



SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 25

21 – 25 July 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

- 23 July: Following the adjournment of the Fourth Session of the IGAD-led South Sudan Peace Process in Addis Ababa, the IGAD Special Envoys carried out broad consultations with various actors and stakeholders in the South Sudan peace process. All the stakeholders reiterated their commitment to the negotiation process, which is tentatively scheduled to take place 30 July - 10 August 2014. The agenda of the next session will be to finalize and sign the Cessation of Hostilities Matrix and negotiate the details for a Transitional Government of National Unity.
- 23 July: The United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon announced the appointment of Ellen Margrethe Løj of Denmark as his new Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). Ms. Løj succeeds Hilde Johnson of Norway, who completed her assignment on 7 July 2014.
- 20 July: The UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) expressed its grave concern about the attack that took place in Nassir Town, Upper Nile State. The attack was carried out by opposition forces composed of a mixture of armed youths and defected SPLA soldiers (SPLA in Opposition) loyal to former Vice President, Mr. Riek Machar Teny. UNMISS called for full compliance with the cessation of hostilities agreements recently signed by all parties to the conflict and the return to the negotiating table without further delay.
- Following the capture of Nasir by the Opposition militia, 50 injured combatants have arrived in Ethiopia. Twenty-seven of them are currently at the MSF mobile site in Matar while another 23 of the more seriously wounded are being treated at MSF's Clinic in Leitchuor refugee camp. Eight, who were critically injured and in need of urgent medical attention, were transferred to Gambella Hospital.

4,765 cholera

cases in South Sudan

240,673

refugees in South Sudan

95,469 civilians

live in UNMISS bases

1,5 million

People displaced by violence

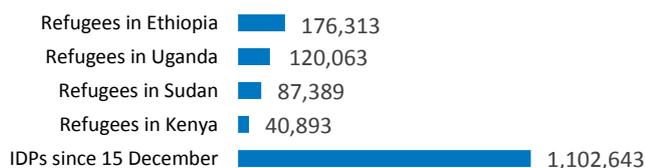
424,658

South Sudanese refugees

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.

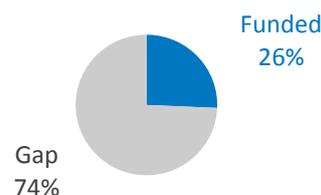
(as at 24 July)

A total of **1,527,301** people of concern



Funding against the situation

US\$567 million requested for the situation



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) expressed grave concern about the attack that took place on 20 July in Nassir Town, Upper Nile State. The attack was carried out by opposition forces comprised of a mixture of armed youths and defected SPLA soldiers (SPLA in Opposition) loyal to former Vice President, Mr. Riek Machar Teny. UNMISS notes that the attack represents the most serious resumption of hostilities since President Salva Kiir Mayardit and the former Vice President met on 9 May and recommitted to compliance with the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement they had signed earlier on 23 January. The attack is a clear violation of the Cessation of Hostilities Agreement. It resulted in the Opposition forces claiming possession of Nassir, the traditional headquarters of the former Vice President.



Two South Sudanese children stand outside a tent at the Reception Centre in Kakuma. ©UNHCR / H. Wachiaya / March 2014.

IDPs

Protection

According to UNMISS latest report, as of 22 July, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 95,469, including 31,940 in Juba (Topping, UN House and PoC3), 17,000 in Malakal, 4,123 in Bor, 40,574 in Bentiu, 563 in Wau, 1,193 in Melut, 65 in Nasser, and 11 in Rumbek. UNMISS is still very concerned about the number of IDPs in its military bases, particularly in Bentiu where the numbers continue to remain high. As a result, a number of IDPs live in congested conditions, with

serious sanitary and health concerns; all of which are exacerbated further by the rainy season. Despite ongoing improvements, flooding occurs regularly in all of the PoCs.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Rains continue to constrain the aid operations. Many roads in the most conflicted affected areas are impassable. In Jonglei State, 90 per cent of the main roads were impassable as of 14 July, while in Unity State 75 per cent of main roads were not usable.

Food Security and Nutrition

Food insecurity in South Sudan is widespread and severe, particularly in the conflict-affected areas of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity States. According to the most recent Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis conducted in May, 3.5 million people – 30% of the population - are facing ‘emergency’ levels of food insecurity. This number is expected to increase to 3.9 million by the end of August. There is risk of famine. Most households are experiencing deteriorating food insecurity, malnutrition and, for some, elevated levels of mortality.

