

SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 27

04 – 08 August 2014

KEY FIGURES

5,536

Cholera cases in South Sudan

242,024

Refugees in South Sudan

95,532

Civilians live in UNMISS bases

1,5M

People displaced by violence

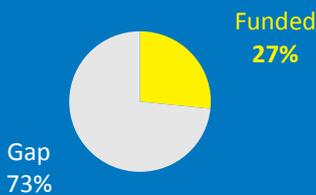
436,742

South Sudanese refugees

FUNDING

USD 567 million

requested for the situation



PRIORITIES

- South Sudan: strengthen nutritional assistance, especially in children
- Sudan: mosquito nets are urgently needed
- Ethiopia: develop Nip Nap camp and Pamdong Transit Site
- Uganda: strengthen efforts to ensure infrastructure implementation
- Kenya: need for land for a new camp is urgent

HIGHLIGHTS

- At least five South Sudanese employees of humanitarian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) were killed on 5 August in and around Bunj, Maban County, in Upper Nile State. The militia group is reportedly targeting civilians of Nuer origin after they clashed with defecting Nuer soldiers and suffered casualties. The killings come a day after a local worker for Norwegian People's Aid (NPD) was killed, reportedly by a militia group that calls itself the Mabanese Defense. The UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) condemns in the strongest possible terms these killings by the so-called Mabanese Defence Forces.
- Nearly one million children under five years old in South Sudan will require treatment for acute malnutrition in 2014, according to UNICEF and WFP. If the world fails to provide the help needed right now to accelerate and scale up life-saving food and nutrition efforts, UNICEF estimates that 50,000 children could die from malnutrition in the course of this year.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.

(as at 07 August)

A total of **1,578,946** people of concern



UNHCR team member speaks with South Sudanese refugees in Uganda.
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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

In Bentiu (Unity State), the general security situation and its vicinity appeared calm, however the number of military presence/SPLA, including a good number of child soldiers continued to be visible and increasing.

An African Union (AU) Commission of Inquiry arrived in Bentiu on 31 July 2014 for a three-days mission to investigate human rights violations and other crimes. Protection Cluster led by UNHCR presented the general information about recruitment of child soldiers which the delegation observed during the visit in Bentiu town, reports of sexual violence, abduction, arbitrary arrest and detention as well as the hazardous conditions of IDPs in PoC and restricted movements.

The flood in the PoC has compelled a few IDPs to return to Bentiu especially those related to SPLA and others to their villages in spite of the fear of insecurity while over 500 individuals including youth, women with their children respectively risked the road journey to Khartoum. The living conditions of the PoC site are unbearable and have severely impacted on women and children who do not have any alternative due to insecurity.

The humanitarian situation in Baliet (Upper Nile State) appears to be deteriorating with a growing number of IDPs arriving from different parts of northern Jonglei State. According to OCHA, some 3,865 children are reported to be in poor health and in need of food, health/nutrition services, WASH, NFIs and emergency shelter.

IDPs

Protection

According to UNMISS' latest report, as of 5 August, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 95,532, including 31,940 in Juba (Topping and UN House), 17,119 in Malakal, 4,123 in Bor, 40,574 in Bentiu, 563 in Wau, 1,174 in Melut, 28 in Nasser, and 11 in Rumbek.

In August, UN Police will conduct training for forty internally displaced persons on Sexual Gender Based Violence at the UN House site.

UNHCR conducted Protection Monitoring, Data Entry and Analysis training for IRC staff. A total of 9 staff attended the training (6 from IRC and 3 from UNHCR). The training was aimed at capacitating IRC to fully take over data entry, analysis and production of protection monitoring reports, a function previously undertaken by UNHCR.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

In Unity State, PoC population stands at 40,574 individuals comprising 8,953 households according to verification/registration by IOM. According to IOM reception staff, the trend of new arrivals has reduced as compared to previous week but the issue of recyclers continues. To minimize flooding in the PoC, CCCM and WASH Clusters developed an action plan to create a drainage channel outside northern side of the PoC in line with the flow of the stream. The contribution of some agencies was key in starting excavation of the drainage system.

