

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 61

11 – 15 May 2015

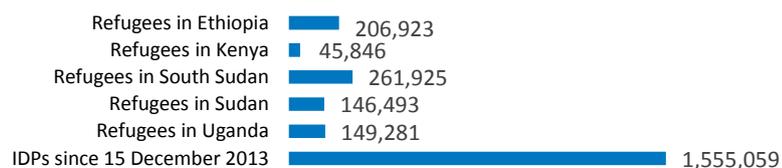
HIGHLIGHTS

- **ETHIOPIA:** On 8 May the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and UNHCR launched the relocation of South Sudanese refugees from flood-prone Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps to the new Jewi camp, some 18 km from Gambella. The first convoy had 1,376 refugees and the second (9 May) had 1,279 refugees. UNHCR and ARRA welcomed the refugees and assured them that they would have protection and better humanitarian services in the new camp. The relocations will continue on a daily basis and as of 14 May 13,388 refugees have been relocated.
- **SOUTH SUDAN:** According to the United Nations (UN) Humanitarian Coordinator in South Sudan, Mr. Toby Lanzer, hostilities in Unity State have obliged all non-governmental organisations and UN agencies to evacuate staff from Leer and other locations. The humanitarian response south of Bentiu (Unity State) was therefore halted. As a consequence, over 300,000 civilians in need of emergency relief do not have access to such life-saving assistance. This renewed violence came at a time when stocks of food are depleted at the height of the traditional planting season. Aid agencies are committed to returning and continuing emergency operations there as soon as it is safe for them to do so.
- **SUDAN:** Following heavy fighting reported in Leer and Rubkona counties in Unity State (South Sudan), there have been unverified reports of large movements of people towards West Kordofan State, at the border with Sudan. The community leaders and the Sudanese Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) reported that people have not crossed yet. However, considering that the humanitarian situation on the South Sudan border is dire, people may cross the border imminently. UNHCR is working on increasing reception facilities in West and South Kordofan.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 14 May 2015)

A total of **2,365,527** people of concern



KEY FIGURES

679,946

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

548,543

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

131,403

Old caseload before 15 Dec. 2013
(covered by the regular budget)

261,925

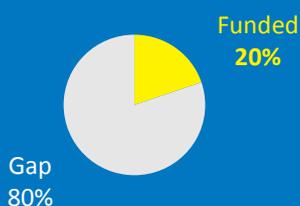
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 154.1M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- Following a domestic dispute at the Protection of Civilians (POC) site 1 on 8 May, fighting erupted among internally displaced persons (IDPs) at the POC sites in Juba. The initial disturbances involved some 350 IDPs from Mayom and Mayendit counties (Unity State) armed with machetes, sticks and metal bars. The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)'s military and police peacekeepers managed to contain the violence, but the clashes resumed on 9 May inside POC site 3. UNMISS personnel again brought the situation under control until the pre-dawn hours of 10 May when fighting broke out again in POC site 3 involving about 400 IDPs. Up to 3,500 IDPs gathered outside POC site 3 on 10 May many of whom left the area while under vehicle escort including military vehicles. One person was killed during the violence and about 60 more were injured in the disturbances, which triggered the departure of an estimated 3,500 IDPs from the protection sites.
- On 12 May, South Sudanese Members of Parliament (MPs) passed a Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) bill that will regulate, monitor and require a new registration for NGOs within three months or they must cease operations in South Sudan. This controversial NGO bill, that requires NGOs to hire a set quota of national staff, has been passed by the Parliament and awaits the President's signature.

Protection (IDPs)

In the reporting period, UNHCR has been involved in receiving new arrivals at Bentiu POC site (Unity State), guiding them to the proper location, and identifying vulnerable groups for priority registration and assistance services. Community Protection Volunteers have been continuously working in those areas, to assist with crowd control and monitoring. Some newly arrived IDPs in Bentiu POC site mentioned that their young boys were taken by force and their daughters were abducted while on their way to the POC. Most IDPs say their villages were set on fire, their cattle raided and their belongings looted.

