

## SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

### UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 62

18 – 22 May 2015

## HIGHLIGHTS IN SOUTH SUDAN

- In a statement issued on 20 May 2015, the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon strongly condemned the escalation of hostilities in the past ten days between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) and the SPLA in Opposition and their allied forces in Unity and Upper Nile States.
- On 19 May, two mortar bombs landed within the United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) compound and the Protection of Civilians (POC) site in Melut (Upper Nile State), causing the deaths of four civilians, including a woman and a child and severely injuring another eight civilians.
- Dozens of children have been killed, raped, abducted and recruited in a series of attacks in Unity State over the last two weeks, UNICEF said in a press release on 19 May 2015. Survivors reported that whole villages were burned to the ground by armed groups, while large numbers of girls and women were taken outside to be raped and killed.

## KEY FIGURES

**683,039**

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

**551,636**

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

**131,403**

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

**261,925**

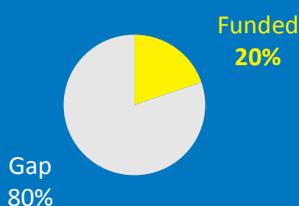
Refugees in South Sudan

**1.5 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

**BUDGET: USD 779.4 M**

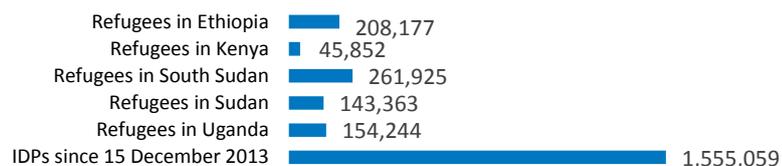
**FUNDING: USD 154.1M**



### Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 21 May 2015)

A total of **2,368,620** people of concern



## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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### Operational Context

- The Security Council condemned the renewed large-scale violence in Unity state caused by a South Sudanese Government offensive that has displaced more than 100,000 civilians and resulted in the suspension of nearly all aid activity to affected areas – impacting more than 300,000 civilians. The offensive in Unity State has left thousands of homes burnt and Leer hospital is again under threat of destruction. The Council also expressed their condemnation of the large-scale attack initiated on 15 May by the Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLM/A) in Opposition in Malakal (Upper Nile State). Relief workers report that in Malakal armed groups have engaged in combat next to the UN civilian protection site and, as a consequence, civilians trying to stay out of harm’s way have been injured. The Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan, Mr. Toby Lanzer, warned that military operations in Unity and Upper Nile states over the past days have again devastated countless lives. Eyewitness accounts report targeted rape and killing of civilians, including children. The Council “reiterated its willingness to impose sanctions against those who threaten the peace, security, or stability” of South Sudan as established in resolution 2206 (2015), and noted the 24 March 2015 African Union Peace and Security Council Communiqué, and the 12 May 2015 African Union Commission Chairperson’s Statement on South Sudan. UN agencies and their partners are working to address the immense humanitarian consequences of the violence, which has resulted in more than 650,000 civilians being left without life-saving aid.
- As the main planting season begins in South Sudan, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) will accelerate its efforts to get vital seeds, tools and other materials to some of the country's most vulnerable farmers in conflict-hit areas of Upper Nile and Jonglei States, where hunger and malnutrition levels are particularly high. In the last few days, almost 100 tonnes of assistance have been flown from Juba to reach over 175,000 food-insecure farming families in Upper Nile, Unity and Jonglei States by the end of May.

### Protection (IDPs)

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- The Protection Cluster continued to monitor the situation in southern Unity and Upper Nile States, where people have been displaced and exposed to protection threats following offensives launched by the SPLA and by the SPLA-In Opposition and Maj-Gen Olony’s troops. The withdrawal and/or downsizing of protection programmes in Koch, Mayendit, Leer, Ganyiel and Melut will have a negative impact on protection monitoring and critical lifesaving assistance to IDPs. Given the fluidity of the situation, it is unclear when partners will be able to return.
- There were reports of forced recruitment of vulnerable boys who go to Bentiu (Unity State) in search of food and casual work. A UN child protection unit has documented some cases but was not able to consistently access Bentiu to discuss the matter with the authorities. A coordination meeting with authorities took place on 19 May and the ban on their movement in Bentiu town was lifted.

