

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 59

27 April – 1 May 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- On 28 April, the United Nations Special Representative for South Sudan, Ms. Ellen Margrethe Løj, travelled to Pibor town (Jonglei State) and met some of the recently released child soldiers and urged the release of the remaining ones. The United Nations estimates that 13,000 children are associated with armed forces and groups in South Sudan, with credible evidence indicating that both of the warring parties have engaged in the recruitment of child soldiers since the eruption of the conflict in December 2013.
- On 24 April, 283 children (282 boys and one girl) have been released from the Cobra Faction (an armed group in South Sudan) in Labrab, Jonglei State. Following a peace agreement between the faction and the Government of South Sudan, the militant group has released 1,757 children since January 2015. During the release ceremony, the children handed in their weapons and uniforms in exchange for civilian clothes. They will stay at the interim care centre where they will receive food, shelter, medical and psychosocial support until their families are traced and they can return home.
- An estimated 2.5 million men, women, and children continue to face acute hunger. Without an end to the conflict in sight, the humanitarian community fears that food insecurity will get increasingly worse as the lean season approaches.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 30 April 2015)

A total of **2,314,815** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	201,301
Refugees in Kenya	45,760
Refugees in South Sudan	259,232
Refugees in Sudan	134,244
Refugees in Uganda	147,235
IDPs since 15 December 2013	1,527,043

KEY FIGURES

659,999

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

528,540

New arrivals since 15 Dec. 2013

131,459

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

259,232

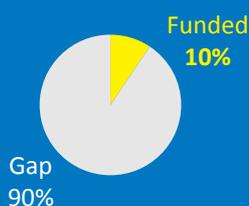
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 75.2 M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- Government and opposition forces clashed on 27 April in Guit County and Nhial-Diu payam near Unity State oil fields. The following day, clashes were reported in several areas of north-central and northern Unity State, with reports of casualties. On 27 April shelling and small arms fire was reported south and south-east of Bentiu. There are fears that fighting in Upper Nile State may spill over into Pariang County in Unity State and affect services to the population of concern.
- Two commercially-hired truck drivers carrying UNHCR supplies were abducted in the Malakal area (Upper Nile State) and are still missing. Another driver who had been abducted in the same area was found injured.

Protection (IDPs)

- General Food Distribution reached 2,655 individuals in Bentiu town (Unity State). UNHCR identified vulnerable people for priority distribution.
- In Pariang County, an internally displaced people (IDP) biometric registration exercise began on 23 April to collect basic bio-data and protection-related information.
- The biometric registration of IDPs continued in Maban County (Upper Nile State). So far, UNHCR has registered 10,122 IDPs and 4,482 host community individuals. The exercise should be completed soon.

Refugees

Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- From 23-29 April, 499 new refugees arrived and were registered in Yida settlement (Unity State) and 305 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok (AT) camp.
- As part of the ongoing process of providing identity documents in AT, 121 individuals among the newly relocated refugees aged over 15 have been issued with proof of registration ID slips.
- UNHCR/UNFPA facilitated a SGBV information management system training for partners providing medical and psychosocial support in Maban refugee camps (Upper Nile State) aiming at equipping service providers with skills and knowledge to be able to collect, manage and store data in a standardized manner.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Individual registration continued in Jouri camp (White Nile State). Since 15 April, UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) teams have registered over 2,500 people. This registration rate is set to increase, as two further registration teams will begin individual registration in Al Kashafa and El Redis camps. At the current rate, individual registration in White Nile State is set to be completed before the start of the rainy season in late June.
- The Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) registered an additional 3,552 South Sudanese in Khartoum, including delivering ID cards which give equitable access to basic services such as healthcare, pensions and employment. Since 1 February the IPP has registered 136,450 South Sudanese, out of a population of 500,000 individuals - including both new arrivals after the outbreak of conflict and those who remained in Sudan on its secession from South Sudan.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In April, the population of concern in White Nile State has grown by nearly 10,000 people. An additional 5,752 refugees have joined the seven camps in White Nile, and 4,069 Sudanese citizens from Joda Alfukhar are residing in a temporary site by the Joda border crossing. Protection monitoring is ongoing and protection needs will be addressed in consultation with the authorities.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The relocation of refugees before the rainy season continued from flood-prone Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps to Jewi camp. An average of 212 South Sudanese refugees arrived per day in Gambella during the week through Pagak and Akobo entry points. In line with the relocation activities for refugees in Nip Nip camp, a preparatory planning was held to consider the thematic areas of Child Protection and Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV). UNHCR and implementing partners, Save the Children International (SCI) and International Medical Corps (IMC), went through the various stages of the exercise and partners were briefed on their roles in registration, safety and security, child protection and the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, UNHCR maintained its presence at the border point to receive new arrivals at the Elegu Collection Centre, with an average of 39 individuals per day. A total of 231 new arrivals were received at Elegu Collection Centre: 134 were male and 97 were female of 53 households. The majority of them were Dinkas (40 households), Madis (eight households), Nuer (three households), other ethnicities (two households).