Camp Management in coordination with other agencies relocated about 600 families/3,000 individuals who were mostly affected by the flood. Self-relocation is ongoing by IDPs to higher ground in PoC 5. A recent shelter assessment indicates that about 1,406 shelters are situated in semi-flooded conditions due to lack of options. The assessment also revealed that one of the unfenced ponds at the back of PoC 4 (east of the Concern ORTP and Care Clinic) has a very high water level and looks likely to backflow into the PoC which will affect the limited dry space. In the PoC, as of 1 August, the ratio of water reached 11.6lp/person/day. Due to the need to harmonize among the PoCs, water was pumped at 14hrs in all the PoCs.



Food Security and Nutrition

In Ajoung Thok (AT), Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSFP) was conducted targeting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children under 5. A total of 1,965 children under 5 years old and 387 PLW received 30 day rations of CSB++ at 200G/day/person in addition to vitamin A and albendazole for deworming. The nutrition programme performance indicators in Yida (Unity State): MAM were 81% cure rate and 19% defaulter rate while OTP had 89% cure rate and 11% defaulter rate (standard <10%). The defaulter rate in Yida is generally high, primarily due to the close proximity of Sudan and South Sudan border which makes people to frequently move between the two countries.



Health

According to WHO, as of 2 August 2014, a total of 5,536 cholera cases including 121 deaths (CFR 2.2%) had been reported in South Sudan.

Wau Shilluk, an area with an estimated population of 50,000 people, IDPs have been forced to use unprotected surface water and most people undertake open defecation given the extremely low number of latrines. The ongoing heavy rains wash the faeces into drinking water sources, thus completing the oral-faecal transmission and allowing communicable diseases like cholera to spread. Aid agencies in the area are working to ensure that more latrines are constructed and sanitation standards maintained, to help improve the population's ability to break this oral-faecal transmission. The prevalent food insecurity situation in Upper Nile and resultant malnutrition makes the population even more susceptible to infectious diseases such as cholera as their immunities are weak.

Refugees



Protection

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A verification process took place in mid-July to confirm and identify separated and unaccompanied children in the new relocation sites in White Nile State. The total number of separated children identified in the respective camps of White Nile State were: El Redis: 73 separated children (49 male, 24 female); Al Kashafa: 66 separated children (36 male, 30 female); Jouri: 81 separated children (39 male, 42 female); a verification process Al Alagaya camp is in process.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Level 1 registration is conducted at entry points after a government screening process for nationality. Level 2 registration, which includes the use of the ProGres database and biometrics, has been completed at Kule camp with a total of 48,435 refugees processed. Any absentees will undergo verification when they approach the registration centre. Continuous registration has now started in Kule and Leitchuor camps, to capture any changes in the population such as newborn babies or deaths.
- In Leitchuor, SGBV clinical management training is currently being provided to health workers by IMC. Community outreach sessions for 304 households were conducted, during which 1,320 refugees (859 females, 461 males) were visited. The objective of the sessions was to increase the awareness of the community on causes and consequences of rape and the role of the community in preventing it, as well as to disseminate information on available services.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There are approximately 5,700 new arrivals who are waiting to be registered at Pagak. UNHCR is following up with ARRA to ensure adequate staff is deployed to register the new arrivals expeditiously.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, LWF identified 56 PSNs among newly relocated refugees and issued them with cards to ensure easier follow up and meet their needs in a timely manner. As well, hygiene kits donated by UNICEF were distributed to 752 PSNs in Nyumanzi settlement and in Mungula village, along with a water purification container and household items that were distributed to 11 PSNs.
- In Arua, Child Protection Committees were reactivated in all the 13 villages, and included school-based child protection committees in all the seven primary schools within the settlement. Six Best Interest Assessments were conducted for six children.
- In Adjumani, GPS locations were mapped for 75 solar panels and lighting that will be installed as part of the recently launched Safe from the Start project. UNHCR conducted community dialogue on the project in Mungula and Maaji villages. Safe from the Start is a joint US government-UNHCR partnership to prevent and respond to sexual and gender based violence in humanitarian emergencies. The community provided lists of their watch groups, which in Maaji includes four adolescents who are very active in the community and enthusiastic about the project.
- In Arua, implementation of the Safe from the Start project has kicked off. DRC-DDG will implement it in the coming five months and has drawn up a work plan. It has identified 36 locations for solar lights in Agulupi, Tika, Ocea and Odobu villages in Rhino Camp settlement.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Many school-age children are missing school owing to lack of shoes and clothes. Donations of shoes and clothes are being worked out, but would require more support.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- There has been a marked improvement in the registration of UASC in the previous month thanks to the coordination between UNHCR, DRA and LWF. In July, out of 194 UASC identified at the reception centre, 149 were registered representing 91% of the population. This is an improvement compared to June, where out of 195 UASCs identified, 16 were registered (0.1%) within the month.
- A total of 40 G4S security guards including 11 female guards attended a training facilitated by UNHCR on SGBV referral pathway on the new adopted referral card in reporting SGBV cases. A two-day session was also held for community leaders on SGBV. The discussions included sharing of SGBV reports in the camp and how to assist leaders address reports coming from their areas of representation.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The development of Pamdong Transit Site is moving forward, with 15 hangars and a warehouse to be constructed as well as WASH facilities being established. Each hangar will accommodate approximately 200-250 people. The Government of Ethiopia has confirmed that Pamdong will not be a camp but rather a transit site with a holding capacity of approximately 3000 people. Partners have already been designated to provide services in this location, including MSF-F (health), NRC (shelter, sanitation), CONCERN (nutrition, supplementary feeding) and DRC (emergency water provision).
- The establishment of Nip Nip Camp is progressing and demarcation is ongoing. UNHCR and ARRA have agreed that the first relocation there will take place towards early next week. Several partners have agreed to provide services in Nip Nip, including NRC (shelter), DRC (emergency water supply), ACF (WASH), MSF and SCI (health) and CONCERN for nutrition and supplementary feeding.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- ARRA informed UNHCR that the Government has offered a piece of land near Nyingnyang. The land, named Pandong (not the same as the Pamdong Transit Site in the Kule area) is 8.5 kilometres from the main road in an area that is