### Refugees

#### Protection

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#### SOUTH SUDAN

##### Achievements and Impact

- Child Protection and SGBV committees were strengthened in Makpandu and Ezo settlements (Western Equatoria State) and they now involve refugee and host community representatives as well as payam structures (community and religious leaders, police, teachers, health officers, refugee leaders and others, including UNHCR). The aim is for better community-based interventions on conflict resolution, case management, prevention of and response to SGBV incidents, as well as peaceful coexistence between host and refugee communities.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- The total number of arrivals has decreased in Sudan following the individual registration that is taking place in Jouri site (White Nile State) where numbers have so far decreased by over 4,000 individuals. 7,337 individuals were registered, and some 1,241 new arrivals currently are being registered. UNHCR and the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) started registration in Al Kashafa, one of the largest sites in White Nile (household registration estimates 12,300 South Sudanese refugees). The registration is expected to end in the first week of June, with teams from Jouri and Al Kashafa moving to further sites.
- The Immigration and Passport Directorate (IPP) of the Sudanese Government began its registration of South Sudanese in White Nile State on 1 May 2015. Thus far, 18,097 South Sudanese have been registered in the urban areas including Kosti and Guli, with registration also starting in the two camps in Al Jabalain locality, Al Alagaya and Dabat Bosin. So far, over 150,000 South Sudanese have been registered in Khartoum and White Nile States.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The majority of camps in White Nile State are still overcrowded and finding space for any additional influx of refugees is a priority. Discussions are underway to add an extension to Al Alagaya site in El Jabalain locality, and the plan is awaiting endorsement by the State Emergency Committee. Further discussion also continues on space for a new site, some 3km away from El Redis II, which could accommodate some 12,000 people.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- The relocation of South Sudanese refugees from the flood-affected Leitchuor and Nip Nip camps to Jewi camp continued smoothly. As of 20 May, 35,135 refugees (6,669 households) had been relocated to Jewi, some 18 km from Gambella, including 185 vulnerable refugees who were relocated by a helicopter.
- A total of 2,024 new refugees were registered at Pagak entry point, bringing the total number of refugees at the entry point to 3,915. Of these, 373 were relocated to Pugnido while 3,542 are awaiting relocation in the coming days. 1,155 refugees arrived in Akobo and are awaiting Level 1 registration. UNHCR has scheduled a mission to Akobo to undertake registration. The new arrivals, who are mainly from Uror and Nyirol counties (Jonglei State), said that they are fleeing generalized violence and the forced recruitment of young men.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, 302 new arrivals were received at Elegu collection point: 147 male and 155 female of 86 households (Dinka in 49 households, Madi in 18 households, Nuers in 7 households and other ethnicities in 12 households).
- In Arua, 97 families of 483 individual refugees were received at Ocea Reception and Kuluba Collection Centres. The daily average of new arrivals is between 25 to 30 persons. The refugees claim to be fleeing generalized violence between armed groups. Some refugees are also citing the growing food prices, scarcity of food and heavily devalued South Sudanese Pound.
- Due to fighting in Unity State (South Sudan), the daily average of South Sudanese new arrivals in Kiryandongo has increased to 60 from 20 of the last weeks.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- The Best Interests Determination (BID) panel, comprising of representatives from UNHCR, District Children's Office (DCO), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Kenya Red Cross and Refugees Consortium of Kenya (RCK), conducted a total of 15 BID assessments. At the reception centre and in the community, 54 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were carried out.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Jewi camp, demarcation was ongoing, with Zones A and B completely demarcated while Zone C was 40 per cent through. In Kule camp, NRC completed the 3km road construction.



