

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 77

03–16 October 2015

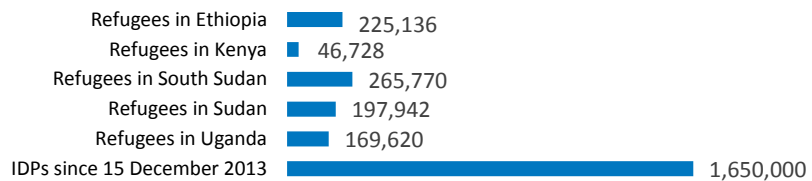
HIGHLIGHTS

- The Troika (Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States) and the European Union have expressed serious concerns about President Kiir’s plan to replace South Sudan’s 10 states with 28 new states (presidential decree of 2 October) and have urged him to defer action on this matter until the Transitional Government of National Unity is formed.
- On 9 October, the UN Security Council adopted a resolution to extend the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan until 15 December 2015 and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a mandate review within 45 days. The resolution also called for the Secretary-General to make available technical assistance for setting up a hybrid court for South Sudan.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 14 October 2015)

A total of **2,555,196** people of concern



KEY FIGURES

771,152

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

639,426

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

131,726

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

265,770

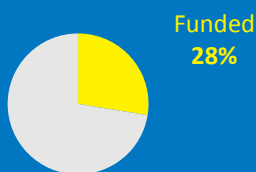
Refugees in South Sudan

1.65 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 217.3 M



Gap
72%



A refugee teacher with his students in a temporary classroom in Jewi refugee camp (Ethiopia) ©UNHCR/R. Hakozaki, June 2015.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- **SOUTH SUDAN:** The overall security situation in Upper Nile State continues to be fluid. On 6 October, armed clashes were reported in the area of Atheadong between Lelo and Warijwok (near Malakal town). The possibility of armed clashes and the lack of means of subsistence have led to frequent displacements of the local population, including to the Protection of Civilians (POC) site in Malakal. Criminality remains an issue of major concern in Maban, where several international NGOs' facilities have been robbed.
- **SUDAN:** The reported total number of South Sudanese new arrivals is 197,942, exceeding the 2015 initial planning figure of 196,000 refugees. The highest influx was recorded in South Kordofan (3,386) and West Kordofan (1,158) States while a small number of arrivals was reported in White Nile (243) and Khartoum (106) States. These numbers represent cumulative arrivals that had been reported in August and September but could not be confirmed up to now due to restricted access to areas of arrivals. The population figures from West and South Kordofan States remain fluid as the arrivals tend to move towards White Nile State, Khartoum or elsewhere in search for assistance and livelihoods.
- **ETHIOPIA:** The daily average arrival rate of refugees is currently 35 people through the Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey entry points, where registration and border monitoring is continuing. New arrivals continue to be transferred to the camps with support from the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for transport
- **UGANDA:** The number of new arrivals from South Sudan has reduced and 677 refugees arrived from South Sudan during the reporting period through Elegu and Kuluba collection points. They mainly come from Eastern and Western Equatoria, Jonglei and Upper Nile States citing famine, fighting between armed groups in Pari, Malakal and Bentiu, congestion in the UNMISS compound, and lack of social services. Other reasons for flight are formation of unspecified new rebel groups, community killings and abduction of people from their homes (particularly male youths) and conflict over resources (grazing pasture/land), which seem to have taken a political dimension.
- **KENYA:** UNHCR continue its border monitoring visits to Nadapal three days a week to ensure that asylum seekers received at the border have unhindered access to asylum and are treated humanely. The border monitoring unit includes staff from UNHCR, Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and International Rescue Committee (IRC) and ensures that vulnerable persons are attended as a matter of priority. The trend of daily new arrivals has remained low with some 100 people received weekly. Arrivals stay at the centre for a week where they receive hot meals three times a day and sleeping facilities. UNHCR facilitates their transportation to the camp.

