

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 56

30 March – 10 April 2015

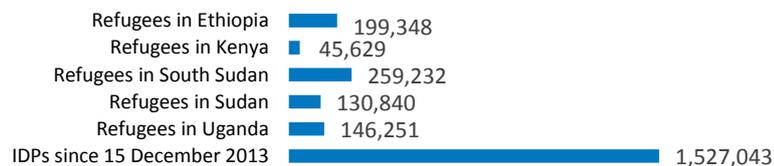
HIGHLIGHTS

- According to a joint statement issued on 8 April by the World Food Programme (WFP) and partners, more than 250,000 South Sudanese affected by the conflict are receiving life-saving food transported through Sudan. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed by Sudan and South Sudan in July 2014 allowing passage of humanitarian assistance from Sudan to South Sudan for six months and extended in December 2014 for a similar period. Food has been distributed mainly in Maban, Melut, Renk and Wadakona in Upper Nile State. An estimated 16,200 metric tons of food assistance would be delivered from April to June by eight convoys of 25 trucks per month.
- Following an outbreak of measles at the Protection of Civilians (POC) site in Bentiu (Unity State), UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) have begun immunizing children in the camp. The immunization, which started on 7 April and will last five days, is targeting more than 23,000 children from six months to 15 years old.
- In a press statement on 2 April, Mr. Toby Lanzer, Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan, stressed his deep concern that as the main planting season starts in South Sudan, the conflict continues to restrict civilians' freedom of movement and limit people's ability to provide for themselves. "It is vital that the people in South Sudan are able to move freely to access their land, plant crops, tend to their livestock and trade without fear of violence", Mr. Lanzer stated.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 09 April 2015)

A total of **2,308,343** people of concern



KEY FIGURES

653,471

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

522,068

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

131,403

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

259,232

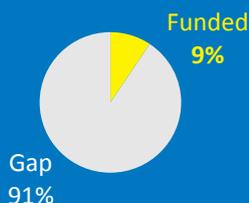
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 73.1 M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The IGAD-sponsored peace talks in Addis Ababa were suspended on 6 March and have not been resumed. It has been proposed that fresh peace talks be launched under an “IGAD-plus” process to include several non-IGAD African countries, but no peace talks’ timetable has been agreed.

The situation along the Yei-Juba road remained unpredictable as unknown gunmen continued to operate illegal checkpoints and rob travellers. With only one UNHAS weekly flight to Yei, UNHCR road missions to Juba have no other option than traveling for 10 hours via the Juba-Nimule road.

On 7 April, the Sudanese Air Force dropped 24 bombs on Rojo, Delhi *payam*, Raja County (Northern Bahr el Ghazal State). No casualties were reported.

Some 10,000 people from Melut (Upper Nile State) have allegedly crossed into Noon/Fashoda and require urgent humanitarian assistance.

Protection (IDPs)

The Protection Cluster’s Roving Field Coordinator went on mission to Leer as part of the protection risk assessment being conducted in the three priority locations (Leer, Akobo and Pagak) for the voluntary assisted relocations of IDPs in the Wau and Bor POC sites. UNHCR was designated as the lead agency in coordinating the voluntary assisted relocations of IDPs from Wau POC site.

In Bentiu POC site (Unity State), 21,279 IDPs arrived between 15 January and 13 March 2015 were biometrically registered. 730 individuals (302 families) arrived after 13 March were also screened. Bentiu POC site is currently home to 52,908 IDPs. The Government reported that 90 families had also arrived in Bentiu Town in the reporting period. No decision has yet been reached on the response and registration of these individuals. Most are youth from Mayom and Koch counties who claimed that insecurity and forced recruitment led them to flee to the POC site.

Following a number of incidents in Bentiu POC site between youth gangs, UNHCR participated in a Youth Programming Task-Force Meeting organized with the Protection, Education and CCCM Clusters in an effort to engage the youth and mitigate violence. An action plan is under way to include resource mobilization to increase youth activities in the POC site.

4,550 people have arrived and been registered in the UNMISS POC site in Malakal (Upper Nile State) over the past few days after fighting in Akoka and Fashoda counties.

