

HIGHLIGHTS

- Number of refugees crossing into Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda increased to more than 131,000, who have left their country since 15 December 2013.
- While the overall number of internally displaced people has grown to some 740,000, UNMISS reported a drop in the number of people seeking protection in its bases.
- On 5 February, UNHCR started distribution of relief items outside the UN base in Malakal, South Sudan. This is expected to benefit 10,000 people, who have been displaced by the recent violence.
- In Kenya, Kakuma refugee camps nearing saturation point.
- The Government of Sudan requested UNHCR to provide aid to South Sudanese arrivals in West Nile state.
- In Uganda, urgent need to improve and increase sanitation facilities for South Sudanese refugees. Priority will be given to relocation from the transit sites to the settlements.



Displaced boy at the UN mission near Juba airport. UNHCR
K. McKinsey

131,223

South Sudanese refugees

740,000

(Including 74,790 in UN bases)
IDPs since 15 Dec. 2013

230,887

Refugees in South Sudan

POPULATIONS OF CONCERN

SOUTH SUDAN

| Refugees from | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Central African Republic | 1,632 |
| Ethiopia | 5,890 |
| DRC | 13,970 |
| Sudan | 209,395 |
| Total refugees | 230, 887 |
| IDPs | 740,000 |

SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES

(NEWLY ARRIVED SINCE 15 DECEMBER UNTIL 6 FEBRUARY)

| | |
|--------------|---------------------|
| Ethiopia | 28,751 |
| Kenya | 13,356 |
| Sudan | 23,600 ¹ |
| Uganda | 65,516 |
| Total | 131,223 |

FOR MORE DETAILS : [HTTP://DATA.UNHCR.ORG/SOUTHSUDAN/REGIONAL.PHP](http://data.unhcr.org/southsudan/regional.php)

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

South Sudan

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

- A ceasefire between David Yau Yau (SSDM-Cobra) and the Government has been confirmed. Reportedly, pro-government forces have taken control of Leer (home area of the former Vice President), which was burned to the ground. Meanwhile, in Pariang County, movements of armed actors appeared to have been reduced. In Upper Nile, anti-government forces continued to exercise some control in 4 of 13 counties, refugees crossing into Ethiopia mentioned sporadic clashes.

In Warrap State, a cattle raid in Tonj East reportedly resulted in some 30 deaths, but this violence does not appear to be directly linked to the hostilities that commenced on 15 December.



IDPs

OVERALL HUMANITARIAN COORDINATION

- With the rapid growth in the number of IDPs, UNHCR is stepping up its response in the context of the inter-agency collaborative approach under the leadership 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

- The Protection Cluster focussed its meetings on the relocation of IDPs in the UN bases, as well as registration, site planning and the delivery of assistance. Protection and CCCM partners are discussing with UNMISS the possibility of deploying female Protection Advisors in the UNMISS Protection of Civilian sites to reduce gender-based violence.
- In Juba, sporadic rains posed serious problems for the IDPs in the different sites. UNHCR started distribution of plastic sheeting and relief items to mitigate this situation. In the UN House IDP site, securing additional land for much needed expansion remained a challenge. Despite an agreement with Government officials, the local population appeared reluctant to any extension. In the UNMISS Tomping site, registration and relocation of IDPs to the UN House Protection of Civilians site has been put on hold due to an outbreak of measles in Tomping. Partners from the health cluster are working to contain the outbreak.
- Protection Cluster partners continued to have presence in Bor (Jonglei), Aweril (Lakes), Bentui (Unity) and Malakal (Upper Nile), including staff from, *inter alia*, NP, NRC, SAVE, DRC and UNHCR. In Nimule (Eastern Equatoria) UNHCR remained engaged with the local population and IDPs with respect to establishing a possible "camp".

