

## KEY FIGURES

**6,037**

Cholera cases in South Sudan

**243,237**

Refugees in South Sudan

**99,555**

Civilians live in UNMISS bases

**1,7M**

People displaced by violence

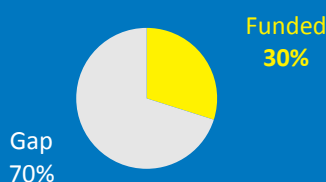
**449,977**

South Sudanese refugees

## FUNDING

**USD 567 million**

requested for the situation



## PRIORITIES

- South Sudan: support the relocation of IDPs from the flooded areas of the Bentiu PoC sites.
- Sudan: finalise the operational plans for the relocation of 1,000 households (5,000 individuals) from the Khartoum open areas to the new location site in Bantu.
- Ethiopia: continue the emergency response to the flooding in Leitchuor, Nipnip and Matar.
- Uganda: relocate recently arrived refugees from transit centres to settlements.
- Kenya: continue the assessments and multi-agency interventions to the families affected by the flooding.

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 31

01 – 05 September 2014

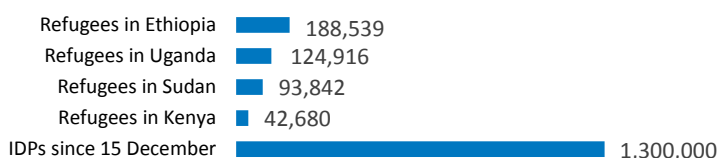
## HIGHLIGHTS

- Following the torrential rains of 24-25 August, the majority of Leitchuor and NipNip camps remain flooded. The rains have continued over the week, though they have decreased in comparison with last week. An inter-agency team based in Leitchuor and NipNip camps has been providing emergency response across the sectors, with work plans for each sector compiled to guide the team in the response.
- Kakuma experienced more rains on 2-3 September. Parts of the camp and of the UNHCR office compound were flooded. Some access roads to the camp were cut off. Refugees were unable to access some service points such as food distribution centres in Kakuma 1 and 3 which were flooded.
- Flights to and from Bentiu have been grounded following the crash of a UNMISS helicopter cargo on 26 August in a contested area, 10 km south of the town. Three crew members were instantly killed and one survived. Investigation is ongoing to determine the causes of the crash.

### Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec.

(as at 05 September)

A total of **1,749,977** people of concern



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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### Operational Context

The overall security situation is calm but tense across most of South Sudan, with reports of sporadic fighting in Nasir and several other locations. While these incidents have not directly affected UNHCR's work, security concerns in Maban and in Bentiu continue to stymie UNHCR and its partners' efforts in assisting Sudanese refugees (in Maban) and the internally displaced people (in Bentiu). Moreover, protection concerns over the civilian character of camps resurfaced this week in Maban following reports of a political rally by the rebel Sudanese SPLM-N in Doro camp.

Heavy rains, which are expected to last until the end of October, and flooding remain a major challenge for the civilians seeking safety, the transportation of humanitarian aid and personnel, as well as the delivery of protection and assistance to the affected populations. Moreover, the negative impact of the flooding on the health and morale of IDPs is becoming more apparent, particularly in Bentiu (Upper Nile State) and in Mingkaman (Lakes State) which is hosting approximately 100,000 IDPs.

### IDPs



#### Protection

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UNHCR, as the Protection Cluster lead, continues to support the relocation of most vulnerable IDPs following the flooding emergency in the PoC sites. In the course of the reporting period, UNHCR met with 17 families mainly constituted of women and children leaving the site because of the flooding. Others were departing due to fear of imminent attacks.

As of 2 September, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in ten Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 99,555 including 29,306 in Juba (Tompson and UN House), 17,119 in Malakal, 4,123 in Bor, 47,214 in Bentiu, 578 in Wau, 1,174 in Melut, 30 in Nasser, and 11 in Rumbek.