#### Food Security and Nutrition

### SOUTH SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), malnutrition prevalence among new arrivals decreased, with no severe malnutrition cases. The Global Acute Malnutrition rate was 6.7 per cent compared to an average of 9 per cent since the beginning of the refugee influx on 23 December 2014. Both percentages were within normal limits and indicate an improvement.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Maban County (Upper Nile State), acute malnutrition continued to increase in all four camps. Nutrition supplies, including Plumpy'Nut and therapeutic milk, have reached Maban.

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- 1,147.192 MT of food have been dispatched to the seven camps in White Nile State. 254.02 MT have been distributed to 16,383 individuals in Al Kashafa and Jouri sites so far. Food dispatch for Abu Jibeih and Elleri (South Kordofan) for 11,635 was underway, and distributions will take place this month.
- In preparation of the upcoming rainy season, five additional Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) will be erected in White Nile State. Three have been erected in El Redis II, Um Sangor and Al Alagaya, followed by Dabat Bosin and El Redis. In White Nile State there will be eight MSUs; each camp will have one MSU, except El Redis, which has two MSUs due to the large number of beneficiaries.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- Action Contre la Faim (ACF) closed its two nutrition centres in Leitchuor camp as the number of beneficiaries has significantly decreased due to the ongoing relocation to Jewi camp but started operating in Jewi camp. In the reporting period, 21 beneficiaries were admitted into the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), 117 into the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) and 2,091 into the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP). All nutrition partners (GOAL, Concern World Wide, and ACF) reported that TSFP and BSFP programmes were progressing well and had sufficient stock.
- A total of 78 new Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases were admitted into the Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP), bringing to 635 the total number of children under 5 with SAM (269 in Kule, 146 in Tierkidi, and 220 in Pugnido camps). 142 new cases with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) were admitted in the TSFP for management. In total, there were 2,169 children under 5 with MAM (807 in Kule; 882 in Tierkidi; 480 in Pugnido).
- May's food distribution started in Pugnido camp on 15 May while other camps are yet to begin due to delays in delivery. Prepositioning is still underway in other camps, with no sugar, pulses and oil. Food distribution will be for June and July in Akula and WFP will preposition for August and September, owing to the impassable road during the rainy season.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, there were 80 new admissions in the TSFP. In Kiryandongo, there were four admissions to the Therapeutic Feeding Centre (three females, one male).

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, 24 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception center: three had SAM and three had MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled to respective rehabilitation programmes.



## Water and Sanitation

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Crude average daily water provision in Ajuong Thok (Unity State) was 14 litres/person/day (l/p/d), below the Sphere standard. The continuous influx of refugees is putting pressure on the already overstretched water resources, with some boreholes pumping for up to 17 hours a day. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) has pre-positioned a drilling rig in the camp. It is anticipated that water provision will improve in the coming weeks.