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, the Best Interest Determination (BID) panel - UNHCR, District Children's Office (DCO), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Kenya Red Cross and Refugees Consortium of Kenya (RCK) - conducted 12 BID assessments. Seventy-eight home visits were carried out to 1,351 children living in either foster care arrangement or in child-headed households to monitor and assess their living conditions. Children with specific protection concerns were also assessed.
- Thirteen SGBV cases were reported: seven were sexual violence related, five physical assaults, and one case of denial of resources. All reported cases were assisted to access specialized services including psychosocial counseling and medical treatment to address immediate needs.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Jewi camp, site demarcation for Zone A and B, which can accommodate some 12,000 refugees, and construction of two hangars were completed and the third is in progress (out of five planned). To create integrated site development and promote environmental protection activities in all compounds, existing trees were recorded using GPS and shared with concerned partners.
- In Teirkidi camp, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) continued the planned expansion zone demarcation and tent pitching for the new arrivals. UNHCR commenced the site survey for the possible additional expansion site, which ARRA had scheduled for further negotiation at Zone level.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, WFP dispatched food for 4870 individuals (4069 Sudanese and 801 South Sudanese) close to Joda border crossing (White Nile State). April's General Food Distribution has been completed in Um Sangor, El Redis II and Dabat Bosin, and is currently ongoing in the other sites. SRCS is carrying out mid-upper-arm circumference (MUAC) screening in the Joda reception center and is providing a transit ration for children under 5 years old (U5) supplied by WFP. No Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) or Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) cases have been identified.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Action Contre la Faim (ACF) received prepositioning rations for Jewi camp for both Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSF) and Target Supplementary Feeding (TSF) programmes. Jewi camp development continued with partners setting up service facilities. The site for WFP mobile storage units (MSUs) was cleared in Jewi camp and erection is planned to take place soon.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani 1,071 farmers from 40 groups in Ayilo I, Boroli and Nyumanzi received assorted seeds of cereals and vegetables from LWF. This support is to increase food security and nutrition through practicing backyard gardening around the support farmers' homes.
- In Boroli and Baratuku (Adjumani), 245 children aged between 6 to 24 months received a two-week food package (Corn soy blends ++) in the BSFP. A total of 18 new cases with SAM were admitted in the therapeutic feeding programme, 88 per cent of them were recovered and discharged. The TSFP enrolled 101 children and discharged 77.3 per cent after their recovery.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Sixty-three newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception centre: 10 had SAM, seven had MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled in the respective rehabilitation programmes.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Ajuong Thok (AT), Unity State, 31 family and 11 emergency latrines were constructed. Two tap stands were constructed at blocks 29 and 22.
- UNHCR partner Medair begun a pilot project in Yusuf Batil camp (Upper Nile State) to construct latrines using local materials instead of plastic sheets, with the aim of reducing costs as well as improving participation and a sense of ownership by the beneficiary community.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Water and sanitation facilities across all camps in White Nile continued to be a cause for concern. Following a UNHCR Regional WASH Specialist mission to White Nile State, it was found that only Dabat Bosin camp (the smallest camp with 2,350 inhabitants) has a water supply above emergency standards of 15 litres per person per day (l/p/d).

All other camps have less than 10 l/p/d. Not only is water supply limited, but the ability to collect water is curtailed by the small number of tap stands available. Dabat Bosin camp is the only camp with a ratio of people per tap below emergency standards of 250 people per tap. The average ratio taking into account all seven camps is 638 people per tap, with new camps Um Sangor and El Redis II the worst affected.