Health

Humanitarian partners continue to respond to the cholera outbreak. A total of 4,765 cholera cases including 109 deaths (Case Fatality Rate 2.3% - which is above the emergency threshold) have been reported in South Sudan as of 22 July 2014 - according to WHO. Laboratory test results confirmed cholera cases in Kapoeta North. In Wau Shilluk, Upper Nile State, 793 cases were confirmed – this accounts for most of the increase in the caseload. Partners are investigating suspected cholera alerts in the UN base in Malakal and Bol (Upper Nile State) and Kapoeta North (Eastern Equatoria State).

Refugees

Protection

SUDAN

- ASSIST has conducted a disability assessment in four sites in White Nile State and the outcomes are: Al Ayagaya – 79 cases of disability were identified; Jouri – 14 cases; Al Redis – 76 cases; Kosti – 51 cases.
- On 20 July, the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW), UNHCR, and ECHO visited Al Shajara, one of the open areas in Khartoum. During this visit, discussions were held with the Sultans and representatives of the communities concerning the plans to relocate to a new site.

ETHIOPIA

- There are 51,476 refugees living in Kule Camp, 50,246 in Tierkidi and 47,485 in Leitchuor, with smaller groups at Pugnido, Okugo and in the Akulla host community. Level 2 registration continues in Kule Camp and it is expected to be completed by early August.
- More than 9,500 refugees are awaiting registration and relocation at Pagak entry point. New arrivals continue to be predominantly women and children. Most refugees are from Upper Nile State (Nasir, Mathiang, Maiwut, Okobo, Renk). Pagak is currently also receiving refugees from Unity State (Bentiu), Juba and Pangak (Panjak). New arrivals are predominantly Nuer (Gajaak, Gajiok, and Luo Nuer) and a few are from Equatoria with nearly 100 Anuak refugees.
- On 18 July 2014, after protracted negotiations, Pamdong Refugee Camp was recently granted by the Gambella People’s Regional National State President Gatluak Tut Khot. On 23 July 2014 at a standing meeting between partners at Pamdong Refugee Camp, a representative of the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) informed partners that Pamdong will not be developed as a refugee camp, but rather as a temporary transit site. This site will be used to help decongest the border entry points; however, additional land for

camps is still urgently required. The Regional President of Gambella also informed UNHCR that Kule 1 is to be renamed Kule Refugee Camp and Kule 2 is to be known as Tierkidi Refugee Camp.

- The Government suggests that refugees are relocated to Dimma, a remote area in Gambella that would require a 3-4 day convoy journey along a difficult route. An inter-agency mission is going to Dimma in order to assess the route and what such a relocation would involve.
- On 19 July, a case of child rape was reported in Tierkidi. Follow up actions began immediately and ARRA, in collaboration with the Refugee Coordination Committee, is taking action on the case while the family and the survivor have been referred to IMC for medical support.

UGANDA

- In Adjumani, UNHCR's implementing partner, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), has so far assisted 93 persons with specific needs in constructing their shelters in three different settlements, while another 50 shelters remain under construction.
- In Arua District Rhino Camp settlement, the Danish Refugee Council (DRC-DDG) with UNHCR, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and other partners held sessions on child protection for more than 50 individuals - including teachers, refugee leaders and partners. The aim was to identify issues affecting the wellbeing of children such as corporal punishment in schools, child labor, and domestic violence.
- In Kiryandongo, follow-up home visits were conducted by InterAid Uganda (IAU) to five separated children to review needs and provide counseling. As well, 17 BIAs were conducted for separated children.

KENYA

- Nadapal border monitoring activities were carried out through the week by Protection staff from UNHCR, RCK, and DRA officials. This ensured that asylum seekers had safe access to asylum territory and were received in safety and with dignity.
- Two cases of SGBV were reported and referred for specialized care. Several workshops facilitated by UNHCR and the SGBV working group partners (LWF, RCK, JRS, Friends of Waldorf and IRC) have been scheduled to develop the Kakuma SGBV strategy. The first two sessions were held on 18 and 22 July respectively. Twenty-four persons identified as vulnerable and in need of special support were provided with jerry cans, buckets, school bags, clothes, mattresses, blankets as well as food.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

- The ARRA and UNHCR teams are working on demarcation in Tierkidi and have identified two additional blocks which are expected to accommodate 1,280 individuals. The camp is now at its maximum capacity.
- In Tierkidi, the importance of upgrading existing roads and clearing new roads are priorities. As the rainfalls increase, delivery of water to eight water bladders has been very challenging due to muddy and slippery roads.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

- Response was given to a critical food gap at Al Alagaya (White Nile) waiting centre. WFP finalized food distribution to 3,295 people of concern and this completed the overall target of 5, 295 individuals.
- The overall level of malnutrition is improving over time, 20% GAM in March/April, to above 13.6% GAM on 16 July - but it is still considered as critical. The improvement may be attributed to the strong coordination and comprehensive sector response plan which was developed and put in place.
- So far nearly 12,000 children have received nutrition support across the host states.

