

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 69

04 – 10 July 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS

- “As in previous conflicts in this territory, today, the humanitarian community stands in solidarity with all those who suffer here. We are fully committed to the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence as we deliver life-saving assistance to the millions of South Sudanese who, instead of enjoying peace in their nation, live in a state of fear, hunger, illness and destitution.” Statement by the Humanitarian Coordinator ad interim, Mr. Ahmed Warsame, on the occasion of South Sudan’s fourth celebration of independence on 9 July 2015.
- According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), as of 7 July 2015, 769 cholera cases including 34 deaths have been reported in Juba County (Central Equatoria State) and in Bor (Jonglei State). In Juba County, 710 cases including 33 deaths (case fatality rate/CFR 4.6 per cent) have been reported from 75 villages in eight Payams. In Bor, 59 cases including one death (CFR 1.7 per cent) were reported from Malou (29 cases) and 16 cases from other areas around Bor. On 3 July, UNHCR and partner ACROSS conducted a rapid assessment in Gorom refugee camp, where there have been five cases but no deaths.
- On 5 July 2015, the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) personnel heard a gunshot that came from the northern perimeter of the Protection of Civilians (POC) site near Bentiu (Unity State). UNMISS personnel responded promptly and found the body of an internally displaced person (IDP) with a gunshot wound in the back. Eyewitnesses told UNMISS that two armed men in military uniforms were seen inside the POC site and fired the shot that killed the IDP. The gunmen then left the POC site and fled into the surrounding bush. The identities and motives of the assailants remain unknown and UNMISS is currently investigating the shooting incident.

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

(as at 08 July 2015)

A total of **2,410,827** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	211,803
Refugees in Kenya	46,307
Refugees in South Sudan	265,887
Refugees in Sudan	191,584
Refugees in Uganda	156,762
IDPs since 15 December 2013	1,538,484

## KEY FIGURES

**737,373**

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

**606,456**

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

**130,917**

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

**265,887**

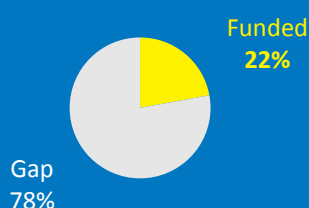
Refugees in South Sudan

**1.54 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

**BUDGET: USD 779.4 M**

**FUNDING: USD 172.5M**



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

### Operational Context

The South Sudan army said it occupied Malakal on 6 July from opposition forces who had departed earlier without fighting. The security situation in Upper Nile State is extremely tense and unpredictable. All UNHCR staff members have been pulled out of Malakal ahead of possible trouble around Independence Day on 9 July. They will return once the situation is calm.

In Bentiu (Unity State), the security situation is volatile with sporadic artillery shelling and small arms fire. Armed herders move around with their cattle. The United Nations believes the heavy presence of armed herders in the town could be a potential source of insecurity, probably between them and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA), as the latter have resorted to extorting cattle from herders and imposing heavy taxes on cattle herds.



*A South Sudanese mother lifts her youngest son with happiness as she arrives to safety at Pagak entry point, Ethiopia. ©UNHCR/R. Riek, June 2015.*

### Protection (IDPs)

- The Protection Cluster conducted a mapping exercise of existing tools and resources for protection mainstreaming: a first step towards the development of a protection mainstreaming mechanism in South Sudan.
- Tension remains high in Malakal POC site (Upper Nile State) following last week's shootings, which resulted in a death and injuries to others. UNMISS will increase the height of the berm, deepen the trench and increase patrols inside and around the POC site.
- Protection monitoring at Yei IDP site (Central Equatoria State) confirmed that cattle keepers and their cattle moved to the IDP site on 1 July. Tension is building up between the IDPs (Nuer) and the cattle owners (Dinka) due to the destruction of crops planted by the IDPs.
- As of 6 July, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in the six POC sites in UNMISS bases is 153,769 including: 91,540 in Bentiu, 28,663 in Juba UN House, 30,410 in Malakal, 2,289 in Bor, 665 in Melut and 202 in Wau.

## Refugees



### SOUTH SUDAN

In Doro camp (Maban County, Upper Nile State), cases of theft of refugee livestock, destruction of host community farms, and abduction were reported. Seven suspects are in custody.