Refugees

Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 291 new arrivals were registered in Yida (Unity State) bringing the total number of refugees since 23 December 2014 to 8,982. 306 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok (Unity State) for a total number of relocations since December 2014 of 9,968. In this exercise, 24 unaccompanied or separated children (16 boys and 8 girls) were registered. Six unidentified minors (one girl and five boys) were placed in foster care families. Ajuong Thok camp has

grown to nearly 25,000. As part of the ongoing process to issue ID documents to help protect persons of concern, 150 individual proof of registration ID slips were issued to refugees over 15 years old who relocated to Ajuong Thok from Yida.

- Yusuf Batil refugee camp police station in Upper Nile State was inaugurated on 1 April. It was constructed by the Danish Refugee Camp (DRC) with UNHCR financial support and it will cater for nine police officers.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- By 1 April, 123,028 South Sudanese individuals were registered by the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) in Khartoum, under the MoU between UNHCR, COR and the Ministry of Interior. The exercise will continue in White Nile State.
- On 7 April, in preparation to improve the response to the South Sudanese refugee needs in the upcoming rainy season, humanitarian partners in White Nile State convened a contingency plan session. The different sectors started drafting their respective plans, which will be shared in Khartoum by 15 April.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The relocation of South Sudanese refugees from flood-prone areas, which was temporarily halted by the host community elders, is scheduled to resume shortly after the local community dropped their opposition to the exercise. However, tensions still remain in the area, linked to the upcoming election and related security incidents. UNHCR is working with ARRA to ensure the safety of refugees and staff.
- In Leitchuor camp, a campaign against sexual exploitation, abuse and domestic violence was carried out through group discussions, which were attended by 154 refugees (133 female, 21 male). A two-day workshop on sexual exploitation and abuse was also conducted for 28 incentive workers (13 female, 15 male).

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, construction of the communal shelters, registration offices and interview rooms at the Elegu collection centre was completed. In Arua, 2,792 families (12,811 new arrivals) have been received, profiled and biometrically registered by UNHCR and OPM since December 2013. Ethnicity trend indicates a drop in Dinka population with 43 per cent, Nuer population 45 per cent, increase in Moro with 5 per cent and Kakwa 2 per cent while other ethnicities 5 per cent of all registered. In Kiryandongo 148 households of 472 individuals were biometrically registered during the reporting period.
- In Kiryandongo, the first SGBV Task-Force meeting was held. SGBV working group agreed to have meetings on Monday on a weekly basis. UNHCR will coordinate the monthly task force meetings.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, biometric registration is still pending since the end of February 2015. OPM continues registering new arrivals manually.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Some 188 home visits were carried out to monitor and assess the living conditions of 2,238 children living in either foster care arrangement or in child-headed households. Children with specific protection concerns were also assessed.
- UNHCR supported 16 GBV survivors with cash assistance and other material such as sanitary wear, clothes and mattresses. A further 283 beneficiaries were assessed by National Church Council of Kenya (NCCK) caseworkers during home visits and approved for assistance in the coming weeks.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Site demarcation (684 plots have been demarcated), detailed survey, allocation of space for partners and access road clearings are ongoing in Jewi camp.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Central Equatoria State, 100 tons of food, including cereals, vegetable oil and pulses, were pre-positioned at Lasu refugee settlement for distributions in April and May. In Upper Nile State, following the arrival of the second road convoy from Kosti (Sudan), sufficient quantities of food have been pre-positioned in Maban for a 30-day food distribution in April.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State) routine screening in the camp showed that 11.1 per cent of children were malnourished. This is above the 10 per cent UNHCR Global Acute Malnutrition threshold of acceptable malnutrition levels. UNHCR is working with partners to address the problem.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 8,913 children were screened for malnutrition in White Nile State between 26 March and 8 April in all camps except in the new camp Um Sangor, which was conducted separately while household registration takes place. In the first week 4,324 children were screened for Acute Malnutrition across all sites and 16 (0.4 per cent) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 111 (2.5 per cent) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). In the second week, 4,589 children were screened and 17 (0.4 per cent) were identified with SAM and 175 (3.8 per cent) with MAM. SAM and MAM rates still remain below emergency thresholds. In the first week of April in Um Sangor, 848 children were screened in the mass nutrition screening that was scheduled. Five (0.6 per cent) were identified with SAM and 73 (8.6 per cent) with MAM.
- WFP completed the General Food Distributions (GFD) across all camps in White Nile State. In total, 62,046 beneficiaries were assisted with 1,044 MT of food.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- April General Food Distribution is ongoing in all camps. According to nutrition partners GOAL and ACF, the Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) and the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) are progressing well. Sufficient nutrition food was pre-positioned in the camps. During the relocation to Pugnido, WFP/ARRA and IOM provided high energy biscuits (HEBs) and hot meals for refugees. Refugees also received GFD and nutrition support (6-59 months children and pregnant and lactating women) upon their arrival at the camp.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, 467 children were screened for malnutrition and 47 were found to suffer from MAM and were enrolled in the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP), while 13 were found suffering from SAM and enrolled in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme. Nutrition and Health Education was carried out for 300 caretakers in SFP clinics at the various health facilities.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- As at 29 March, 13 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception centre and two had SAM (15.4 per cent).