- Latrine coverage in White Nile State is also worrisome, with only Dabat Bosin camp reaching UNHCR standards of 20 people per latrine, and Al Alagaya camp within SPHERE emergency standards of under 50 people per latrine. Um Sangor camp (established in March) and Al Kashafa camps are in the most need of additional sanitation facilities. As currently there are only 12 latrines in Um Sangor for a population of over 6,000, UNICEF will reprogramme 100 latrines from Al Alagaya camp, and UNHCR is currently working with the Catholic Agency For Overseas Development (CAFOD) to facilitate a further 100 latrines to bring the camp within emergency SPHERE standards. Further funding is needed to better the overall WASH situation in the camps, particularly in view of the upcoming rainy season in June. UNHCR WASH Technical Focal Point will also visit all White Nile camps to do a physical inventory of all WASH infrastructure.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, UNICEF and partners continued to build the permanent water system to provide water to Kule and Tierkidi camps. The total cost of the water scheme was estimated at USD 7.7 million. This project is expected to provide access to clean water in a sustainable manner to some 120,000 people, both refugees and host community.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, average water coverage was 21 l/p/d. Following the completion of more latrines in Ayilo II, the household latrine coverage improved to 48 per cent, bringing the latrine ratio to 11 persons per latrine. Although latrine coverage from Ayilo II increased from 27 per cent to 46 per cent, it dropped from 40 per cent to 39 per cent in Nyumanzi due to the collapse of some latrines.
- In Arua, the average water per capita across Rhino camp settlement remained at 17.9 l/p/d. UNHCR and the Danish Refugee Council - Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG) distributed 111,111 aqua tabs for household water treatment to areas where borehole water was found to be contaminated (e.g. Odoibu II and Siripi). Household sanitation coverage increased to 71 per cent after the completion of 45 latrines for PSNs by IOM, making a total of 1,472 household latrines in use. DRC-DDG and UNHCR carried out an assessment to identify households that needed EMO support and aqua tabs to improve water quality in the settlement. A total of 660 litres of EMO was distributed to villages such as Ocea Block E and D, Siripi, Tika 1V, Simbili, Ariwa and Agulupi.
- In Kiryandongo, the available access to safe water remained at an average of 15.5 l/p/d.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The total amount of water supplied to residents in Kakuma 4 during the reporting week was 4,682m³ (per capita water distribution of 13.38 l/p/d). Sixty latrines were constructed in Kakuma 4 bringing the latrine to user ratio to 1:14 for both family shared and household latrines. Coverage stood at 34.5 per cent for both family shared and household latrine categories and 15.2 per cent coverage for household latrines only.



Health

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Achievements and Impact

- UNICEF/WHO donated polio and measles vaccines and accessories for the upcoming polio National Immunization Days and measles campaigns for refugees and host communities in Maban (Upper Nile State). The campaign began on 27 April in Kaya and Gendrassa camps and on 29 April in Yusuf Batil camp.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The arrival vaccination was provided for all children less than 15 years of age at Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey entry points to prevent the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases. Hence, 759 children between 6 months and 14 years old received measles vaccine and 829 children less than 15 years of age received Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV). Similarly, 349 children 6-59 months old received Vitamin A supplementation.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Health Unit provided Rapid Hepatitis E test kits during supportive supervision to Pugnido camp where cases of Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) were continuously reported. There were 29 cases of hepatitis E cases in Pugnido camp, most of them were children under 14 years old. To date, 20 cases have been tested and 11 cases were positive. UNHCR and partners put more emphasis on WASH activities while considering social mobilization to improve hygiene and sanitation practice in the camp.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, there were 2,229 consultations (1,154 refugees) made in the refugee settlement health facilities. The leading causes of consultations were: 32 per cent: upper respiratory tract infections; 20 per cent: malaria; 13 per cent: skin disease; and 6 per cent: watery diarrhea. A total of 108 patients were admitted in the in-patient health facilities with 33 medical referrals to higher facilities.
- In Aura, Medical Team International (MTI) carried out 1,393 consultations (435 refugees, 958 nationals). Malaria was the main cause of morbidity with a total of 272 cases, followed by upper respiratory tract infections (URTI) with 249 cases, intestinal worms with 73 cases, watery diarrhea with 57 cases and skin diseases with 53 cases. Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) outreach was conducted in Ariwa 1 on 23 April where Vitamin A supplementation was administered for 22 cases, de-worming for 103 cases and 34 women were vaccinated against Tetanus.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of the refugees remained stable during the week with mortality indicators within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. UNHCR and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) continued to closely monitor the trend of malaria and watery diarrhea due to their outbreak potential.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- The demarcation of plots in the new site in Joda for the Sudanese from Joda Al Fukhar is ongoing. To date, 265 households (1,325 individuals) of the 4,069 Sudanese have received their plots of land, followed by shelter materials distributed by SRCS to the families with land plots. Each family receives 300 square meters of land space. The Jabalain Commissioner and Joda Administrative Unit have assured land for every household from the affected population of Joda Al Fukhar.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Pugnido camp, the NRC completed super-structure for 300 transitional shelters and bamboo walling for a further 129. In Jewi camp, NRC pitched 247 tents.
- In Jewi camp, the Danish Refugee Council started the construction of 194 transitional shelters of which roof frames were fixed for 41; bamboo walling completed for 10; pole erecting completed for 16; and excavation completed for 99.