## SUDAN

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Jouri (population 8,618) there are three bladders with a capacity of 10,000 litres each, which are filled three times a day. The average water consumption was 10 l/p/d, which is still below the emergency standards, but has improved from the previous week's consumption of 6 l/p/d caused by a drop in the river Nile. There are currently 180 latrines for the population and 30 blocks of latrines with six drop holes each. This gives 49 people per latrine, just within the emergency SPHERE standard, but above the UNHCR standard of 20 people per latrine.
- In Al Alagaya (population 11,176) there are two water bladders of 10,000 liters capacity each that are filled three times a day and providing 60,000 liters. The average daily consumption was 5,1 l/p/d, lower than the 6 l/p/d available in the previous week, due to the arrival of 305 new refugees. In Al Alagaya there is limited storage capacity for water, which will be improved by the implementation of two additional bladder platforms. The site has 252 latrines in use, equating to 46 people per latrine, again within SPHERE emergency standards but above UNHCR standards applicable during this phase of a response.
- In Dabat Bosin (population 2,358), the smallest site in White Nile State, the situation is more positive. There are four bladders (5,000 liters each) which are each filled twice a day to supply 40,000 litres a day, equating to 17 l/p/d. This is above the SPHERE standard, but below the UNHCR standard of 20 l/p/d. The site has 160 functioning latrines, serving the equivalent of 15 people per latrine, meeting UNHCR standards.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Jewi camp, the Norwegian Church Aid (NCA)/Danish Church Aid (DCA) constructed 102 emergency latrines comprising 204 stances in Zone A, including 20 stances at the reception center. Construction of two emergency trench latrines is underway in an effort to boost latrine coverage. Hygiene promotion workers are disseminating hygiene messages and environmental cleaning.
- In Jewi camp, the NGO Action for the Needy in Ethiopia (ANE) is supplying water using three water trucks supported by one water tanker from UNHCR. The quantity of water distributed in the camp was 260,000 l/d delivered at seven water points.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage was 22 l/p/d, above the standard of 20 l/p/d. The household latrine coverage was 53 per cent.
- In Arua, the average water supply across Rhino camp settlement was 17.9 l/p/d supported by UNICEF, Water Missions Uganda (WMU), DRC-DDG, Oxfam, Malteser, International Aid Services (IAS), IOM, ArDLG all coordinated by OPM and UNHCR. In coordination with UNHCR, OPM, ArDLG and Rigbo sub-county, IOM carried out a major rehabilitation on a dysfunctional borehole which had broken down more than one year ago.
- In Kiryandongo, water coverage was 15 l/p/d, the latrine coverage was at 1:14.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- Continuous monitoring of water supply has led to stabilization of water access in Kakuma 4 and 19.01 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees.
- NRC completed the construction of 11 family shared latrines in Kakuma 4 which brings the latrine to user ratio to 1:14 for both family shared and household latrines. Latrine coverage was 34.76 per cent for both family shared and household latrines and 15.3 per cent for household latrines.



## Health

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- In Maban County (Upper Nile State), UNHCR operational partner, MSF-Holland, has fully resumed its paediatric and maternal health services at Gentil hospital, which is used by refugees from Yusuf Batil, Kaya and Gendrassa camps. Services had been downscaled since early 2015 due to insecurity.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- The seven clinics in White Nile State were functioning well, with adequate staff providing Primary Health Care services (consultation, ante natal care, immunization and referral). There were 4853 consultations this week with 1,714 under 5 consultations, compared to 1,899 cases in the previous week, showing a slight decrease. Respiratory infections, diarrhea, and malaria were still the leading causes of attendance.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR assessed the health and nutrition challenges faced by the asylum seekers in Akobo entry points. One emergency drug kit was taken to Akobo to help improve access to treatment by asylum seekers in Tergol/Akobo.
- Arrival vaccination was provided for all children under 15 years of age at Pagak, Akobo and Burbiey entry points to prevent the outbreak of vaccine preventable diseases: 1268 children between 6 months to 14 years of age received measles vaccination and 1,703 children under 15 years of age received Oral Polio Vaccination (OPV). To improve child health, 781 children aged 6-59 months were reached with Vitamin A supplementation and 485 children aged 12-59 months were given albendazole tablet for deworming.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, there were 3,963 consultations in the health facilities in the refugee settlements. The top four leading causes of morbidity in the outpatient department were: 35 per cent malaria, 25 per cent upper respiratory tract infection, 14 per cent watery diarrhea and 7 per cent skin diseases.
- In Arua, there were 1,780 consultations (643 refugees, 1,137 nationals) as well as 573 vaccinations (309 refugees, 264 nationals), including BCG, DPT1, 2 and 3, Measles, Polio TT.