- In Malakal, UNHCR airlifted relief items from Nairobi and started distribution, including plastic sheets, blankets, mosquito nets, mats, jerry cans and kitchen sets to IDPs outside the UN base. It was the first time they received aid, as insecurity, access restrictions and wide-spread looting of humanitarian assets meant that UNHCR and other agencies were unable to deliver aid to those displaced outside of the UN base in Malakal. Agencies are taking advantage of the relative calm created following the signing of the cessation of hostilities agreement between the warring forces on 23 January to deliver aid to the most vulnerable. In the Abyei Administrative Area, 163 displaced families received blankets, mosquito nets, sleeping mats and jerry cans.

REFUGEES

- In Unity State, the voluntary relocation of Sudanese refugees from Yida to Ajuong Thok continued. On 31 January, 97 refugees moved to the new site, bringing the total refugee population in Ajuong Thok to 7,687, while more than 70,000 refugees remained in Yida. In Yida, six cases of measles have been confirmed and vaccines are urgently needed to start a mass vaccination campaign. In Ajuong Thok, the surveillance system has been strengthened and thus far no cases of measles have been detected.
- In Upper Nile State, 170 Ethiopian refugees from Gambella who were registered in Malakal and sought refuge in the UNMISS base have expressed their wish to repatriate. UNHCR has initiated the voluntary repatriation process

Ethiopia

Since 15 December, 28,751 South Sudanese asylum-seekers have arrived in western Ethiopia, bringing the total of South Sudanese refugees in the country to nearly 97,000. Ethiopia hosts a total of nearly 432,000 refugees, from Eritrea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan.

RECEPTION AND ASSISTANCE OF NEW ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH SUDAN

- The majority of South Sudanese arrived in the Gambella region, with smaller numbers arriving in the Assosa area, which mainly hosts refugees from Sudan. In Gambella, most entered the country through the Akobo border point, where they were registered. UNHCR is also conducting registration at household level of new arrivals in Matar and Pagak. Following registration and immediate assistance at the different transit centres, the refugees are relocated to Lietchor refugee camp. While UNHCR, its government counterpart, the Administration for Refugees and Returnees Affairs (ARRA) and other partners continue to develop the new site, relocation started on 23 January with a convoy of 321 refugees, with the support of IOM. To date, over 3,000 refugees are residing in Lietchor. To palliate the precarious humanitarian situation at Pagak border point, humanitarian actors have started food distribution and activities to improve the water and sanitary conditions.
- The recently established Okugo refugee camp is being further developed to accommodate additional arrivals. Refugees continue to arrive in Gambella through Raad, with 488 arrivals since the outbreak of the conflict. Because of security considerations, UNHCR staff have been advised against travelling to the area. ARRA is, however, present and informed UNHCR that thus far, 358 people have been relocated to Okugo, where now more than 3,700 refugees are living.
- UNHCR, ARRA and partners in Assosa remained alert to the arrival of asylum-seekers from South Sudan. While the current pace of arrivals was low, with 134 people arriving between 15 December 2013 and 30 January 2014, unconfirmed reports from local authorities and new arrivals of aerial bombardments around the Yabus border areas since 19 January could lead to an increase in arrivals. Key to preparedness is to determine a site that can accommodate new arrivals.

Kenya

Since 15 December 2013, 13,356 South Sudanese refugees have crossed into Kenya through Nadapal border point, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees in Kenya to some 58,000. Refugees

are transferred to Kakuma camp, which currently hosts 142,250 refugees, mostly from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. In total, Kenya hosts more than 580,000 refugees, the majority from Somalia.

RECEPTION, REGISTRATION AND ASSISTANCE OF NEW ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH SUDAN

- The rate of new arrivals fluctuated between some 200 to 470 people per day during the week. Refugees arriving at the Nadapal border point undergo security screening by the Kenyan police and medical screening by MSF and the Ministry of Health. At the reception centre, the refugees are registered, undergo further medical screening and immunization and get a meal. They also receive mats, blankets and mosquito nets. Currently there are nearly 1,500 refugees at the reception centre, awaiting relocation to the refugee camp, Kakuma 4, where the refugee received temporary shelters, dry food rations, additional relief items such as kitchen sets, and firewood. More than 3,000 temporary shelters have been constructed at the new site.
- Kakuma 4 has a capacity for 25,000 refugees, and it is expected to reach that maximum number in the coming weeks. Discussions with local and national authorities on securing additional land at Nakururum continued.
- There are a total of 12,392 unaccompanied or separated children from South Sudan in Kakuma, including 444 who arrived since mid-December last year. Child protection officers are available at the reception centre to provide support and help identify foster care possibilities in close coordination with the refugee community.