IDP Response

Protection (IDPs)

- In the reporting period, 2,822 individuals (782 families) sought safety at the POC site in Bentiu (Unity State). They arrived mainly from Leer, Mayendit, Guit, Rubkona and Koch, citing deterioration in the security situation and severe food shortage as reasons for fleeing. During IOM-led registration, UNHCR identified and assisted with non-food items (NFIs) 382 vulnerable individuals, mostly elderly and single parents with small children. A number of rape cases, that occurred during flight, were also identified and referred to relevant partners for medical and psychosocial attention. Among the new arrivals, UNHCR found ten separated children and seven unaccompanied minors, some of whom were reunited with their families at Bentiu POC.
- On 6-8 October, UNHCR joined an inter-agency rapid needs assessment (IRNA) in opposition-controlled Kalopach (Jonglei State) to follow up on reports from the County Commissioner of over 17,000 IDPs in the *payam*. Preliminary findings show that IDPs are integrated in the local community, but resources are scarce and absorption capacity exhausted. IDPs and host communities are in need of food, NFIs, health, education and WASH. Family reunification was reported as a priority as families were separated due to sudden flight. Most IDPs indicated their intention to return home once the situation stabilizes.

Refugees



SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Western Bahr al Ghazal State, the South Sudanese authorities released 75 (56 men and 19 women) mixed migrants of mostly Somali origin who had been intercepted in Aweil and then detained in Wau. According to the authorities, this group had travelled through Kenya, Uganda and then South Sudan with the intention of crossing to Sudan. Among them, there were 33 individuals with valid Somali passports and visas, 24 with valid Kenyan temporary residence permits, three asylum seekers and 15 undocumented individuals. The authorities confirmed that the smugglers escaped and stated that this is the first organized mixed migration movement intercepted in the country. UNHCR and IOM followed the situation closely and sensitized the authorities about migrants' rights and their right to seek asylum as well as the need to establish whether there were victims of trafficking within the group. None of the mixed migrants wished to seek asylum or intended to stay in South Sudan.
- In Upper Nile State, UNHCR completed biometric verification of refugees in Kaya camp and Gendrassa camp, while 11,265 individuals have been so far verified in Doro camp. Some 2,097 cases were inactivated and another 824 were closed based on information received from family members. Upon verification, UNHCR identified 122 child protection cases of various categories and referred them to relevant partners for follow-up, including cases of early and forced marriage, separated children and children with disabilities.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- On 7 October, Individual registration resumed in Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin sites (White Nile State). Some 1,318 individuals were registered during the first four days with daily registries rapidly rising. With the resumption of the individual registration, UNHCR and its partners are expecting some adjustments in the overall numbers. However, it is foreseen that arrivals will continue with an estimated 218,500 South Sudanese refugees by the end of the year.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Construction of the biometric centres has commenced at all locations, with the biometrics pilot project scheduled to begin in Pugnido in November 2015.
- Level 2 registration, including photographs and biometrics, of relocated refugees continued in Pugnido 2 camp: 11,897 people have been issued with proof of registration documents by UNHCR. Of this figure, 3,285 people with vulnerabilities have been identified including 1,468 separated children and unaccompanied minors.
- In Jewi camp, 24 group discussions were held by UNHCR's partner International Medical Corps (IMC) to raise awareness on the prevention of SGBV in the community: 122 refugees (105 females and 17 males) attended.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and implementing partners relocated 235 individuals (50 families) from Ocea Reception Centre to Wanyange village. OPM allocated 30x30 metres of residential plots to the new arrivals while UNHCR, supported by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), provided them with core relief items (household items and shelter construction tools). The refugees also received 30-day assorted food items from WFP and World Vision.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Five open focus group discussions and door-to-door awareness sessions were held in the camp for 1,056 beneficiaries. The information disseminated included basic concepts of GBV, referral pathways, and the importance of reporting rape cases within 72 hours after assault.