- In Terkidi camp, NRC continued demarcation and tent pitching. In the reporting week, 477 tents were pitched to accommodate new arrivals. Rehabilitation of collapsed transitional shelters is in progress.
- In Okugo camp, NRC collected 3,902 bundles of grass for roof thatching, and thatching of 163 transitional shelters was completed.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kiryandongo, 20 households of 79 new arrivals received 395 poles. Each household received five poles from InterAid Uganda (IAU) to support them establish their own shelters.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Progress has been made after extensive consultations between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government and the host community for new land. On 29 April, the Head of Sub Office, the DRA Camp Manager, the County Minister of Lands, the County Minister of Finance, the Sub-County Administrator for Turkana West, the leaders from Kalobeyi (site of the new camp) and other wards met in Lodwar. After lengthy discussions, the Terms of Engagement (TOE) on utilisation of the new land were endorsed by the Committee. This now paves the way for the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Governor and DRA, with UNHCR signing as a witness.

Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR began the education components of a larger infrastructure investment project to support host communities in White Nile State. Construction of 31 classrooms in El Jabalain and El Salam localities will be implemented under the supervision of SRCS.
- UNICEF, UNHCR and the education partners started preparation for a contingency plan for the rainy season which foresees the support of 7,000 South Sudanese students with school materials and tents as temporary classrooms.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido camp, UNHCR discussed with the Development and Inter-Church Aid Commission (DICAC) the opening of the newly constructed vocational training centre. The partner was urged to accelerate procurement of machines and staff recruitment for the centre to start operating soon.
- In Tierkidi camp, a teacher training programme was organized. Trainers were from the Gambella Teacher Training College; 102 incentive teachers from both the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) and Save the Children (SCI) schools were taking part in a six-day training course supervised by ARRA and the Regional Education Bureau.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, at the end of the first term, primary school Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) was 64 per cent and the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) was at 82 per cent, representing 19,689 out of some 29,000 refugees of school going age in Adjumani district. For secondary education, the NER was 10 per cent and GER was 33 per cent representing 1,203 students out of over 10,000 of secondary school going age population in Adjumani district.
- In Arua, attendance in the seven schools was: 2,133 refugees (861 girls, 1,272 boys) and 2,065 nationals (894 girls, 1,171 boys).

Working in partnership

- South Sudan: UNHCR leads the Protection cluster which is co-ordinated by NRC. UNHCR also has the co-leadership of the CCCM cluster together with IOM and is supporting the IOM-led Shelter/NFI cluster.
- Sudan: In close collaboration with the relevant Government entities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR continues to coordinate the overall humanitarian response for the ongoing arrivals of South Sudanese refugees.
- Ethiopia: The Emergency Response Task Forces in Gambella have continued to convene regularly to address challenges and to strategize the response in both Leitchuor and Gambella.
- Uganda: In field locations, OPM/UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani and on Thursdays in Arua. In Kiryandongo, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment. In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners are held on a monthly basis.
- Kenya: UNHCR continues to work closely with the Government, DRA and other partners to ensure support to refugees and asylum seekers is assured. Bi-monthly Inter-Agency meetings continue to be held as well as monthly meetings with refugee leaders from the entire camp.