#### Camp Coordination and Camp Management

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In Bentiu, most parts of the UN base - hosting some 47,000 internally displaced people - are still flooded despite UNHCR and its partners' efforts to reduce the impact of flooding by opening up large channels to drain the stagnant water. Most of the available pit latrines are overflowing. Cases of fungus growing on the legs and arms of several IDPs are being reported. According to health specialists, the fungus growth is the result of long direct exposure of body parts to contaminated water.



#### Health

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The Health Cluster in Bentiu noted a decrease in the number of deaths in the PoC site since August, while cases of acute watery diarrhea and malaria continued to climb. Both diseases seem to be related to the flooding.

In Mingkaman, the health impact of the rains is alarming. Cases of malaria are on the rise with 1,307 IDPs infected. Ongoing interventions to reduce malaria incidents include the spraying of stagnant water and the distribution of antimalarial drugs.

According to WHO, as of 31 August, a total of 6,037 cholera cases including 139 deaths (CFR 2.3%) had been reported in South Sudan. Since then, there has been a decline in the number of new cholera cases that suggests that the outbreak is now under control.

# Refugees



## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR facilitated the voluntary repatriation of 129 Ethiopian refugees of Anuak ethnicity, in cooperation with the South Sudanese and Ethiopian authorities. After their departure, there are now 4,829 Anuak refugees remaining in South Sudan. They are in Pochalla, Jonglei State (2339), Gorom in the outskirts of Juba (2208) and in the town of Malakal (112) and Renk (166) in Upper Nile State. There are no further voluntary repatriation operations planned for Anuak refugees this year.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, the Ministry of Social Welfare, and Plan Sudan will shortly launch an exercise to verify the exact number of separated and unaccompanied children (UASC) in the Al Alagaya site (White Nile State).
- UNHCR and the Commission for Voluntary Humanitarian Work (CVHW) discussed with community representatives from the Shagara open area in Khartoum the upcoming relocation to another area on the outskirts of Khartoum.
- UNHCR organised meetings with South Sudanese community leaders in preparation for the forthcoming registration exercise. UNHCR has identified two sites in Khartoum to conduct the registration, and will provide tents and registration staff.
- UNHCR organised and facilitated a two-day workshop on supporting extremely vulnerable individuals (EVIs) in the Khartoum open and residential areas. It was attended by 40 delegates from CVHW and partners.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- On 1 September, an inter-agency mission led by UNHCR flew to Leitchuor to provide additional support to the partners on the ground and to determine outstanding needs. Routine health, protection, nutrition and WASH services are being provided in the camps for refugees who have remained there.
- As a result of the flooding, UNHCR met the Government of Ethiopia on several occasions to identify land to evacuate the affected populations. While the Government had offered the extension of Okugo Camp, it also proposed that additional space could be found in Pugnido, Kule and Tierkidi Camps. In view of the urgency and to avoid further health risks, plans were initiated to evacuate the refugees to the existing camp of Pugnido. UNHCR has since started to prepare a joint plan of action for relocation to Okugo and also to register those refugees who are willing to relocate there.
- Detailed individual registration (Level 2 registration), using the ProGres database and biometrics, is ongoing in Kule Camp with 87% of the population of 50,453 refugees having attended the exercise. It is estimated that the exercise will be completed within one and half weeks.
- UNHCR's partner IMC shared comprehensive data on GBV for the last three months. This is a positive step forward and will continue to be the means of sharing information until the GBV Information Management System (IMS) protocol is agreed and the system is fully implemented.
- In the spontaneously settled communities outside of Leitchuor and NipNip, Save the Children and UNHCR are working together with the help of the Community Outreach Agents and Refugee Central Committee to identify the most vulnerable persons, including unaccompanied and separated children. This information is being used for the ongoing food distribution, with all partners helping to identify vulnerable persons to be prioritized for assistance.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Following the recent decision of the Government of Ethiopia that refugees in Pagak would be relocated to Okugo Camp in Dimma, all refugees staying in Pagak entry point vacated the site. Only some 20 young male refugees remained, purportedly to gather information and share it with the others, most of whom are said to be staying in a number of churches in Pagak, South Sudan. This issue raises a number of protection concerns as there were over 200

unaccompanied and separated children registered at Pagak, many of whom were receiving supplementary nutritional assistance. UNHCR has received information from GOAL in Maiwut (South Sudan) that the number of people registering for nutritional assistance has slightly increased. UNHCR is following up with the Government on this issue as a priority.

