

KEY FIGURES

610,456

South Sudanese Refugees

473,271

New arrivals (as of 15 Dec. 2013)

244,638

Refugees in South Sudan

102,228

Civilians live in UNMISS bases

1,4 M

Internally displaced people

FUNDING

USD 567 million

requested for the situation



PRIORITIES

- South Sudan: distribute sanitary material to women and support PSNs in Upper Nile State.
- Sudan: clarify the status of South Sudanese in Sudan.
- Ethiopia: search for additional land in view of continued influx.
- Uganda: relocate recently arrived refugees from transit centres to settlements.
- Kenya: discuss with community leaders to enhance peace among communities.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 39

27 October – 07 November 2014

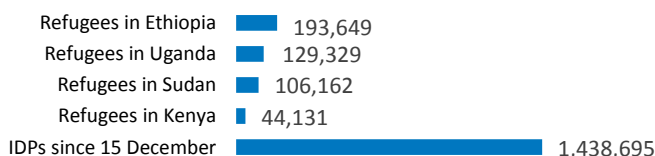
HIGHLIGHTS

- SOUTH SUDAN: The security situation remains tense, especially in the northern states of Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile. Some civilians living in the Bentiu and Rubkona areas moved into the UNMISS PoC site on 27 October, following heavy fighting between 27 and 29 October.
- SOUTH SUDAN: The Government of South Sudan, with the support of the United Nations, launched the “Children, not Soldiers” campaign nationally, marking the country’s renewed commitment to end the recruitment and use of children by its army. “The Government of South Sudan will no longer allow children to join the military,” said the Minister of Defence and Veteran Affairs Kuol Manyang Juuk. “Children should be learning how to read and write, not carry weapons – we know education will make us better as a nation.”
- KENYA: On 26 October, fighting ensued between the South Sudanese Dinka and Nuer communities following an alleged assault of a young Nuer girl by a Dinka boy. The fighting resulted in eight casualties from South Sudan, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and about 60 refugees were injured. The fighting was further fuelled by a separate incident on 30 October when a Burundian man accidentally knocked down a Nuer child with his motorcycle. Security was immediately beefed up in the entire camp (particularly in Kakuma 4) and police intensified patrols to reinstate peace and calm.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.

(as at 06 November)

A total of **2,049,151** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The South Sudan government declared on 29 October that it had regained control of the Bentiu and Rubkona oil hubs following the simultaneous rebel assault on the towns two days earlier. The international community and the IGAD Special Envoys to the South Sudan Negotiations condemned the ongoing fighting between the two warring parties. Analysts claim there could be a surge in fighting as the dry season approaches.

The situation in Unity State had deteriorated considerably on 27 October when clashes resumed between the SPLA and SPLA-IO in the areas around Bentiu, Rubkona airstrip and Bentiu Oil Filed. Clashes spread close to the UNMISS base in Bentiu and PoC sites. There were unconfirmed reports about IDPs caught up in the clashes having been wounded by stray bullets at the PoC sites. Furthermore, there were reports about Bentiu town being allegedly under SPLA-IO control. UNMISS in Bentiu reported on 30 October that Bentiu and Rubkona airstrip had remained under Government of South Sudan control.

Security in the PoC sites in Malakal (Upper Nile) remains of concern with increased cases of inter-communal conflict reported. Two incidents, resulting in serious injury were reported on 25 and 27 October. The UN security intervened and monitored the situation.

Results of the September IPC analysis indicates that despite the current improvements in food security, the situation is worse compared to a typical year at harvest time. Some 1.5 million people will remain in Crisis and Emergency phases through December 2014, including one third of the population of Greater Upper Nile whose coping mechanisms have been stretched due by the protracted conflict and displacement. The overall nutrition situation remains dire with the prevalence of the global acute malnutrition (GAM) likely to remain above emergency thresholds.

IDPs

Protection

In Bor, 2,708 IDPs were relocated from the old to the new PoC site. UNHCR distributed dignity kits to 279 women and girls of reproductive age in Langbaa E. Out of this number 86 were IDPs from Twice East and Bor Payams.

In Bunj, UNHCR provided NFIs to 5,149 flood-affected individuals from eight villages around Bunj town and 28 inmates in Maban. UNHCR and partners also registered and provided non-food items to individuals from the Koma community who were displaced from Dajjo Payam in Longichuk County.

According to UNMISS, as of 3 November, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in nine Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 102,228 including 31,046 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 17,478 in Malakal, 2,701 in Bor, 49,612 in Bentiu, 447 in Wau, 913 in Melut and 31 in Nasser.

Refugees

Protection

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Five new sites have been identified as potential locations to receive and host new arrivals in White Nile State.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limitation of residential land to accommodate the new arrivals of South Sudanese refugees remains the main challenge in White Nile State.