- UNHCR, UNFPA and IRC conducted a community based counseling session for 100 vulnerable women at one of the women centres. The women expressed that the session was therapeutic as they were able to share their post-traumatic experiences. The participants also received several NFIs and dignity kits.
- As at 14 October 2015, 1,319 new Unaccompanied Minors (UAMS) and 5,790 separated children have arrived in Kakuma since December 2013. Since then to date, 1,285 UAMs (including 908 South Sudanese UAMs) and 5,780 separated children have been registered, bringing the cumulative number of registered UAMs in Kakuma to 2,880 and 12,765 separated children.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Upper Nile State, UNHCR partners ACTED and DRC carried out October's general food distribution in Kaya, Doro, Yusuf Batil and Gendrassa camps, reaching more than 134,000 refugees. However, the food basket did not include pulses, cooking oil and salt, consisting of 70 per cent of the standard food rations, as per WFP's implementation of 30 per cent food reduction from August 2015.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In South Kordofan State, 4.498 MT of food were distributed to two localities (Abu Jubaiha and Abbasiya) to 704 people. Of these, 30 were new arrivals.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, UNHCR, OPM, and WFP began informing refugees on the eligibility criteria for the cash assistance programme, designed for extremely vulnerable individuals, in Ayilo settlement. The exercise is soon to be rolled out across the Adjumani refugee settlements.
- In Kiryandongo, 13 cases, most of them children below 15 years old, were found with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and were admitted into inpatient therapeutic care. Another 87 individuals were found with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and enrolled onto the outpatient supplementary feeding programme. Some 22 of these were pregnant and lactating mothers.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In the refugee camps, Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services continued and 80 SAM cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP). The current caseload is 1,021 children under 5 years old with SAM in the refugee camps, including 491 in Jewi camp, 84 in Tierkidi camp, 184 in Kule camp, 165 Pugnido 2 camp and 94 in Pugnido camp. In Okugo camp, no SAM cases were reported. Some 140 new MAM cases were admitted in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), a decrease compared to the 184 cases admitted previously. This decrease is likely due to the mass screening that was conducted over the last few weeks in all refugee camps by nutrition partners. The current caseload of MAM for children under 5 years old is 3,208, including 1,000 in Jewi camp, 684 in Tierkidi camp, 698 in Kule camp, 394 in Pugnido 2 camp, 16 in Okugo camp and 416 in Pugnido camp.
- There were 888 new cases of children under 5 years old and 242 new cases of Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) admitted into the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programmes (BSFP) in the refugee camps.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- During the period under review, 54 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened at the reception centre for malnutrition: four were found with SAM and three with MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled into respective rehabilitation programmes.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), water availability stood at 11.4 liters per person per day (l/p/d) and the latrine ratio per person ratio was equal to 1:9 (within the UNHCR standard). In Yida, water availability stood at 14 l/p/d and the latrine ratio person ratio was equal to 1:9.5.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and its partners continue to work towards the supply of safe water in all camps. The daily per capita water supply averaged at 16 l/p/d in Kule, Tierkidi and Pugnido; 10 l/p/d in Jewi; 18 l/p/d in Pugnido 2; and 21 l/p/d in Okugo.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average potable water supply stands at 22 l/p/d supplied by functional boreholes with hand-pumps and motorized water supply systems.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Arua and Kiryandongo, the average potable water supply across Rhino camp remained at 19 l/p/d and 15 l/p/d respectively, against the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. The motorisation process is expected to be completed by the end of the year.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Some 18.2 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees in Kakuma 4. The latrine to user ratio stood at 1:14 for both communal and household latrines. Coverage is 36.3 per cent for both communal and household latrines.