Sudan

- Arrivals to Sudan were reported since 24 December, initially small numbers of people arriving to areas in South and West Kordofan States. To date, an estimated 23,600 South Sudanese have crossed into Sudan, including some 15,000 in White Nile State.
- On 23 January, the Government of Sudan announced that South Sudanese fleeing the ongoing conflict would be considered as 'foreigners with special privileges'. UNHCR encourages the Government to accord them refugee protection in line with the international instruments it has ratified.
- In West Nile State, the authorities relocated new arrivals to sites further away from the border: Al Alagaya site in El Jelebein and Kilo 10 site in Al Salam Locality. Some 8,600 South Sudanese are in Kilo 10. A number of people at Megienis border crossing have apparently refused to move to Kilo 10. According to partners, the pace arrivals seems to have stabilized in White Nile State, with some 10-15 families crossing every day.
- In West Kordofan, the arrival of 915 South Sudanese has been confirmed in Muglad locality by the authorities and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS). Some 500 South Sudanese have reportedly arrived in Khartoum and moved to the so-called 'open areas', where some 40,000 individuals of South Sudanese origin live in an already precarious situation.

PROTECTION

- Although UNHCR has only had sporadic access to affected populations through missions by one staff member, information received from national partners suggested that a high proportion of the people who arrived from South Sudan have specific needs, many were severely traumatized and lacked the most basics items, including clothes.
- The lack of appropriate shelter in White Nile State for the large amount of female-headed households with young children caused concern. While specific protection incidents have not yet been reported, the risk of exposure to sexual violence and exploitation continued to rise as conditions deteriorate.
- South Sudanese arrived in groups to the open and residential areas in Khartoum, mostly joining relatives. Many children and elderly suffered health problems due to the long journey, and unaccompanied children have also been detected among the new arrivals. Identification of arrivals continued. The lack of clarity on their status remained a major concern.

SHELTER AND RELIEF ITEMS

- In White Nile, SRCS distributed 300 tents and 1,000 plastic sheets, but needs remain largely unmet, with an estimated 60 per cent of the population stranded in open areas in Kilo 10. UNHCR NFI kits contain plastic sheets and the Office is currently looking into procuring wooden poles to help new arrivals build their shelter.
- UNHCR dispatched 5,000 kits containing basic relief items, including mats, blanket, jerry cans and kitchen sets for some 25,000 people to Kosti, White Nile State, along with the WFP food rations. UNHCR also sent relief items for 400 families to Al Alagaya relocation site, for distribution by SRCS. The Government requested UNHCR to provide relief items to new arrivals in White Nile State and the Office is now awaiting authorization to proceed with the distribution and monitoring.
- In West Kordofan State, SRCS distributed relief kits to the 915 newly arrived South Sudanese. To date, UNHCR provided basic relief items for up to 4,000 people in South and West Kordofan States. Emergency shelter materials and domestic items were dispatched to El Liri (South Kordofan) to benefit 150 refugees and 950 people from border tribes.

FOOD

- WFP has so far distributed food to the new arrivals in El Liri in South Kordofan. Food rations for 25,000 people have been prepositioned in Kosti and WFP has received a request from HAC to distribute food to 13,295 South Sudanese in White Nile State. The distribution started in Kilo 10 with 850 families having received a one-month food ration by 3 February, while 274 individuals in Alagaya received food rations on 31 January.

HEALTH AND WASH

- The Ministry of Health in White Nile State provided a mobile clinic to improve health care services in Kilo 10, and SRCS made available health personnel and medicines. While UNICEF WASH supplies have now reached Kosti, in addition to the three latrines already in place, gaps still remained. Access to water continued to be one of the most pressing needs for the increasing population. More latrines are also needed.