- In Kiryandongo, as a measure to reduce cases of malaria in pregnancy, 84 mosquito nets were given to pregnant mother and 113 mothers received IPT for malaria from the health centre.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators within Sphere/UNHCR standards. UNHCR and IRC continued to closely monitor the trend of malaria and watery diarrhea due to their potential outbreak. UNHCR held two coordination meetings with NRC, World Vision and Team and Team International on cholera preparedness. The discussions are part of the measures in place to carefully monitor the trend of watery diarrhea in the camp.



## Shelter and NFIs

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## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impacts

- In view of the upcoming rainy season, shelter materials for 4,023 HHs have been delivered across all seven sites in White Nile State to support families to renew and replace their damaged materials.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The dispatch of required shelter materials to some 2,600 South Sudanese refugees remained on hold pending availability of land in the sites for construction of shelters.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, DRC built 140 emergency shelters and 2,364 tents have pitched by NRC. NRC is mobilizing for the construction of more emergency shelters and five communal hangars for temporary accommodation of newly relocated refugees.
- In Pugnido camp, NRC pitched 151 tents at the new site for the new arrivals relocated in the past weeks. Of the 300 tukuls completed at the Agnuak site within Pugnido camp, only four were grass thatched. NRC reported that they were collecting grass from far distances but UNHCR has requested the partner to expedite the process to allow refugees move into the tukuls before the onset of the heavy rains.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Rhino settlement, the proposed new site, Wanyange was found to have a capacity to accommodate 25,000+ refugee population. This settlement could change the course of existing trend of village concept (maximum population 3,000).

## KENYA

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Progress has been made after extensive consultations between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government and the host community for new land. The Terms of Engagement (TOE) on the use of the new land were endorsed by the Committee. This now paves the way for the signing of the Memorandum of Agreement between the Governor and DRA with UNHCR signing as a witness.



## Education

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## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, the new term opened on 18 May 2015 with 75 per cent of the teachers reporting on duty. However, the ongoing teachers strike under the industrial action affected some government aided schools.

- In Kiryandongo, schools have opened for the second term and all the Five Schools started Term II despite the national teachers' strike.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impacts

- Twenty primary schools and 12 pre-schools in the camp were supplied with learning and teaching materials which will facilitate learning and enhance education quality. Materials for students with special needs were also distributed.

### Working in partnership

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

### Standards

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

## FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Inter-Agency South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP) for 2015 was issued in December 2014 to address the needs of South Sudanese refugees in the region (post-December 2013). Subsequently, UNHCR's requirements were presented in detail by operation - covering the needs of South Sudanese refugees in Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda as well as IDPs in South Sudan - in the original version of the Supplementary Appeal (issued in February 2015). On 8 April 2015, the Supplementary Appeal has been revised for the following reasons:

- Since the establishment of the budgets on which the RRP and the Supplementary Appeal were based, it has become clear that the scope of the needs of people affected by the emergency inside South Sudan has evolved considerably;
- While the initial focus was on South Sudanese refugees and people displaced internally in South Sudan by the violence that began in December 2013, more than a year later, it is evident that many sectors of the population living inside South Sudan have equally critical needs; they include groups of refugees who had sought refuge in South Sudan prior to the outbreak of conflict at the end of 2013, as well as Sudanese refugees who continue to seek refuge from fighting in South Kordofan, and also people at risk of statelessness.

