

SOUTH SUDAN REFUGEE SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 28

11 – 15 August 2014

KEY FIGURES

5,697

Cholera cases in South Sudan

242,024

Refugees in South Sudan

97,178

Civilians live in UNMISS bases

1,5M

People displaced by violence

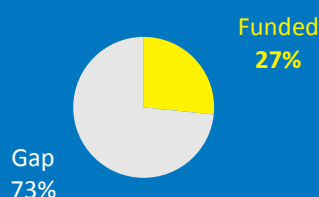
443,129

South Sudanese refugees

FUNDING

USD 567 million

requested for the situation



PRIORITIES

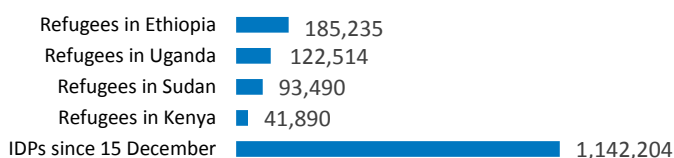
- South Sudan: strengthen GFD in Bunj, Maban County
- Sudan: improve the basic life-sustaining services to the refugees
- Ethiopia: search new land to develop as camps
- Uganda: assess the damage caused by the rains in Baratuku refugee settlement
- Kenya: launch an implementation plan for rolling out SGBV referral card

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Security Council concluded the South Sudan leg of their visit to the region on 13 August: Council members held direct talks with President Kiir and also spoke to former Vice-President Machar through video teleconference during their visit. "We did not hear much from them that gave us hope that there would be rapid agreement in the talks in Addis Ababa," said the UK Ambassador to the UN. "Both said they recognized there was no military solution to the crisis, but the two positions remain far apart."
- Heavy rains are worsening IDP conditions in Bentiu: Humanitarians are still facing big challenges assisting over 40,000 displaced persons in UNMISS protection of civilian (PoC) sites in Bentiu, Unity State, where heavy rains have caused severe flooding.
- The rainy season is continuing in full force in Gambella (Ethiopia), causing flooding in several locations and very challenging conditions for refugees, UNHCR and partners in Matar, Pagak, Pamdong and Leitchuor. Several thousand refugees in Pagak, Pamdong and Matar have been affected. The rains have also affected the host community living around the refugee camps. Refugees are being relocated to higher grounds.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. (as at 14 August)

A total of **1,585,333** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

There was notable insecurity in some areas of the country, with fighting in Nassir, Upper Nile State, and in Ayod, Jonglei State. The general security situation in Bentiu (Unity State) and its vicinity appears calm but unpredictable and there are rumours of imminent conflict if ongoing peace talks do not yield results. There is an increased number of armed elements in Yida (SPL-N Mobile forces) with notable number of protection incidents involving them.

Transportation by road to Unity State is virtually impossible due to the heavy rains which have caused further deterioration of the overall road conditions. The road from Pariang to Jamjang is also in a bad state. The worsening road conditions between Yida, Pariang and Ajoung Thok is negatively impacting the delivery of basic supplies (NFIs and water) to the PoCs and medical referrals to Pariang Primary Health Facility (PHCC) while there are also increasing concerns regarding water-borne diseases. This situation is also affecting the relocation exercise.

IDPs

Protection

According to UNMISS, as of 11 August, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 97,178 including 32,786 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 17,919 in Malakal, 4,123 in Bor, 40,574 in Bentiu, 563 in Wau, 1,174 in Melut, 28 in Nasser, and 11 in Rumbek.

During the reporting period, protection Cluster led by UNHCR supported the relocation of IDPs including vulnerable people affected by the flood to communal shelters. The major concern is the overcrowded conditions of these shelters as well as open defecation by mainly children due to the long distance of available latrines from where these shelters are situated. The Protection Cluster in coordination with CCCM is following up on addressing this situation but facing challenges due to limited space to construct more communal space. The movement of IDPs to Khartoum is still ongoing according to some IDPs but it was difficult to obtain actual statistics due to flooding.