Refugees

Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR held a meeting with the Nuba refugee community representatives in Lasu (Central Equatoria State) who expressed satisfaction with the services received so far. UNHCR informed them of the importance of good relations with host communities and urged them to maintain peaceful coexistence with Congolese refugees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Maban County, 60 refugees were reportedly asked to return to the camps by local authorities in Jinkwota after being found heading towards the northern part of Upper Nile State allegedly in search of work. The Commission for Refugee Affairs and UNHCR will convene meetings to sensitize refugees on the dangers and consequences of leaving the camps without authorization and also explain the procedures for obtaining movement permits.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Individual registration continued in Jouri camp (White Nile State). Since 15 April, UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) teams have registered over 6,500 people: registered numbers in Jouri are lower than those captured in previous household registration with over a 30 per cent difference between the number of individuals scheduled and those appearing to be individually registered. Another registration team will start work in Al Kashafa

and the exercise will last two-three weeks. The registration team from Jouri will then move to El Redis to begin registration by 21 May. With two teams operational, it is expected that 500 people will be registered per day.

- UNHCR and its partner the Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) are continuing the preparatory work to facilitate a ferry crossing and jetty across the Nile in White Nile State, which will ensure that camps are not cut off during the rainy season. The tender for material suppliers was opened on 5 May by the technical steering committee. Representatives from ADRA, the Ministry of Planning, SRCS, and UNHCR were present. Construction will start shortly. Four suppliers were selected to provide the materials for the ferry crossing which should insure that there will be no delays due to the supply chain. A letter was received from the Al Salam Locality with confirmation from the Ministry of Planning that the land was appropriated for the ferry crossing. Work will be carried out 24 hours a day to ensure completion before the rainy season.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Following the relocations from Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps to Jewi camp, there has been a significant increase in the number of refugees who were living with host communities because of the flooding and have returned to the camp to register. The registration team comprises staff from ARRA, UNHCR, IOM, Save the Children International (SCI) and International Medical Corps (IMC). ARRA, UNHCR and IOM are in charge of the registration and medical screening of refugees and SCI and IMC are responsible for the child protection and gender based violence prevention and response components of the exercise respectively.
- Some 1,394 individuals in 465 households were relocated from Pagak entry point to Pugnido camp. To date, of the 15,768 individuals relocated to Pugnido camp since 18 November 2014, some 13,500 individuals have gone through Level II registration and were issued with proof of registration documents.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of food and accommodation remained the main challenges faced by refugees at Pagak. WFP committed to provide high energy biscuits to them. Some of the refugees continue to occupy hangars at the old reception centre because the ones at the current reception centre are overcrowded. UNHCR and NRC reconstructing two hangars that were destroyed by the rains which will increase accommodation space and alleviate this challenge.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- On 7-8-11 May, for the *Safe from the Start* project to prevent sexual and gender based violence (SGBV), UNHCR monitored the actual impact of the solar lights in a sample of refugee settlements (Boroli, Baratuku, Maaji, Olua, Ayilo and Olijji) through group discussions and individual interviews within the community, targeting approximately 60 refugees - with the support of the Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and the Danish Refugee Council-Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG) as implementing partners. The data collected will be analyzed and shared with partners.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continued to conduct border monitoring visits to Nadapal three days a week (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) to ensure that asylum seekers had access to asylum and are treated humanely. The trend of daily new arrivals has remained low.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The monthly middle upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening trends confirmed that the MUAC malnutrition level for children under-5 is above UNHCR standards (>10 per cent) in Upper Nile State. Kaya was found to have 10.6 per cent of children under-5 malnourished, with 1.2 per cent severe cases; Gendrassa had 11.6 per cent, with 1.8 per

cent severely malnourished cases. Overall, results showed an increase in malnutrition levels in all camps compared to March. Follow-up and continuous monitoring activities are ongoing.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The Ministry of Health in White Nile State visited the South Sudanese camps in Al Salam locality to assess the storage capacity of the clinics for nutrition items to be prepared for the rainy season. All were found to have reasonable storage and dispatch of materials will take place in the next days, except in Um Sangor. UNHCR will build storage in Um Sangor shortly.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- There were 131 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases admitted to outpatient therapeutic programmes; the caseload of children under 5 years with SAM was 1,271 (633 Leitchuor, 278 Kule, 140 Tierkidi, 220 Pugnido). 227 new cases were admitted with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) for management in the Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programme; the current caseload for MAM in children under 5 years old was 5,022 (2,867 Leitchuor, 819 Kule; 903 Tierkidi; 433 Pugnido).
- Action Contre la Faim (ACF) received prepositioning rations for Jewi camp for both Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) and TSF programmes and is ready to provide assistance to the refugees upon their arrival. The WFP mobile storage units in Jewi camp are ready to store between 350MT and 400MT of food.
- As of 9 May 2015, WFP airdropped 6,442MT of food through 217 rotations from Gambella to South Sudan. A total of 3,326MT and 3,073MT of food was also airdropped and airlifted from Jimma and Assosa through 120 and 192 rotations respectively. In addition, 2,500MT and 619.65MT was dispatched and delivered to South Sudan through river and road respectively by WFP.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- May's General Food Distribution (GFD) delivery continued but at a very slow pace due to congestion at the Djibouti port and shortage of trucks. WFP indicated it is facing logistical challenges to move food from Djibouti into Ethiopia.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, there were 53 new admissions in the TSF programme (94 per cent were refugees). 205 children aged 6-24 months received BSF in Mungula. In Arua, Medical Team International (MTI) carried out 1,245 nutritional screening (841 refugees, 404 nationals) for children aged between 6-59 months.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, 59 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception centre: 10 had SAM and 1 had MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled into respective rehabilitation programmes.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Latrine coverage in Kaya (Upper Nile State) has improved from 23 to 21 persons per latrine after the completion of over 200 household latrines.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- There are water supply gaps in Ajuong Thok camp (Unity State) as well as inadequate capacity on the ground, lack of functional water points for 35 blocks, and vandalism of WASH facilities.

