

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 52

16 – 27 February 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- “The volatile security environment is a direct illustration of the parties’ continued lack of political will,” the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Mr. Hervé Ladsous, told the Security Council on 24 February.
- Talks between the Government and the Opposition in South Sudan resumed in Addis Ababa on 23 February. South Sudan has 10 more days to reach a lasting peace and power-sharing deal. IGAD’s lead mediator, Ambassador Seyoum Mesfin, urged the parties to make genuine compromises and conclude a final peace agreement by 5 March deadline so that a pre-transitional period can begin on 1 April and transitional government of national unity can be formed no later than 9 July 2015. Several deals have been signed since January 2014, including a cessation of hostilities agreement. The ceasefire agreement was signed in Addis Ababa on 31 January but violations from both parties have been reported.
- In Nairobi on 9 February, OCHA and IGAD co-chaired a High-Level Event on the Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan and its impact in the region. Some USD529 million was pledged during the event bringing the total funding committed to South Sudan in 2015 to USD618 million. The funding will facilitate prepositioning of supplies and access to more people in the most cost-effective way during the current dry season when road and river access is possible.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. 2013 (as at 26 February 2015)

A total of **2,024,800** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	196,144
Refugees in Kenya	45,201
Refugees in Sudan	121,749
Refugees in Uganda	143,806
IDPs since 15 December	1,517,900

KEY FIGURES

637,729

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

506,900

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

130,829

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

254,867

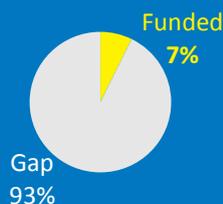
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 587 M

FUNDING: USD 43 M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The security and humanitarian situation in South Sudan remains serious due to the fact that skirmishes continue between the Government and the Opposition. Access is still a major challenge in the majority of the counties in Jonglei and Unity States, which are also facing emergency food insecurity levels. Food security remains a key concern, mainly in the greater Upper Nile region. According to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) December 2014 report, the food security situation may worsen as conflict disrupts livestock and crop-based production.

As a consequence of the crisis, population displacement continues to grow. South Sudanese are the second-largest refugee population in East Africa after Somalia. The ongoing influx of new arrivals has pressured resources for the already overburdened and under-funded refugee operations.

Protection (IDPs)

Mingkaman, Lakes State: The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and the Awerial Land Directorate allocated land to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to construct a UNHCR-funded women's centre.

Bentiu POC, Unity State: The situation inside the POC was unpredictable due to the fatality of a 23-year-old during a fight on 9 February. POC residents highlight insecurity at night, with vandalism, looting, and attacks taking place from 10pm to the early hours. Most of the IDPs (mainly Nuers) who arrived in the POC came from Panyinhiany and Thowmangor, Guit County. They cited lack of food, and fear of insecurity in the case of those from Panyinhiany (who fled after they saw government troops passing through their village).

676 new families were screened by the Danish Refugee Council (14-20 February). Some 15,000 new arrivals are still awaiting biometric registration in order to receive food assistance. The actual number of people in the POC is around 67,000. Emergency food rations were provided to seven extremely vulnerable families.

Maban, Upper Nile State: UNHCR participated in the registration and distribution of food and NFIs to 278 individual IDPs in Orji village on 18 February. 7,986 individual IDPs have received assistance from humanitarian agencies in Hofra, Yusif Batil, Banketa, Kongo, Dollo, Orji, Kilo 10 and Bir Taltah.

Malakal, Upper Nile State: UNHCR and partners completed the registration, vulnerability screening and assessment of IDPs and host communities in Kodok, Fashoda County. 19,806 persons were registered (7,987 IDPs and 11,819 host community members). NFI assistance was provided to vulnerable people based on the results of an inter-agency assessment.

Juba, Central Equatoria State: UNHCR distributed dignity kits (bucket, jerry can, laundry soap, sanitary towels, and underwear) to 158 IDP women and 100 IDP girls of reproductive age at Don Bosco charity in Gumbo.

As of 19 February, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in seven Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 112,840 including 34,674 in Juba UN House, 21,368 in Malakal, 2,649 in Bor, 52,908 in Bentiu, 337 in Wau and 904 in Melut.