UNHCR and other humanitarian actors briefed the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACERWC) on Child Protection issues during their mission 3-9 August 2014.

There were unconfirmed reports regarding an alleged 18 SGBV survivors who were harassed outside the PoC. UNHCR partners are following up to provide support and follow up. Three SGBV cases were referred to IRC and UNMISS Human Rights for support follow up. The cases received psychosocial support and medical assistance while NFIs were provided from the protection stock.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

In Unity State, the CCCM Cluster lead by UNHCR and co-led by AHA (UNHCR IP) has been engaged in identifying any available higher/dry space to relocate IDPs and new arrivals affected by flood but the main challenge is the limitation of suitable space as most of the PoC are flooded. Most families are still living in water while their household items including food, blankets and mats are wet. The official PoC population remains the same (40,574) individuals comprising 8,953 households according to IOM verification/registration exercise. The population is expected to increase until biometric verification is conducted given reports of movement to Khartoum and villages outside the PoC. This exercise can only be done when the flood situation has receded.

Food Security and Nutrition

A total of 9,672 IDPs have received the food ration during the reporting period. On behalf of WFP, Samaritan's Purse (SP) distributed the food ration. According to SP, the distribution was greatly facilitated due to registration of IDPs and

issuance of tokens in advance. Likewise, CARE is providing nutrition food to malnourished children at Pariang PHCC. Similarly, SP has planned blanket distribution of CSB+ for under five IDPs children in Pariang.

The Nutrition Cluster led by UNICEF (and co-led by Action Against Hunger) in South Sudan is planning to conduct a SMART survey in the PoC and Bentiu during August if the security and other factors permit. Meanwhile, the Cluster has observed that the recent flooding in the PoC has impacted its programme through increased number of defaulters, and the difficulties encountered to access its facilities. Limited access by aid agencies to the PoC in the wake of the recent threat against humanitarian workers has also impacted data collection, analysis and reporting. There is still a high rate of malnutrition amongst under-five children within the PoCs.

Food and nutrition partners noted that though famine has not been declared in South Sudan, there is a serious risk of fast famine developing. Some 1.1 million people are suffering from emergency levels of food insecurity, which is associated with exceptional levels of malnutrition and significant increases in mortality, and an additional 2.4 million face crisis levels of food insecurity. The situation is particularly worrying for people displaced or otherwise affected by violence, who have not been able to plant this year.



Health

According to WHO's latest report, as of 11 August 2014, a total of 5,697 cholera cases including 123 deaths (CFR 2.16%) had been reported in South Sudan. Health partners are closely monitoring the cholera situation, as well as tracking other disease risks.

Partners noted that malaria, acute respiratory infection, and acute watery diarrhea were the highest disease risks in displacement sites, especially during the rainy season.

Refugees



Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

- Having observed the declining numbers of refugees from South Kordofan showing up for refugee ID card distribution in Juba, UNHCR together with the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA) is planning to roll-out ID card distribution exercise for the Sudanese urban refugees in Yei town (Central Equatoria State) in the second half of August 2014.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 90 UNFPA female hygiene dignity kits and 90 UNHCR buckets were distributed In Khartoum.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The HAC Commissioner in El Muglaid has reported an incident concerning six abducted children from the Nuer tribe during tribal conflicts. One of the children sadly lost his life during the displacement, and another child's whereabouts is still unknown. The remaining children have now been released following negotiations with police officials. UNHCR, HAC Officials and UNICEF are working to reunite the children with their families, and providing temporary arrangements for their welfare.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Information on unaccompanied and separated children at Pagak entry point and Matar Transit Centre continue to be collected. UNHCR staff in Pagak have registered 205 unaccompanied and separated children, a third of whom were teenage boys between 15-17 years, while in Matar only 3 were registered. Focus group discussions are to be held with female and male teenagers in both locations to see if further information can be obtained. In other

locations, meetings were held with partners Save the Children and Plan International on children protection data sharing and information management, and lists of unaccompanied and separated children registered in the ProGres database were shared for verification and cross-checking purposes.

