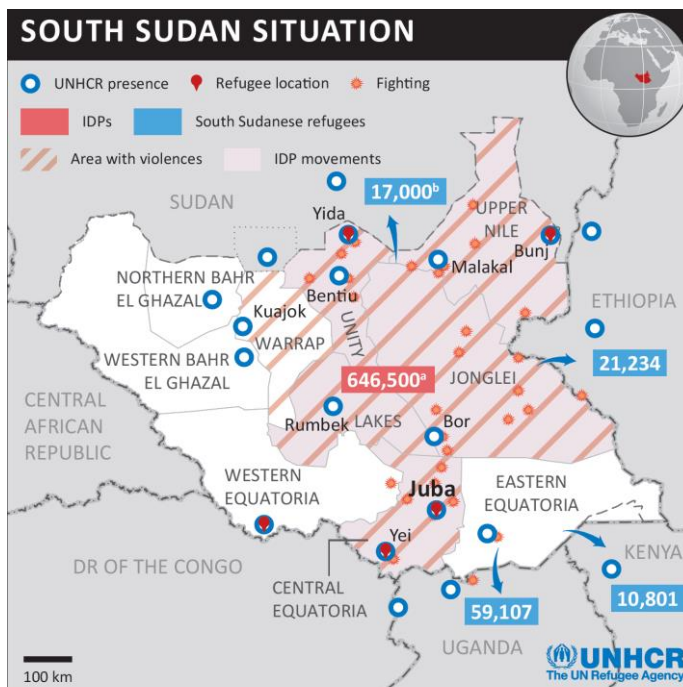


OVERVIEW

- On 23 January, South Sudanese officials and rebels signed a [ceasefire agreement](#), hailed as the first step towards ending a conflict that has killed thousands of people.
- Over **646,500 people** have been internally displaced in South Sudan, including 76,500 sheltered at the bases of the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), and another **108,000** who have fled into [Uganda](#), [Ethiopia](#), [Kenya](#) and [Sudan](#) as a result of the violence since 15 December 2013.
- [Bor and Malakal](#) are back under the Government's control. The intense fighting and human rights violations that preceded the take-over of Malakal resulted in population displacement into Maban County and may lead to a further refugee outflow into Ethiopia.
- Major concerns remain over continuing reports of recruitment/forced recruitment, including of children in Upper Nile and Unity States. Measures are being put in place by the authorities to minimize the presence of armed elements in Yida (Unity State).
- UNMISS peacekeepers have now re-deployed to Yida, allowing UNHCR to gradually resume full presence in Pariang County. 35 UNHCR staff are now in Yida.



^aIncluding 76,500 at UNMISS compounds.

^bThis number is an estimate as cross referenced verification in some areas is difficult, and in other areas verification and registration is yet to begin. Thus 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: 28 Jan 2014.

108,142	646,500	229,587	215
South Sudanese refugees	IDPs since 15 Dec. 2013	Refugees in South Sudan	UNHCR staff in South Sudan

POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

SOUTH SUDAN

IDPs (source OCHA)	646,500
Refugees	229,587

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES

(NEWLY ARRIVED SINCE 15 DECEMBER)

Ethiopia	21,234
Kenya	10,801
Sudan	17,000 ¹
Uganda	59,107
Total	108,142

¹ This number is an estimate as cross-referenced verification in some areas is difficult, and in others, verification and registration are yet to begin. This figure does not include new arrivals in Abyei PCA Box.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

CEASEFIRE

- The ceasefire agreement which was signed in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by representatives of President Salva Kiir and delegates loyal to former Vice-President Riek Machar, was welcome by regional mediators and diplomats. The impact of this agreement on the humanitarian situation remains to be seen.

IDPs

OVERALL HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- UNHCR is participating in the response for internally displaced people (IDPs) in the context of the inter-agency collaborative approach under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC). 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

- UNHCR has strengthened its capacity to manage the response for IDPs with the arrival of a Senior Protection Cluster Coordinator in Juba.
- The Protection Cluster has finalized an understanding with the Swiss Development Corporation to fund a dedicated conflict analyst position. The function will be hosted by the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) that co-coordinates the Protection



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Cluster and will support population profile and movement analysis, as well as trends, including in the context of planning for possible durable solutions for displaced populations.

- The civilian and humanitarian character of refugee camps remains compromised in both Unity and Upper Nile States. UNHCR has raised this concern with the authorities and is finalizing a strategy with UNMISS and other key stakeholders to address the issue.