Camp Coordination and Camp Management

Work is underway to expand the UNMISS protection site in Bentiu (Unity State) to improve living conditions for internally displaced people (IDPs). According to UNMISS, the extended camp will have drainage and pumps which will help deal with flooding in the site. Extending the protection site will also help to reduce congestion in the site where more than 50,000 people are seeking shelter. Once extended, the protection site will have the capacity of sheltering up to 60,000 IDPs and cater for any future influx. Currently, there is about 11 square metres per person, which is below the standard humanitarian requirement of 30 square metres of living space per person.

Refugees



SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- **Unity State:** All the 633 new arrivals in Yida were transferred to Ajuong Thok (AT), including 111 unaccompanied and separated children.
- **Upper Nile State, Maban County:** UNHCR provided transport for the return of about 153 host community individuals from Hai Khartoum in Bunj town to their homes in Tukshuocha, Pekaji, Batil and Gendrassa.
- Ten SGBV cases were identified during the reporting period in the four Maban refugee camps, including nine cases of early marriage in Doro. Survivors have been referred to partners for assistance.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There is an urgent need to provide refugees in Yida and AT with clothes, especially children, many of whom are walking around naked in the camps. With the increasing AT camp population, incidents of theft and vandalism have been rising. A sensitization campaign has been launched.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Over 45,000 individuals have now been registered across 12 sites in both Jebel Aulia and Khartoum localities in Khartoum State, under the framework of the joint Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Directorate General of Passports and Immigration (DPI), the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), and UNHCR. Distribution of corresponding identity cards is ongoing.
- As part of the family reunification activities (funded by UNHCR) the Ministry of Social Welfare in White Nile State conducted a two-day-training for 120 participants from Al Alagaya, Jouri, Al Kashafa and El Redis on alternative care and family tracing and reunification procedures, unaccompanied and separated children, and tools to monitor foster families and child protection concepts. Participants included social workers, child-protection committees, volunteers and foster parents.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Level II registration and issuance of the proof of registration has been completed for the 9,583 refugees who have been relocated to Pugnido from various transit and entry points.
- Data harmonization is ongoing to ensure consistency in data related to Unaccompanied and Separated Children between UNHCR and partners. Harmonization has been completed for Leitchuor refugee camp.
- On 11 February, UNHCR's protection team travelled to Akula village for a Rapid Protection Assessment. The purpose of the visit was to discuss coping methods for the upcoming rainy season, and also to determine whether any of the refugees currently staying in Akula wish to relocate to Pugnido. The population is predominantly from minority ethnic groups that arrived through Wonkay entry point in 2014 and were transferred to Akula village in June 2014. They are residing in this informal settlement 17 km from Tierkidi camp due to ethnic tensions with the Nuer refugees who reside in Tierkidi and Kule camps. The rapid assessment showed that the majority of the refugees wish to remain in Akula, despite challenges during the rainy season. However, they requested improved shelters, plastic sheets, and other specific items to help them cope during the rainiest months.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, 75 SGBV female survivors and others at risk of SGBV were identified by LWF in the settlements of Baratuku, Nyumanzi, Elema, Ayilo I and Boroli. They will be trained in microcredit and supported to initiate businesses of their own choice. LWF identified 28 SGBV survivors in Ayilo I settlement who will benefit from cash transfers.

- In Adjumani, nine UAMs and 87 separated children were received at Elegu Collection Centre. All were provided with psychosocial support before being transported to Nyumanzi Reception Centre. LWF identified and registered 48 separated children. Fourteen BIAs were conducted by LWF for UAMs, separated children and other children at risk. LWF identified 31 foster parents and caregivers: they will be provided with material and financial supports in order to enable them take care of the children under their care.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The trend of daily new arrivals has remained low (on average 100 people per week) but it continues to be monitored closely for any possible upsurge. Lutheran World Federation (LWF) manages the centre and has staff based there to receive arrivals and provide hot meals and accommodation for them. The arrivals stay at the centre for a week before being transported to the camp.
- UNHCR formally introduced UNFPA as the new operational partner supporting SGBV coordination and funding through IRC at the monthly SGBV working group coordination meeting.
- UNHCR facilitated the reunification of 13 children with their families. Three boys were also moved from the reception centre and placed under foster care. 273 home visits were conducted for 1,390 (756 boys and 634 girls) children with specific protection concerns, living in foster care arrangement and in child headed households.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- A preliminary site assessment for two new potential sites has been conducted in cooperation with ARRA and the local government. An estimation for the second phase of road improvements and new road construction, with maps and designs, has been developed for Kule camp. The Kule camp map has been updated.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Kakuma is currently overstretched and land for a new camp is a priority. While discussions between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government and the host community have yielded results, the signature of a Memorandum of Agreement is still pending before it is officially approved and obtained. The capacity of the identified land is for 80,000 refugees and the layout caters approximately for 1,300 ha of agricultural land.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- WFP (through the Sudanese Red Crescent Society) has provided emergency nutrition transit rations at the Joda reception centre to 141 individuals (92 children under 5 years of age and 49 pregnant and lactating women). All beneficiaries were screened and received a one-off ration of 30 sachets of Ready to Use Supplementary Food (RUSF). Of these, six children were identified as moderately malnourished and referred for treatment.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Joint monitoring of nutrition activities were conducted by ARRA and UNHCR in Pugnido camp. The Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI), Antenatal clinic (ANC) and Postnatal (PNC) programme linkages were noted as best practices.
- With support from WFP, the February food distribution cycle was completed in Kule and Tierkidi camps. First quarter post-food distribution monitoring is currently ongoing in Kule and Tierkidi camps and will begin in Pugnido shortly. Delays in the January food distribution cycle resulted in some anxiety amongst the refugee population.