- In Tierkidi, seven medical staff (including five males and two females) from the ARRA Health Centre and the local health centre received a five-day training on CMR. In addition, 18 community leaders (10 male and 8 female) from the Refugee Coordination Committee, Women's Association and churches attended a three-day training on the basic concepts of gender-based violence. In Kule, UNHCR's partner IMC deployed staff to identify and recruit Community Outreach Workers and plan trainings. In Tierkidi, one new GBV case was reported and the survivor assisted as per the referral pathway, while in Leitchuor for new referrals for physical and legal protection were handled.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There are approximately 6,600 new arrivals who are waiting to be registered at Pagak. UNHCR and ARRA are working to register the new arrivals as soon as possible.
- UNHCR and IMC have discussed dignity kits and data has been shared on the number of women of reproductive age and the number of kits available. Distribution is to start shortly.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, UNHCR implementing partner (IP) the Danish Refugee Council-Danish Demining Group (DRC-DDG) visited 31 PSNs in Mireyi refugee village to assess their living conditions and needs. As a result, 20 persons were referred for various services and follow up. The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) and DRC-DDG distributed family kits donated by UNICEF to 1,246 PSN households. In addition, the Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) provided 91 PSN households with shelter materials and organized volunteers to construct shelters for 15 extremely vulnerable individuals.
- In Adjumani, LWF and DRC-DDG conducted 57 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) for separated children (SC), unaccompanied minors (UAMs) and children at risk. They also followed up 26 children and assessed their welfare. LWF and DRC-DDG conducted the election of child protection committees in six settlements with support from UNHCR, OPM and Save the Children Uganda (SCIU). The Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) monitored registered UAMs, and for those newly registered ensured access to core relief items, food, and health care and other services.
- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG and UNHCR took part in a 'Safe from the Start' awareness session in Ayilo I settlement and Olua I village. As well, LWF formed a SGBV community watch group in three settlements. A SGBV awareness session was held in Boroli settlement to encourage reporting. As well, the local Radio Amani aired a legal discussion so as to reach more refugees and nationals on SGBV reporting. Also, DRC-DDG helped establish two refugee youth groups to support SGBV referral to the relevant authorities and disseminate prevention and response information.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and LWF child protection case management team initiated a verification/documentation exercise for UASC who arrived in the camp in 2014 and were not documented with a BIA. So far 880 BIAs were done in the week out of the target of 3500 BIAs.
- UNHCR facilitated SGBV awareness training for refugee leaders and 100 women support groups in Kakuma 3 and 4. The training focused on effective identification and referral of SGBV cases in the community to reduce SGBV risk and ensure the quality of response is improved.
- UNHCR in coordination with LWF distributed sanitary wear and soap to 570 girls in two schools in the camp. This will ensure that the girls' education is not interrupted due to lack of sanitary wear and soap to enhance their hygiene.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- A decision has been made that refugees currently in Pagak and Pamdong will be relocated to the existing Okugo Camp, which will be expanded to accommodate the larger population. UNHCR's site planners are travelling to Okugo to facilitate the demarcation exercise together with ARRA, while a joint UNHCR, ARRA and IOM team is assessing locations to be used as waystations en route to Okugo, with a view to the relocation starting early next week.
- Development of Nip Nip Camp near Leitchuor is ongoing, where refugees in Matar as well as those affected by flooding in Leitchuor will be relocated. Nip Nip Camp will accommodate up to 20,000 refugees. Seven blocks have been demarcated by ARRA and nine blocks cleared by NRC. The food storage area was also completed and a waiting area is under construction. A field survey for the temporary water distribution point was completed by DRC, while the location for a graveyard will be provided once the location for the borehole to be dug by UNICEF is decided on.
- The Regional Government has officially informed UNHCR that the camp formerly known as Kule 1 will now be known as Tierkidi, and the camp formerly known as Kule 2 will be known as Kule.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The rainy season is continuing in full force, causing flooding in several locations and very challenging conditions for refugees, UNHCR and partners in Matar, Pagak, Pamdong and Leitchuor. Several thousand refugees in Pagak, Pamdong and Matar have been affected while the IOM office in Matar was also flooded. The rains have also affected the host community living around the refugee camps. Refugees are being relocated to higher grounds.
- Pamdong continues to be used as a transit site to facilitate the decongestion of Pagak entry point. Decongestion of Pagak Entry Point is ongoing with the relocation of refugees to Pamdong, where approximately 2,500 refugees are accommodated. However, as Pamdong has been affected by serious flooding, it is now clear that its suitability for development as a larger site would have been seriously challenged by its flood prone location.
- Relocation movements are also to start to Okugo, in Dimma Woreda, 400 kilometres from Gambella. The existing Okugo Camp has capacity for 35,000 refugees including 6,000 already residing there. An action plan for the relocation has been drafted and shared with partners and an information campaign to inform the refugees will begin shortly.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG continues to receive new arrivals at the reception centre and prepare three hot meals daily for them. Settlement coordination meetings with refugee welfare councils, OPM, UNHCR and partners planned for all the settlements were conducted in Ayilo I and Ayilo II settlements. During the meetings partners introduced their activities and addressed issues raised by refugee welfare council members.
- In Arua, UNHCR conducted training on financial management for the Koboko District Accountant to manage UNHCR funds under Health and Education sectors. As well, UNHCR and OPM visited Yoro Base camp to assess logistics activities and challenges and recommended extra storage space for CRIs and the disposal of obsolete items.
- In Kiryandongo, IAU conducted community policing with the police, refugee leaders, UNHCR and OPM helping sensitize the community on security, crime and the importance of cooperating with investigations to ensure security.