Due to the increasing incidents between host and refugee communities, UNHCR, the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) and Peace Committees continue to take measures to amicably resolve issues to avert conflict.

With the latest arrivals from South Kordofan (Sudan) on 7 July, Ajuong Thok (Unity State) refugee camp's population topped 30,000 individuals.

#### Achievements and Impact

- Seven cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) were reported and received support in all four camps in Upper Nile State. SGBV referral pathways were reviewed to improve referrals, giving due respect to survivors.
- UNHCR is providing assistance to 87 individuals who fled to Makpandu refugee settlement from strife-torn Maridi (Western Equatoria State). Clearance of additional land in Makpandu is ongoing for future contingency needs with the support of State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure.
- In collaboration with CRA, partners and local authorities, UNHCR started verification and distribution of IDs for refugees on 1 July. The exercise will also be conducted in Makpandu and Ezo (Western Equatoria State) refugee settlements as well as in urban areas of Naandi, Andaari, Source Yubu and Tambura.

### SUDAN

Last month Sudan received 38,311 refugees from South Sudan, marking the highest monthly arrival since December 2013. More than half of these arrivals are currently residing in White Nile and South Kordofan States. In the first week of July, 3,837 new arrivals crossed the border (nearly 550 refugees per day), with 617 of these arriving to South Kordofan State. Most of the arrivals to White Nile State were accommodated in El Redis II (1,599) and El Redis I (1,267). Al Alagaya accommodated 203 new comers, Jouri 117 and Um Sangor 34. Unconfirmed reports from the Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) suggest that further arrivals to West Kordofan are anticipated, given the ongoing instability in Unity State (South Sudan).

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Khartoum, financial support to extremely vulnerable individuals and foster families will be disbursed through ATM cards. Some 62 families are currently being targeted under this project. The transition to electronic payments will allow families to withdraw money independently, increasing self-reliance and dignity. The initiative reduces time required for cash payments and enhances accountability through the automation of systems.

### ETHIOPIA

South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in Gambella at a daily average rate of 180 people. Pagak, Burbiey, Akobo and Raad were the main crossing points. There are 211,803 new arrivals from South Sudan since 15 December 2013 (208,125 in Gambella and 3,678 in the Benishangul-Gumuz Region). 90 per cent of the refugee population is women and children (19,415 are unaccompanied/separated children). The new arrivals are mainly from Upper Nile State (Ulang, Nasir and Dome counties in South Sudan) and claimed fleeing generalized violence and food insecurity in South Sudan.

#### Achievements and Impact

- Some 238 unaccompanied and separated girls have received assorted items such as blankets and hygiene kits. Similarly, 30 foster parents caring for 63 unaccompanied minors (UAMs) received material distribution to help them better care for the children.

### UGANDA

A total of 156,762 South Sudanese refugees have been assisted in Uganda since mid-December 2013, including 97,586 in Adjumani, 14,903 in Arua, 36,393 in Kiryandongo and 7,880 (as of 18 June) in Kampala.

There was a significant increase of daily arrivals in Adjumani. Between 1-6 July 2015, 742 refugees arrived to Elegu Collection Centre from South Sudan with a daily average of about 124 individuals. In a meeting among UNHCR, the Lutheran World Foundation (LWF) and the Border Internal Security Officer, it was reported that there was an attack on Gordon hill, Juba Road (South Sudan) on 4 July. Three trucks were attacked and set on fire by armed groups. The border was blocked preventing people from crossing into Uganda as the SPLA tried to search for the armed group of people. The situation across the border remains unpredictable with restrictions on movement imposed.

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, 19 persons (14 male, 5 female) with disabilities were supported with assorted mobility appliances: 13 of them are from the host communities. Ten home visits to People with Special Needs (PSN) were conducted in Boroli to assess the damage caused by the recent floods. Pit latrines were filled with water, which required remedial action.

## KENYA

As at 8 July 2015, Kakuma camp received 46,237 asylum seekers from South Sudan. UNHCR continued to conduct border monitoring visits to Nadapal three days a week (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) to ensure that asylum-seekers at the border have unhindered access to asylum and are treated in a dignified manner. No cases of *refoulement* or ill treatment were reported. The trend of daily new arrivals has remained low.