Uganda

Since 15 December, 65,516 asylum-seekers have arrived from South Sudan, exceeding the initial planning figures of 60,000. UNHCR and partners have increased planning figures to 100,000 arrivals. The total of South Sudanese refugees in Uganda stands at 89,017. Uganda is also facing a refugee emergency from the Democratic Republic of the Congo and is currently hosting a total of 310,000 refugees.

RECEPTION AND ASSISTANCE OF NEW ARRIVALS FROM SOUTH SUDAN

- During the week, some 500 people arrived from South Sudan. Refugees are being moved from the border way stations at Keri (Koboko) and Elegu (Adjumani) by truck or they arrived by their own means at reception or transit centres at Dzaipi, Ocea or Kiryandongo. Border police continued to screen arrivals and remained vigilant with regard to unwanted elements in Uganda.

PROTECTION

- In Adjumani, preparations continued for the resumption of relocation, however, site development in Nyumanzi II was put on hold owing to land issues and the movements that had been planned for 3 February were postponed to 10 February. An additional 180 plots were identified in Baratuku and about 500 in Nyumanzi I settlements, while plot demarcation is underway in Aiyilu settlement with the goal of establishing 3,500 plots in eight days. In Arua, more plots are being demarcated in the vacant pieces of land existing in the old clusters. Some 400 plots are still available in Agulupi, Tika and Odobu. Negotiations to obtain more land for new arrivals at Rhino Camp settlement continued.
- In Adjumani and Arua districts, refugees with specific needs, including women and children, are staying at a communal shelter, pending assistance with construction of their shelters, and some have been given tents. In Arua, during the relocation process, people with specific needs, especially

children and elderly, are being connected with foster families. Conducting an appropriate intervention for each refugee with specific needs was a challenge, as more than 1,500 people have been identified as having special needs, so far, and staffing is limited.

- Unaccompanied minors and separated children are registered by the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS), and its family tracing programme is fully operational. URCS identified foster families for them and, together with UNHCR, ensured that their basic needs were met. Best Interest Determinations and Assessments continued at receiving sites and a family tracing centre has been set up in Nyumanzi.
- In Adjumani UNHCR and its child-protection partners identified roles, responsibilities and operational areas to ensure clear interventions, reporting and accountability. Save the Children will intervene in three locations, with URCS carrying out family tracing. Save the Children will also coordinate child-protection activities, such as capacity building for local actors and refugee community structures. World Vision has begun providing assistance to children in settlements, and is setting up Child Friendly Spaces and child-protection community structures. In addition, World Vision will coordinate with URCS to identify and refer separated children, unaccompanied minors and children at risk. In Arua, along with Save the Children, ICRC will review the child protection strategy for Ocea reception centre. Save the Children conducted awareness-raising activities in the Nyumanzi reception centre and organized three community meetings in Nyumanzi I.
- In Adjumani, OXFAM carried out a rapid assessment on GBV with focus group discussions to identify key problems. In Arua, for the moment GBV cases remain part of people with specific needs as a longer-term approach is being established and new partners will come on board.

SHELTER/ RELIEF ITEMS

- In Adjumani, eight communal shelters were completed at Nyumanzi reception centre and progress was made in expanding it to accommodate the new arrivals. In Nyumanzi settlement a four-kilometre road providing access to water points has been completed, as the priority is to establish access to vital service points. All refugees who were staying at Dzaipi primary school have been relocated either to the transit centre or to settlements and the premises are being rehabilitated.
- Refugees receive a standard relief package when they relocate to the plots in the settlements. There has been a particular shortage in shelter construction poles, which constitute part of the shelter kit. The Lutheran World Federation distributed NFIs to 1,887 refugees in Boroli settlement and to 3,713 refugees in Nyumanzi I settlement. In Arua, families profiled in Ocea reception centre received basic relief items, supplemented by UNICEF family packages.