CAMP COORDINATION AND CAMP MANAGEMENT

- UNHCR and IOM CCCM experts are co-leading the cluster with the support of ACTED. In addition to the leadership structures, an information management cell and an inter-cluster technical site-planning working group have been rolled out. Three UNHCR camp managers are expected to arrive shortly to strengthen CCCM capacity.

SHELTER/NFIs

- UNHCR has distributed NFIs to 400 IDPs in Yirol West (Lakes State); released NFIs for 2,500 IDP families in Bentiu; and airlifted another stock of NFIs for 10,000 IDPs in Malakal that will be distributed as soon as the security situation permits. Moreover, UNHCR is providing one-off NFI assistance to 133 IDP families who have sought shelter at Gorom refugee camp outside of Juba. This group also received food on 25 January.

HIGHLIGHTS OF KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN AFFECTED AREAS

Central Equatoria, Juba

- The second of two extensions to the 'protection of civilians (PoC) area' at the UN House in Juba has been completed and has the capacity to accommodate 1,000 people. Allocation of plots to IDPs is in progress, while site clearance is being carried out for a second extension adjacent to the UN House.

Eastern Equatoria State

- UNHCR sent a mission to Nimule, a town located on the border with Uganda, to assess the needs of IDPs there and engage in cross-border discussions with UNHCR teams in Adjumani, Uganda. Nimule is situated on the route used by 85 per cent of the nearly 60,000 South Sudanese refugees who have sought refuge in Uganda since the conflict broke out in December.
- According to the information provided by actors on the ground, some 35,000 IDPs have been registered by the South Sudanese authorities, namely the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC). The displaced have received only very limited humanitarian assistance since the outbreak of the crisis and the resources of the local host community are being overstretched. UNHCR has pre-positioned NFIs for these 35,000 IDPs, which will be distributed by *Médecins Sans Frontières* (MSF).



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Lakes State

- The Protection Cluster conducted a rapid needs assessment in the UNMISS PoC area in Rumbek. Participants included the Ministry of Social Development, UNMISS, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Nonviolent Peaceforce, the Diar for Rehabilitation and Development Association (DRDA), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).
- The main concerns raised by IDPs related to physical security, access to education, food, and shelter. Physical security concerns will be addressed by the Government through the RRC, while UNICEF will cover all education-related issues as soon as the school year commences. Once the verification of IDPs is completed, the World Food Programme (WFP) will respond to shelter and food needs.

Upper Nile State

- The fighting that preceded the take-over of Malakal by Government forces was accompanied by widespread looting during which NFIs and assets, including vehicles, were stolen from UNHCR warehouses.
- IDPs continue to arrive at the UNMISS PoC site in Malakal, which IOM now estimates to be occupied by more than 27,000 IDPs. RRC also reported new arrivals in Maban County from Melut, Malakal, Adar, Palouch and other areas around Bunj town. An inter-agency assessment and a registration exercise have been planned, with a view to identifying people with special needs and targeting assistance. There are also reports of large numbers of IDPs from Palouch, Melut, and Adar being sheltered at Melut UNMISS base. Communication is ongoing with UNMISS to ascertain numbers and determine requirements for support.

Unity State

- An inter-agency rapid assessment was recently carried out, in close collaboration with the local authorities, namely the RRC and the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) in Pariang County. The needs of IDPs in the areas of nutrition, health, water and sanitation were assessed and will inform the assistance strategy for this group whose total number is still being verified.

Western Bahr-el-Ghazal State

- In Wau, agencies are responding to an influx of 1,121 people who were displaced from Bentiu. IOM staff who registered them reported more people on the move. The majority are IDPs while others are Sudanese, Ethiopians or Eritreans nationals. Local authorities convened an operational inter-agency meeting to agree on the provision of assistance and the division of responsibilities among all partners.

REFUGEES IN SOUTH SUDAN

- Despite the circumstances and reduced staff capacity on the ground, basic services and protection activities continue to be delivered to some 230,000 refugees in South Sudan.

UNITY STATE

- 35 UNHCR staff are now on the ground in Yida, including 13 international staff. Other agencies have also returned, including WFP, Action Africa Help International (AAHI) and personnel from the CRA. Food rations have recently been distributed to some 67,500 refugees, i.e. 99 per cent of the refugee population.
- The relocation from Yida to Ajuong Thok started for the 600 Sudanese refugees who have crossed the border into Unity State since the beginning of the year. 567 refugees have been relocated so far, bringing the total refugee population in Ajuong Thok to nearly 7,300 people.
- In Yida and Ajuong Thok, several health partners, including MSF, IRC, CARE, and Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) are on the ground to support service delivery. Key challenges include the shortage of drugs and medical supplies as well as the medical referral of refugees in the absence of UNHAS flights to Yida.

