

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 63

25 – 29 May 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Since April 2015, UNHCR has been providing over 110 satellite phone call services to some of the South Sudanese displaced in the Protection of Civilian (POC) site in Wau (Western Bahr el Ghazal State) helping families restore contact with their relatives among four of South Sudan's ten states. These satellite calls help IDPs to talk with their families across conflict frontlines and to discover family members they thought were killed in the conflict. Each family is provided with a ten minute time slot, with UNHCR personnel supervising at both ends. Additional time is made available to traditional chiefs and women's representatives to enable them to discuss humanitarian needs.
- Integrated polio and measles vaccination campaigns have been successfully completed in Kaya, Gendrassa and Yusuf Batil refugee camps (Upper Nile State) with 100 per cent coverage. The vaccination campaign was conducted by UNHCR partners Medair and International Medical Corps (IMC) in cooperation with UNICEF, WHO and the County Health Department/Ministry of Health.
- UNHCR Branch Office in Juba has opened a new reception centre, which will be used for registration of new arrivals, refugee status determination, and individual counselling of refugees. Thirty individuals were attended in the first week.

#### Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 28 May 2015)

A total of **2,376,452** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	208,691
Refugees in Kenya	45,924
Refugees in South Sudan	261,925
Refugees in Sudan	149,436
Refugees in Uganda	155,417
IDPs since 15 December 2013	1,555,059

## KEY FIGURES

**691,235**

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

**559,468**

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

**131,767**

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

**261,925**

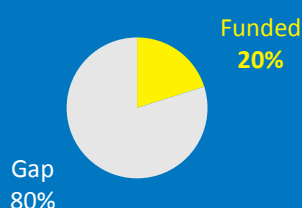
Refugees in South Sudan

**1.5 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

**BUDGET: USD 779.4 M**

**FUNDING: USD 156.8M**



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Operational Context

The situation in South Sudan has drastically deteriorated in the past weeks, with heavy fighting ongoing across Unity and Upper Nile States and violations against children occurring with regularity. 100,000 people have been displaced and 650,000 have been cut off from aid as humanitarian organizations have been forced to withdraw from affected areas. Malakal town changed hands several times while heavy fighting in Melut resulted in eight people reportedly killed in Melut POC site, looting of aid supplies and compounds as well as evacuation of all humanitarian personnel on 22 May. Humanitarian aid has been cut off in many areas, and services have been constrained inside Malakal POC site. In Mundri (Western Equatoria State), security situation has been tense following the murder of two Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) soldiers and the shooting of several officials. There are unconfirmed reports of the closure of the Yambio-Juba road and Mundri airstrip. Several shops and lodges as well as three WFP contracted trucks carrying relief items were looted 22-24 May. Government offices and businesses were closed.



### Protection (IDPs)

#### Achievements and Impact

- On 22 May, the Protection Cluster (led by UNHCR) convened a Peer Review Team to assess its partners' revised project submissions for the Mid-Year Review of the Humanitarian Response Plan and the Cluster's achievements. Good progress has been made so far, mainly on the indicators on the children released from armed forces and groups (1,757 children released) and on the number of protection monitoring reports released by the Cluster and its partners to support the humanitarian response (34 reports released).
- In Bentiu POC site (Unity State), UNHCR provided 13 solar street lights to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) which will be placed in strategic locations in the new POC site extension to enhance the security and safety of the IDPs.
- The biometric registration of IDPs and surrounding host communities in Maban County (Upper Nile State) was completed on 15 May. 13,713 IDPs (4,430 households), and 9,392 host community members (3,278 households) were registered in 10 different locations (Orji, Dollo, Gasmalla, Offra, Banketa, Kilo Ashra, Bir Taltah, Dangaji, Benchul and Kongo Mamur).
- The Protection Cluster is responding to the situation in Upper Nile State, where the recent escalation of violence has displaced populations and forced humanitarians to evacuate. Following an operational meeting on Upper Nile State, a briefing note will be prepared to assess the protection implications of the offensive and consolidate the protection response.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Protection Cluster is concerned about the alleged illegal entrance of armed men into Bentiu POC site (Unity State) despite regular UNMISS patrols and the presence of watch tower observers.
- Before the fighting, some 25,000 IDPs in Melut (Upper Nile State) evacuated Dinthoma 1, 2 and Hai Soma settlements towards Paloich (Paloch). The status of these IDPs remains unknown as the situation does not allow any rapid assessment or protection monitoring. UNHCR will assess the situation to re-establish its presence in Melut and/or Paloich as soon as the security situation permits.