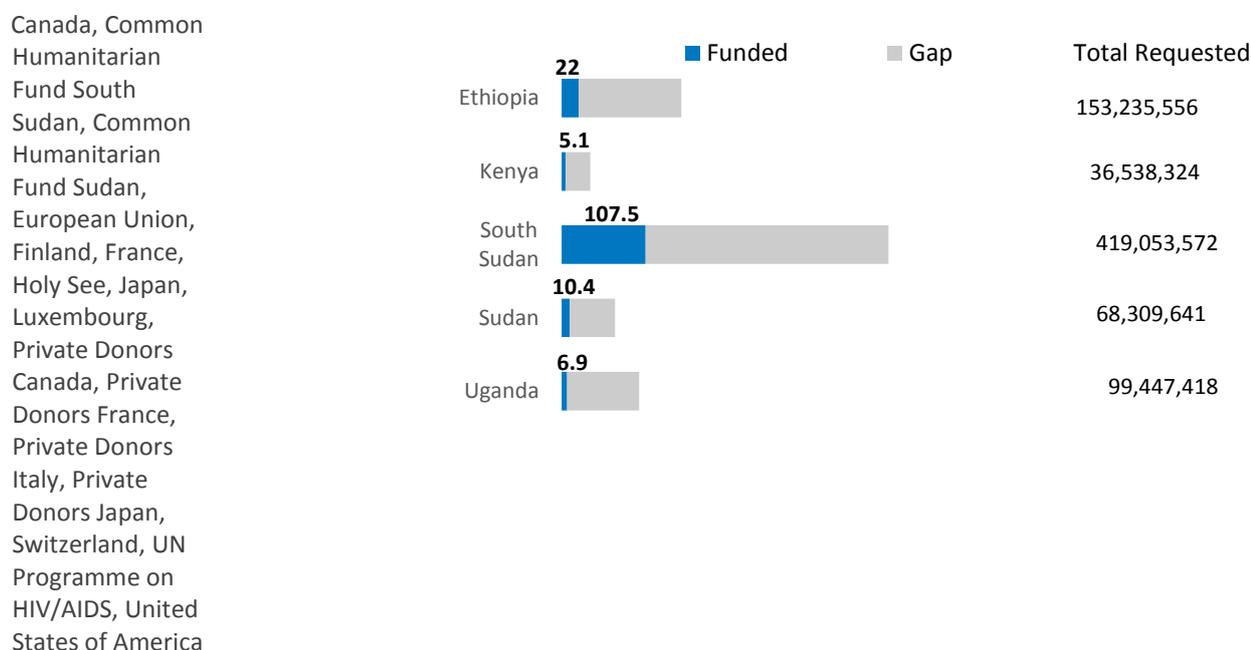
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current overall financial requirements for the South Sudan Situation therefore amount to USD 779.4 million.

UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection to the persons of concern as listed above.

### Donors who have contributed to the Funding (in million US\$) as at 19 May 2015

#### situation:

A total of **US\$155.2 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$3.3 M of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Revised Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (April 2015).

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

## ANNEXES

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### List of acronyms

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

ACF (Action Contre la Faim)

ARTI (Acute respiratory infection)

AWD (Acute watery diarrhea)

ARRA (Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs)

ASMT (Area Security Management Team)

AAR (Association for Aid and Relief)

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

BSFP (Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)

CVHW (Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work)

CFSs (Child Friendly Spaces)

CP IMS (Child Protection Information Management System)

DRC (Danish Refugee Council)

DRA (Department of Refugee Affairs)

DRA (Document Registration Agreement)

EiE (Education in Emergencies)

EBSFP (Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

EmONC (Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care)

ES/NFIs (Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item)

FSCO (Field Security Coordination Officer)

FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)

GFD (General Food Distribution)

GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition)

HEB (High energy biscuits)

HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission)

IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding)

IDSR (Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response)

IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)

INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations)

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

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

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

MSF-F (Médecins Sans Frontières France)  
MTI (Medical Team International)  
MUAC (Mid-upper-arm circumference)  
MoE (Ministry of Education)  
MoH (Ministry of Health)  
MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs)  
NCKC (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)