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, in collaboration with WASH partner ACTED, installed water supply facilities (a supply line, a 2,000 litre storage tank and a tap stand with four taps) at the new police station in Yusuf Batil (Upper Nile State).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The water supply coverage in Ajuong Thok (Unity State) was 10.9 litres per person per day (l/p/d), below the minimum standard of 20 l/p/d. Sanitation coverage was 65 persons/1 latrine which is also below the minimum standard. UNHCR is working with its partner, the International Rescue Committee, to improve the situation.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Water trucking continued from Al Redis 1 water treatment station to Um Sangor, using two trucks with one bladder (5000 litres each), which have been provided by SRCS and ADRA. Six bladders are functioning now (four bladders/5,000 litres each and two bladders/10,000 liters each) which are filled three times per day. The total amount of water provided in Um Sangor site was 120,000 liters. Um Sangor's water supply is also being shared with the surrounding community.
- Plan and Eithar maintained regular monthly distribution of soap to all South Sudanese refugee families in Jouri. At least 2,032 HHs were assisted with eight pieces of soap.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In White Nile camps, UNHCR plans to advocate with WASH partners to speed the construction of sanitation facilities, particularly latrines, before the start of the rainy season.
- The surrounding host community of Um Sangor currently shares the refugees' water supply. UNHCR plans to follow-up with WASH partners to build permanent platforms and fencing for these bladders.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Water supply coverage for Kule camp was 17 l/p/d; 17 l/p/d in Leitchuor; 15 l/p/d in Pugnido; 16 l/p/d in Tierkidi; and 22 l/p/d in Okugo. Sanitation coverage was 27 p/l in Tierkidi, 19 p/l in Kule, 44 p/l in Leitchour, 6 p/l in Okugo, and 50 p/l in Pugnido. World Vision has completed drilling one borehole in Itang.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average water available was 21 l/p/d. The demand for water was still high whereas supply by solar motorization has limited pumping capacity and yield. Sanitation provision improved to 11 persons/1 latrine.
- In Arua, household sanitation coverage remained at 69 per cent. This percentage will increase within few weeks upon completion of the PSN latrines which are in progress. IOM and DRC are working with community based groups to support construction of PSN latrines with utilization of slabs and treated logs supplied by UNICEF, DRC and UNHCR.
- In Kiryandongo, two boreholes were repaired and community members had access to safe water. Twenty-six slabs and 104 treated poles were distributed to individuals who have excavated pit latrines as support towards improved sanitation conditions at household level.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua, water per capita stood at 15.7 l/p/d, while in Kiryandongo the average of 15.5 l/p/d was maintained. Work continued in these two locations to achieve the 20 l/p/d for safe water.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The amount of water supplied to residents in Kakuma 4 was 5,421m³ (per capita water distribution of 15.69 l/p/d). Some 53 latrines (21 family shared and 32 household) were constructed in Kakuma 4 during the reporting period, bringing the latrine to user ratio to 1:15 for both family shared and household latrines. Coverage stood at 33.9 per cent for both family shared and household latrine categories and 14.5 per cent coverage for household latrines only.