Food Security and Nutrition

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- WFP and nutrition partners including GOAL and ACF continue to provide blanket supplementary feeding and targeted supplementary feeding in Leitchuor, Tierkidi and Kule camps. Concern Worldwide has also started

implementing nutrition programmes in Pamdong transit centre. WFP dispatched 40mt of assorted commodities to GOAL for its nutrition interventions. UNHCR also dispatched a two-week supply of expiring F75 and F100 to GOAL for fortification of the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP will face critical shortfalls from September and urgently needs US\$42 million to cover its needs until January 2015. A joint ARRA/WFP/UNHCR letter has been sent to donors, explaining the food situation.
- While WFP continues to support entry points with provision of High Energy Biscuits and food rations, a meeting will be held this week in Gambella to discuss the way forward for the high needs at the entry points and the food pipeline.
- Food distribution monitoring has started in Tierkidi and Leitchuor with focus group discussions conducted with beneficiaries and with child headed households and unaccompanied minors. As findings reflected that child headed households are at serious risk of not receiving the correct entitlements, UNHCR, WFP, ARRA and partners will meet in each camp to formalize a mechanism for ensuring that these vulnerable individuals and households receive their entitlement. A post-distribution monitoring schedule is also in place for the three camps.



Water and Sanitation

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- All health community outreach agents, partners, UNICEF and ARRA are working together on the Hepatitis E response with ongoing follow-up and scaling up of WASH activities and hand-washing campaigns as well as ensuring that the community outreach agents reach all households under their purview. UNHCR health and WASH colleagues conducting training on the Hepatitis E response to partner staff, who will in turn work together with and provide the training to the community outreach agents.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Although improvements in WASH facilities have been seen in Kule and Tierkidi over the last week, the sanitation situation is deteriorating in Leitchuor, Matar, Pagak and Pamdong due to torrential rains, causing flooding and collapsing of latrines. Latrine coverage has decreased in Leitchuor as well as Pagak and Matar entry points due to flooding and congestion, with the ratios of persons to latrines rising from 38 to 45 people per latrine in Leitchuor, 71 to 122 people per latrine in Matar and 131 to 132 people per latrine in Pagak.
- The delivery of water in Leitchuor has been challenged as the refugees have pitched their tents on the camp roads, as they are located at higher ground than their plots.
- UNHCR's partner ACF has started digging of communal latrines while NCA also finished demarcation of communal latrine. Currently, latrines can be provided for 25 communities but UNHCR and partners need to provide for at least 60 more communities to meet the communal latrine demands for 7,000 refugees who will arrive initially from Matar.
- The combination of Hepatitis E, flooding and the ongoing influx is causing a triple emergency that requires scaling up of WASH systems for partners who are already stretched to their limits. The risks associated with flooding in Pagak, Pamdong, Matar and Leitchuor is a major concern.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average water supply was 17 litres per person/per day (l/pp/pd) with Alere II village having the lowest supply at 6 l/pp/pd. Alere II is an older village, whereas most activities have focused on new ones. UNHCR and partners are advocating for work in underserved older villages and settlements. URCS constructed two more boreholes in Mungula where 14 boreholes now serve 5,930 refugees. The ratio of latrines per person was 1:24. Overall 32 household latrines were completed in Mungula, bringing the total to 217 stances, against a target of 300 stances. Four blocks of communal bathing shelters were constructed, raising the total to 150. In Baratuku the heavy rains caused significant damage and flooding to latrines and the situation is being assessed by OPM and UNHCR.