- WASH indicators are below the Sphere standard in Ezo and in Makpandu camps (Western Equatoria State).

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR signed an agreement with the Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD) to construct platforms for 12 bladders: four in Um Sangor, four in El Redis II, one in Jouri, and one in Al Kashafa. The implementation will take place through a national NGO, the Society Integration Development Organisation (SIDO).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The latrine coverage in White Nile State was still below the accepted UNHCR standard of 20 people per latrine. Only Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin camps reached the SPHERE emergency standard of 50 people per latrine. Since Um Sangor has no latrine coverage, CAFOD and UNHCR agreed to construct 210 latrines to ameliorate the situation in the site.
- The water level in the White Nile River which runs through White Nile State continued to drop. The water availability in Al Alagaya, El Redis and Jouri reached very low levels. The shortage of bladders in most sites continues to exacerbate the water shortage caused by lowering water levels.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Provision of water was 16 litres per person per day (l/p/d) in Kule, 18 l/p/d in Tierkidi, 15 l/p/d in Pugnido, and 20 l/p/d in Okugo. Provision of water in Jewi camp has commenced and 50,000 litres are available in the camp.
- Further to a UNHCR request for extension of water points to the new site in Pugnido camp, the International Rescue Committee (IRC) installed three additional water points to address the need of the newly received refugees.
- Distribution of WASH supplies (water bucket, jerry cans and soap) as part of the hepatitis-E response was completed and some 5,487 households from all four sites benefited from the intervention.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Routine maintenance of the water system and water quality monitoring was carried out as per UNHCR standards and 18.21 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees in Kakuma 4. Water supply has been stable with continuous monitoring of pipelines and borehole operations.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Since two cases of measles were detected in Lasu camp (Central Equatoria State), 2,029 children were vaccinated. Integrated vaccination against polio and measles has been completed in Gendrassa, Yusuf Batil and Kaya camps (Upper Nile State).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Vaccination upon arrival was provided to all children under-15 at Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey entry points to prevent the outbreak of preventable diseases: 937 children between 6 months and 14 years of age received measles vaccine and 1,148 children under 15 years old received Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). Similarly, 626 children 6-59 months of age were provided with Vitamin A supplementation and 408 children aged 12-59 months were given albendazole tablet for deworming.
- In Leitchuor camp, refugees were given an orientation on continuity of care after relocation to the Jewi camp. All patients who have made known their intention to relocate have been provided with cards with their personal details, specific diagnosis, type and current dosage of their medication.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, there were 2,978 consultations for both nationals and refugees (50.7 per cent were refugees). The leading causes of morbidity in the outpatient department were 30 per cent malaria, 35 per cent upper respiratory tract infections, 8 per cent skin infections and 6.4 per cent watery diarrhea. There were 136 inpatient admissions during the reporting period: 60 per cent were due to malaria, 13.3 per cent due to maternal conditions and 6.8 per cent due to respiratory tract infections.
- In Kiryandongo, 61 admissions were registered and 12 (10 refugees, 2 nationals) persons were referred for services at Kiryandongo Hospital.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators within Sphere/UNHCR standards. UNHCR and IRC continued to closely monitor the trend of malaria and watery diarrhea due to their outbreak potential.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to the current ongoing rainy season, the watery diarrhea and malaria cases have increased. IRC conducted an assessment to find out the most affected blocks with acute watery diarrhea and malaria cases and is disseminating health messages to the community on hygiene promotion and malaria.



