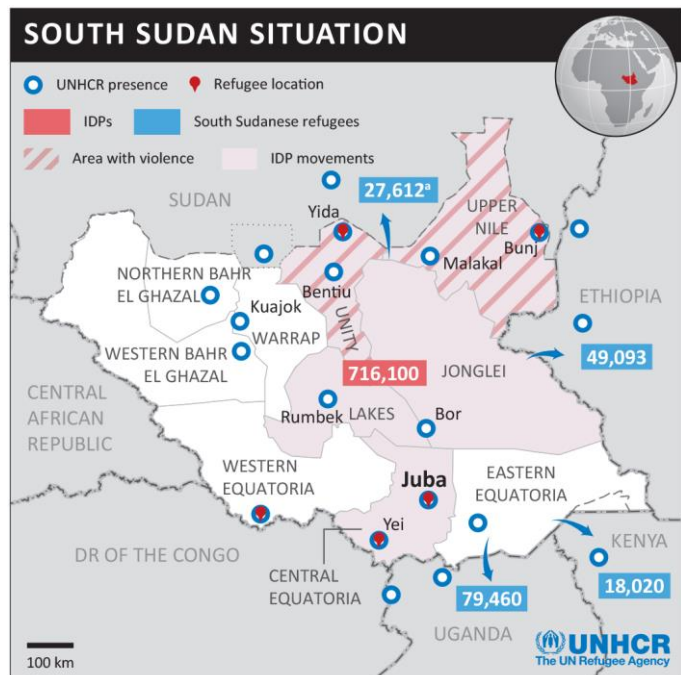
For more information please visit: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

¹ This figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.

South Sudan

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- The security situation in the Greater Equatoria, Greater Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Jonglei States remained generally calm, but in Upper Nile and Unity States the situation was more precarious as fighting continued in Doleib Hills and Balleit, south of Malakal. In Unity State, in an ambush of UNHCR-contracted fuel trucks, three drivers were killed. In Juba sporadic shooting took place.
- On 18 February, fighting between government and opposition forces reached Malakal, trapping nearly 22,000 IDPs, some 300 Ethiopian refugees and UN staff at the UNMISS protection of civilians site. Thirteen UNHCR staff, who had been distributing relief items in Upper Nile State, also remain at the UNMISS compound.



*This figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.

Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR, OCHA.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 21 Feb 2014.

IDPs

Since 15 December, according to OCHA, some 716,100 people remained internally displaced, a reduction of nearly 24,000 people compared to the previous week.

OVERALL HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- In the inter-agency relief effort, under the overall coordination of the Humanitarian Coordinator, UNHCR leads the Protection Cluster, co-leads with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) the Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster and provides support to the Shelter/Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster.

PROTECTION, CCCM and SHELTER/NFIs

- Just before the fighting reached Malakal, UNHCR had completed the distribution of relief items, including blankets, jerry cans, mattresses and kitchen sets, in eight IDPs sites outside the UNMISS protection of civilians site in Malakal, benefitting nearly 6,000 people. A post distribution assessment by UNHCR revealed that most of the IDPs had moved out of the centres towards Melut and Rom. Others could be seen waiting with packed luggage for trucks to transport them out of Malakal.
- In Unity State, the Protection of Civilian site at the South side of the UNMISS UN House has been made functional for the 354 IDPs who recently arrived from Bentiu. UNHCR contributed 8,000 pieces of sanitary cloths, 4,000 mosquito nets and 4,000 sleeping mats for distribution to IDPs in Bentiu and Bor through the cluster.

REFUGEES

There are more than 233,000 refugees in South Sudan, mostly Sudanese who fled violence in South Kordofan and Blue Nile States to Upper Nile and Unity States in South Sudan.

PROTECTION

- In Unity State, 308 refugees (mostly new-borns and their mothers) from Yida registered for relocation to Ajuong Thok and 263 have been relocated. A total of 48 unaccompanied and separated children (34 boys and 14 girls) came with this week's convoy from Yida. The children were immediately placed with relatives and alternative caregivers pending a Best Interests Assessment.
- More than 70,000 South Sudanese refugees remained at Yida, while the refugee camp at Ajuong Thok accommodated 8,210 refugees. The presence of armed elements remained a serious concern.

NUTRITION

- Mid-Upper Arm Circumference screening in Yida and Ajuong Thok confirmed that the nutrition situation has stabilized, with a Global Acute Malnutrition rate of 1.2 % in Yida and of 2.3% in Ajuong Thok. Nutrition has been included in general health activities, for example through the training of midwives on good nutrition practices.

