



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 48

19 – 23 January 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 21 January 2015, President Salva Kiir and opposition leader Riek Machar signed an agreement in Arusha (Tanzania) to unify the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), which was previously split into three factions. Tanzania's ruling Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) party is mediating the negotiations on the reunification process, with Tanzanian President Jakaya Kikwete hosting the talks. Observers say that the reunification agreement may push the two rival leaders to strike a peace deal during the East Africa regional Leaders Summit due to be held in Addis Ababa on 30 January 2015.
- On 21 January 2015, over 20 youth leaders living at the UNMISS protection site in Bentiu (Unity State) received training in conflict mitigation and how to reduce the crimes in the protection sites. The mission's Civil Affairs Section in the state organized the training in response to the growing conflict, crime rate, and violence in the protection site. The training emphasized the importance of peace as well as training of the youth leaders on their role in promoting peace in the community.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. 2013 (as at 22 January 2015)

A total of **1,994,487** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	194,847
Refugees in Kenya	44,953
Refugees in Sudan	120,211
Refugees in Uganda	139,276
IDPs since 15 December	1,495,200

KEY FIGURES

630,116

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

499,287

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

130,829

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

249,956

Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: **USD 567 M**

FUNDING: **USD 242M**



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The general security in the country has remained calm with no significant incidents to report. Shelling in Bentiu (Unity State) as well as movement of government forces towards the north to the Unity Oil fields were observed. The security situation in Upper Nile State remained calm; however, armed skirmishes between SPLA and SPLA-IO were reported in Jamam, Maban County.

IDPs

Protection

Maban, Upper Nile State: during the reporting period, UNHCR and partners conducted a rapid assessment in Yusuf Batil Host Community Village and 31 households were registered: 113 individual (38 male and 75 female). The most critical needs identified were food and non-food items. Hence, UNHCR proceeded with the distribution of blankets and mosquito nets, buckets, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, and kitchen sets; and WFP with food.

Rumbek, Lakes States: instability and violence continued to escalate due to communal inter-clan clashes, revenge killings, particularly in four counties: Rumbek east, Rumbek north, Rumbek Centre and Cueibet. Exchange cattle raiding and border clashes continue between Rumbek east and Yirol west Counties. Violence erupted in rural villages with serious humanitarian and protection impacts on the civilian population with increased reports of rape cases, physical violence against women, reportedly killing of women and children below 18 years as part of revenge among clans. Insecurity caused movement of civilian population from rural villages to larger towns, including Rumbek.

Nimule, Eastern Equatoria State: the outflow of South Sudanese from Pageri Administration to Uganda through the Nimule border continued. Reportedly some incidents caused fears that triggered some Madi individuals to cross to Uganda.

Most of new arrivals in Nimule fled from Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei States, due to insecurity caused by belligerents in the armed conflicts there. Some new arrivals also claimed scarcity of food in their areas as another reason to flee, highlighting impossibility to undertake farming activities in an insecure and vulnerable situation.

Refugees

Protection

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The White Nile State relocation of 500 households to the new sites of El Redis 2 and Dabat Bosin has been completed and will continue as required to relieve congestion of existing sites.
- Alternative care guidelines for foster care and kinship care arrangements were endorsed by key stakeholders in White Nile State on 15 January 2015 (including the Ministry of Social Welfare, State Council for Child Welfare, UNHCR, UNICEF, Plan Sudan and Elbir).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Following a UNHCR one-day assessment mission to promote the relocation of refugees from Pagak Entry Point to Pugnido camp, 352 refugees were relocated from Pagak to Pugnido camp on 17 January 2015, with support from

IOM for transport. Thus far, IOM has transported 8,766 refugees to Pugnido since the beginning of the exercise on 18 November 2014. A similar exercise will be undertaken in Pamdong shortly.