Shelter and NFIs

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, DRC continued the construction of 120 transitional shelters; the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) pitched 247 tents. In Tierkidi camp, NRC commenced construction of 150 UNHCR-funded shelters. Rehabilitation of collapsed transitional shelters is in progress. DRC completed the construction of 250 grass thatched shelters.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- From 5 to 7 May, UNHCR-OPM conducted a mission to Adjumani to monitor the progress of work in terms of infrastructure. This monitoring mission followed-up on a number of verification and evaluation activities carried out jointly by UNHCR and OPM to ensure full accountability and effective investment of donors' funds, particularly focusing on the timely accomplishment of all the projects in compliance with required standards.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Progress has been made after extensive consultations between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government and the host community for new land. The Terms of Engagement (TOE) on the use of the new land were endorsed by the Committee. This now paves the way for the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Governor and DRA with UNHCR signing as a witness.



Education

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continued to provide support to education partners to verify and register children not yet enrolled in school.

- UNHCR and partners will support the reopening of Bunj Secondary School through the rehabilitation of the existing school building, provision of learning materials, community mobilization, the payment of school fees for UNHCR persons of concern attending the school, and payments towards teachers' salaries.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Following a meeting convened at the State Ministry of Education (MoE) on the South Sudan operation in White Nile State and based on a Presidential Decree as well as on national policies, it was decided that South Sudanese children will resume learning in Arabic. If some students are not willing to follow the Arabic curriculum, the Ministry of Education will not take the responsibility and will leave the lead to the international organizations. The MoE and education sector partners agreed to proceed with the transition to new schools for South Sudanese in White Nile State.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, UNHCR and LWF conducted a three-day refresher training workshop for teachers aimed at building knowledge and skills in psycho-social service delivery.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- Windle Trust Kenya and UNHCR started the *School Meal Programme* with maize and beans blend (githeri) for lunch. The meal is provided in the three day-schools, namely Kakuma Refugee, Somali Bantu and Green Light. Sorghum and maize blend (porridge) is provided at Morneau Shepell Secondary School. The provision of lunch was initiated following WFP's decision to discontinue the programme in secondary schools.

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

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.

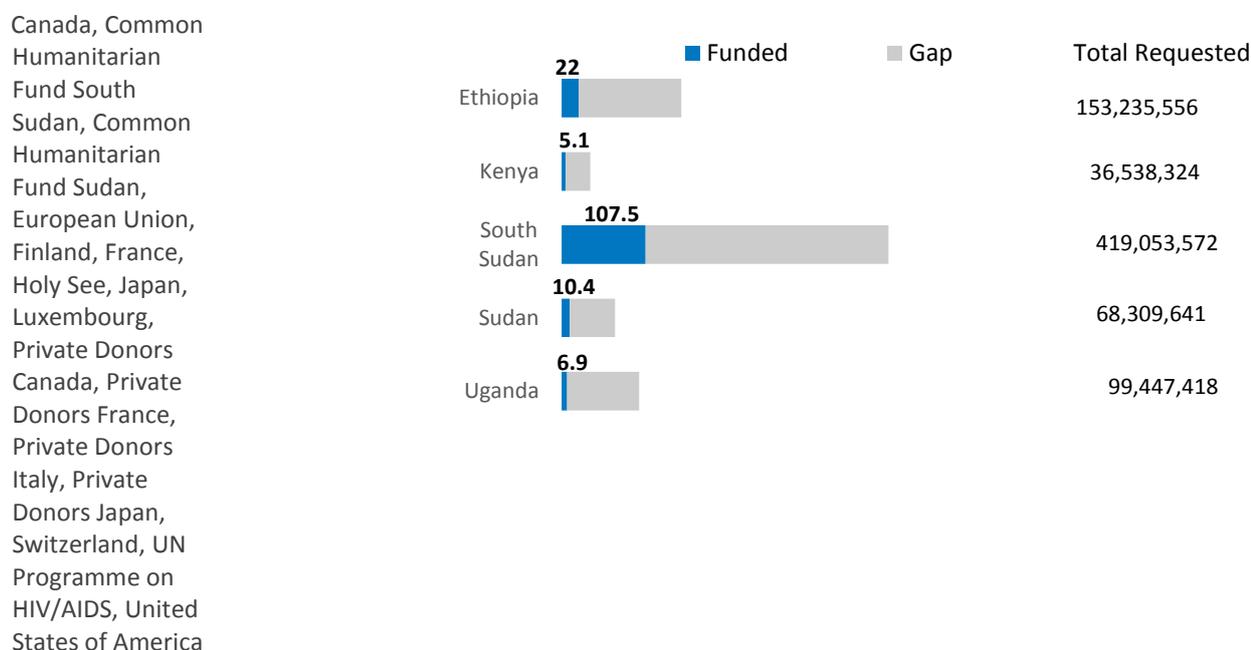
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 12 May 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$154.1 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$2.2 M 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, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, 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)