- In Arua, the average water supply was 17.2 l/pp/pd in Rhino camp settlement. The lowest supply was still in Odobu II village with 13.7 l/pp/pd. UNHCR-hired water trucks supplement 29% of the water supply, while 63% came from hand-pumped 44 boreholes and 8% from a piped system. Water quality monitoring was done by Oxfam, UNHCR and URCS at tap stands and households while Oxfam carried out test pumping on a new well at Ocea.



Health

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Mental health services are being provided by UNHCR's partner IMC in all camps. Three patients were identified at the Pagak screening centre, one of whom was admitted to Gambella Hospital for follow-up treatment.
- UNHCR supported the installation of a refrigerator for Gambella Hospital which will be used for storing blood.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Cases of Hepatitis E continue to be reported, with ten new cases reported last week. However, the number of cases is reducing in all of the camps. In total, 379 cases have been reported, including six from the host community, with 13 deaths. Activities to minimize the outbreak are ongoing, with awareness raising on hygiene, sanitation, food handling, active case searching and other Hepatitis E control activities in all camps.
- A gap analysis of existing health centres and health posts reflects that an additional two health posts are required in Kule, and three each in Kule and Leitchuor, to reach the standard of one health facility per 10,000 people.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, 1,770 refugees and nationals benefited from outpatient consultations, while 56 individuals were admitted. Most cases were malaria (826) and upper respiratory tract infections (621). UNHCR and its partners are embarking on a campaign to prevent the spread of cholera by promoting latrine construction, hygiene and sanitation and helping the health authorities mobilize communities. No cases have been reported in Rhino Camp settlement but cholera is endemic in the area and 36 cases and two deaths have recently been reported.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The health indicators for new arrivals remained within the UNHCR standard; crude mortality rate was at 0.3/1000/month while under-5 mortality rate was at 0.4/1000/month.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 4,658 individual shelters have been provided in White Nile State to date.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Urban South Sudanese who have integrated with host communities in White Nile State (Al Lia, and Qoz El Salam) are seriously affected by the ongoing heavy rainfall. They require urgent humanitarian assistance, including emergency shelter materials, NFIs, mosquito nets, and food.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, ARRA, NRC and the Refugee Coordination Committee are working together to start the mud daubing of shelters in Kule. Block leaders have been sensitized to ensure full community participation in this activity. NRC will provide mud in centralized locations within blocks and the process will start shortly.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Approximately 10,000 refugees in Leitchuor have been affected by flooding, with several thousand also affected in Pagak, Matar and Pamdong. Flooding was also reported in Tierkidi to a lesser extent, involving approximately 25 tents which have now been relocated to higher ground within the camp.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- The Shelter Cluster led by UNHCR and co-led by NCKK has so far roofed 2,126 durable shelters in Kakuma 4. Further 50m durable shelters for persons with special needs have been constructed and roofed.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- With the ongoing construction of durable shelters in Kakuma 4, there remains a gap of 10,000 families in urgent need of durable shelters at the site.