- Matar transit site is flooded with no higher ground to be found. The results of a rapid assessment indicate that there are many vulnerable children (including unaccompanied, separated, or disabled children) being cared for by teenagers and very young mothers, who require urgent assistance. UNHCR is planning to undertake a registration exercise immediately to try to meet the most urgent needs.
- All activities, including the Level 2 registration, were suspended in NipNip following flooding of the camp.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, 11,282 individuals in 2,427 families (95%) registered in ProGres have been officially relocated to various villages within Rhino camp since the beginning of influx. As well, OPM/UNHCR conducted a fact-finding assessment in the settlement and changed the addresses of 260 households of 758 individuals who were found to have relocated spontaneously.
- In Arua, during a meeting held in three settlements, SGBV watch groups were formed from the existing SGBV task forces.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR, OPM, IAU, other partners, and community members launched Safe from the Start project. Over 1,000 community members took part. During the launch, 50 bicycles were distributed to the SGBV peer support group to facilitate outreach efforts. At the youth centre, UNHCR/IAU conducted sensitization about the Safe from the Start project, the refugee legal regime and community policing.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and NCCK managed to identify several spaces in the camp for relocation of UAMS from the reception centre. The exercise had stalled for some time due to lack of space. Some 50 tents were released to NCCK for construction of shelters and relocations started on 2 September. UNHCR Child Protection team is currently conducting BIDs for the vulnerable cases and identifying foster/ group care for the UAM's as alternative care arrangements.
- As of 1 September, UNHCR had registered 973 UAMs and 3,716 separated children. There are currently 3,196 UAMs and 12,057 separated children in the camp.
- A hotline has been established for reporting on child protection and SGBV related issues.
- Forty SGBV survivors attended a one-day group therapy session in Kakuma 4 on self-awareness, respect and peaceful coexistence to promote positive living.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- With the heavy rains, some activities are being affected as children are not able to access the playgrounds due to flooding.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Following the Government's decision that flood-affected refugees will be relocated to Okugo, development of the camp to accommodate a larger population is underway. 780 tents have been dispatched to Okugo and are being erected with the support of UNHCR's partner NRC.
- In Leitchuor, some site work has been undertaken, including drainage to reduce the water building up in the camp. The raised road is currently occupied by refugees seeking higher dry ground, and is also severely threatened by the rising water levels. Rapid assessments were undertaken to identify and map the main areas where refugees have settled in higher ground.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A multi-sector assessment was undertaken to review living conditions in Matar. The situation is dire with hygiene levels deteriorating the site regularly flooded up to knee-height.
- Pagak is also at risk of flooding. Assessments have been completed for filling the drains around the site and leveling a low point.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, DRC-DDG continued building classrooms, kitchens, teachers, houses and latrines in Nyumanzi, Ayilo I Alere, Mungula, Aliwara primary schools, Elegu collection centre and Nyumanzi reception centre. As well, DRC-DDG delivered firewood for hot meal preparation at the reception centre and procured and delivered 20,000 litres of water for use by new arrivals at Elegu collection centre. LWF continued with management and maintenance of community centres of Ayilo I, Nyumanzi and Baratuku refugee settlements.
- In Arua, construction of a safe house in Odoubo village and renovation of office and staff accommodation blocks at Yoro base camp were nearing completion. The construction of drainable pit latrines made major progress in Tika, Walope, and Ocea primary school, where some of the latrines were completed.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- Continuous assessments and multi-agency interventions have continued to assist affected families. These include relocation to dry and safer ground, distribution of plastic sheets to cover walls and unroofed shelters, and distribution of NFIs to affected families.