UPPER NILE STATE

- Currently, there are 25 UNHCR staff, including 8 international staff, in Bunj where essential operations continue in all four refugee camps.

Ethiopia



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RECEPTION AND ASSISTANCE OF NEW ARRIVALS

- UNHCR and its partners are pursuing their emergency preparedness and response activities for new South Sudanese arrivals entering the Gambella region. A reported 3,948 new arrivals have entered the region over the last week through Akobo, Matar and Raad. The majority of the new arrivals are of Nuer ethnicity. This brings the total number of new arrivals in Gambella region to 21,234 people since mid-December 2013.
- An inter-agency team including UNHCR, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA), WFP, ZOA, UNICEF, IOM and OCHA recently undertook a mission to Akobo to assess the protection and assistance needs of new arrivals. The provision of food and access to health services are the two key priorities. However, the delivery of assistance, including food, in Akobo remains extremely challenging from a logistical point of view and therefore costly, hence the need to relocate refugees as a matter of priority.
- ARRA and UNHCR have completed a registration exercise for 3,791 new South Sudanese arrivals in Okugo.

CAMP RELOCATION

- UNHCR and its partners are following up on the development of Lietchor site to which the new arrivals will be relocated as of 1 February. UNHCR has deployed a registration team to Gambella to prepare for the relocation exercise.

HEALTH AND NUTRITION

- A recent nutrition survey carried out in Akobo shows that the prevalence of malnutrition is estimated to be low (estimated global acute malnutrition is below 10 per cent). Factors that may have contributed to this result include the status of the population upon arrival and the availability of coping mechanisms. Nevertheless, the risk of deterioration is high if early interventions are not implemented, as the increasing number of arrivals has resulted in overcrowding and strained available coping mechanisms and resources.
- The assessment carried out by UNHCR specialists in public health and water and sanitation shows that resources available on the ground need to be enhanced as a matter of urgency. The systematic distribution of mosquito nets to the local population is also a priority so as to prevent malaria, which is the second cause of morbidity. Immunization coverage in the facility is also too low.

WASH

- Since 14 January, all refugees in Akobo have had access to clean water thanks to support from UNICEF and ZOA. UNICEF also provided funding for the construction of emergency latrines and the promotion of hygiene.

Kenya

RECEPTION, REGISTRATION AND ASSISTANCE OF NEW ARRIVALS

- Since 15 December 2013, 10,801 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Kenya through Nadapal border point. However, lately the average rate of daily arrivals has significantly decreased. This is attributed to the Government forces' take-over of Bor which has restricted movements to the border.



UNHCR/C. Wachiaya

- Owing to the large numbers of refugees, the Government of Kenya has only been able to register 25 per cent of the new arrivals to date. The Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA) has deployed an additional 15 registration staff to address this gap. UNHCR sent a registration officer to Kakuma to support the DRA's efforts in this area.

NEW RECEPTION CENTRE AND CAMP EXTENSION

- Before this new refugee influx from South Sudan, UNHCR had secured additional land in Kakuma (Kakuma 4) with the capacity to accommodate up to 25,000 refugees, so as to decongest the three Kakuma camps. However, Kakuma 4 is now being used to relocate new arrivals from South Sudan.
- Plot demarcation is ongoing in the new settlement site. Some 1,600 temporary shelters have been constructed and are already occupied. 200 units are being constructed every day and efforts are being made to increase this number to 300 a day. Two thirds of the new arrivals have been relocated from the reception centres to the new settlement area. The new site is estimated to provide a maximum of 8,000 family plots.

- UNHCR and the DRA conducted a joint visit to the border, with participants from WFP and other partners. The mission concluded on the necessity to establish a Reception Center at Nadapal border with full facilities with a view to providing better assistance to new arrivals. The design of the new Reception Centre has been finalized with NRC. Similar discussions have been finalized with IRC and the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK) on health and shelter requirements respectively.

FOOD/NUTRITION

- High energy biscuits are distributed to all new arrivals by WFP. All new arrivals also receive food tokens at the reception centres prior to their relocation. Distribution of food and NFIs by WFP and NRC respectively is ongoing at the new central distribution area and FilmAid is assisting with mass information.
- In the camps, all malnourished children and pregnant women identified are immediately enrolled in appropriate feeding programmes. UNICEF has provided 500 cartons of plumpy nut and will also provide other therapeutic foods.