As of 21 May, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six POC sites located on UNMISS bases is 130,486 including 61,976 in Bentiu, 34,420 in Juba UN House, 30,410 in Malakal, 2,374 in Bor, 944 in Melut and 362 in Wau.

## Refugees



### SOUTH SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Kaya camp (Upper Nile State), a ceremony to officially hand over agricultural land to the refugee community was organized between the host community and refugees on 18 May. The refugee community will start demarcation and allocation of the land shortly.
- Also in Kaya camp, 47 community leaders were trained on child protection issues, such as on the South Sudanese child act, reporting mechanisms and the referral pathway.

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- The Government of Sudan has identified and allocated three further potential sites (with a combined capacity of 14,000 people) in White Nile State to accommodate the anticipated influx of refugees: two are on the eastern side of the river in El Jabalain locality and one in Al Salam locality, next to El Redis and Al Kashafa sites. Discussions are also ongoing regarding potential extension of Al Alagaya site.
- On 21 May 2015, UNHCR and humanitarian partners in White Nile State held a final coordination meeting to expedite the preparations for the contingency plan to provide assistance to 5,000 refugee households (25,000 people) who may cross the border into Sudan as result of the deteriorating security situation in South Sudan.
- Individual registration is being finalized in Jouri site (White Nile State) for the approximately 1,200 outstanding individuals, and registration has begun in Al Kashafa site, with 1,531 individuals registered so far. The registration is to be finalized before the onset of the rainy season. To date, 43 per cent of the estimated South Sudanese refugees in Sudan have undergone household registration and 6 per cent individual registration, leaving 50 per cent unregistered. Unregistered refugees include those in South and West Kordofan, those at Joda border crossing, and those in urban centres and host communities in White Nile State.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- Some 42,616 refugees have been relocated from Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps to Jewi camp (2,616 from Nip Nip and 40,000 from Leitchuor). Relocation was suspended between 24 and 26 May due to the Ethiopian national elections, and re-started on 27 May. Nip Nip camp officially closed on 9 May. An inter-agency meeting to review the relocation was held with all partners: immediate actions included increasing capacity of the water supply, sanitation and shelter.
- In Jewi camp, there were 4,764 (2,425 boys and 2,339 girls) separated children and 266 (152 boys and 105 girls) unaccompanied children. To date 610 children received NFIs including blankets, mats, jerry-cans and serving plates.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impact

- The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), UNHCR and WFP continued to maintain presence at the border point to receive new arrivals at the Elegu Collection Centre. There was an average weekly arrival of 70 individuals per day showing an increase from 44 individuals from the last reporting period. In the current reporting period, 495 new arrivals were received at Elegu Collection Point and were transported to Nyumanzi Transit Centre using UNHCR truck and the PSN van.
- In Arua, new arrivals reached the Ocea Reception Centre in Rhino Camp settlement and Kuluba Collection Point in Kokobo District. UNHCR facilitated those who arrived at Kuluba Collection Point with transportation to Ocea Reception Centre.