## Food Security and Nutrition

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, in Maban, the distribution of the 15-day food rations covered 64,705 Sudanese refugees in the camps of Doro and Gendrassa. General food distribution also began on 28 August for the other Sudanese group of 60,977 living in the Kaya and Batil camps. At UNHCR's request, WFP has started pre-positioning non cereals in the area, using the Bunj airstrip. Until now, WFP had been mostly airlifting food items to the Palouch airstrip before transporting them by road to Maban. Palouch road is insecure and sections of it are in such poor state that the critically needed food could not be pre-positioned in time for the general food distributions. Hence, direct airlifting of food to the Bunj airstrip allows trucks to avoid inaccessible roads and exposure to insecurity in and around Palouch.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Routine health and nutrition services are being provided in Kule, Tierkidi and at entry points.
- UNHCR, WFP and nutrition partners completed a joint action planning for food security and nutrition; they also undertook community mobilisation on nutrition services. Mapping of the Community Outreach Agents has been completed in line with the current settlement areas, and 10 additional COAs have been recruited to support community screening and referral systems.
- Vulnerability mapping for cases that require prioritisation for food distribution has been completed, including Child Headed Households, elderly refugees and pregnant women. Vulnerable groups are now being prioritised in the distribution with support from UNHCR protection colleagues and Save the Children.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Food storage is a challenge for the refugees so as to prevent rancidity caused by the rains.
- Due to the flooding, access to refugees in NipNip remains a challenge. UNHCR and ARRA are liaising with the Jikawo Woreda on the possibility of using the health facility to assist the refugees.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, 337 nutrition screenings were conducted for 129 refugees and 208 nationals.
- In Kiryandongo, refugees refused to receive the food ration owing to absence of oil and maize this month. An information campaign was conducted earlier in which refugees were informed of the pipeline challenges.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- All malnourished children identified in the past week were enrolled in appropriate feeding programmes for rehabilitation. In addition, all children aged 6-23 months were enrolled in the blanket supplementary programme.



### Water and Sanitation

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- The installation of three complete water provision systems has now been completed for the relocation sites in White Nile State (El Kashafa, Al Redes, and Jouri). These consist of a pipeline network from the local river, two water tanks and 3-4 water bladders in each site.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Over the last week, UNHCR and WASH partners have focussed on the flood response in Leitchuor, NipNip and Matar, along with Hepatitis E prevention activities and monitoring in Tierkidi, Kule, Matar and Pagak. A Flood Mitigation Action Plan has been developed.
- All WASH implementing partners are increasing monitoring of Hepatitis E, including a KAP (Knowledge Attitude and Practice) survey in Kule, Tierkidi, Pagak, Leitchuor and Matar. There is ongoing follow-up and awareness-raising on hygiene knowledge and practices, as well as disseminating and enhancing hand-washing and jerrycan cleaning campaigns.
- Water supply coverage is adequate and maintained above Sphere standards in Okugo and Leitchuor camps. In Leitchuor, the centralized water supply system has been coupled by punctual distribution of household water treatment systems. Water supply is maintained at 12 l/pp/pd in Pugnido and 11 l/pp/pd in Kule and Tierkidi.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WASH facilities have been heavily affected, with 60-80% of latrines in Leitchuor destroyed and flooded and 20% in Matar collapsed.
- Access to WASH facilities in NipNip, Matar and Leitchuor has also deteriorated due to the flooding, with water trucking challenged especially in NipNip as rains have caused the road between Nyinyang and NipNip to be cut off and no water tankers have been able to pass.
- Digging of latrines is an ongoing activity in order to bring the ratio of people to latrines to UNHCR emergency standards.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Kiryandongo, a range between 7-20 l/pp/pd is being supplied in the settlement and transit centre. The District Local Government/UNHCR repaired five boreholes.
- Also in Kiryandongo, UNHCR/IAU/DRC-DDG distributed slabs and logs to households to support construction of pit latrines. UNHCR/IAU distributed 20 sets of digging kits of spades, buckets, ropes, peak axe and saws to the hygiene promoters to help scale up sanitation coverage.
- In Arua, the water supply indicator within Rhino Camp settlement rose to 18.9 l/pp/pd from 17.3 l/pp/pd last week. UNHCR-hired water trucks continued to supplement 26% of water supply, while 65% is from hand pumped