Health

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Health monitoring of disease outbreaks and vector control functioned across all seven camps. A total of 11,094 consultations were carried out over the last two weeks in White Nile State. The number of consultations continued to grow with the expanding population. The total number of consultations for children under 5 was 3,905. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) was the leading cause for attendance to health facilities under surveillance. ARI constituted 12 per cent for all population and 13 per cent for Under 5. Malaria was the second leading cause of total cases received, which remained within normal limits, and contributed to proportional morbidity of 11 per cent for all population and 13 per cent for Under 5. Diarrhea was the third cause of attendance especially among children under 5 years old and contributed to proportional morbidity of 5 per cent for all population and 5 per cent for Under 5.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Ministry of Health (MoH) in White Nile State and WHO participated in two field visits to all South Sudanese camps in Al Salam and Al Jabelain localities to assess health and WASH needs as well as service delivery activities in the camps. MoH's assessment identified the following gaps: the clinic in Um Sangor waiting point (operated by SRCS) is not well setup to provide clinical consultation. The clinic in Al Redis 2 waiting point (operated by SRCS) needs more staff to provide good clinical consultation. The clinic in Al Alagaya 2 waiting point (operated by the Global Health Foundation) needs additional buildings to provide good clinical care.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- A third round of polio immunization campaign, organized by the MoH, was completed in all refugee camps and surrounding host communities as a strategy to eradicate the polio virus in the country. In Pugnido 87.8 per cent of refugees (8,614 out of 9,808) were vaccinated; in Kule 85.2 per cent (7,098 out of 8,335); in Leitchuor 80.2 per cent (6,886 out of 8,588); and Tierkidi 81.9 per cent (6,914 out of 8,841).

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, 57 pregnant women received counselling and testing as part of the HIV programme. Some 234 children aged below 5 years were given vaccinations against various childhood communicable diseases, with 512 also receiving routine vitamin A supplement. In Kiryandongo, 279 new arrivals were vaccinated at Panyadoli Health Centre III and the Reception Centre, covering BCG, polio, DPT and measles.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators remaining within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. The trend of watery diarrhea has shown a slight increase as compared to the past three weeks while the

trend for malaria has shown some improvement. UNHCR and IRC continue to closely monitor the trend of the diseases.

Shelter and NFIs

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Achievements and Impacts

- Out of the 2,000 transitional shelters planned in Kaya refugee camp (Upper Nile State), 1,849 units are completed (92 per cent), with an additional 151 in progress. Out of 1,200 transitional shelters planned in Doro, 254 units are completed (21 per cent), with an additional 26 in progress. All these shelters are in the new decongestion area.
- Thirty newly arrived individuals in Makpandu refugee camp (Western Equatoria State) received 30 plastic sheets, 23 buckets, 23 jerry cans, 30 sleeping mats, 20 kitchen sets, 23 mosquito nets and 30 bars of soap. Nine female new arrivals were given 18 sanitary towels.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- A total of 8,883 South Sudanese refugee HHs have been assisted with NFIs in Al Kashafa, Al Redis 1 and 2, Jouri, Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin, and Um Sangor.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Findings from an inter-agency mission revealed that 115 South Sudanese HHs in Sirajiya refugee site-Abu Jibeiha locality have not received ES/NFIs, which they urgently need especially during the rainy season. Humanitarian partners are taking steps to tackle this issue.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kule camp, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) completed 45 per cent of the office complex construction while, out of the 5,103 transitional shelters under construction by NRC and IOM, 2,850 were completed including mudding. In Pugnido camp, NRC completed 1.6 km of the 6 km road construction as well as 260 tukul superstructures out of the newly started 300 tukuls. Soil provision for mudding of existing tukuls continued. In Tierkidi camp, DRC has completed the 500 tukuls construction including mudding.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Over 1,000 family tents and tukuls were reported to have been damaged by storms (strong winds and heavy rain) in Leitchuor camp on 2-3 April. Plastic sheets are being distributed to affected households by UNHCR and ARRA.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, seven new refugee settlements have been opened since January 2014, stretching over an area of 1904.7 hectares of community land. Progress on the construction activities, implemented by DRC-DDG and LWF and started in October 2014, currently stands at approximately 95 per cent completion. Activities included: construction of educational, health and protection facilities; road and bridge construction at different locations of the refugee settlements.
- In Arua, UNHCR continued to monitor the construction of the infrastructure projects to ensure good quality. All works were at finishing stages.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Kakuma camp is overstretched and progress has been made after extensive consultations between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government and the host community to obtain new land. DRA informed UNHCR that the final draft of the MoU for the new land has been presented to the Governor's office for his endorsement.