## Food Security and Nutrition

### SOUTH SUDAN

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Acute malnutrition continued to increase in all four camps in Maban (Upper Nile State). A shortage of nutrition commodities such as Corn Soya Blend (CSB++) has not allowed the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP), originally scheduled for April, to start. UNHCR transported Plumpy'Nut and therapeutic foods from Juba to Maban: the dispatch of supplies to partners based on available stocks is ongoing. UNHCR is advocating with WFP to pre-position commodities (CSB++) in order to re-start the BSFP as soon as possible; pursuing and expanding Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) due to increased number of admissions; conducting regular Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) sessions; promoting health and hygiene education and infant and young children feeding; working on food security: obtaining agricultural land for the refugees; and preparing for general seed distribution to start on 8 June to enhance food security and livelihoods.

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- WFP delivered food to 36,276 refugees in White Nile sites: nearly 70 per cent of the 1,147.192 metric tonnes of food which were delivered in mid-May has been distributed. Distributions are ongoing to the remaining approximately 16,000 refugees. Distributions are ongoing in Elleri (South Kordofan) for 8,657 refugees.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Pulses and CSB are not part of the General Food Distributions (GFD) in White Nile State since February 2015 due to a break in the supply chain, meaning that these two items will not be prepositioned as part of the four month rations currently arriving in the seven sites. Nutrition actors are working to ensure this gap can be addressed through alternative nutritional supplements.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Pagak reception site, 843 children between 6-59 months were supplemented with Vitamin A and 605 children between 12-59 months were de-wormed prior to relocation.
- In the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) programmes, there were 123 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases admitted into the OTP. There were 648 children under 5 with SAM (250 in Kule, 162 in Tierkidi, 197 in Pugnido, 39 in Jewi), and 2,279 with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) (746 in Kule; 876 in Tierkidi; 492 in Pugnido, 165 in Jewi).

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- May GFD delivery is ongoing but at a very slow pace. Pulses, oil and salt were not fully delivered mainly due to congestion at Djibouti port and shortage of trucks. Consequently, GFD was completed only in Pugnido and Okugu camps. In Tierkidi, Jewi and Kule food distribution commenced on 25 May.

### UGANDA

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, the fifth cycle of the GFD started on 21 May and is expected to end on 10 June. Decentralized distribution is still challenging, particularly in Ayilo I settlement, due to unavailability of cleared lists of beneficiaries sorted out by block, date of arrival and presence of special needs. WFP shared the outcome of the post-food distribution monitoring conducted on 14-15 May: reports that are so far finalized, for Maaji and Olua I-II settlements, indicate that pre-verification of distribution lists should be improved as well as the provision of accurate information on the target population and the complaint-mechanisms; measures to effectively decongest the distribution area during the distribution process are also recommended.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, 53 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception centre: six had SAM and four had MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled to respective rehabilitation programmes.



### Water and Sanitation

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State) the average per capita water consumption was 15.95 and to date 2,162 latrines have been constructed (11 persons per latrine). Free Residues Chlorine tests were conducted both at household level and tap stands during water quality monitoring: the chlorine concentration ranged from 0.2mg/l to 0.5mg/l, and 0.5mg/l to 0.8mg/l respectively.
- Hygiene promotion campaigns are a priority in all four camps in Maban following reports of increased incidences of diarrhea.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- More than 80 per cent of the reported latrines in Ajuong Thok (Unity State) do not have any form of roof or door, and do not afford users privacy and dignity, nor are they separated into male and female latrines. UNHCR is working with partners to improve the situation.