boreholes (46 functional boreholes) and 9% from piped system from one borehole (Malteser, IAS, UNICEF, Oxfam, ZOA, Arua DLG).

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- Following the rains, UNHCR in conjunction with NRC assessed the latrines in the camp and established that 149 pit latrines were damaged by the rains. Those that collapsed were being backfilled and replaced; those that filled with water are being monitored to see whether the water level would recede. In the event that the water level does not recede within a week, they will be replaced before backfilling them.
- Water supply to Kakuma 2 was temporarily disrupted as the cast iron pipeline from Kakuma 1 was washed away by the floods. However, supply was restored by installing an appropriate pipeline. Per capita distribution is currently at an average of 14 litres per day.



## Health

## SUDAN

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- An increase in respiratory infections, malaria and diarrhea were reported due to the effects of heavy rainfall.
- There is an urgent need for mosquito nets in the open and residential areas of Khartoum.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Refugees and other persons of concern continued to receive regular health services from UNHCR's health partners in Leitchuor, NipNip, Kule, Tierkidi, Pamdong, Pagak, Itang, Akobo and Matar, with mortality rates remaining below emergency levels. The second round of the Oral Cholera Vaccination is now complete, coverage results pending.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, no report has been received of refugees being affected by cholera.
- In Arua, four health facilities continued to provide primary health care services to refugees and the host community. Malaria has remained the leading disease followed by upper respiratory tract infections, intestinal worms, and skin infections.
- In Kiryandongo, outpatient consultations were provided at Panyadoli health centre. UNHCR supported training for medical personnel of IAU, Real Medicines Foundation (RMF) and OPM on cervical cancer.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- With the ongoing rains, UNHCR and IRC have heightened surveillance of diarrheal diseases across the camp. Daily data on new cases of watery diarrhea is being collected and analyzed in order to detect and respond early enough to a possible outbreak of cholera.
- Cholera treatment centers are being prepared. There are enough supplies pre-positioned to treat at least the first 100-200 cases of severe dehydration and 800 cases of moderate dehydration due to acute watery diarrhea/ cholera.



## Shelter and NFIs

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- In the Yusuf Batil camp Maban (Upper Nile) the number of shelter unit distributed to Sudanese refugees so far has reached 976 this week, out of 1,850 shelter unit available for distribution. In addition, 893 shelter units have been completed up to superstructure level representing 48 percent of the construction target, while 640 shelter units are



now covered with zinc sheets, a 35 percent progress rate against the construction objective. Progress in the construction of semi-permanent structures is part of UNHCR's programme of upgrading emergency infrastructure in order to refugees overall wellbeing and their physical security.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- Lack of access to the White Nile relocation sites (El Kashafa, Jouri and Al Redes) is significantly impeding the delivery of NFIs and shelter items to new arrivals. New arrivals without individual shelters are currently being accommodated in UNHCR communal shelters and Sudanese Red Crescent Society tents.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Tierkidi, allocation of tukuls is ongoing. In Kule, shelter mud plastering continues, with support from NRC for tools, labour and soil provision.
- In both Kule and Tierkidi, the superstructures constructed by NRC are almost completed. Bamboo and mud-plastering activities continue. Grass thatching will follow shortly when the harvest season begins.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- At least 280 tukuls have been abandoned in Leitchuor due to the heavy rains, with many reported to have collapsed.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, DRC-DDG, UNHCR and OPM facilitated the distribution of core relief items to 25 households of 126 individuals relocated to Tika IV.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In the reporting period, the Shelter Cluster led by UNHCR and co-led by NCKK roofed 211 durable shelters in Kakuma 4. In total, 3,116 shelters have been roofed so far.
- UNHCR distributed some 51 light weight tents through NCKK for families that were displaced by the floods.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land remains critical and urgent as there is no more space in Kakuma to put up more shelters. Relocations from the reception centre have also stalled as a result and, with the rains, the need for dry and safe areas for relocations is urgent.