Health

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Some 11,086 curative consultations were held throughout the seven clinics in the camps: acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance at 25 per cent of all consultations (same as previously), followed by malaria with 20 per cent (slight decrease) and diarrheal diseases at 12 per cent (same as previously).
- A meeting with the Ministry of Health (MoH) was conducted on 12 October to discuss the mosquito nets distribution plan, following the seasonal surge of malaria case in White Nile State. The MoH is to submit its request for nets to UNHCR through the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) to be dispatched directly to the respective camps and ensure close supervision with its distribution.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The Gambella Regional Health Bureau, with support from UNHCR, is conducting a spraying exercise to reduce mosquitos and control malaria in all refugee camps. In Kule, 4,140 transitional shelters have been sprayed thus far, with the other camps to follow shortly.
- To prevent new HIV infections in refugee camps, a health education campaign targeting HIV transmission and prevention was conducted by UNHCR's partners ARRA, IMC and the Rehabilitation and Development Organization (RaDO). The campaign was undertaken at community level and 5,490 people received HIV information while 7,358 condoms were distributed in Kule, Tierkidi, Jewi, Pugnido and Okugo.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, Adjumani and Kiryandongo, UNHCR, with support from Medical Teams International (MTI) and district healthcare teams vaccinated all refugee children aged between 6 to 59 months against measles and polio as part of the national vaccination campaign that was carried out between 3 to 5 October. The children were also given Vitamin A capsules and deworming tablets.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Arua, malaria continues to present itself in a high number of cases. MTI organised training for 22 health workers from West Nile district at Mulago National Referral Hospital on best practises for managing the high volume of cases.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees has been stable with crude mortality rate in the period remaining at 0.2/1000/month while under 5 years old mortality rate is at 0.5/1000/month. The indicators have remained within Sphere/UNHCR standards.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- There is a gap in funding to support various contingency measures proposed to counter the effects of El Nino. UNHCR is fundraising from various partners to support the plan while looking at available resources to initiate the required measures.
- The consultations per clinician ratio are still high, at over 100 consultations per clinician per day (above the Sphere standard of 50 consultations per day) and it may be due to high staff turnover as well as inadequate resources. IRC is currently facilitating trainings for their staff while UNHCR continues to collaborate with specialist missions by AMREF and AIC Mission to support with consultations.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- On 8 October, UNHCR met with the Commissioner of El Salaam locality and confirmed that the potential new sites, Al Neem and Al Waral, were available and could be used to decongest the existing sites in White Nile State.

Shelter and NFIs

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- In Doro camp (Upper Nile State), UNHCR partner DRC completed 1,289 shelters of the planned 2,130, while in Gendrassa camp UNHCR partner ACTED constructed 724 shelters of the planned 768.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), the construction of transitional shelters for refugees – implemented by UNHCR partner DRC- has been hampered due to lack of funding. Most refugees still live in emergency shelters of plastic sheets. Moreover, the recent rainstorms have damaged many emergency shelters, for which replacement of plastic sheets is needed.
- UNHCR trucks carrying construction materials for Ajuong Thok got stuck on the way to Juba due to heavy rains and poor road conditions. As a result, a number of construction projects are delayed, including the expansion of the camp clinic and the hospital in Pariang.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, UNHCR's partner the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) completed 905 of a planned 1,330 transitional shelters, while the DRC completed 542 of a planned 970 transitional shelters. In Pugnido camp, NRC completed 495 of a planned 700 transitional shelters. In Tierkidi camp, NRC completed 2,900 of a planned 2,952 transitional shelters. In Kule camp, IOM completed 2,159 of a planned 2,441 transitional shelters.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, Maaji settlement has been the main relocation site for the new arrivals to date. With the provision of additional extension spaces by the host community, Maaji now has capacity to absorb 25,000 additional refugees. Design drawings for the development of these new extension sites are being developed.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- The preliminary results of the hydrological survey at the Kalobeyi site have been received and indicate promising water levels at the 15 locations initially investigated for potential water. The topographic survey will commence shortly and will inform the development of various infrastructure at the settlement. The Environmental Impact Assessment survey has been completed and the report will be submitted to the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) for certification. Construction of the police post and schools is scheduled to commence in November.

Education

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR delivered 26,844 primary school textbooks (primary 1 to 8) to partners LWF and Save the Children International (SCI) in Maban County (Upper Nile State) for further distribution in refugee schools.
- UNHCR partner ACROSS distributed 3,396 exercises books and assorted stationery to primary and secondary schools in Lasu refugee settlement (Central Equatoria State).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- A three-week Back to School campaign has been undertaken in all camps with support from UNHCR's education partners and culminated by marking the re-opening of schools for the 2015/2016 academic year. Thousands of children in all refugee camps participated in the event.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, UNHCR and Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) selected 100 students (the majority of which were girls) for scholarships.
- In Arua, in order to encourage full participation and involvement of new arrivals in community activities, UNHCR in conjunction with WTU conducted functional adult literacy (FAL) meetings in Odoibu, Ocea, Siripi, Tika and for neighbouring host communities in Odupi and Uriama sub-counties. This was to create awareness and promote FAL activities.