- Community dialogue sessions and home-to-home visits were conducted by community mobilisers in Leitchuor camp. The dialogue sessions focussed on issues related to early and forced marriage and was attended by 303 women and girls; home-to-home visits were carried out for 200 refugees.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- Preparation of the new Maaji settlement is ongoing. The planned relocation of Madi new arrivals from Nyumanzi Reception Center to Maaji settlement was postponed as some of the basic services were not ready. The Maaji site has now been fully cleared and water found in block 1.
- In Adjumani, LWF distributed sport equipment to youth peer educators of the Safe from the Start project in five settlements. The equipment is intended to bring youth together to discuss issues affecting them in the area of reproductive health and SGBV. LWF also distributed 60 bicycles to community watch groups. The community watch group's role is to conduct sensitization, monitor the activities that can lead to SGBV, follow up SGBV cases, and report to LWF for response and management. UNHCR, LWF and DRC identified 35 sites for the solar lights donated by UNHCR under the Safe from Start project to be installed in selected areas of the settlements.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- As of 19 January 2015, 1,225 new UAMS and 6,611 separated children had arrived in the Kakuma camps since December 2013. Up to date, 1,136 UAMs (including 813 South Sudanese UAMs) and 4,782 separated children have been registered, bringing the cumulative number of registered UAMs in Kakuma to 2,719 and 11,783 separated children.
- Nine SGBV cases were reported and the survivors received psychosocial counseling services and medical treatment. Twenty-five home visits were conducted to assess the progress of SGBV survivors and vulnerable community members.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A fire broke out in the camp on 20 January 2015 in Kakuma 1. While no casualties were reported, ten families were affected by the loss of shelters and other properties. UNHCR assisted in extinguishing the fire with a water truck and carried out an assessment to establish immediate interventions for the affected families. As of 21 January, all the affected households had been issued with lightweight tents and NFIs such as: blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans and mosquito nets. Those who lost their food rations have also received food and energy cooking stoves. Firewood will be distributed to the families shortly.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Kiryandongo, an all stakeholders meeting (Samaritan Purse, InterAid Uganda, WFP, UNHCR, and OPM) was held at the OPM Office to look into the issue of relocations of newly arriving refugees. Stakeholders' responsibilities before and during a relocation were agreed as well as that relocations would take place once a week.
- In Adjumani, the work on opening another new site in Maaji - to accommodate approximately 8,500 in the first phase - has been initiated. DRC has opened up 5 km of main roads within the proposed settlement and is expected to cover a total of 10 km. Progress of the various construction activities implemented by DRC and LWF, initiated in late October 2014, currently stands at 75% completion. Activities include construction of educational, health and protection facilities as well as road and bridge construction in different locations.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Nutrition survey data analysis continued and the final report is expected to be concluded before the end of January 2015. Nutrition screening for the new arrivals is ongoing in Ajoung Thok / Yida camps and results show that about 10% of the under five children screened have Global Acute Malnutrition and 0.5% Severe Malnutrition.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Nutrition partners and the State Ministry of Health continued providing community based management of Acute Malnutrition as well as infant and young children feeding services in El Salaam and El Jebelein localities, in White Nile State. 4,354 children under five years old were screened for Acute Malnutrition, of which 150 were found to be acutely malnourished; 30 (1%) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 120 (3%) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). Since children that are perceived as at risk of malnutrition are self-selected by communities and brought to the screening sites, the increase in SAM cases is partly attributed to community based screening.
- Within the MAM treatment programme, 26 new admissions were recorded in Alagaya and Al Kashafa sites, along with 21 new SAM cases admitted in Alagaya, Al Kashafa, Jouri and El Redis. 143 MAM and 127 SAM cases were enrolled in the respective treatment programmes. There were also three new admissions into the Stabilisation Centre (SC) for treatment of Acute Malnutrition with medical complications, bringing the total to eight by the end of the reporting period. These children will require close follow up in the coming week as they are at greatest risk.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- WFP's General Food Distribution for January is completed in several locations and in progress in others. Food delivery to the Leitchuor Axis is continuing following completion of the road maintenance by the Ethiopian Roads Authority. WFP is also supporting the relocation movements through the provision of High-Energy Biscuits to refugees who are being relocated. Upon arrival in Pugnido, refugees receive General Food Distribution and other nutrition items are provided to children between 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women. WFP's food pipeline and funding situation seem secure until mid-2015.
- WFP's air operation from Assosa has re-started as the permit requested to airdrop food has been renewed. The air operation from Gambella is also continuing. Thus far in 2015, WFP has airdropped 2,006 MT of food to South Sudan.
- Following the beginning of scooped food distribution, UNHCR, ARRA and WFP conducted General Food Distribution monitoring in Kule Camp. The beneficiaries expressed satisfaction with the scooped distribution system which they feel ensures accuracy and fairness.
- Currently, there are 5,138 children under five years old in treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), comprising 2,306 in Leitchuor, 842 in Tierkidi, 1,835 in Kule, 47 in Pagak, 54 in Matar, 50 in NipNip and 4 in Pamdong, with a total of 214 new cases recently admitted to the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme. Furthermore, there are 1,124 children under five years in treatment for Severe Acute Malnutrition, comprising 448 in Leitchuor, 162 in Tierkidi, 446 in Kule, 8 in Pagak, 40 in Matar, 19 in NipNip and 1 in Pamdong, with 41 new cases recently admitted to the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme. With support from WFP, prepositioning of food for Targeted and Blanket Supplementary Feeding is ongoing in Kule, Tierkidi, Leitchuor and NipNip.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the Supplementary Feeding Programme enrolled 31 new cases with Moderate Acute Malnutrition in the reporting period. Eleven children were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme with Severe Acute Malnutrition without medical complications.