not flood prone. UNHCR and ARRA are planning to visit the site as soon as possible to assess whether it is appropriate for development as a camp. If so, construction of a road to the camp would be required.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- As soon as all the areas become accessible for security reasons, a comprehensive food security assessment is planned across West Kordofan State which will determine what further interventions are required.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- CONCERN finalised the set-up of the nutrition centre at Pamdong Transit Site. Services provided at this location will include treatment of malnutrition, blanket supplementary food distribution and Infant and Young Children Feeding support. Construction of the Stabilisation Centre at Kule was also finalised, and ARRA and GOAL are working together to begin providing services in this location.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR and ARRA finalised the construction of a store for food and non-food items in Pagak, which means that distribution of the general food ration can resume. During the halt in distribution, High Energy Biscuits were provided.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, district health workers conducted nutrition screenings for 140 children at out-patient services in Mungula Health Centre (HC)4, Bira HC3, Lewa HC2 and Adjumani hospital. A total of 23 cases of severe acute malnutrition were identified and referred to the therapeutic feeding programme. Additionally, 12 children with severe acute malnutrition and medical complications were referred to the inpatient therapeutic feeding programme at Adjumani district hospital, while 18 cases of MAM identified are awaiting the introduction of a supplementary feeding programme.
- In Arua, Medical Teams International (MTI) conducted nutrition screening for 351 children under five, 175 refugees and 176 nationals. No deaths were reported among the refugees.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- World Breastfeeding Week was underway 1-7 August 2014. The global annual event which is marked every August has been facilitated by UNICEF and UNHCR and advocates for the right of infants and young children to proper nutrition through the promotion of optimal breastfeeding. The main objective is to promote, protect and support breastfeeding as the best way of feeding infants in the first six months of life.