UNHCR liaised with WFP to prevent similar problems from occurring in future months. ARRA, WFP and UNHCR also conducted pre-distribution meetings with refugee leaders prior to the commencement of the distribution cycle.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, 68 new patients were enrolled in the Supplementary Food Programme (SFP). Four nutrition education sessions were conducted. In Kiryandongo, 11 children were admitted in Outpatient Therapeutic Care (OTC) and six in Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP).

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The second cycle of the General Food Distribution (GFD) which began on 16 February ended on 23 February. Out of the 23,571 households targeted for the GFD, 22,290 households were served, representing 94 per cent of the target population.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- New arrivals in Ajuong Thok (AT) camp lack WASH facilities. Average crude water coverage was estimated at 18 litres per person per day (l/p/d). Residents of new blocks have to walk 1.5-2.0 km to fetch water from tap stands. There has been no water supply in Merowe and Soba secondary schools. The pace of latrine construction in AT is insufficient to meet the needs of refugees being relocated to the camp.

SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The water storage capacity in Jouri camp has been affected following the deterioration of bladders, which have been replaced with smaller ones as an immediate and temporary mitigating measure.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The amount of water supplied to the camps has improved, maintaining an average of 18 l/p/d in Tierkidi, 16 l/p/d in Kule, 17 l/p/d in Leitchuor, 26 l/p/d in Okugo, 15 l/p/d in Pugnido, and 10 l/p/d in the Pugnido extension site. Crude sanitation coverage has improved in the camps and remains within SPHERE standards, ranging from 38 persons per latrine in Tierkidi, 19 persons per latrine in Kule, 43 persons per latrine in Leitchuor and 6 persons per latrine in Okugo.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, water trucking is ongoing in Baratuku, Ayilo I and Ayilo II and Maaji settlements to supplement borehole yields during the dry season with plans to scale down and eventually stop. In Arua, the water supply indicator rose to 14.2 l/p/d as a result of the repair of eight handpumps by Oxfam/UNHCR and DRC/UNICEF. In Kiryandongo, an average of 16 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 was 17.6 l/p/d. Metering of water supplied to institutions is at an advanced stage with selection of the sites having been done by UNHCR and NRC in consultation with the refugee community block leaders in Kakuma.