### Achievements and Impact

- A BID panel comprising of representatives from the Refugee Consortium of Kenya (RCK), the Kenya Red Cross, UNHCR Resettlement, Protection and Community Services Units and LWF Child Protection Unit was convened. Some 20 cases were presented to the panel meeting for discussion and assessments were conducted.



## Food Security and Nutrition

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR partner Africa Humanitarian Action (AHA) conducted a Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) targeting pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and children aged 6 to 23 months in Ajuong Thok (Unity State). 810 PLW and 1,642 children were reached. BSFP is being used for malnutrition prevention as well as for micronutrient deficiency control.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Results of the monthly mid-upper arm circumference (MUAC) screening for children under 5 in Maban (Upper Nile State) were released in the reporting period. In Doro, the MUAC malnutrition levels have increased to 13.8 per cent, and 0.4 per cent of them were found to be MUAC severe cases. Doro has the highest percentage. Gendrassa follows with a MUAC malnutrition of 12.1 per cent, with 1.6 per cent of MUAC severe cases. This could be seen as stabilization compared to the month of May. Kaya camp saw a slight improvement compared to May. In Yusuf Batil camp in June, MUAC malnutrition levels dropped from 7.1 per cent to 4.8 per cent, with 1.4 per cent MUAC-severe cases. UNHCR and partners distributed seeds in the camps after securing agricultural land for the refugees. Efforts are being made, such as through mother support groups, to promote good plantation, harvest and food product usage to diversify diets.
- The nutrition situation of PLWs is still poor, even though compared to May, three out of four camps (Kaya, Gendrassa, Yusuf Batil) showed an improvement and one (Doro) has stabilized. The highest percentage was found in Doro, with 32.9 per cent malnourished in May and June, but in June there were fewer severe cases (0.1 per cent severe in June and 1.1 per cent in May). Yusuf Batil camp saw an improvement as the malnutrition percentage decreased from 32.4 in May to 19.5 in June and severe cases dropped from 10.8 per cent to 5 per cent. Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme started in June for PLWs after a two-month gap, with cereals, pulses and oil.



## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR identified 17,058 individuals as the current population of refugees in Al Alagaya site in Al Salam locality (White Nile State) for the July General Food Distributions (GFD). The distributions for the months of June and July have already been allocated. Rations for August and September were pre-positioned in the five sites of Al Salam locality (Al Kashafa, El Redis I and II, Jouri and Um Sangor).

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services are ongoing at the nutrition centres. Some 3,025 children under 5 years old are currently under Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) programme and 226 new cases were admitted in the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). 1,123 children under 5 years old have been identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and are receiving the necessary attention. A total of 144 new SAM cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP).
- Targeted Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) services are being provided for children under 5 years of age and PLW in the different camps and in Pagak transit centre. A total of 38,986 children under 5 years of age are enrolled. 520 new cases were admitted in the BSFP during the week. 11,026 PLWs are enrolled in BSFP, including 365 new cases during the reporting period.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, 436 cases had some form of malnutrition: 71 per cent of them were refugees and the majority were children aged between 6 and 59 months. All the cases received 3 kg of 'super cereal plus' at the supplementary feeding centre for home consumption. There were 72 severely malnourished children in the outpatient feeding programme. Some 25 new cases had SAM, 80 per cent of whom were refugees.
- In Arua, 863 children were screened (501 refugees, 324 nationals) for malnutrition. 35 (14 refugees, 21 nationals) were enrolled on the Supplementary Feeding Programme. Some 35 children were discharged from the Supplementary Feeding Programme having made a recovery.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- 32 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception centre. Among these, four had SAM and two had MAM. Those found with SAM were enrolled in the appropriate therapeutic feeding programmes.
- The distribution of the food voucher scheme (which started on 1 July) has continued in Kakuma camp and so far 30,692 heads of households have been issued with SIM cards. A target of 40,000 heads of households has been identified for the distribution. The vouchers will substitute 10 per cent of cereals given in the food basket.



## Water and Sanitation

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, the construction of 80 emergency latrines has commenced in Kharasana, West Kordofan State.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- All sites except Dabat Bosin are below the UNHCR requirements of 20 litres/person/day (l/p/d). Sanitation levels are facing a large gap in White Nile State, especially in Um Sangor where there are currently no latrines. To deal with this gap, 240 latrines are being built by the Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) and are expected to be finalized.