Water and Sanitation

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 15 community health promoters have been appointed (five per re-location site) to conduct regular hygiene campaigns, disinfecting spraying of latrines, hygiene promotion and education in White Nile State.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- All partners are reporting major difficulties in maintaining regular provision of water to refugees resided at El Redis and Al Kashafa (White Nile State) due to access issues caused by the rainfall.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The priority for all WASH partners has been to increase response activities to mitigate Hepatitis E cases.
- Currently, the provision of water is 8.4 litres per person per day in Kule, 10.8 in Tierkidi, 11.1 in Leitchuor and 24.6 in Okugo (Dimma). All partners are working together to increase the water provision to meet UNHCR standards of 20 litres per person per day.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Digging of latrines is an ongoing activity in Kule, Tierkidi and Leitchuor so as to reduce the ratio of people to latrines to UNHCR standards. The current ratio is 1:74 in Kule, 1:67 in Tierkidi, 1:38 in Leitchuor and 1:6 in Okugo. The standard is 1:20 in a stable situation and 1:50 during emergencies.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG completed the construction of 48 communal latrines funded by UNICEF in Ayilo II settlement. DRC-DDG also began elevating the compound of Elegu collection centre to improve drainage and ensure protection against flooding. As well, DRC-DDG secured a new water storage tank from URCS to replace the damaged tank at Elegu collection centre.
- In Arua, the average water supply in Rhino Camp settlement improved from 16.5 l per person / per day to 17.2 l after three boreholes were repaired. UNHCR-hired water trucks supplemented 29% of the water supply, while 63% came from hand-pumped boreholes (44 functional boreholes) and 8% from a piped system (1 motorized borehole). Oxfam, UNHCR and URCS monitored water quality at tap stands and households to ensure that acceptable standards were maintained. The drilling of new boreholes progressed (URCS, Malteser, Oxfam and UNICEF). Five new boreholes were drilled in Tika, Ocea and Katiku and are awaiting installation.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 1,310 family shared latrines have been constructed by NRC in Kakuma 4 to date. This places the latrine to user ratio at 1:32 which is within the UNHCR sphere standard of 1:50 for emergency situations.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The available water sources cannot meet the rising water demand at the recommended standards. The current supply system in Kakuma 4 is insufficient and distribution is below the sphere standard of 20 litres.



Health

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 5,000 mosquito nets have been distributed to refugees in Jouri and Al Redis (in White Nile State).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Lack of funds to procure the required drugs/medicines that could meet the refugees needs in El Redis and Jouri (White Nile State) – there is only enough stock left for one more week.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The first round of the Oral Cholera Vaccination Campaign was completed in Leitchuor Camp. Out of a target population of 42,737 people, 34,935 (81.7%) received the vaccination. The second phase of the campaign will begin shortly. The campaign is continuing in Kule, Tierkidi and the host communities in Itang Special and Lare Woredas.

- Measles and Oral Polio Vaccinations continue for new arrivals. Thus far, 108,971 people have been vaccinated against measles and 94,185 against polio. This represents 95.3% and 82.3% of a target of 114,373 individuals (gauged from registration data). Vitamin A supplementation has been provided to 48,040 children between 6 months and 5 years, representing 110% of a target population of 43,571.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Cases of Hepatitis E continue to be reported, although the number of cases is reducing in all of the camps. In total, 355 cases have been reported, with 12 deaths. Activities to minimize the outbreak are ongoing. In Leitchuor, WHO and UNHCR are providing training on all reportable diseases including Hepatitis E to health workers and Community Outreach Agents.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- Arua: Ocea HC II and Olujobo HC II provided 1,047 outpatient consultations, (490 refugees, 557 nationals). Another 41 cases were managed as inpatients, (10 refugees, 31 nationals) and 3 refugees and 11 nationals were referred to Arua regional hospital for further treatment. Malaria remained the leading cause of morbidity with 416 cases, (209 refugees, 207 nationals). MTI is analyzing the trend and has agreed to come up with strategy to reduce the malaria prevalence.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The health status of South Sudanese new arrivals received in the reporting period was stable. Morbidity and mortality rates were within the acceptable threshold. One death of an under-5 year old child was reported; this translated to an under-5 mortality rate of 0.14/10,000 per day and crude mortality rate of 0.24/10,000 per day which is within the UNHCR Standard of <2/10,000 per day for Under-5 and <1/10,000 for crude mortality.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, UNHCR is conducting assessments for additional households in need who will be assisted with NFIs.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Following the opening of Pamdong Transit Site, Core Relief Items were dispatched to cover approximately 3,000 people. Tents will not be used in Pamdong Transit Site as all the refugees will be accommodated in communal hangars.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The Shelter Cluster led by UNHCR and co-led by NCKK has so far roofed 1,886 durable shelters in Kakuma 4. A further 4,114 units are to be roofed in the coming weeks

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land for a new camp is very urgent as there is no more space in Kakuma to put up more shelters. Talks with the County Government over land are at an advanced stage.
- With the ongoing construction of durable shelters in Kakuma 4, there is still a gap of 10,000 families in urgent need of durable shelters.

Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The Education working group (UNHCR, ADRA, RAFA, Plan Sudan and Ministry of Education) will build temporary learning spaces within the camps in White Nile State using the structures of reception centres built by UNHCR. Schools are expected to begin operating during the second week of August and the approximate planning figure is 6,000. Additional host community enrolment target will increase the number of beneficiaries to 10,000 in White Nile state.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Shelters are urgently needed in each location in White Nile State to accommodate the new teachers.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- School enrolment numbers in camps have improved with the addition of one block of classrooms in Kule and four new blocks in Teirkidi, where 1,631 children are enrolled. More children are expected to be enrolled by early next week in Teirkidi following the completion of another three blocks of classrooms with the capacity to enrol up to 1800 more school children in Teirkidi. Current enrolment for all grades stands at 12,097 children. This is still low compared to the actual number of school age children in the camps and concerted efforts for accelerated enrolment are being undertaken.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Save the Children is experiencing challenges in monitoring attendance in schools and at Child Friendly Spaces in Leitchuor due to flooding as many structures are waterlogged.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and LWF child protection teams distributed 40 Special Needs Education (SNE) learners under the home based programmes with sachets of powdered milk. This came after a joint assessment was done in the previous week in Kakuma 4 and the rest of the camp to identify needs of SNE learners in the programme.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is inadequate school infrastructure to cater for the high school enrolments and the current total enrolment in the emergency schools is above 6,000. Construction of 20 classrooms and renovation of 30 classrooms is being done by NCKK and NRC; however more is required to ensure all students can be comfortably accommodated in the classrooms.

Working in partnership

- Uganda: In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meeting chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners took place on 24 July. Meetings are now held on a monthly basis and there is one scheduled for 28 August.
- Sudan: WASH and Health sectors have convened their regular coordination meetings to maintain proper coordination at camp level for better response to the needs of refugees. Meetings will take place every Monday in the following sites – Al Kashafa, Al Redis, and Jouri. These meetings are organized by SRCS in their capacity as camp managers.

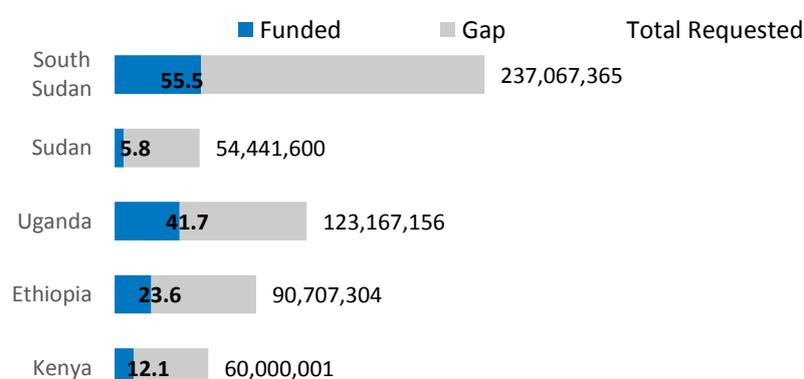
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

UNHCR is very 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 for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection and assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the neighbouring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in South Sudan. The South Sudan Situation covers Supplementary Budget activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Total revised requirements amount to US\$ 567 million for 2014.

Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding (in million US\$)

Australia, Canada
CERF, Chile, Common
Humanit. FD South
Sudan, Czech
Republic, Denmark,
Estonia, European
Union, France,
Germany, Ireland,
Japan, Luxembourg,
Netherlands,
Private Donors
(Australia, Canada,
Germany, Italy,
Japan, Qatar, Spain,
Switzerland, United
Arab Emirates,
United Kingdom,
United States of
America), Sweden,
Switzerland, United
Kingdom, USA.

A total of **US\$151 million** has been funded



Note 1: In 2014 the following donors have given unearmarked funds to UNHCR: Algeria, Australia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Private Donors.

Note 2: These figures are based on the Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Revised Supplementary Appeal (August 2014).

Contacts:

Géraldine Boezio, Reporting Officer, boezio@unhcr.org, Tel: +41 (0)22 7398003

Wendy Rappeport, Senior External Relations Officer, rappepor@unhcr.org, Cell: +41 (0)79 881 9183

Links:

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

ANNEXES

Acronyms

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

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)

Acute respiratory infection-ARTI

Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)

Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)

Area Security Management Team (ASMT)

Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)

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

Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programming (BSFP)

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW)

Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs)

Child Protection Information Management System (CP IMS)

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA)

Document Registration Agreement (DRA)

Education in Emergencies (EiE)

Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (EBSFP)

Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC)

Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item (ES/NFIs)

Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO)

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

General Food Distribution (GFD)

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

High energy biscuits (HEB)

Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs)

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F)

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



South Sudan: UNHCR presence and refugee locations

As of August 2014