SOUTH SUDAN

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Night referrals from Gentil MSF-H hospital have been suspended due to a recent security incident between refugees and host communities. However, International Medical Corps (IMC) continued night referrals from Gendressa camp.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Khartoum, the World Health Organization (in collaboration with UNHCR and the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work) led a joint alert investigation mission to Soba Kongor and Block 11 in the open areas. Results revealed no outbreak of measles or scabies. An identified case of pulmonary tuberculosis is now under treatment. A meeting will be set soon to discuss on how best to strengthen service delivery in Khartoum open areas.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Refugees and other persons of concern continued to receive regular health services from UNHCR's health partners in all locations. On average, over 200 consultations are provided daily in the camp health centres. The UNHCR Health Unit visited Pugnido camp to assess basic healthcare services for the newly relocated refugees, with recommendations of the visit provided to health partners working in the camp. Malaria control activities are ongoing in all locations. To ensure complete blanket coverage for mosquito nets distribution in the camps, some 831 and 4,000 mosquito nets were dispatched to Akula village and Pugnido refugee camp respectively.
- UNHCR facilitated the transportation of antiretroviral therapy (ART), tuberculosis (TB) drugs and other medical supplies to Okugo refugee camp and Dimma health centre. Furthermore, to raise the routine expanded programme on immunisation (EPI) in Okugo and Pugnido camps, UNHCR provided two solar refrigerators to ARRA.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- The results of the first round of the national mass polio immunization in Adjumani district that took place in January were released: the overall coverage achieved 96 per cent.
- In Kiryandongo, two mentorships of the trained midwives on Emergency Management of Obstetric Complications at Panyadoli Hills HC II and Nyakadoti HC II were conducted. Forty Village Health Teams (VHTs) received refresher training on reproductive health.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The health status of refugees remained stable during the reporting period with mortality or morbidity remaining within the emergency thresholds. The UNHCR-facilitated outreach mission by AMREF specialists from 16 – 20 February 2015 resulted in 137 patients receiving specialized medical services. The team comprised of a general surgeon, physician, biomedical engineer and sonographer.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- High turnover of health care workers has dogged the programme for over five years and is seriously compromising the quality of health care delivery in the camp. To mitigate the impact, UNHCR has continued to strengthen its partnership with AMREF and AIC to continue with their respective five-day bi-monthly and five-day monthly outreach programmes to the camp to attend patients with special medical conditions that cannot be managed by the IRC medical team. The specialized visits also aim to build the capacity of the health workers on the ground.

Shelter and NFIs

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Tierkidi camp, the speed of implementation of addressing and tent washing has improved significantly following a system change in labour incentive fees, which are now being paid per unit rather than per day. The speed of implementation appears to be only limited by resource allocation, such as sufficient water being availed by DRC for tent washing, and spray paint being allocated by UNHCR.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR and NCK held a planning meeting to discuss the 2015 implementation strategy for shelter and beneficiary selection considering the current gaps by location. With the assumption of the development of the new planned camp, approximately 66 per cent of the total shelter target (7,500 shelters) will be considered for the new camp while the remaining 34 per cent will be distributed within Kakuma 1, 2 and 3 according to needs. NCK will submit a work-plan in the coming week.

Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Plan Sudan and Al Eithar conducted a three-day training of 120 members of parent-teacher associations in El Redis, Al Kashafa and Jouri (White Nile State) as well as three surrounding host communities on gender and leadership, facilitated by Gender University of Alemam Almahadi.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The issue of curriculum and language of instruction remains unresolved, following strong community resistance to the Ministry of Education announcement that Grades 1 to 7 are to be taught in Arabic. A UNHCR mission is scheduled to further explore this issue.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- A training and awareness workshop on Prevention of Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA) and on SGBV sensitization have been provided to teachers in Kule, Tierkidi, and Pugnido camps. A Training of Trainers (TOT) for teachers will commence soon.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, WTU distributed scholastic materials to five schools in the settlements. The total weekly attendance of children in the primary schools was 10,320 (69 per cent refugees). WTU deployed 100 teachers across 22 primary schools in the refugee settlements and villages to fill the gap created by the redeployment of 44 government teachers taken to schools outside settlements.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Access to post-primary education remains a challenge across all settlements. In Adjumani only 1.5 per cent of the total secondary school age (14-17) is enrolled in school on the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) scholarship programme. This leaves over 16,000 young people out of school.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR, through LWF, began the registration process of the two primary schools in Kakuma 4. Documents for the schools were presented to the County Director of Education and a date has been set for registration by the Ministry of Education. Registration will ensure that the candidates from the two schools can sit for the Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Despite the construction of 96 additional classrooms in 2014, schools are still overcrowded and congested with over 100 children sharing a classroom in the majority of schools. The situation is particularly acute in schools in Kakuma 1 and 4 (where the majority of South Sudanese children is). Kakuma 4 has only two primary schools with student population of 13,225 and only 47 classrooms. The severe congestion compromises learning and also poses potential health challenges for students.