## ETHIOPIA

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Jewi camp, the average of 7.4 l/p/d of water was provided by water trucking. The reduction is attributed to poor road conditions which are limiting truck access to zones C and D. One emergency water kit with a capacity of 10,000 liters has been installed in Zone D to address the shortage. In Pugnido camp, the average supply of water was 16 l/p/d.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, routine monitoring of the functionality of boreholes was conducted in Ayilo I, Nyumanzi and Ayilo II. Two boreholes were non-functional, plans to repair them is under way. The motorized systems were all effectively functional. The under-performance of the motorized water system in Nyumanzi Settlement has resulted into low water supply in Block E. The solar system's pumping duration is not enough to meet the current demand for water. The system requires fuel to run the generator in order meet demand. Twenty-five households in Baratuku Settlement were provided with latrine construction materials. The provision is expected to increase household access to latrines, eliminate open defecation and reduce cases of faecal-oral infections.
- In Rhino camp (Arua), the average portable water supply rose to 17.9 l/p/d upon commissioning of two new boreholes by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Wanyange I and Ngurua villages. Household sanitation coverage is at 80 per cent.
- The five boreholes that had broken down in Kiryandongo were all repaired ensuring that the available water per person per day is maintained at 15 l/p/d.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, 18 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees in Kakuma 4.



## Health

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an ongoing cholera outbreak in South Sudan, with 769 cases and 34 deaths as of 7 July. Five of the cholera cases have been reported from Gorom Primary Health Care Centre, which services close to 5,300 refugees and the surrounding host population; there have been no deaths so far. UNHCR and partner ACROSS conducted a rapid assessment in Gorom refugee settlement on 3 July, identifying critical gaps in WASH, manpower, materials, among others. These will be incorporated into the costed emergency plan for Gorom.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- The four clinics in Al Alagaya, El Redis I and II and Um Sangor (White Nile State) continue to operate as normal with no outbreak of diseases. The referral system continues as usual, receiving patients from both host community and the refugees.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Surveillance for outbreak prone diseases and on arrival vaccination to prevent polio and measles is ongoing in Pagak, Burbiey and Akobo entry points. In the reporting period, 615 and 593 children below 15 years old were vaccinated for polio and measles respectively. Also, 286 and 212 children between 6-59 months of age were given vitamin A capsules and deworming tabs to prevent Vitamin A deficiency and to boost their immunity respectively.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Malaria remains one of the top causes of morbidity in several camps. To prevent and control morbidity 8,000 bed nets were distributed in Jewi camp and additional 200 bed nets in Kule camp. Other preventive activities such as environmental cleaning, awareness-raising on bed net utilization were also undertaken.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the crude mortality rate remains 0.1 deaths/1000 population/month. Malaria has remained the highest cause of death. In Arua, malaria also remains the highest cause of death. A wide-scale two-day vaccination programme was conducted in Rhino camp settlement. In Kiryandongo, 229 children under 5 years old were vaccinated against BCG, polio, diphtheria and measles.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. Two suspected measles cases were identified in the camp. The two have been isolated and blood samples sent to laboratories at the Kenya Research Institute in Nairobi for confirmation.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There was a slight increase in the incidence of malaria and watery diarrhea which can be attributed to the heavy rains in the past month and resultant infestation of stagnant pools with vectors. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) and UNHCR continue to closely monitor the diseases, which are within expected thresholds.



## Shelter and NFIs

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR partner World Vision International has pre-positioned 200 plastic sheets, 500 sleeping mats, 500 blankets, 290 mosquito-nets, 480 plastic buckets, 854 pieces of ladies underwear and 35 delivery kits in Makpandu, given the recent displacement in Maridi and Mundri counties (Western Equatoria State).

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The violent disruption of distributions in Maban camps (Upper Nile State) continues unabated. In Yusuf Batil camp, NFI distribution was stopped after a refugee reportedly wielding a knife and a hand grenade - with others who also threatened to collect their guns - climbed on to the NFI truck and stole plastic sheeting and mosquito nets, threatening the truck driver and agency staff around with harm if stopped.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impacts

- Construction of 200 tents was finalized in Al Alagaya (White Nile State) extension. Due to the congestion some refugee families were hosting newly arrivals in their shelters against harsh environmental conditions. SRCS volunteers and refugees youths supported the extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) in setting up the tents.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) completed 2,350 of the planned 2,970 emergency. In Kule camp, NRC has completed 2,800 of the planned 2,970 transitional shelters.