Education

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 132 standard desks were delivered to the two primary schools in Ajuong Thok; 25 desks were provided for teaching staff in all schools there.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNICEF and UNHCR agreed that integration of South Sudanese students into the national system is the best available option. This step should be preceded by the introduction of accelerated Arabic learning programmes, remedial classes for low performing students and teacher training. Concerning South Sudanese teachers' incentives, a policy dialogue with the Ministry of Education in White Nile will be initiated to explore the possibility to recruit refugee teachers as volunteers. UNICEF and UNHCR recommended further discussions with WFP about innovative approaches such as Food for Work. On the issue of out of school children, a joint assessment is planned with partners including WFP and ADRA to verify the exact numbers and foresee the necessary measures.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido, all 11 pre-schools in the four sites were operational and provided educational services for pre-school children. Some 74 refugee incentive teachers were teaching at the 11 pre-schools. A total of 7,596 (of which 1,543 are from the new arrival site) pupils registered for the second semester.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, UNHCR supplied ten family tents in Ayilo 11A primary school to provide teachers with temporary accommodation to reduce travelling distances. UNHCR, through partners, supplied 160 desks to Zoka central primary school. UNHCR supported WTU in the registration of candidates in P7 for the UNEB national exams taking place in November. In Arua, a joint secondary education sector meeting to establish a new secondary school in Rhino camp settlement was held in partnership with OPM, UNHCR, and Arua District officials. All stakeholders agreed that a secondary school is needed in Rhino camp settlement. Further discussion on location and other issues will take place shortly.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR identified resources to enable the implementation of the School Meals Programme (SMP) beginning on 1 May 2015 in all secondary schools in the camp. Some 4,000 secondary school students will benefit from the SMP. As the schools have already closed for the April holiday break, UNHCR and implementing partners will use this time to procure the necessary supplies before the resumption of the programme.

Working in partnership

- South Sudan: UNHCR leads the Protection cluster which is co-ordinated by NRC. UNHCR also has the co-leadership of the CCCM cluster together with IOM and is supporting the IOM-led Shelter/NFI cluster.
- Sudan: In close collaboration with the relevant Government entities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR continues to coordinate the overall humanitarian response for the ongoing arrivals of South Sudanese refugees.
- Ethiopia: The Emergency Response Task Forces in Gambella have continued to convene regularly to address challenges and to strategize the response in both Leitchuor and Gambella.
- Uganda: In field locations, OPM/UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani and on Thursdays in Arua. In Kiryandongo, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment. In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners are held on a monthly basis.
- Kenya: UNHCR continues to work closely with the Government, DRA and other partners to ensure support to refugees and asylum seekers is assured. Bi-monthly Inter-Agency meetings continue to be held as well as monthly meetings with refugee leaders from the entire camp.

Standards

Standard	UNHCR	Sphere Project
Water	> 20 l/p/d	> 15 l/p/d
Latrine	1:20	1:50
Number of total coliform organisms at distribution point	0 per 100 ml treated water	0 per 100 ml treated water
Free chlorine residual concentration in disinfected water	0.2 to 0.5 mg per litre	0.5 mg per litre
Kcals	2,100/p/d	2,100/p/d
GAM	< 10%	N/A
Crude and under-five mortality rates	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively

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Links:

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Inter-Agency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for 2015 was issued in December 2014 to address the needs of South Sudanese refugees in the region (post-December 2013). Subsequently, UNHCR's requirements were presented in detail by operation - covering the needs of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda as well as IDPs in South Sudan - in the original version of the Supplementary Appeal (issued in February 2015). On 8 April 2015, the Supplementary Appeal has been revised for the following reasons:

- Since the establishment of the budgets on which the RRP and the Supplementary Appeal were based, it has become clear that the scope of the needs of people affected by the emergency inside South Sudan has evolved considerably;
- While the initial focus was on South Sudanese refugees and people displaced internally in South Sudan by the violence that began in December 2013, more than a year later, it is evident that many sectors of the population living inside South Sudan have equally critical needs; they include groups of refugees who had sought refuge in South Sudan prior to the outbreak of conflict at the end of 2013, as well as Sudanese refugees who continue to seek refuge from fighting in South Kordofan, and also people at risk of statelessness.