- Social workers in Elleri have reported emerging child protection threats including child labor. There have been reports received of girls employed as domestic workers, as well as in local gold mines. Social workers have also expressed concern at increased Dinka arrivals in Elleri town, given potential tensions with the existing Shilluk community.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The nationality screening exercise is ongoing in Tierkidi and Leitchuor Refugee Camps, where 1,001 persons have been targeted to attend the exercise in Tierkidi.
- UNHCR and ARRA have agreed upon issuing Proof of Registration documents in Kule and Tierkidi refugee camps. Preparations are now underway to issue the documents, while the Standard Operating Procedures to guide the process have also been finalised.
- As part of the UNHCR – UNICEF partnership in supporting implementation of child protection activities, UNICEF has deployed to UNHCR a Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) expert to support partners in using CPIMS, including the provision of training and coaching.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani and Arua, UNHCR conducted protection training for 140 refugee leaders as well as local council leaders and police officers in Rhino Camp and Lobule settlements.
- UNHCR/Inter Aid Uganda (IAU) continues to prepare three hot meals per day for the 139 refugees at Kiryandongo Reception Centre. UNHCR/IAU also conducted Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) training attended by 85 refugee leaders.
- In Adjumani and Arua, on average seven refugees continue to arrive daily in Adjumani from South Sudan, mainly fleeing Upper Nile state where they reportedly face food insecurity.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR, LWF, DRC, SCI, WVI and OPM made a joint visit to Moyo District to conduct Best Interest Determination for five refugee children in Moyo Babies' Home and Redeemer Children's Home. It was established that 47 unregistered South Sudanese children were living in the homes.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU conducted child protection working group members meeting where 30 community members attended to discuss and share protection risks which were mainly child labour and child care.
- In Arua, UNHCR received reports about a refugee woman who was physically assaulted. Her consent and incident forms have been completed. She was referred to Ocea police post and Ocea health centre for treatment.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU/UNHCR conducted community dialogue focused on domestic violence and early marriages where 106 men and women participated.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua, PSNs identified lack of soap among their main needs, noting that it was only distributed to girls and women.
- In Adjumani, a family of 20 Nuer refugees arrived at Elegu on 23 October and requested to be registered in Rhino Camp rather than Adjumani. After being informed about immigration procedures, they returned to South Sudan. UNHCR will take up with OPM and the immigration authorities the issue of asylum seekers who arrive at Elegu border point but wish to be registered outside Adjumani.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- A total of six new SGBV cases were reported in the past two weeks. A total of 29 SGBV survivors and vulnerable persons were visited during the past weeks to monitor their quality of life and identify needs.
- By the beginning of November 2014, 1,256 new UAMS and 6,016 new separated children had arrived in Kakuma camp since the influx began in December 2013. The UASC represent approximately 15% of the new arrivals population. This brings the cumulative number of registered UAMs and SC in Kakuma to 3,225 and 12,174 respectively.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's partner NRC is currently working on the road improvement of 6.8 kilometres of roads in Kule and Tierkidi camps.
- Mapping for Tierkidi and Kule has been undertaken with updated plans now available to partners, while capacity building on the use of GIS technology has also been held.
- Updated occupancy mapping has been undertaken for Leitchuor, with detailed maps produced of the areas of higher ground to which refugees have relocated. In addition, higher ground areas have been assessed as being safe areas for refugees to relocate. The map was presented at the Task Force in Gambella.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Distribution of seedlings to all blocks in Ajuong Thok is ongoing while, an instructor arrived in the area to train 300 men and women from both refugee and host community in fuel efficient stove mud building. The training started on 24 of October and will last twenty days.
- Food items have been trucked from Yei Warehouse to Lasu in preparation of the upcoming general food distribution in the settlement.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 31 new severe acute malnutrition (SAM) cases and 49 moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) cases were admitted across the four sites in White Nile State.
- 2,099 MAM cases have been treated, along with 656 SAM cases in White Nile State. Emergency blanket supplementary feeding programmes have reached 10,304 cases with the support of SRCS, the Ministry of Health, MSF, WFP and UNICEF.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- One malnutrition death was reported in Al Kashafa which requires additional investigation.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- WFP, UNHCR and ARRA are conducting ongoing sensitisation with the refugees to accept maize meal as the available cereal in the food basket for the November 2014 cycle in Tierkidi and Kule refugee camps.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, cash for food was delivered to the refugees. The outpatient therapeutic care programme enrolled 26 children. The level of malnutrition is highest among national children.
- In Kiryandongo, Action Against Hunger (ACF) assisted 11 refugee children in managing acute malnutrition. Eight refugee children who were already admitted were discharged upon recovery.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, nutrition partners are running out of nutrition supplies (Plumpy Nut).