- In Arua, a sensitization campaign was launched in the 13 villages in Rhino camp settlement following WFP announcement last week of planned food ration cuts for refugees who arrived prior to July 2013.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, Ayilo I settlement is still waiting for the 12th food distribution cycle to take place, as the planned information/sensitization campaign on forthcoming ration cuts has yet to be carried out.
- In Arua, due to harsh climatic conditions in the first season and poor yields in the second season combined with WFP food cuts for the old caseload of refugees in the settlement, it is anticipated that by February there might be need for an intervention to support families in terms of food assistance.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- During the period under review, all activities aimed to prevent and correct malnutrition among the new arrivals continued uninterrupted - including wet feeding of all new arrivals at the reception centre, screening for malnutrition and referral of identified cases for appropriate management, and distribution of dry rations in all the three food distribution centres.
- WFP has now resumed 100% general food rations and the distribution is now done on a monthly basis. The next distribution cycle is scheduled for 16 February 2015.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- WASH activities continue, including for new arrivals in Unity State (mainly in Ajong Thok camp). The average crude water coverage stood at 14.5 l/p/d in Unity State camps, while the crude latrine coverage was 1:9 in Ajong Thok (Unity State). In Yida (Unity State) water quality test was done for four boreholes and were found to be E. coli free. Yida, like in Maban camps, started pumping water by using solar power in at least four sites and the average water coverage was 13.52 l/p/d. The water supply and sanitation coverage in all camps in Maban has remained within minimum standards, the average coverage is at 20 l/p/d and latrine coverage at 16 individuals per latrine.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Water trucking to the new El Redis 2 site is still taking place from Al Kashafa (10 kilometres away) pending reinstatement of road access to El Redis 1.
- Al Eithar has now scheduled focus group discussions on bathing practices with the South Sudanese communities in sites in White Nile State, to identify perceptions and reasons for the currently limited use of bathing facilities. It remains unclear whether the underutilisation relates to specific design, location, or traditions and customs, or protection concerns.
- UNICEF has reported theft of wooden poles and latrine roofing materials for the presumed purposes of firewood this week in White Nile State, which has in turn made some latrines unusable due to a lack of privacy. SIDO has similarly reported cutting down of trees surrounding sites. This phenomenon will be closely monitored and may relate to the unusual cold weather currently experienced across Sudan.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- WASH indicators met minimum Sphere standards in all camps over the last week except for Tierkidi, where water supply was at 13 l/p/d. UNHCR's implementing partner DRC is working towards meeting the Sphere standard by constructing three additional water points shortly.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, average water coverage was 17 l/p/d (which is above the emergency standard of 15 l/p/d). In the newly identified relocation site of Maaji, LWF has rehabilitated three boreholes out of five. Two new boreholes are planned to be drilled to accommodate the first relocation of 1,000 refugees. The provision of household latrines in Maaji will be covered by DRC through UNICEF funding.
- In Adjumani latrine coverage is at 1:11, meeting the emergency standard of 1:20. Family household latrine coverage stands at 48%.
- In Arua, Rhino Camp Settlement, the average water supply indicator was 14 l/p/d which is below the emergency standard and is a result of dry season affecting borehole yields and the breakdown of a number of water taps which is being addressed by partners. The latrine ratio remains 1:9 (latrine stance: user).
- In Kiryandongo, 16 l/p/d was supplied across the settlement through 41 boreholes. The UNICEF borehole motorization and pipe network project is ongoing and due to be finalized by the end of February. The systems, once complete, will add 18 more water collection points (36 taps) to the total sources available.