Education

ETHIOPIA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Education needs in all locations are serious, with large numbers of children not enrolled in school. Flooding in Leitchuor has also caused a significant drop in school attendance at all levels, as the structures that were established were temporary only and are not able to withstand prolonged rain.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua some 1,000 refugee and local children attended Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres in Child Friendly Spaces in Rhino Camp which are being supported by DRC-DDG and SCiU. UNHCR and Windle Trust Uganda (WTU) visited 7 schools to ensure children sat their exams regardless of whether they had paid their exam fees. WTU also distributed 176 scheme and lesson plan books to 4 schools, and 82 desks to two schools.

Working in partnership

- Sudan: On 13 August, UNHCR, UNICEF, Plan Sudan, and MOSW met to discuss the situation of South Sudanese who are currently integrated with host communities at Al Lia and Qoz El Salam locations in Kosti town.
- Ethiopia: UNHCR coordinates the refugee response in Gambella and a number of donors and partners continue to visit the operation.
- Uganda: In field locations, OPM / UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani, and on Thursdays in Arua.
- In Adjumani, sectorial meetings chaired by UNHCR take place on a weekly basis except for the Shelter and Infrastructure working group which meets on a bi-weekly 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

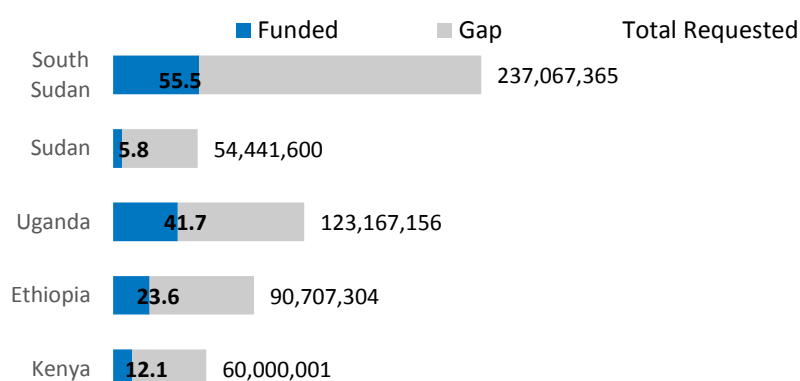
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection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

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,
Japan, Luxembourg,
Netherlands,
Private Donors
(Australia, Canada,
Germany, Italy,
Japan, Qatar, Spain,
Switzerland, United
Arab Emirates,
United Kingdom,
United States of
America), Sweden,
Switzerland, United
Kingdom, USA.

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



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

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

Contacts:

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

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

Links:

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

ANNEXES

Acronyms

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

Action Contre la Faim (ACF)

Acute respiratory infection-ARTI

Acute watery diarrhea (AWD)

Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA)

Area Security Management Team (ASMT)

Association for Aid and Relief (AAR)

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

Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programming (BSFP)

Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM)

Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW)

Child Friendly Spaces (CFSs)

Child Protection Information Management System (CP IMS)

Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

Department of Refugee Affairs (DRA)

Document Registration Agreement (DRA)

Education in Emergencies (EiE)

Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (EBSFP)

Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (EmONC)

Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item (ES/NFIs)

Field Security Coordination Officer (FSCO)

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)

General Food Distribution (GFD)

Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM)

High energy biscuits (HEB)

Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC)

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)

Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)

International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs)

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

International Rescue Committee (IRC)

Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITNs)

Lutheran World Federation (LWF)

Médecins Sans Frontières France (MSF-F)

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