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Out of 284 newly arrived children (below 5 years) screened for malnutrition between 28 October to 5 November, 74 were found to be malnourished and 41 with severely acute malnutrition. This translated into a GAM and a SAM of 26% and 14.4% respectively which are above the acceptable thresholds.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The average daily amount of water supplied in the four camps of Maban currently stands at 19.1 litres per refugee. Water production and water supply is also satisfactory in Unity camps despite fluctuations. In Yida, the level of daily consumption increased to 12.54 litres per refugee, up from 11 litres the week before.
- In Maban, the average crude latrine coverage remains 1 for every 16 refugees in three out of four camps: 1:15 in Doro, 1:17 in Gendressa, 1:15 in Batil and 1:22 in Kaya.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Following the repair of the water pump in Al Alagaya, the daily water provision has now reached the SPHERE standard of 15 liters per person per day.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A lack of space in Al Alagaya site continues to prevent construction of latrines.
- No soap distribution has taken place in Al Alagaya for the past three months.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The average daily quantity of water supplied during the last week dropped slightly due to the flooding of the road between Leitchuor and Nyinyang.
- In Kule the water access level is at 12 litres per person per day (l/p/d), while the ratio of latrines to people is 1:38. In Tierkidi, the water access level is at 11 l/p/d and the ratio of latrines to people 1:40.
- UNHCR and its WASH partners reviewed the indicator improvement plan that was developed some weeks ago to assess the extent of implementation. All emergency indicators have been achieved except the quantity of water delivered to the camps, which has not been met due to the conditions of the access roads and problems following the flooding.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, the average water supply was 15.0 l/p/d delivered through 57 functional boreholes. UNHCR and DRC-DDC continued monitoring water quality. IAS progressed in drilling five boreholes.
- In Kiryandongo, an average of 14 l/p/d of water is being supplied in the settlement. This figure is calculated based on the total registered population in the settlement. The Reception Centre is currently served from the NWSC main lines and PoC are receiving adequate amount of water (more than 30 l/p/d average).

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 is at 16 l/p/d against UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. The water network in Kakuma 4 is almost complete and with the construction of three elevated water tanks in Kakuma 4, water supply will improve significantly.



Health

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- 15 children newly arrived from Upper Nile State were identified by UNHCR's protection monitoring team as in need of urgent medical care. They were admitted to Omdurman Hospital for treatment of a range of conditions, including malnutrition. Since then, they were referred by UNHCR on to Al Manar for further medical follow up.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- There is an overall decreasing trend of Hepatitis E cases reported from all camps.
- In the reporting period sanitary materials to be used for the next three months were distributed by UNHCR. A total of 1,580 females between the ages of 12-49 years were identified as the target group for the distribution. During the distribution, awareness messages on the prevention of HIV were also disseminated.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- The four health centres in Adjumani and Arua made 2,210 consultations, bringing to 89,006 consultations in total in 2014. Malaria remained the leading cause of morbidity, followed by upper respiratory tract infections, intestinal worms and skin infections. Overall 24 referrals were made to Arua Regional Referral Hospital, and one patient was referred to Mulago Hospital. 64 patients were admitted for in-patient treatment at two health centres.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani and Arua, the shortage of essential drugs, particularly anti-malarial medicines in the settlement's health units remained a huge constraint, especially considering the high prevalence of the disease in the district.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The overall health profile of the refugees remained stable as demonstrated by a Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) of 0.2/10,000 per day (standard is <1/10,000 /day) and an Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) of 0.3/10,000 per day (standard is <2/10,000/day).



Shelter and NFIs

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Ajuong Thok, 17 unaccompanied and separated children identified last week were provided with sandals, clothes and sleeping mats during the reporting and one case referred to DRC for shelter assistance.
- Decongestion plans are progression in Doro where refugee communities are living in overcrowded conditions in the sections of Soda, Chali, Rigarik, and Gabanite 1 & 2.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Limitation of land space remains the major challenge in responding to the needs of the South Sudanese refugees new arrivals to access appropriate shelters, thus most of them are hosted by relatives or accommodated in the communal reception shelters in the different camps. The issue has been officially raised to the government through the state emergency committee but yet to decide on the alternative option.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Kule, the tukul construction is ongoing, with 71% commenced construction, and 12% completed and occupied. In Tierkidi, 90% have commenced construction and 70% are completed and occupied.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Kiryandongo, out of the UNHCR-planned 8.6 km road rehabilitation, 90% of the work has been completed.
- UNHCR/WTU has started the construction of three units of three classrooms blocks. Construction is ongoing with 70% completed.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR conducted a joint assessment with NCKK following floods in the camp last week. About 600 families were affected by the floods. NCKK was able to recover roofing materials for 103 demolished houses and managed to recycle iron sheets for 63 transitional shelters. During the past two weeks, NCKK has managed to construct 102 transitional shelters in the newly demarcated areas.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land remains critical as there is no more space in Kakuma to put up more shelters. The camp is hosting 55,000 refugees over and above its design capacity and as such service delivery has been overstretched. The over congestion could contribute to friction among refugees and make it difficult for security to properly manage situations as recently experienced. The regular relocations from the reception centre have stalled as a result and with the rains, the need to secure new land to allow decongestion and accommodate new arrivals is very urgent.

Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR has commenced a preliminary assessment of educational needs in six open area communities in Khartoum in order to implement targeted distribution of educational materials next week.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- All Implementing Partners (IPs) have noticed a very significant increase in enrolment rates in schools during September and early October due to several mobilizing campaigns.
- Statistical evidence shows a correlation between school attendance and food distribution in refugee camps. Partners estimate that the education process is disrupted for a period of between 10-15 days a month. The World Food Programme (WFP) is currently working on a new distribution method, while WFP, UNHCR, ARRA and relevant partners will continue the discussion on how to mitigate this situation.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, NRC, LWF, ADLG, WTU, UNICEF and UNHCR agreed to provide six vehicles to help deliver and collect examination sheets during the two-day Primary Leaving Examination exercise in the district.
- Kiryandongo refugee settlement is served with five primary schools and one secondary school, where 5516 (4,055 refugees and 1,461 national) pupils are studying in primary school and 517 (348 Refugees and 169 Nationals) for secondary school. As well, the early child development (ECD) enrolment is 1188 (1029 Refugees and 159 Nationals).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, while much progress is being made in constructing school infrastructure, lack of space in schools to absorb the large number of refugee children remains a gap.
- In Kiryandongo, challenges include: impassable roads leading to Panyadoli Primary School; lack of staff quarters; lack of meals (lunch) in schools which is causing students to leave school, particularly in the afternoon.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The effect of the insecurity in the camp was felt in primary and preschools. Inconsistency of students' attendance within the week was experienced and refugee teachers from the affected communities (Burundians, Congolese and Sudanese) who reside in the affected parts of the camp did not report to their duty stations.

Working in partnership

- South Sudan: During the week a joint assessment was conducted by UNHCR, UNOPS, DRC, AAHI, IRC to assess the proposed area for expansion of Ajuong Thok refugee camp as a matter of last resort should no other suitable place be provided for establishing a new camp to augment Ajuong Thok.
- Sudan: The multi-sectoral Khartoum Rapid Needs Assessment report has now been finalized and endorsed in partnership with the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) with invaluable contributions and expertise provided by government, national and international NGOs and UN agencies. The findings of the Khartoum Rapid Needs Assessment will be used to inform higher-level countrywide planning, including the UN Strategic Response Plan. In order to ensure adequate resources for such activities, the report will also be used for fundraising and appeal purposes as appropriate.
- Ethiopia: The Emergency Response Task Forces in Gambella have continued to convene regularly to address challenges and to strategize the response in Leitchuor and Gambella. In both Addis Ababa and Gambella, discussions are underway with the Task Forces to update the Regional Response Plan for 2015.
- 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. There have been consistent weekly Inter-Agency meetings chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by DRA to address the emergency response and issues arising since the start of the influx.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

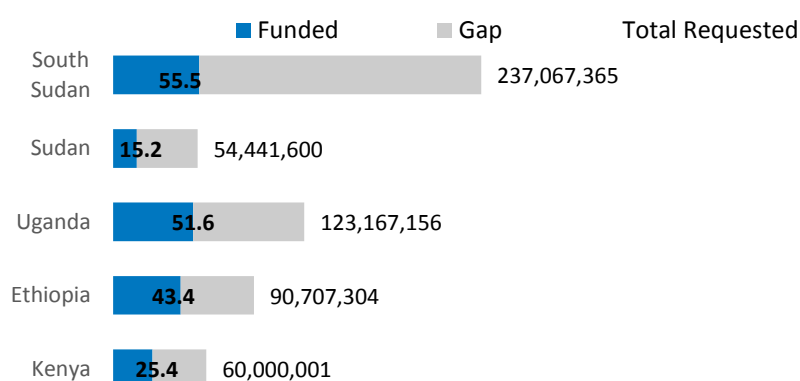
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection 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\$)

situation:

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\$212 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes \$20 million of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country.

Note 2: 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 3: These figures are based on the Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Revised Supplementary Appeal (August 2014).

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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)
 People with Special Needs (PSN)
 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)