Working in partnership

- South Sudan: UNHCR leads the Protection cluster which is co-ordinated by NRC. UNHCR also has the co-leadership of the CCCM cluster together with IOM and is supporting the IOM-led Shelter/NFI cluster.
- Sudan: In close collaboration with the relevant Government entities at federal, state and local levels, UNHCR continues to coordinate the overall humanitarian response for the ongoing arrivals of South Sudanese refugees.
- Ethiopia: The Emergency Response Task Forces in Gambella have continued to convene regularly to address challenges and to strategize the response in both Leitchuor and Gambella. In both Addis Ababa and Gambella, discussions on the Regional Response Plan for 2015 were completed.
- Uganda: In field locations, OPM/UNHCR chair weekly inter-agency meetings that are held on Wednesdays in Adjumani and on Thursdays in Arua. In Kiryandongo, all partners' weekly coordination meetings are chaired by OPM along with sectorial meetings on WASH, Health, Protection/Community service, Education and Livelihood/Environment. In Kampala, the inter-agency coordination meetings chaired by OPM/UNHCR with UN agencies and implementing and operational partners are held on a monthly basis.
- Kenya: UNHCR continues to work closely with the Government, DRA and other partners to ensure support to refugees and asylum seekers is assured. Bi-monthly Inter-Agency meetings continue to be held as well as monthly meetings with refugee leaders from the entire camp.

Standards

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

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Links:

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

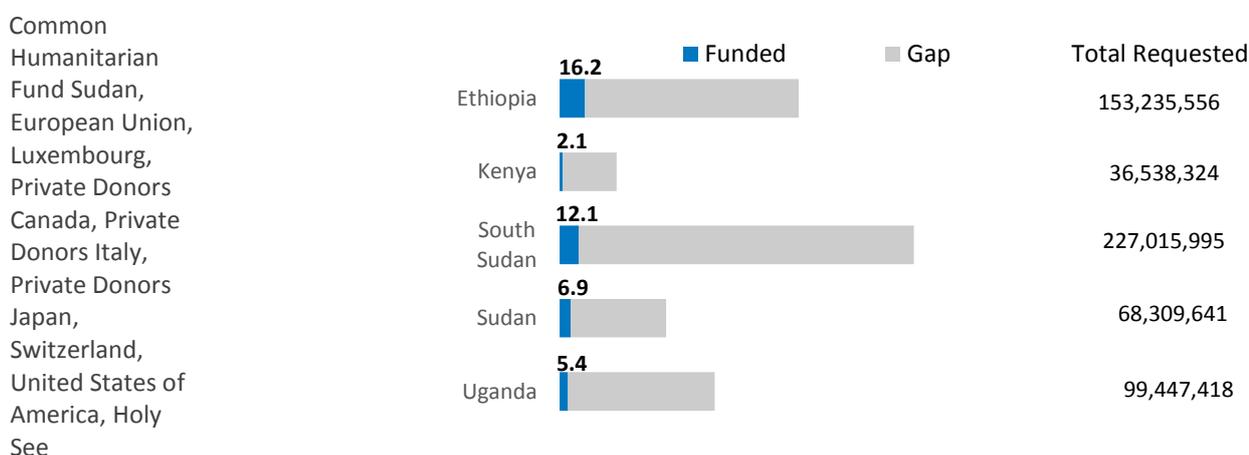
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection and 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. Further to the release of the 2015 Inter-Agency Regional Refugee Response Plan for the South Sudan Situation launched in December 2014 in Nairobi, the UNHCR Supplementary Appeal presents UNHCR's planned response to the emergency from January to December 2015. The Appeal covers the needs of South Sudanese refugees in host countries, as well as IDPs within South Sudan for a total budget of USD 587 million. It is designed to enable UNHCR to boost its response to the most critical operational gaps identified in the four asylum countries. In South Sudan, UNHCR will cater to the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, focusing on delivering protection and camp management and coordination activities.

The document is also available at: <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/regional.php>

Donors who have contributed to the situation: Funding (in million US\$) as at 26 February 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$43 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$1600 of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (February 2015).

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

ANNEXES

List of acronyms

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

ACF (Action Contre la Faim)

ARTI (Acute respiratory infection)

AWD (Acute watery diarrhea)

ARRA (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs)

ASMT (Area Security Management Team)

AAR (Association for Aid and Relief)

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

BSFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programming)

CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)

CVHW (Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work)

CFSs (Child Friendly Spaces)

CP IMS (Child Protection Information Management System)

DRC (Danish Refugee Council)

DRA (Department of Refugee Affairs)

DRA (Document Registration Agreement)

EiE (Education in Emergencies)

EBSFP (Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

EmONC (Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care)

ES/NFIs (Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item)

FSCO (Field Security Coordination Officer)

FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)

GFD (General Food Distribution)

GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition)

HEB (High energy biscuits)

HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission)

IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding)

IDSR (Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response)

IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)

INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations)

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

l/p/d (litres per person per day)