ETHIOPIA

- UNHCR and its partners ACF and MSF are still working on identifying severely and moderately malnourished children as they enter Pagak entry point. Children and their families are being prioritised for relocation to

Pamdong Camp. In the meantime, over 200 malnourished children and their families are staying in communal shelters at Pagak registration site.

- Tierkidi Camp GOAL opened two additional nutritional centres in the camp so that women and children do not have to go long distances in order to access nutritional facilities. UNHCR supported GOAL with a tent that is currently used as a nutritional facility.
- The results of the recent nutrition survey reflect that the prevalence of acute malnutrition is averaged at 28% across the three camps, almost twofold the emergency threshold of 15%. The highest Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence is observed in Kule Camp (30.3%) compared to Tierkidi (28.0%) and Leitchuor (25.8 %). This may be attributable to the time that Kule was established, with the arrivals from South Sudan arriving in an extremely poor health condition. Kule also has the highest SAM prevalence at 10%, compared to Tierkidi (7.8%) and Leitchuor (5.7%).
- The Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) results are generally consistent with the data reported each week by partners who are screening children 6-59 months at the reception centres and within the camp community by Community Outreach Agents (COAs).

KENYA

- Regular nutrition activities continued throughout the camp, at the reception centre, and the IRC clinics. Between 12 and 18 July, a total of 90 children aged 6-59 months were screened by Weight for Height at the reception centre. Out of them, 14 were found to have Moderate Acute Malnutrition and 10 had Severe Acute Malnutrition.



Water and Sanitation

SUDAN

- In South Kordofan, with UNICEF support, WES completed construction of two schools latrines with eight drop holes. Another four drop holes were provided in the girls' school and four drops in the boys' schools benefiting 2,500 school age children. Furthermore, WES project also drilled six hand pumps for 3,000 people in the Aliri locality. Four hand pumps have also been provided in four schools and two in Darbati.
- In White Nile, provision of adequate water systems for the surrounding host community has taken place in all locations.
- The WASH partners (particularly WES and Plan Sudan, with support from UNICEF) have managed to finalise the digging of the targeted 1000 latrines in the relocation sites at Jouri, Al Kashafa, and El Rideis - out of which 85% reportedly fully completed and being used.
- Regular soap distribution at two pieces per household is maintained.

ETHIOPIA

- There are 14 water bladders and two water tanks in place in Tierkidi as reported by UNHCR's water delivery partner, Oxfam. The average water supply per person per day is 9.9 litres, with the drop in water access attributed to the rainy weather which makes it difficult to access some of the locations in the camp to deliver the water and because some refugees do not collect water when it rains.
- In Kule, water supply is at 8.4 litres per person per day and in Leitchuor, 11.1 litres per person per day.
- Digging of latrines is an ongoing activity in all locations so that the ratio of persons to latrine is to the UNHCR standard of 1:20. Currently the ratios are 1:76 in Kule, 1:59 in Tierkidi and 1:41 in Leitchuor.

UGANDA

- Water availability in Arua stood at 19.4 litres per person/per day (l pp/pd), in Adjumani at 18.7 l pp/pd and in Kiryandongo at 18.5 l pp/pd. For sanitation, the number of latrines per person / per settlement stood at 1:11 in Arua, 1:18 in Adjumani and 1:20 in Kiryandongo.
- In Adjumani District, Alliance 2015 (Welthungerhilfe and Concern Worldwide) completed 28 boreholes which are now operational and distributing water to refugees and host communities in two settlements. Meanwhile, 16 water user committees have been established in both settlements and the surrounding host communities and training has been undertaken.

- In Adjumani, the Cholera Task Force (comprising WASH and health teams) conducted a rapid assessment on cholera at Elegu collection point as part of the cholera preparedness and response. The assessment was commissioned following reports of increased cases of acute watery diarrhea and possibly outbreaks of cholera in Torit and Nimule towns in South Sudan. Nimule is adjacent to Elegu town. The Adjumani settlements are accommodating the majority of recently arrived South Sudanese.
- In Kiryandongo settlement, UNHCR IP InterAid (IAU) conducted two awareness sessions on personal hygiene and sanitation for 1,574 children in two primary schools.