- In Kiryandongo, the overall per person per latrine ratio is 1:14. Seventy out of 100 planned stances of school latrines (14 blocks) have been completed thanks to partners (IRC, UNHCR/WTU, IAU and UNICEF/DRC). The aim is to have all school latrines completed before schools open in February. This will improve the latrine stance to pupil's ratio from 1:120 to 1:35 (within Uganda national standard of 1:40).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani Nyumanzi Reception Centre is facing water challenges after the pump broke down, with water being trucked to the RC while UNHCR and MSF are working to ensure that the pump is fixed.
- Also in Adjumani, in the light of the upcoming first wave relocation of 5,000 refugees to the new site of Maaji, there is a need for an additional nine boreholes and one borehole motorization for the health centre and school to be covered by partners. A hydrogeological survey in Maaji region is also required.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Residents of Kakuma 4 received a total of 5,827 m³ of pumped water (832.42 m³ per day) during the period under review. This translates to per capita distribution of 17.9 l/p/d for a population of 46,451 residents.
- Twenty-two family shared latrines were dug by NRC for the new arrivals who have been settled in Kakuma 4. This brings the total number of family shared latrines in Kakuma 4 to 1,777. Currently, the latrine to user ratio is at 1:20.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Acute watery diarrhea outbreak, which started in third week of December 2014 in Yida camp (Unity State) continues. Measles surveillance, case management, community mobilization, and active case finding are ongoing in Yida and in Yusuf Batil camps. Measles vaccination campaign is planned for 27-31 January 2015 in Yida in conjunction with the second of the third rounds of short interval additional dose polio vaccination. Second round of short interval additional dose polio vaccination campaigns are completed in five camps (Ajong Thok and the four camps in Maban (Upper Nile State). 71,097 children under 15 years old were vaccinated in Maban camps with a coverage of 98.8%. Meanwhile preparations are under way to conduct the third round from 27-31 January 2015 in all camps, except in Yida, where, due to logistics reasons, it will be delayed.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A new medical post was established in Dabat Bosin (White Nile State), with three medical staff and a nurse, to respond to health needs of the relocated refugees there.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Health personnel went on strike in Jouri site as incentive payments by the Ministry of Health were allegedly delayed. UNHCR is continuing to liaise with MoH, who are working to resolve the issue shortly.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Mortality indicators reflect that both Crude and Under Five Mortality Rates have been kept within the Sphere standards over the last week, within 1/10,000/day and 2/10,000/day respectively.
- UNHCR along with ARRA, the Regional Health Bureau, and Save the Children visited Leitchuor and NipNip to look into several reported suspected measles cases. Five samples were collected and are to be sent to the national laboratory by the Gambella Regional Health Bureau, with results expected shortly.
- Anti-TB medications, with doses for both adults and children, were transported by UNHCR from the Gambella Regional Health Bureau to Itang Health Centre to improve access to TB treatment for refugees living in the Kule area.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the crude mortality rate was maintained at 0.1 deaths per 1000 population and the under 5 mortality rate was 0.2 deaths per 1,000 population during the reporting period. The infant mortality rate was 52.6 deaths per 1,000 live births. There were 3,863 consultations in the district of which 23% were due to malaria, 19% were due to respiratory tract infections and 7% due to diarrhoea.
- In Kiryandongo, a health sector planning meeting for 2015 was held with partners (IRC, ACF, KDLG and Concern Worldwide) to strengthen community health activities, drug management and coordination of referrals. An integrated outreach work plan has been initiated.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The health status of refugees remained stable during the period under review. The consultations per clinician per day were 1:65 compared to 1:62 in the previous week while CMR and U-5 mortality rates remained within UNHCR/Sphere thresholds of <1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN


Achievements and Impact

- Plan Sudan in collaboration with Eithar distributed 800 water Jerry cans (20 liters capacity) to 400 households in El Redis 2. Preparations are under way to expand coverage to all recently relocated new arrivals in White Nile State.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land remains critical and urgent as the camp has surpassed its design capacity, resulting in overstretched facilities and congestion. Discussions between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government, local leadership and the host community have yielded some results and a piece of land has been identified about 20 km from Kakuma. While this is a positive development, the endorsement of the Governor is still being awaited after which technical assessments on availability of water and suitability of the land for a refugee camp can begin.

 Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A teacher-led radio campaign was implemented on Radio FM Abu Jubaiha, focusing on the importance of education.
- Construction of two additional classrooms and one office at Um Egar boys' school in Elleri locality (South Kordofan) was completed by Global Aid Hand in partnership with the Ministry of Education. This expansion will benefit 390 students from both the South Sudanese and host communities.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Focus group discussions conducted by Eithar with children attending child friendly spaces in Jouri confirmed that they have been unable to attend schools in the relocation site due to their inability to pay fees. While these schools are intended to be free, facilities in the three sites of Jouri, El Redis and Al Kashafa are nevertheless demanding these payments. UNHCR is continuing to liaise with the Ministry of Education on this issue.
- Discussions are continuing regarding the Ministry of Education's announcement that Grades 1 to 7 be taught in Arabic and detailed assessments are planned to ensure that languages of instruction are the most appropriate for the children.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido, UNHCR partner, the Development and Inter-Church Aid Department – Orthodox Church Ethiopia is arranging for placement exams for 132 eligible high school students who have been identified amongst the newly relocated refugees. ARRA will follow up by coordinating with the Regional Education Bureau to arrange for placement exams to enter Year 9.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kiryandongo, ten vocational students were taken to the Human Technical Development Institute in Lira and assisted with assorted scholastic materials. Thirty teaching applicants out of 79 were shortlisted for teaching posts in the settlement. A team of Education Specialists from Kyambogo University trained head teachers and refugee leaders on school management in the settlement.

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. 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.

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

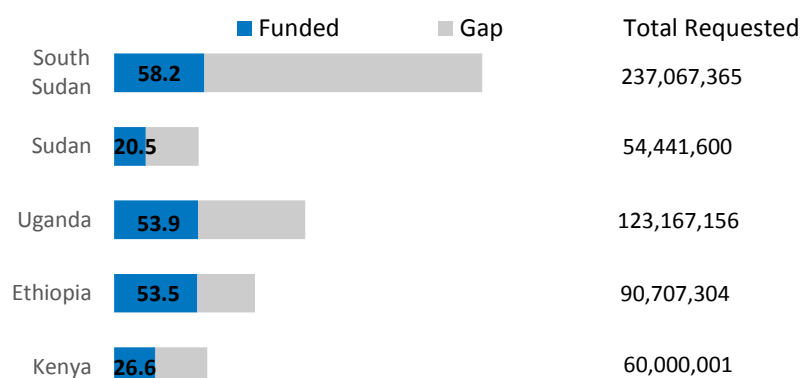
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection 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 (SB) activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Total revised requirements covering SB activities amount to US\$ 567 million for 2014.

Donors who have contributed to the situation:

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

Funding (in million US\$)

A total of **US\$242 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes \$29 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

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 Programming)

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 (liters per person per day)

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

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