**Contacts:**

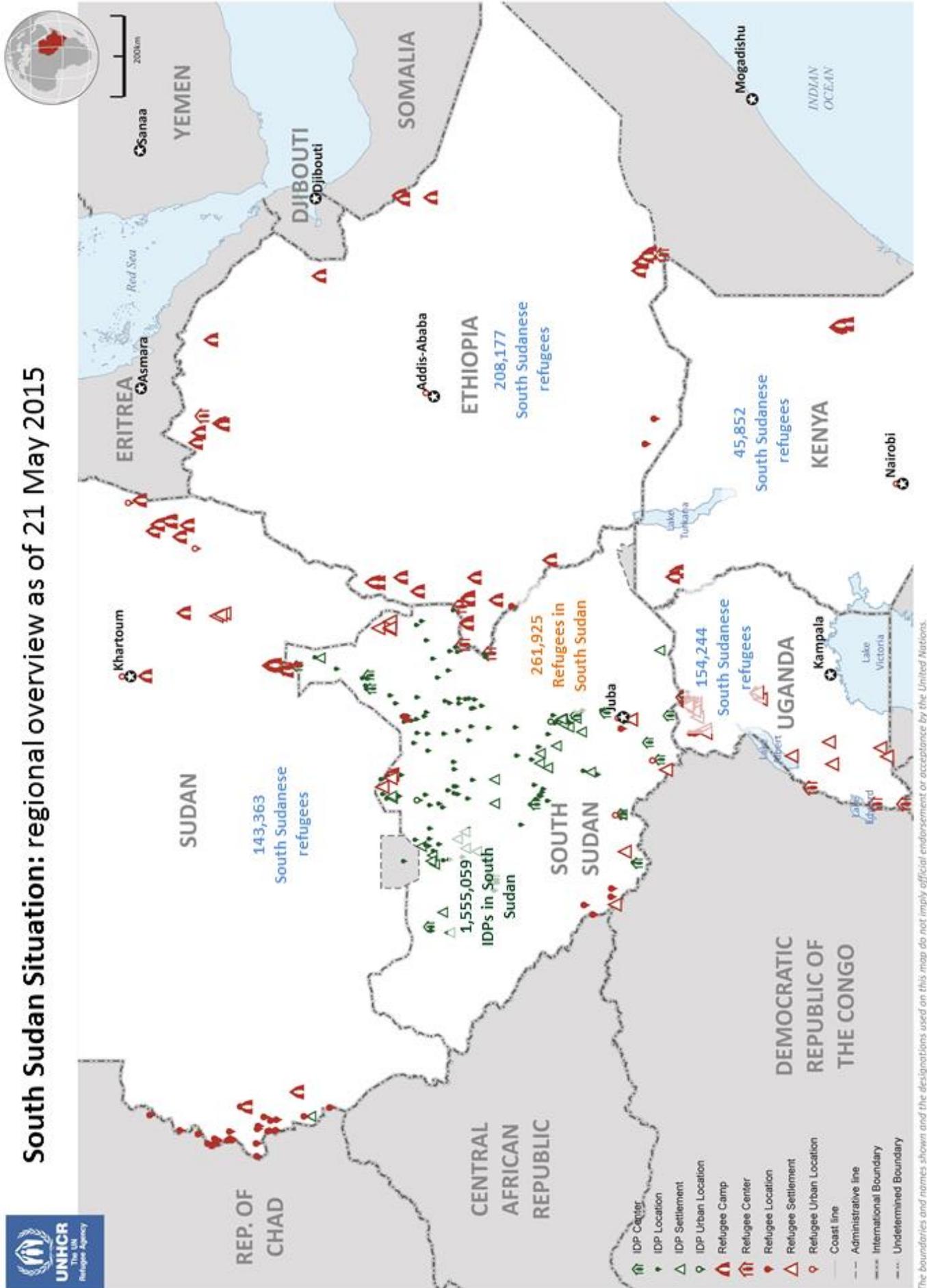
Géraldine Boezio, Reporting Officer, [boezio@unhcr.org](mailto:boezio@unhcr.org), Tel: +41 (0)22 7398003

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

**Links:**

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

# South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 21 May 2015



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.