Standards

Standard	UNHCR	Sphere Project
Water	> 20 l/p/d	> 15 l/p/d
Latrine	1:20	1:50
Number of total coliform organisms at distribution point	0 per 100 ml treated water	0 per 100 ml treated water
Free chlorine residual concentration in disinfected water	0.2 to 0.5 mg per litre	0.5 mg per litre
Kcals	2,100/p/d	2,100/p/d
GAM	< 10%	N/A
Crude and under-five mortality rates	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively

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Links:

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

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.

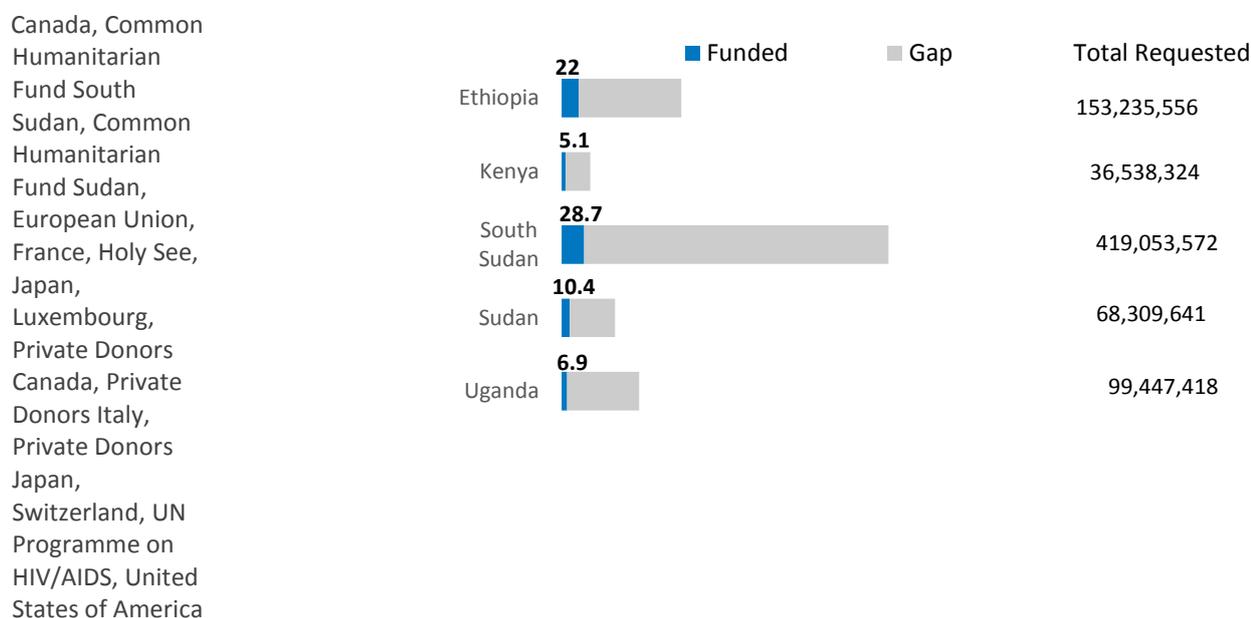
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 30 April 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$75.2 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$2.1 M of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Revised Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (April 2015).

Note 2: Major donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Peru, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovak Republic, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay, and 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)

MSF-F (Médecins Sans Frontières France)
 MTI (Medical Team International)
 MUAC (Mid-upper-arm circumference)
 MoE (Ministry of Education)
 MoH (Ministry of Health)
 MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs)
 NCKK (National Council of Churches of Kenya)
 NFI (Non-Food Items)
 NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)
 OPM (Office of the Prime Minister)
 OPD (Out-Patient Department)
 OTP (Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme)
 PSN (People with Special Needs)
 POC (Protection of Civilians); PoC (Person of Concern)
 PDF (Protection and Deterrent Force)
 RC (Reception Centre)
 RRC (Regional Refugee Coordinator)
 SCiU (Save the Children in Uganda)
 SC (Separated Children)
 SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition)
 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)

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 30 April 2015