HEALTH

- The Ministry of Health is screening all new arrivals for diseases while triage, medical treatment, vaccination against measles for all children aged 6 months to 15 years, and referrals to Lopiding Hospital are carried out by MSF-Belgium.
- In the three reception centres, IRC undertakes all health-related activities while WFP and the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) are providing wet feeding to new arrivals.

PROTECTION

- Before the current crisis, Kakuma camp was host to 2,700 unaccompanied minors and 9,000 separated children. As the overwhelming majority of the new arrivals are children, ensuring protection and well-being of children is a major challenge for UNHCR Kakuma. UNHCR and UNICEF child protection officers recently undertook a joint rapid needs assessment, which will inform appropriate interventions in the short, medium and long-term. The conclusions of the preliminary best interest assessment undertaken for unaccompanied and separated children in the reception centre show that many of the children need psycho-social support.



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- Unaccompanied minors are not being relocated into the community but remain in the reception centre where LWF, UNHCR and UNICEF child protection officers are identifying foster care arrangements for the short, medium and long term. Separated children who have relatives within the community are being united with them once required verification has been completed.
- Agreement has been reached with UNICEF and LWF to establish temporary schools using tents. UNICEF has already provided five school tents which have already been erected. Registration of new students is ongoing and classes should start soon. UNHCR plans to recruit teachers among the new arrivals, from the camp and the host community. Windle Trust has also offered support through the provision of desks, books, scholastic materials and teachers for the temporary schools at the new site.

SEXUAL AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

- There have been no reported or identified cases or incidents of SGBV to date, however preventive measures are being set in place to respond as necessary.

Sudan

NEW ARRIVALS

- Since the outbreak of violence in South Sudan on 15 December 2013, an estimated 17,000 people have crossed into White Nile State where they are accommodated in transit facilities away from the border. There have also been some arrivals in South and West Kordofan States.
- UNHCR currently has just one national staff on the ground with very limited access to the affected areas. This is a great concern as the number of arrivals continues to rise, and Government capacity for responding to this influx is not clear.
- The legal status in Sudan of the new South Sudanese arrivals remains unclear. They will be joining the estimated 350,000 South Sudanese who remained in Sudan after the secession of South Sudan, have lost their nationality and have been living in a precarious legal and humanitarian situation.



UNHCR/S. Rich

PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

- The Government of Sudan has also committed to providing emergency assistance to the new arrivals, with the support of UNHCR and humanitarian partners. However, the reported rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation in the sites where newly arriving South Sudanese reside and to which UNHCR has had very limited access, needs to be addressed.
- The Office of the Commissioner of Refugees (COR) and UNHCR have convened a joint task force for contingency planning, which is meeting regularly. A joint COR-UNHCR contingency plan has been developed, with a planning figure of 50,000 arrivals over a period of three months.
- The Government of Sudan's High Level Technical Committee is planning to undertake an assessment mission to areas with reported refugee arrivals in West Kordofan State this week. In conjunction with this mission, a cargo plane was made available by the Government for emergency transportation of assistance to arrivals in the area. UNHCR provided NFIs for 1,200 IDPs. The mission's assessment findings will contribute to response plans for the provision of further assistance by UNHCR and its partners for new arrivals from South Sudan in various parts of West Kordofan State.
- In close coordination with WFP, UNHCR is pre-positioning NFIs for 25,000 individuals in Kosti, White Nile State, and is in discussion with WFP for the pre-positioning of NFIs and food to Abu Jubeiha to facilitate the response to the needs of new arrivals in West Kordofan State.
- NFIs for 1,110 individuals in El Liri were also transported from El Obeid to El Liri. UNHCR is working through a national NGO partner, Mudabiroon, to distribute the NFIs to cater for the needs of refugees and members of nomadic groups whose humanitarian needs have already been assessed.

Uganda

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- Members of Parliament and others have been questioning the deployment of Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF) soldiers to support the Government of South Sudan.

RECEPTION AND ASSISTANCE OF NEW ARRIVALS

- The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and UNHCR are coordinating the maintenance of Dzaipi transit centre (TC), Nyumanzi TC, and Ocea reception centre (RC), with the support of partners.