WASH

- Refugees in Yida currently have access to an average of some 14 litres of water per person per day, while the water supply in Ajuong Thok stood at 20 litres per person per day. In Yida, the construction of latrines and hygiene promotion activities were ongoing.

Ethiopia

South Sudanese asylum seekers continued to arrive in the Gambella region mainly through Akobo Tergol and Pagak border entry points. More than 49,000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in Ethiopia.

PROTECTION

- Following a short suspension, which allowed the authorities to put an information campaign in place about the registration process, registration was resumed at the border entry points on 14 February.
- Since 23 January, when the first convoy departed, more than 11,000 people have been relocated from the border entry points to the newly established camp of Leitchuor. IOM transported the refugees by bus from Pagak and Matar, and by boat from Akobo Tergol.
- UNHCR and Save the Children-International have identified 234 unaccompanied minors, thus far at Akobo Tergol border point. They have been registered and have been prioritized for relocation to Leitchuor.

NUTRITION

- Following alarming results of a rapid nutrition assessment at the health centre in Pagak, all refugee children arriving at Akobo Tergola and Pagak underwent Mid-Upper Arm Circumference screening to detect possible malnutrition. In Akobo, the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate stood at 4.6% and the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rate at 0.4%. In Pagak reception centre, a GAM rate of 4.4 % and a SAM rate of 0.8% were recorded. In both places rates were significantly lower than those detected in the initial rapid assessment. Mal or undernourished children and their families will be prioritized for transfer to Leitchuor camp, where complementary food and treatment are available.

WASH

- In Leitchuor, water supply has been increased from 40,000 litres to 105,000 litres per day, which increased the availability of water from 5 litres per person per day to 9 litres per person per day. The additional water was brought in by truck and UNHCR and IRC are deploying a drilling rig to Leitchuor to drill boreholes to reduce the dependence on water trucking and increase capacity.

Kenya

Since 15 December 2013, 18,020 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Kenya through Nadapal border point. Refugees are transferred to Kakuma camp, which currently hosts 147,230 refugees, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

PROTECTION

- While the camps in Kakuma are nearing their saturation point, no agreement has been reached with the host community on a possible new site. Discussions are ongoing, as are the assessments of the suitability of two potential sites.
- There are 12,964 unaccompanied or separated children in Kakuma, including 2,479 South Sudanese children who arrived since violence broke out in South Sudan on 15 December. Forty nine unaccompanied minors are in foster care and the rest remained at communal shelters, until adequate foster arrangement can be made. Additional child friendly places have been set up in Kakuma.

SHELTER

- At Kakuma 4, nearly 3,500 temporary shelters have been set up to house more than 17,000 South Sudanese refugees. Many of the new arrivals are currently making mud brick at the site and are encouraged to build more permanent houses before the start of the rainy season. Nonetheless, the lack of roofing material is a challenge.

HEALTH

- The mass polio/ measles vaccination campaign that started on 12 February, with the aim to immunize some 50,000 children up to 15 years old, has been completed, with the immunization of more than 70,000 refugee children. A similar campaign will start next week to benefit the host community. At the reception centre, all arriving children younger than five years old receive standard immunization.

Sudan

More than 27,612 people have arrived in Sudan from South Sudan since the violence started in mid-December, at an average rate of 200 to 300 arrivals per day. Most people fled Upper Nile and Unity states in South Sudan and arrive in White Nile state, where nearly 18,570 South Sudanese have arrived.

PROTECTION

- Conditions in the two relocation sites, Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya, in White Nile State remained challenging. To date, access to all areas has been severely restricted for UNHCR and its partners, with the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) remaining the only non-governmental humanitarian actor that is allowed unfettered access.
- At least 692 South Sudanese have arrived at the “open areas” in Khartoum. The actual numbers are likely to be significantly higher, as many people are unwilling to report to the monitoring teams from UNHCR and the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Works, because of their unclear status in Sudan. UNHCR’s counselling desk in Khartoum has received some South Sudanese new arrivals seeking the assistance of the office, including unaccompanied and separated children, as well as victims of sexual and gender-based violence.
- As fighting continues in Malakal, Upper Nile State, with increased militarization of Renk close to the Sudan border, the possibility that people may cross into Sudan remains high. The White Nile State Emergency Committee has therefore discussed the possibility of establishing a third relocation site to accommodate potential arrivals and to mitigate the possibility of conflict in Kilo 10 between the different tribes.
- The Ministry of Education, in collaboration with UNICEF conducted a child protection mission to Kosti, White Nile State, in early February. They provided 20 recreational kits (for approx. 1,800-2,000 children) and 250 tarpaulins to the Ministry of Social Affairs, which will be used to establish child friendly spaces and organize recreational activities. Child Friendly Spaces are also in place in Kilo 10 and Al Alagaya relocation sites, with trained social workers.