KENYA

- Water trucking continued from the water tank in Kakuma 3 to Kakuma 4, bringing per capita distribution to 12 litres per day against the required sphere standards of 15 litres per person per day. 1,208 family-shared latrines have been constructed by NRC so far in Kakuma 4. This brings the user ratio to 1:33 which is within the sphere standards for emergency situations (1:50). More work is required in this sector as the current population requires over 7,000 latrines. Hygiene promotion among new arrivals continued with 100 incentive hygiene workers sensitizing the residents on hygiene and proper cleaning of latrines.



Health

SUDAN

- On 22 July SRCS signed a partnership agreement with WNS Ministry of Health (MOH) which will positively contribute to improve the health services for the South Sudanese in Jouri and El Ridis sites. SRCS confirmed they have purchased and dispatched adequate quantities of medicines to their clinics at Jouri and El Rideis relocation sites which will be enough for one month.
- SRCS has provided consultations in Jouri to approx. 100 patients and 160 patients in El Rideis – these figures include the local host community.
- SRCS reported still suffering referral capacity due to the lack of an ambulance (their potential referral hospitals are Jabalain and Kosti hospitals). SRCS confirmed they are currently using one of their own vehicles for transportation of vulnerable cases.

ETHIOPIA

- In Kule Camp, UNHCR met MSF and other health partners to agree on the implementation of a comprehensive malaria awareness raising campaign, which will include demonstrations of proper usage of mosquito nets and sensitise on malaria symptom recognition. MSF's malaria post is now operational in Zone B, while construction of the rest of the health facility will start in the first week of August.
- In Tierkidi Camp, the second MSF-H health post in the camp is functional and serving the refugee community. This has greatly facilitated the outreach and delivery of health services to more people in the camp.
- The results of the recent Nutrition Survey indicate that crude and under-five mortality rates were found to be above the emergency threshold rates (1.0 and 2.0 deaths/10,000/day respectively) in Kule and Leitchuor camps. However, these results are preliminary and more in-depth analysis is needed, especially for the death rates in Tierkidi as refugees residing in Tierkidi had arrived just prior to the time of the survey.
- The vaccination coverage is lower than expected considering the blanket approach to immunisations at the point of registration. In Leitchuor, only 68% reported measles vaccination via card or recall. This figure reaches above 80% in Kule and Tierkidi camps, however remains well below the target of 95%. Also of concern is the very low attendance to ante-natal care facilities, with only 21.4% of women in Kule reporting that they are enrolled in ANC, 40.7% in Tierkidi and 52.4% in Leitchuor.
- Twenty-one blood samples have been taken from patients presenting with fever and yellowish discolouration of the eyes and to the national laboratory for testing and onward submission to international reference laboratories for advanced testing not available in Ethiopia. UNHCR facilitated the samples being sent to the CDC-KEMRI laboratory in Nairobi. The results indicate that 12 of the samples tested positive for Hepatitis E and all tested negative for Yellow Fever. UNHCR and partners continue to prepare to respond to any outbreaks including Hepatitis E, acute watery diarrhoea and malaria, especially as AWD and malaria have a seasonal prevalence during the rainy season.

UGANDA

- Provision of health care services for South Sudanese refugees is being provided through 23 clinics and 44 outpatient therapeutic feeding centres in the three main refugee-hosting areas of Adjumani, Arua and Kiryandongo.
- In Rhino Camp settlement in Arua District, Medical Teams International (MTI) with Arua district health officials conducted one-day training for village health teams and hygiene promoters from three health centres. This capacity-building training aimed at increasing their knowledge on mass immunization for measles and polio.
- In Kiryandongo settlement, UNHCR's partner Transcultural Psychosocial Organization - Uganda (TPO) conducted four awareness-raising sessions on mental health and psychosocial issues for 319 refugees. TPO also conducted a five-day training on psychosocial and mental health related issues for 30 staff of eight implementing partners and staff of OPM, police, and district government.