FOOD AND NUTRITION

- In Adjumani, two hot meals are being served from three kitchens in Dzaipi transit centre and Nyumanzi reception centre. Water remained a major concern affecting food preparation as well, and there have also been issues with food delivery. In Arua two hot meals are provided a day to refugees with WFP food. Firewood is being provided. In Adjumani 2,254 children were assessed for malnutrition with 24 found to be moderately malnourished and 14 severely malnourished. Those identified have been admitted to the Therapeutic Feeding Centre provided by MSF-F at Dzaipi health centre III. Three patients admitted to the health centre with severe acute malnutrition were discharged following improvements.
- In Arua, in the week from 20 to 26 January 2014, the nutritional status of 222 under children younger than 5 years was assessed. Seventeen of them were found to be malnourished (GAM rate of 7.6%). UNICEF established nutrition units in primary health care centres at Rhino camp where therapeutic feeding is now provided. However, there is need for supplementary feeding.

HEALTH

- MSF-F is working in Dzaipi transit centre and the Ocea reception centre, while the Districts' health authorities are providing primary health services, as well as immunization, nutrition screening, and curative services. Medical Teams International has deployed to Nyumanzi reception centre.

- According to the Ministry of Health, two Ugandan nationals contracted meningitis in Adjumani. An inter-agency response plan has been put in place. During the last week 3,632 children under 5 years old were vaccinated against Polio, and 9,549 children aged 6 months to 15 years were vaccinated against measles. Since the beginning of the mass campaign on 25 January, 13,403 children were vaccinated against measles and 6,307 children against polio.
- Consultations in Nyumanzi health centres and Baratuku rose from 46 per day to 110 per day in the last week, as a result of a campaign informing refugees of the services available. In Arua, the Ocea health center is supported by UNHCR and the out-patient post is being run by MSF-F which is providing primary health services. Siripi, Olujobo and Odubo primary health care centers are partially supported by UNHCR and so they can they are providing primary health care to refugees relocated to various settlements. Given the dispersed refugee population across Rhino Camp settlement the possibility of mobile clinics is being discussed. UNHCR supported the primary health care centers in Rhino Camp settlement with the recruitment of additional nurses and midwives
- UNFPA began distributing reproductive health kits in Dzaipi and Nyumanzi health centres. As a result of the information that refugees receive upon arrival, when they undergo medical screening, the majority of the women now deliver their baby at the health centre in Ocea, with the assistance of a midwife or nurse. All new mothers are provided with a “Mama kit”, which includes items for both mother and newborns.

WASH

- On average, some 10 liters of water per person per day is available at the different centres and settlements. While the water supply improved owing to new water projects, an increase in boreholes is required all new locations. In Arua the scarcity of water is causing conflict with the local community and refugees have been stopped from accessing water. Water shortage is a serious problem in Katiku settlement, which has only one functioning borehole. UNHCR has installed a 10,000-litre water tank.
- Despite ongoing construction, there continued to be a serious shortage of latrines and bath facilities in the centres and settlements. For example, Dziapi transit centre has 1 latrine per 147 people and 1 bath shelter per 223 people. The main challenge concerned the excavation of pit latrines in Nyumanzi II, which has stalled due to resistance from the landowners.

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (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.

| Objective | South Sudan | Ethiopia | Kenya | Sudan | Uganda |
|---|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Favourable protection environment | 1,290,384 | 0 | 113,090 | 0 | 134,091 |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | 2,901,176 | 113,019 | 878,753 | 0 | 2,471,649 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | 5,696,314 | 0 | 339,459 | 0 | 1,796,269 |
| Basic needs and services | 16,045,225 | 3,208,657 | 2,594,098 | 670,000 | 15,457,426 |
| Community empowerment and self-management | 6,612,893 | 0 | 320,046 | 0 | 1,346,753 |
| Durable solutions | 3,153,528 | | | | |
| Leadership, coordination and partnership | 2,064,834 | 3,229 | 0 | 0 | 692,468 |
| Logistics and operations support | 10,343,062 | 1,608,095 | 696,637 | 210,000 | 3,390,535 |
| Support costs (7%) | 1,309,421 | 345,310 | 345,946 | 61,000 | 1,770,243 |
| Total | 49,416,836 | 5,278,310 | 5,288,029 | 941,600 | 27,059,435 |