## SUDAN

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Water and sanitation in White Nile State continue to be of concern. Only one of the seven sites, Dabat Bosin, has adequate water supply to reach SPHERE emergency standards of 15 litres/person/day (l/p/d). As the number of refugees in the sites continues to increase, the amount of water available was below 10 l/p/d. Similarly, only Dabat Bosin is within UNHCR standards of 20 people per latrine, with Al Kashafa and Um Sangor particularly affected. Hygiene promotion's standards are better, with five of the seven sites within the minimum standard of 500 people per hygiene promoter.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- WASH indicators were within the Sphere standards. The water per capita was: 16 l/p/d in Kule camp, 17.5 l/p/d in Tierkidi, 15.5 l/p/d in Pugnido, and 22 l/p/d in Okugo. Sanitation was: one toilet to 14 persons in Kule, one to 27 in Tierkidi, one to 8 in Okugo, and one to 32 in Pugnido.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage was 22 l/p/d and household latrine coverage was 53 per cent. LWF repaired three boreholes in Nyumanzi and one in Ayilo I. LWF provided environmental cleaning kits in Boroli settlement as well as tippy taps in Nyumanzi settlement.
- In Arua, the average water supply across Rhino camp settlement was 17.9 l/p/d and household sanitation coverage was at 71 per cent with most latrines in support of persons with specific needs (PSN) households being at completion stage by IOM and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC)/UNHCR.
- In Kiryandongo, the water coverage was 15 l/p/d and the latrine coverage 1:14. International Rescue Committee (IRC) hygiene promoters continued home visits and clean up campaigns in the community.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- Continuous monitoring of the water supply has led to stabilization of water access in Kakuma 4 and 19.23 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees there.
- The construction and extension of a kilometer of water pipeline between two water towers in Kakuma 4 is complete. Additionally, Team and Team International has completed the construction of two tank foundations in Kakuma 4.



### Health

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- As part of efforts to strengthen HIV/AIDS programmes for refugees in 2015, a new Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centre has been established at Napere (Western Equatoria State) primary health care unit.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- To improve the child health, 843 children 6-59 months of age were reached with Vitamin A supplementation and 605 children aged 12-59 months were given albendazole tablet for deworming.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Health workers reported seven new cases of hepatitis E in Pugnido camp. In response, more than 600 soap bars were distributed to pregnant women at antenatal care (ANC) clinic and community level by community health workers (CHWs).

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, 236 refugee children were immunized against measles, polio, DPT and BCG.
- In Kiryandongo, 33 new cases were admitted to the maternity ward (eight refugees, 25 nationals) with one person of concern referred to Kiryandongo Hospital. 317 refugees and 80 nationals were vaccinated against BCG, polio, DPT and measles.
- In Arua, Medical Team International (MTI), GRI and District Health Office (DHO) carried out 2,524 consultations (802 refugees, 1,722 nationals) and 118 (13 refugees, 105 nationals) anti-natal care consultations in Siripi, Odobu Olujobo and Ocea health centres. They also carried out 635 vaccinations (253 refugees, 382 nationals).

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. UNHCR and IRC continued to closely monitor the trend of malaria (which has shown an upsurge in the past five weeks) and watery diarrhea due to their outbreak potential.



### Shelter and NFIs

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State) 184 shelter kits were distributed and 42 transitional shelters were completed (1,708 since March 2013).
- In Upper Nile State, of the 1,200 transitional shelters planned in Doro, 600 units are completed (50 per cent); of the 768 transitional shelters planned in Gendrassa, 103 units are completed (13 per cent).

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impacts

- In line with the rainy season contingency plan, UNHCR started dispatching NFI and shelter materials to the seven sites in White Nile State.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, DRC constructed 1,185 emergency shelters and the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) 748. In Terkidi camp, DRC has completed 787 of the planned 835 transitional shelters while the NRC has completed 2,554 of the planned 2,880 transitional shelters. In Kule camp, NRC has completed 2,390 of the planned 2,970 transitional shelters. In Pugnido camp, NRC has completed 32 of the planned 486 transitional shelters.

## KENYA

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Kakuma camp is overstretched and land for a new camp is a priority. Progress has been made after extensive consultations between UNHCR, the Department of Refugee Affairs (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

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), secondary school enrolment increased by 153 (114 boys and 39 girls) new students in Form One. Total enrolment stands at 1,294 (980 boys /314 girls).