KENYA

- The health status of new arrivals remained stable. Two South Sudanese refugees' children died, translating to a crude mortality rate (CMR) of 0.06/10,000 and under-five mortality rate of 0.13 / 10,000 per day. Pneumonia and malaria are still the leading causes of illness and were responsible for the two deaths.
- African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF) doctors offered reverse referrals (specialists' outreach to the camp) in the past week. The team - which comprised of a paediatrician and a surgeon - saw a total of 123 refugee patients.
- Surveillance for diseases of outbreak potential, especially cholera, was heightened due to the ongoing outbreak in South Sudan.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

- In White Nile, as of 23 July, UNHCR together with SRCS and Plan Sudan completed the distribution of NFI packages (blankets, sleeping mats, water jerry cans, and cooking sets) to at least 4,839 individuals in the four sites – Jouri, Al Kashafa, El Rideis, and Al Alagaya.
- Despite the continuation of South Sudanese movements from various locations towards the relocation sites and Al Alayaga waiting point it's very difficult to dispatch NFI/ES materials to the new arrivals at the relocation sites due to the difficulties of the rainy season.
- The ES/NFI distribution is now complete in Khartoum and 2767 HH were served in the past week. Each shelter has received: one jerry can, one plastic sheet, two sleeping mats and one kitchen set. A total of 3,867 HH were issued with NFIs since April 2014.

ETHIOPIA

- On 16 July, NRC met with ARRA and UNHCR to plan the way forward in relation to handover of tukuls at Tierkidi Camp once construction is complete. A shelter working group (NRC, IOM, Refugee Coordination Committee, Block leaders, ARRA and UNHCR) will be formed to coordinate awareness-raising on handing over of the tukuls once completed, verification of the list of beneficiaries based on date of arrival, provision of soil for wall mudding and final handover of tukuls and retrieving of tents. The handover exercise and tents' retrieving is expected to begin the week of 21 July 2014.
- In the absence of dry grass due to the rainy season (normally used to roof the tukuls), UNHCR's shelter partner NRC is using UNHCR plastic sheeting as roofs. The first phase of 800 tukuls is planned to be completed by 10 August. NRC is removing grass thatching on some of the transitional shelters to place plastic tarpaulin sheeting underneath to protect against leaks during rainy season and is replacing the grass thatching over the sheeting. Some tukuls will receive additional grass thatching to strengthen the roofs.
- Over 7,500 tents have been pitched in Tierkidi with support from NRC and allocated to refugees. NRC's trucks could not access and deliver tents to some of the newly demarcated areas because the locations were inaccessible due to the slippery and muddy roads due to the rain.

KENYA

- NCKK has put up 9,553 temporary shelters in Kakuma 4, accommodating 40,998 individuals (9,909 families). Space for putting up more shelters is currently unavailable and the need to get more land to set up a new camp is urgent. NCKK is currently undertaking construction of 6,000 durable shelters in Kakuma 4 and so far 1,600 units have been completed. Six shelters for persons with special needs were completed in the past week. Grading of 12 kilometres of access roads in Kakuma 4 ended and 2.8 kilometres has been gravelled.

 Education

UGANDA

- In Arua District, UNHCR's IP Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) provided structured learning for 400 children. They also organized a briefing session for all teachers at seven primary schools in Rhino Camp which strengthened their awareness of the teaching ethics. WTU also organized school exchange visits for caregivers and child committees at two children friendly spaces to improve their knowledge on best practices as well as discuss gaps and action plans.
- In Kiryandongo refugee settlement, InterAid Uganda (IAU) sensitized 1,466 children in two primary schools on children's rights, unity among different tribes and reporting on sexual harassment and abuses. Teachers, staff of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Save the Children also took part in the exercise.

KENYA

- NCKK has commissioned the construction of 20 classrooms and renovation of an additional 30 classrooms. These will assist in decongesting the schools in Kakuma 4 which are currently overstretched. There are over 6,000 students enrolled in both schools at the site.

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

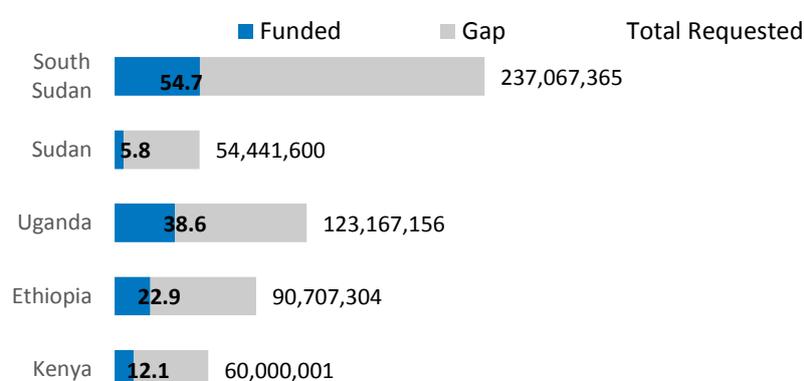
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection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

situation:

Australia, Canada
CERF, Chile, 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\$146 million** has been funded

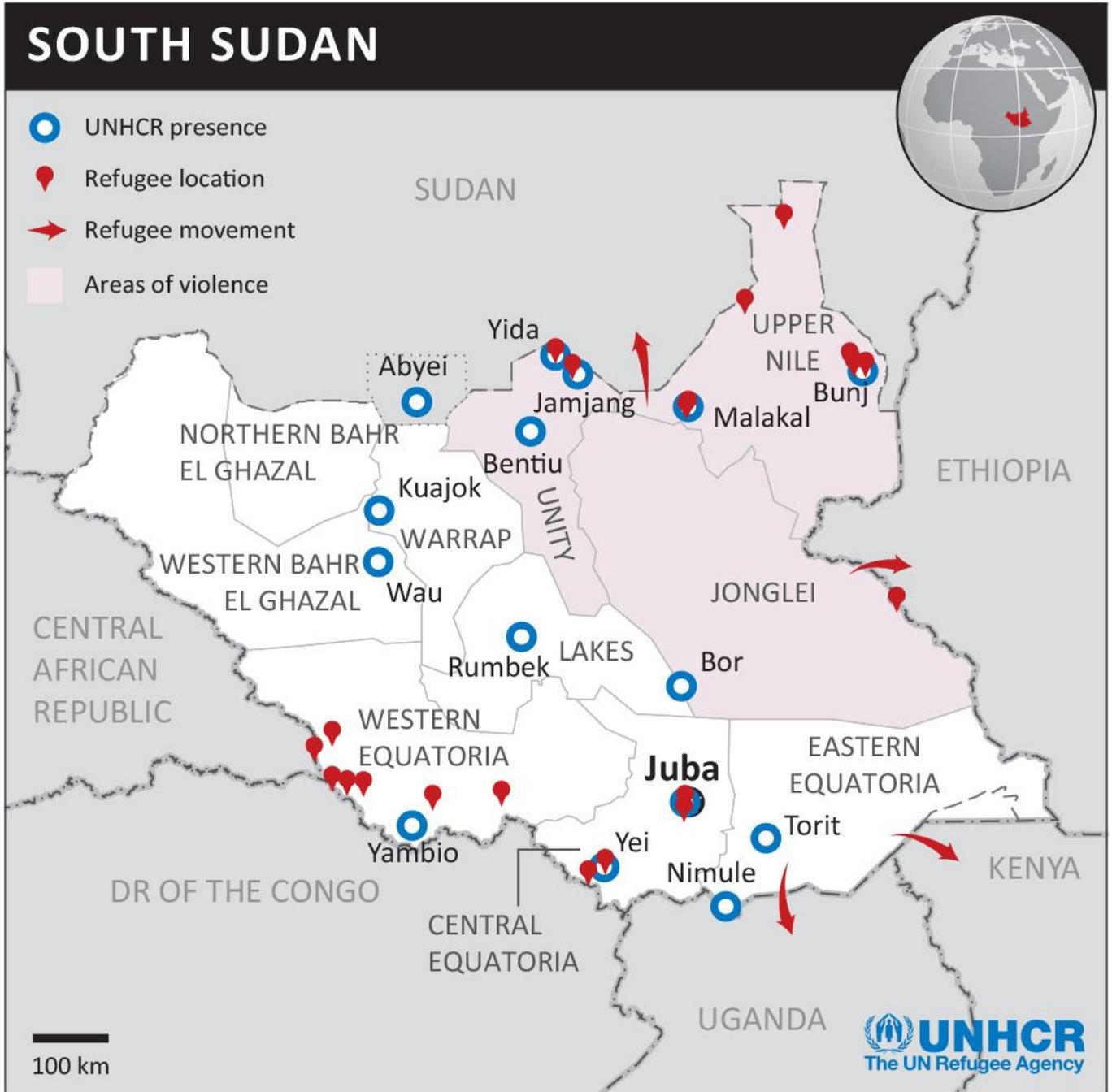


Note 1: In 2014 the following donors have given unearmarked funds to UNHCR: Algeria, Australia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Kuwait, Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Serbia,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

Note 2: These figures are based on the South Sudan Refugee Revised Regional Response Plan – RRRP (July 2014).

ANNEXES

Annex 1



Map Sources: UNCS, UNHCR.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. Creation date: 27 Jun 2014.

Annex 2

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)

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Links:

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