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

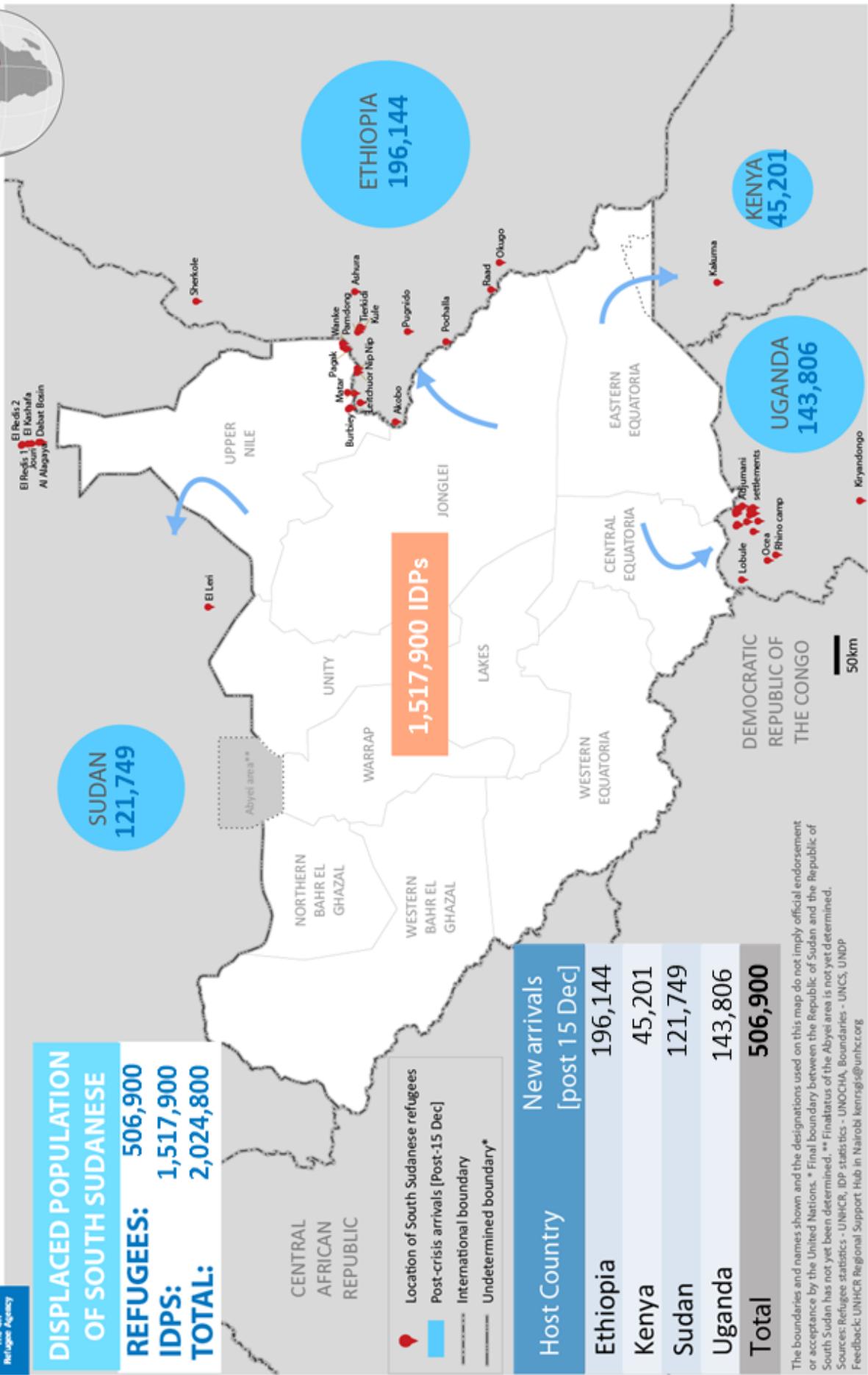
LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

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

South Sudan Emergency: Regional overview of refugees from South Sudan
 New arrivals since 15 Dec 2013 | as of 26 February 2015



DISPLACED POPULATION OF SOUTH SUDANESE
REFUGEES: 506,900
IDPS: 1,517,900
TOTAL: 2,024,800



Host Country	New arrivals [post 15 Dec]
Ethiopia	196,144
Kenya	45,201
Sudan	121,749
Uganda	143,806
Total	506,900

The boundaries and names shown 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. Sources: Refugee statistics - UNHCR, IDP statistics - UNMOCHA, Boundaries - UNCS, UNDP Feedback: UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi kenrsgs@unhcr.org