## Logistics

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### SOUTH SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, eleven vehicles have been airlifted to Yida (Unity State) for use by UNHCR and partners in Pariang County.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- Since the beginning of 2015, WFP dispatched to South Sudan 17,260mt, 2,521mt and 938mt of assorted food commodities to South Sudan through air, road and river respectively.



## Education

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### SOUTH SUDAN

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Primary school teachers in Gendrassa continue to threaten strike action if they are not paid in US dollars, in spite of the announcement that UNHCR will implement dollarization from July onwards, where applicable. Meetings are being held to manage their expectations and to find a concrete solution.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, in collaboration with education officials from the district, OPM, UNHCR and WTU conducted interviews for 59 shortlisted new teachers. Eighteen (14 females and 4 males) were selected while 10 were put on a waiting list to be called upon in case of short falls. More female teachers were recruited, improving the female teacher ratio from 24 per cent to 38 per cent. Nine secondary teachers were recruited for the newly established Rhino camp High school.



## 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.

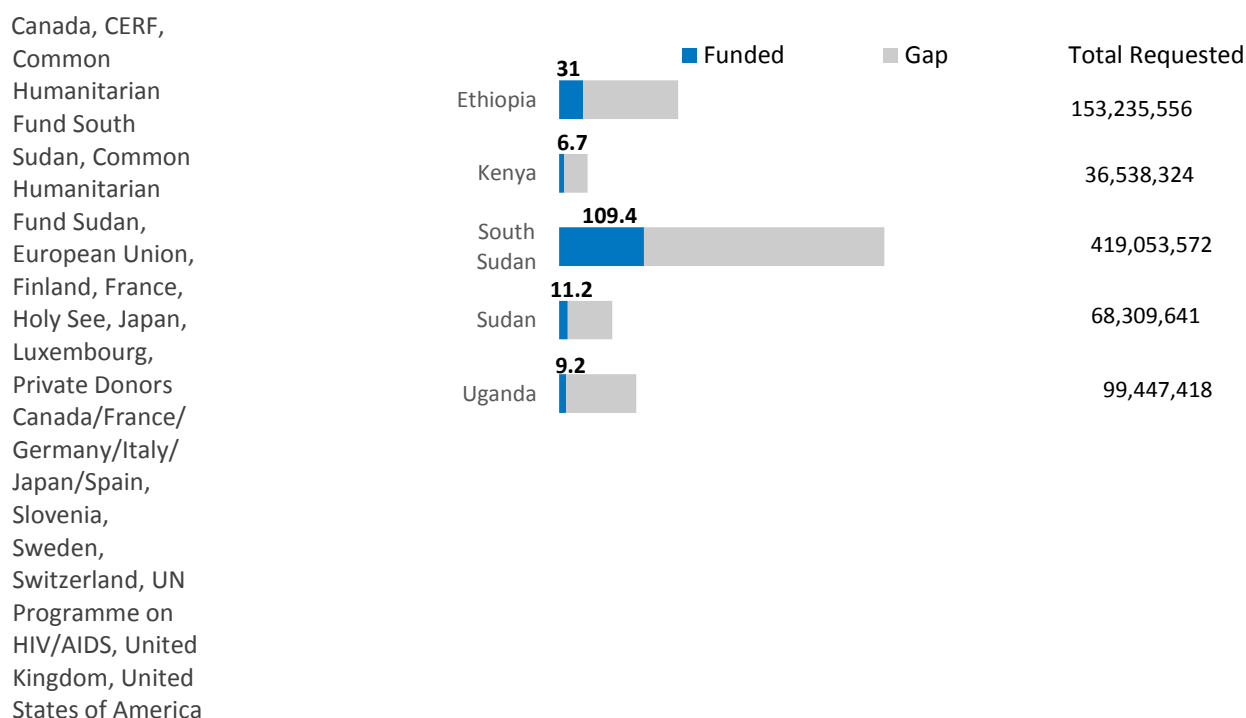
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 07 July 2015

#### situation:

A total of **US\$172.5 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$5.1 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, Japan, 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, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and Private Donors.

## ANNEXES - LIST OF ACRONYMS

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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)

MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition )

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)  
 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>

## South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 08 July 2015