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impacts

- Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) conducted school spot check visits in all the 11 integrated and 13 community primary schools in Adjumani, with specific attention to integrated schools due to the ongoing lay down of tools by government teachers, where it was found that only two schools did not open (Elema and Mirieyi). School administrators for the remaining school were on duty and more than half of government teachers were not. 97 per cent of the WTU/UNHCR teachers were on duty.
- In Arua, WTU facilitated seven primary schools Head Teachers to attend a meeting with Education Department Arua DLG, Head Teachers and District officials on how to end the strike by government-appointed teachers, who are asking a 10 per cent salary increase promised by the government. WTU performed routine weekly monitoring. The seven schools have 100 teachers, of which 57 are Government, 42 WTU/UNHCR and one volunteer. In all schools visited, WTU/UNHCR teachers were in school and most of the government teachers were also in school. The strike is affecting the smooth running of schools.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impacts

- Six Special Needs Education (SNE) learners who had dropped out of school in the previous term were successfully convinced to return to school. In addition, two albino children were visited at their homes by SNE community mobilizers who provided their parents with information on ways of helping their children cope with the weather as well as with sunscreen lotion and caps for their children. Albino children are among the most vulnerable groups in the camp requiring special attention.



## 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.

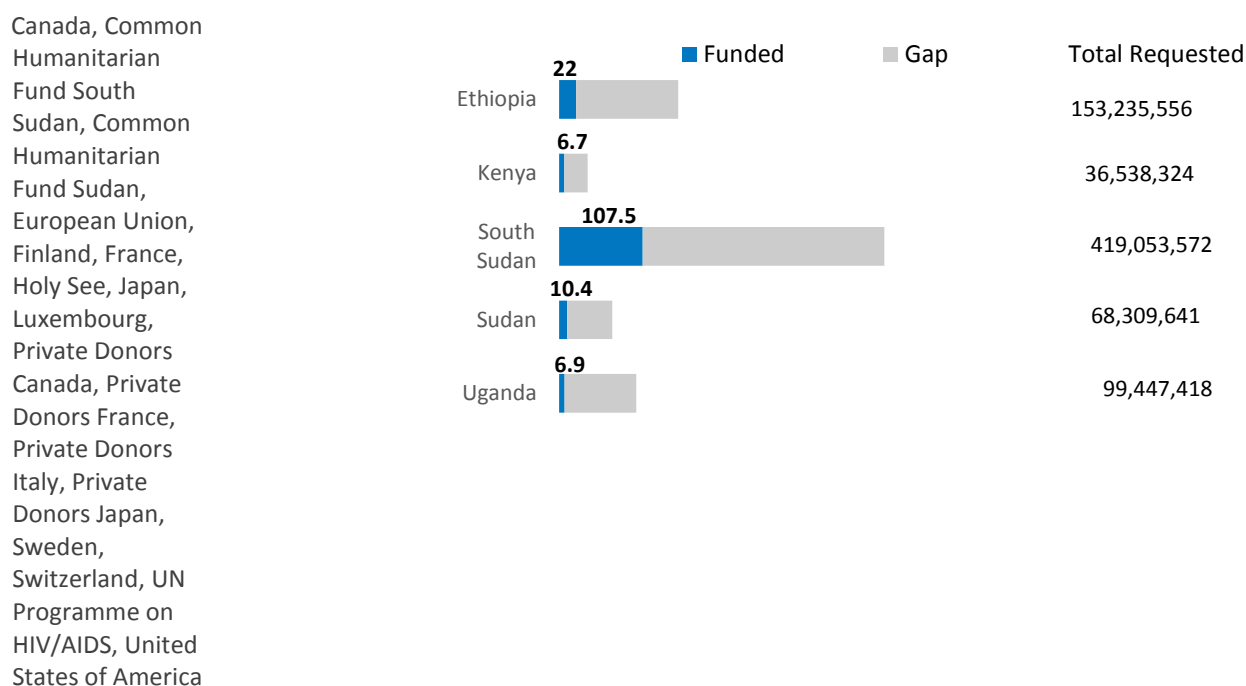
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 26 May 2015

#### situation:

A total of **US\$156.8 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$3.3 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, Private Donors Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland, United States of America. 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, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Private Donors.

## ANNEXES

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### 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)  
 NCKK (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)

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**Links:**

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