Standards

Standard	Sphere Project/UNHCR emergency	UNHCR post-emergency
Water	> 15 l/p/d	> 20 l/p/d
Latrine	1:50	1:20
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	0.5 mg per litre	0.2 to 0.5 mg per litre
Kcals	2,100/p/d	2,100/p/d
GAM	N/A	< 10%
Crude and under-five mortality rates	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively	<0.75/1,000 per month and <1.5/1,000 per month 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.

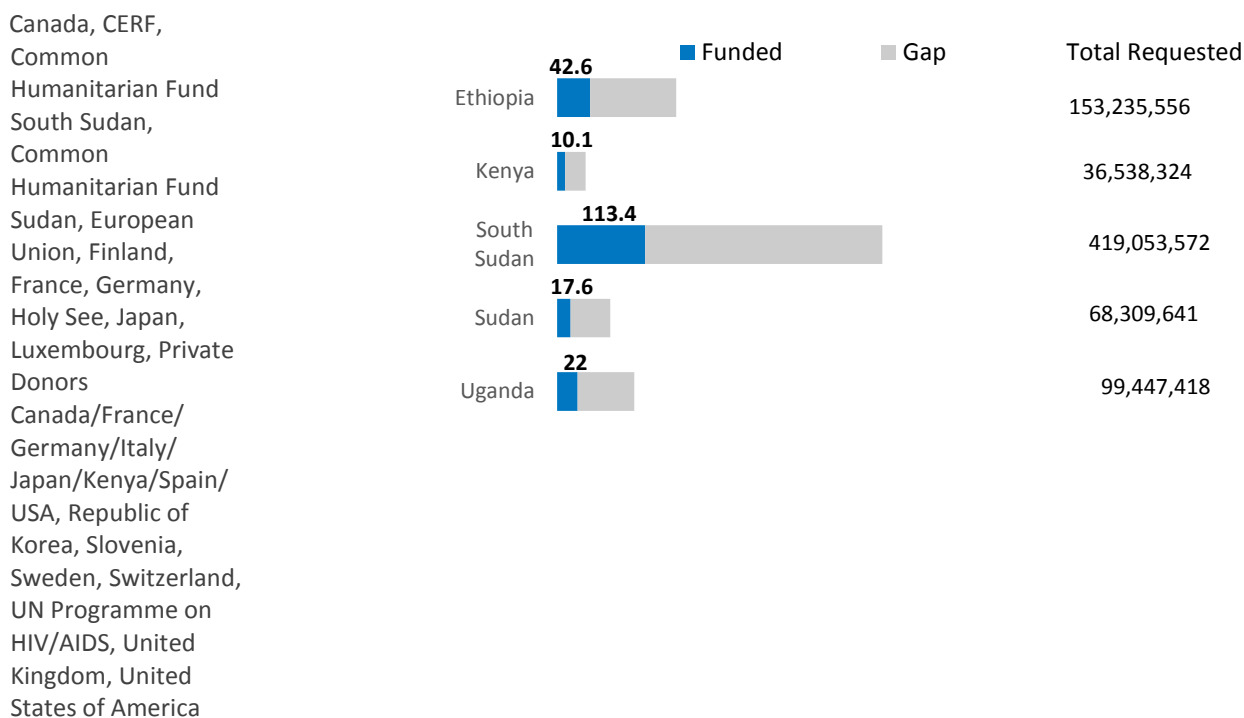
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 13 October 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$217.3 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$11.2 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 funds in 2015: United States of America (251 M), Sweden (80 M), United Kingdom (53 M), Netherlands (45 M), Norway (44 M), Private Donors Spain (29 M), Denmark (28 M), Australia (24 M), Japan (18 M), Canada (18 M), Switzerland (16 M), France (14 M), Private Donors Italy (13 M), Private Donors Sweden (12 M), Finland (10 M).

Note 3: Other donors of unrestricted and regional funds in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Costa Rica, Estonia, Germany, Holy See, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kuwait, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, New Zealand, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, 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)

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)
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)
SCI (Save the Children International)
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 14 October 2015