## Education

## SUDAN

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Formal education has not yet started in all locations across White Nile State (El Kashafa, Jouri, Al Redes, and Al Alagaya).

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Initial mapping by UNHCR staff indicates that refugees affected by the flooding in Leitchuor have settled in five clusters in the area. As they have stayed together in small communities and not scattered as individual households, this can be seen as an opportunity for initiating Education in Emergencies in smaller groups with a mobile approach, with the teacher coming to the students instead of the other way around.



## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, WTU/UNHCR/DLG erected seven sign posts in seven UNHCR supported primary schools and two in WTU Yoro Base camp office for visibility.
- In Kiryandongo, UNHCR/WTU prepared for enhanced secondary school assistance to select 40 students. A total of 300 applications were received and the selection process will take place in September. UNHCR also informed refugees in the settlement of two additional university scholarship opportunities.

### Working in partnership

- South Sudan: UNHCR plays the role of Lead for the Protection Cluster and CCCM Cluster in Unity State. Working relations with authorities and partners are ensured through regular coordination meetings in the field and at capital level through the refugee coordination forum which holds consultations on a bi-weekly basis. In this forum, all parties exchange views and ideas on the nature and evolution of the humanitarian operations in South Sudan.
- Sudan: UNHCR has convened a series of meetings of protection actors in White Nile State and in South Kordofan State over the previous week.
- Ethiopia: UNHCR continues to coordinate the refugee response in Gambella. In Addis Ababa, the Refugee Task Force remains an important coordination body while several consultative meetings on the response to the flooding were held with partners, donors and UN agencies.
- Uganda: In field locations, OPM/UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani and on Thursdays in Arua. 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 and the last one was on 28 August.
- Kenya: UNHCR continues to work closely with the Government, DRA and other partners to ensure support to refugees and asylum seekers is assured. There have been consistent weekly Inter-Agency meetings chaired by UNHCR and co-chaired by DRA to address the emergency response and issues arising since the start of the influx.

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

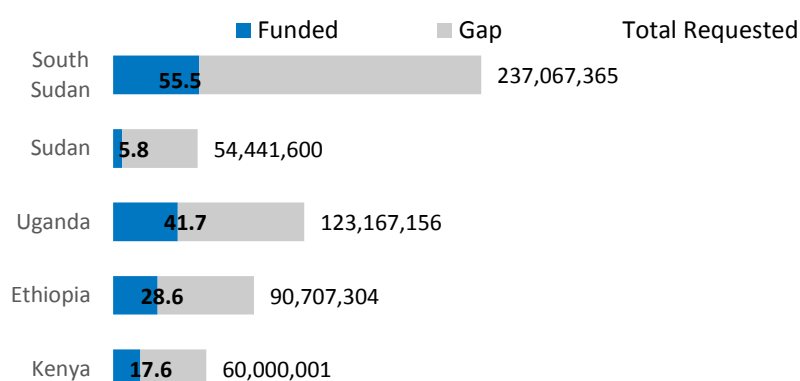
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection and assistance to South Sudanese refugees in the neighbouring countries, as well as discharging its responsibilities in the inter-agency framework to provide humanitarian assistance to IDPs in South Sudan. The South Sudan Situation covers Supplementary Budget activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Total revised requirements amount to US\$ 567 million for 2014.

### Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding (in million US\$)

#### situation:

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

A total of **US\$169 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).

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#### Links:

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

## ANNEXES

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### 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)