- The contingency plan developed for the refugee influx from South Sudan has been overtaken by events and the population planning figure has now been revised upward to 100,000 individuals. An estimated 59,107 refugees have arrived at the three locations of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo.
- Some 43,945 refugees are being hosted in the two transit centres of Dzaipi and Nyumanzi as well as Nyumanzi settlement and other smaller settlements around Adjumani. In Arua, the cumulative total of new arrivals is 8,627 individuals. In Kiryandongo refugee settlement South Sudanese continue to arrive at the reception centre. The majority of the new arrivals have fled Juba, Bor, and Malakal.
- Reports of large numbers of displaced South Sudanese near Nimule, close to the border with Uganda, continue, but the numbers and exact locations have not yet been ascertained.

PROTECTION

- Persons with specific needs are being identified and, where possible, provided with family tents and blankets.
- Unaccompanied minors and separated children are registered by the Ugandan Red Cross Society (URCS), while family tracing is carried out by and URCS and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). A total of 975 children have used phone services for contacting their families. URCS is identifying foster families for whom ensuring basic needs including water, shelter and food are catered for. A new tracing centre has been opened for unaccompanied and/or separated children at Nyumanzi TC and psychosocial support is being offered to them. Best interest determination (BID) and best interest assessments (BIAs) are conducted at receiving sites.
- At Dzaipi TC, eight children were reunited with their families and 78 children remain unaccompanied. Six children were identified as children at risk and foster families found for them following BIA/BID.
- There have been only a limited number of GBV reports, including a few domestic cases who have received counselling. Cultural practices are believed to explain, to some extent, the low reporting rate.



UNHCR/M. Sibiloni

SHELTER

- More than 20,000 refugees have been relocated to the newly established Nyumanzi TC following efforts to decongest Dzaipi TC. Many relocated refugees have been allocated plots in the newly opened settlements which include Nyumanzi and Baratuku; however, shelter assistance has not been sufficient.
- Communal shelter construction at Dzaipi TC has ceased as the objective is to decongest the centre and relocate refugees to the settlements. The LWF has been building communal shelters with sanitary facilities at Nyumanzi TC.
- Partners are constructing shelter in Arua and demarcating access roads in Nyumanzi settlement, Adjumani. Nyumanzi settlement has nearly reached its maximum capacity and at the new Baratuku site in Adjumani District, construction work has begun on a reception centre.

NFIs

- A standard NFI package is distributed to refugees whenever possible when they are allocated with land plots.

FOOD

- Two hot meals a day are served at Ocea RC and Adjumani sites. WFP is providing food rations for the new arrivals as well as high energy biscuits at Elegu way station where most refugees have been arriving from Nimule. Refugees are provided with one month food rations once they move to the settlement.

WATER AND SANITATION

- Water has been a serious challenge at most refugee-receiving sites. The situation has improved slightly in the last week owing to increasing partner activity.

HEALTH

- The District Authorities are providing health services and immunization, nutrition screening, and curative services. MSF-France is now in Dzaipi TC and setting up at Ocea reception centre. UNICEF assisted Koboko District through the provision of nutrition supplies and is exploring supplying vaccines for the expanded programme on immunization. Medical Teams International (MTI) is deploying a medical team to Nyumanzi TC, and plans to support the reception centre in Rhino Camp. WHO is carrying out disease surveillance.
- A measles outbreak has been confirmed by the Ugandan Ministry of Health in Adjumani District. Five cases of measles have been registered so far and Arua reported three suspected cases. Samples were transported to the Uganda Virus Research Institute.
- UNHCR, working hand in hand with UNICEF, Adjumani, Arua and Koboko District Health Offices and medical partners MSF-France and Medical Teams International, began a mass immunization campaign in Arua, Koboko, and Adjumani districts. The campaign covers all children under 15, including Ugandan nationals and refugees. Once the mass immunization campaign is completed, all newly-arrived children will continue to be systematically screened to ensure universal coverage.
- There have also been reports about a Hepatitis B outbreak. Prior to the recent South Sudanese influx, the WHO and Ministry of Health emphasized immunization for children, immunization for high-risk groups such as health workers, and general information for the community as regards prevention.

FUNDING

- An inter-agency response plan called the Crisis Response Plan (CRP) was prepared in coordination with OCHA and other partners, which prioritizes the needs within the original Strategic Response Plan (SRP) in light of this new emergency. UNHCR's total requirements in the initial SRP amount to USD 230.8 million. The inter-agency response plan is currently being revised to cover the needs for six months, i.e. until the end of June 2014, and reflect additional USD 19million in accordance with UNHCR Supplementary Budget Appeal.
- UNHCR's additional requirements to respond to the needs of South Sudanese IDPs and refugees in the neighbouring countries, namely Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda from January to March 2014, total USD 58.8 million.