NON-FOOD ITEMS

- UNHCR is coordinating the delivery of relief items for the South Sudanese in the “open areas” in Khartoum with the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Works.
- Between 28 January and 11 February some 10,000 South Sudanese received blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans and other relief items in White Nile State. Currently distribution remains suspended until Government clarifies the procedures to monitor distributions.

WASH

- The Ministry of Health, in collaboration with UNFPA, has deployed a staff member in White Nile State to support GBV programming, and a Reproductive Health Officer based in Blue Nile State. Through SRCs, they have now distributed 450 personal hygiene kits for women and girls, 200 clean delivery kits, and 3 midwifery kits (for trained midwives) in Kilo 10. Distributions are being made as items become available and the arrival population of the area increases.
- Due to the poor quality of water available in Kilo 10 relocation site, 10 children have reported symptoms of Schistosoma (parasitic worms).
- UNHCR coordinated with WHO and South Sudan Embassy the provision of medical support to South Sudanese new arrivals and host communities in the open and residential areas in Khartoum. WHO will provide medical support through the South Sudanese Medical Committee Volunteers, under the auspices of the Embassy. The registration process, including papers and documentation provision by the South Sudanese Embassy, is ongoing and will be finalised by next week, whereupon mobile medical camps will then be conducted as soon as possible after this step.

COORDINATION

- UNHCR is currently working with partners through the Refugee Multi Sector coordination mechanism to discuss and draw together all partners’ requirements by sector to be included in the upcoming regional inter-agency appeal for the South Sudan Emergency.

Uganda

Since 15 December, some 70,000 refugees have arrived from South Sudan, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees in the country to 79,460. As of 16 December 2013, South Sudanese arriving in Uganda receive refugee status on a *prima facie* basis.

PROTECTION

- On 19 February, the last 500 South Sudanese refugees at Dzaipi transit centre in northern Uganda were relocated to settlements, bringing to a close an enormous effort to decongest the centre. In mid-January, Dzaipi transit centre was dangerously overcrowded after receiving more than 30,000 people who had fled South Sudan when conflict erupted in mid-December.
- The closure of Dzaipi TC is the first of an ongoing effort to decongest the four transit transit/reception centres. The majority of recently arrived refugees have now been relocated to land plots provided by the Government of Uganda. The other three transit centres in Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo – all in the north of the country – are also almost empty, which means they are better prepared to accommodate any new arrivals. The overall pace of arrivals stands at some 200 people per day.
- Of the new arrivals, 65% are children under the age of 18 years old and 86% are women and children. There is a noticeable absence of men, with only 38% of the adult population being male.
- A number of refugees have relocated to various clusters without prior authorization from the government counterpart the Office of the Prime Minister or UNHCR’s knowledge, to be with their ethnic group for cultural and security reasons.

HEALTH

- A meningitis outbreak has been reported in Adjumani and Arua districts and confirmed by Ugandan health authorities. While the outbreak is under control and no deaths have been reported, surveillance has been stepped up, as has the provision of information to the host and refugee communities. The Ministry of Health is working to get additional vaccines and start immunization in two sub counties of Adjumani.

WASH

- The once critical water and sanitation situation has improved greatly, even though much remains to be done. Part of the WASH problem was solved with the decongestion efforts and getting refugees out into the settlements, where services are still being established. In addition, many partners have come on board and progress has been made in the ongoing rehabilitation and drilling of boreholes as well as the construction of latrines and bath shelters.

FUNDING UPDATE (IN USD)

Below are UNHCR's financial needs for providing protection and assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the neighbouring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in South Sudan. Total requirements amount to USD 88 million for a period of three months. UNHCR and partners are currently working on revising the requirements in line with the increasing needs.

	South Sudan	Ethiopia	Kenya	Sudan	Uganda	Total
Financial requirements total:	49,416,836	5,278,310	5,288,029	941,600	27,059,435	87,984,210
Funding received/confirmed:						
CERF	754,320				2,033,625	2,787,945
Funding gap:	48,662,516	5,278,310	5,288,029	941,600	25,025,810	85,196,265