Contacts:

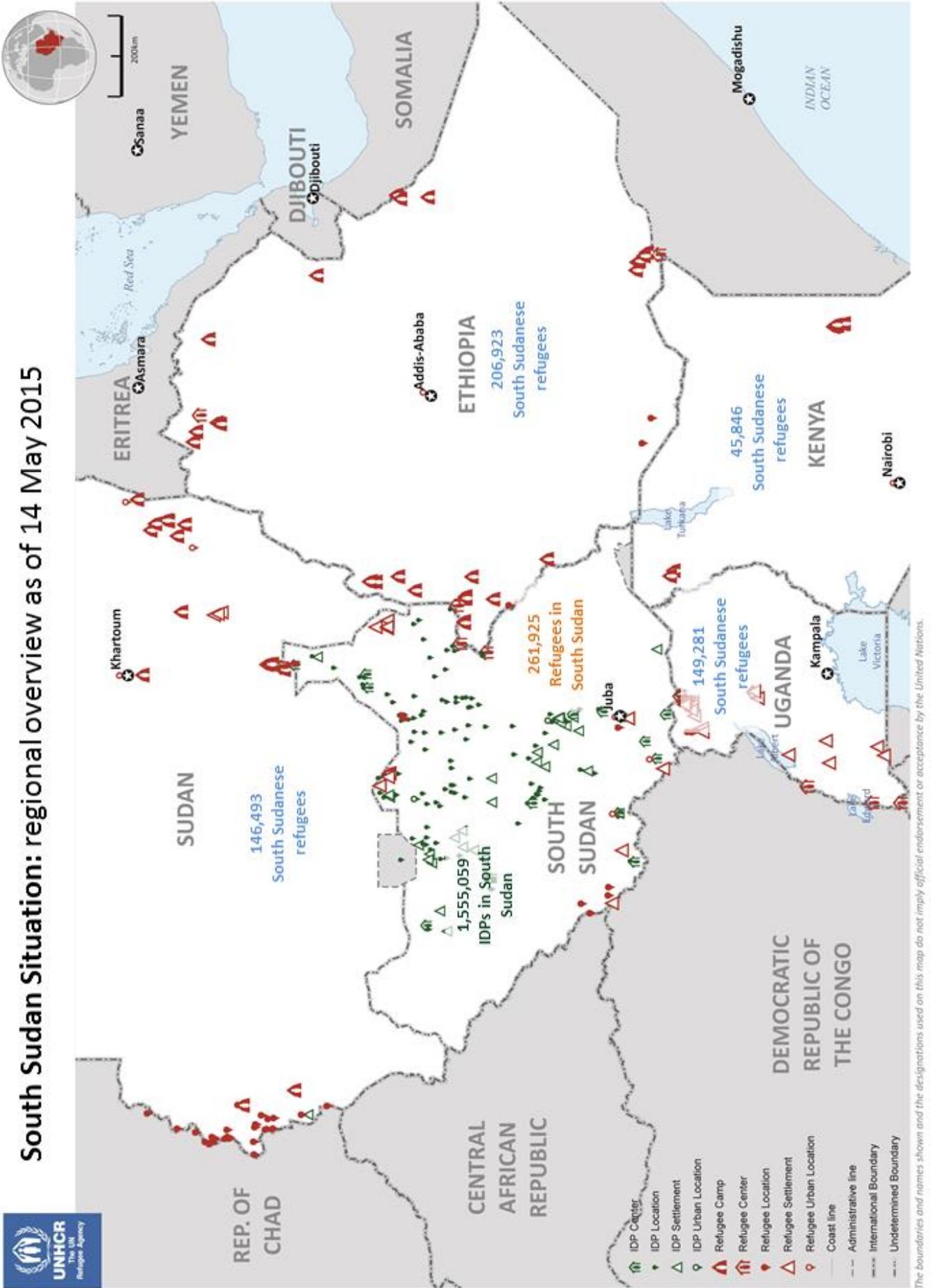
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Links:

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

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 14 May 2015



The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.