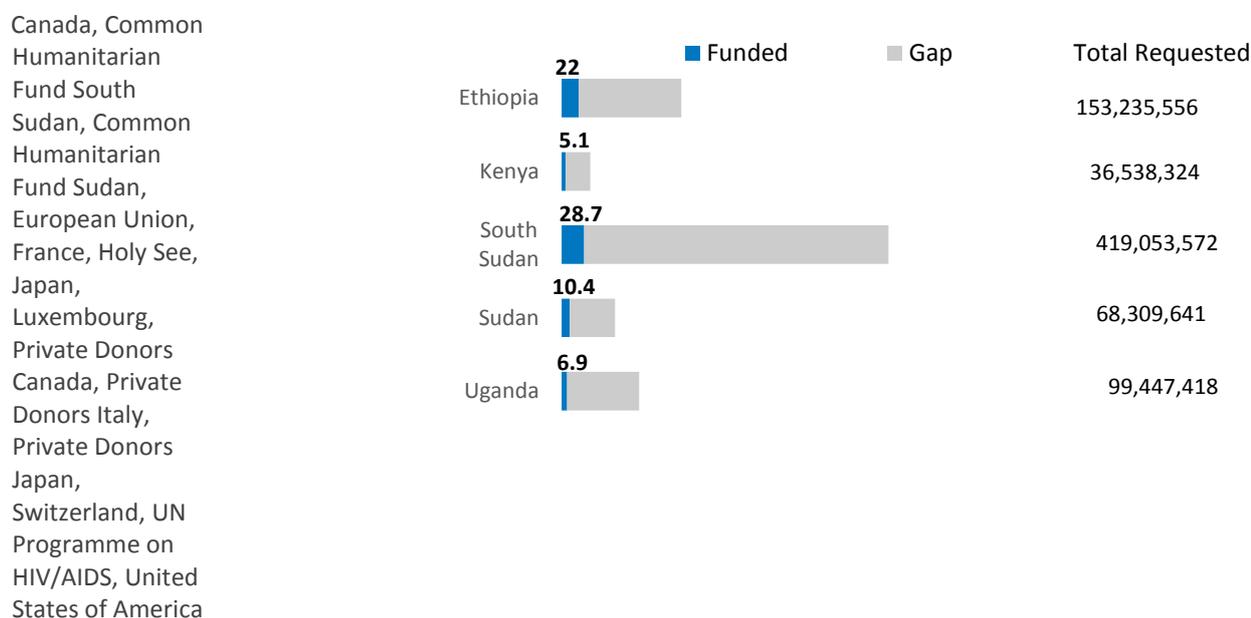
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current overall financial requirements for the South Sudan Situation therefore amount to USD 779.4 million.

UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection to the persons of concern as listed above.

Donors who have contributed to the Funding (in million US\$) as at 08 April 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$73.1 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$2400 of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Revised Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (April 2015).

Note 2: Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. Donors. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Private Donors.

ANNEXES

List of acronyms

AAH-I (Action Africa Help International); AAH-U(Action Africa Help Uganda)

ACF (Action Contre la Faim)

ARTI (Acute respiratory infection)

AWD (Acute watery diarrhea)

ARRA (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs)

ASMT (Area Security Management Team)

AAR (Association for Aid and Relief)

BIAs (Best Interest Assessments); BIDs (Best Interest Determinations)

BSFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)

CVHW (Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work)

CFSs (Child Friendly Spaces)

CP IMS (Child Protection Information Management System)

DRC (Danish Refugee Council)

DRA (Department of Refugee Affairs)

DRA (Document Registration Agreement)

EiE (Education in Emergencies)

EBSFP (Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

EmONC (Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care)

ES/NFIs (Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item)

FSCO (Field Security Coordination Officer)

FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)

GFD (General Food Distribution)

GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition)

HEB (High energy biscuits)

HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission)

IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding)

IDSR (Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response)

IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)

INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations)

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

l/p/d (litres per person per day)

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

MSF-F (Médecins Sans Frontières France)
MTI (Medical Team International)
MUAC (Mid-upper-arm circumference)
MoE (Ministry of Education)
MoH (Ministry of Health)
MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs)
NCKC (National Council of Churches of Kenya)
NFI (Non-Food Items)
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)
OPM (Office of the Prime Minister)
OPD (Out-Patient Department)
OTP (Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme)
PSN (People with Special Needs)
POC (Protection of Civilians); PoC (Person of Concern)
PDF (Protection and Deterrent Force)
RC (Reception Centre)
RRC (Regional Refugee Coordinator)
SCiU (Save the Children in Uganda)
SC (Separated Children)
SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition)
SKS (South Kordofan State)
SPLA I/O (Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition)
SRCS (Sudanese Red Crescent Society)
TSFP (Target Supplementary Feeding Programme)
TOT (Training of Trainers)
URCS (Uganda Red Cross Society)
UAMs (Unaccompanied Minors)
UNCT (United Nations Country Team)
UNHAS (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)
UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee)
UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan)
WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
WES (Water and Environmental Sanitation) project
WTU (Windle Trust Uganda)
WFP (World Food Programme)
WVI (World Vision International)