

KEY FIGURES

627,306

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

496,477

New arrivals (as of 15 Dec. 2013)

130,829

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

248,354

Refugees in South Sudan

1,5 M

Internally displaced people

FUNDING

USD 567 million

requested for the situation

Gap
58%



Funded
42%

PRIORITIES

- South Sudan: distribute sanitary material to women and support PSNs in Upper Nile State.
- Sudan: clarify the status of South Sudanese in Sudan.
- Ethiopia: search for additional land in view of continued influx.
- Uganda: provide emergency and lifesaving support to new arrivals.
- Kenya: discuss with community leaders and youths to enhance peace among communities in Kakuma.

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 46

22 December 2014 – 09 January 2015

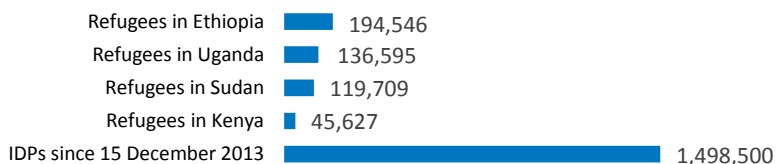
HIGHLIGHTS

- On 09 January 2015, the Sudanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has confirmed to host a regional conference on South Sudan's political and security situation in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, on 12 January 2015 to discuss ways for resolving the civil war which has been raging on in South Sudan since 15 December 2013. The conference, initiated by China, will involve participation of representatives of President Salva Kiir's Government and armed opposition faction led by the former Vice-President, Riek Machar. Representatives of China and member states of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) will also attend the conference.
- On 09 January 2015, the United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) Human Rights Division issued a 33-page report concerning allegations that armed opposition forces killed hundreds of civilians on 15 April 2014 after they retook control of the Unity State capital of Bentiu from Government troops. The report also documents the killing of dozens of people by a mob of armed men who attacked the peacekeeping mission's Protection of Civilians (PoC) site outside the Jonglei State capital of Bor two days later. It concludes that there are reasonable grounds to believe that at least 353 civilians were murdered and another 250 wounded in the two attacks and that, both in Bentiu and Bor, victims were deliberately targeted on the basis of their ethnicity, nationality or perceived support for one of the parties to the conflict. Nearly nine months after the attacks took place, no perpetrator has been held accountable by neither the Government of the Republic of South Sudan nor the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army In Opposition.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. 2013

(as at 08 January 2015)

A total of **2,125,806** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), South Sudan had registered improved food security levels over the past few months which are attributed to efforts made by UN agencies and non-governmental organizations involved in providing food and humanitarian assistance to affected communities. If improvement has occurred in some areas in Greater Equatoria and Great Bahr El-Ghazal regions, there is still concern over Duk, Ayod, Canal and Fangak counties (Jonglei State) as well as over Rubkona and Mayom counties (Unity State) because of limited humanitarian access owing to ongoing conflict there.

On 05 January 2015, the Sudan's Humanitarian Aid Commission (HAC) has announced an extension of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the transit of humanitarian aid to the neighbouring South Sudan for another six months. The two countries signed a MoU in July 2014 to allow the expedition of aid across its borders and through river transportation to feed thousands of impacted civilians. Sudan's HAC commissioner, Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Adam, South Sudan's ambassador to Khartoum, Mr. Mayan Dut Wol, and the representative of the World Food Programme (WFP) in Sudan, Mr. Adnan Khan, issued a joint statement on the extension. The statement pointed that Sudan's Government agreed to this extension in the spirit of cooperation due to the ongoing humanitarian needs.

As of 01 January 2015, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) estimates that at least 1,498,500 people have been displaced from their homes finding refuge inside South Sudan since 15 December 2013. As of 31 December 2014, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in eight PoC sites located on UNMISS bases is 102,296 including 33,079 in Juba UN House, 21,420 in Malakal, 2,694 in Bor, 43,718 in Bentiu, 450 in Wau, 926 in Melut and 9 in Nasser.

IDPs



Protection

In Bentiu, UNHCR conducted a training of 31 protection volunteers (13 women and 18 men) who are going to work on protection monitoring and mainstreaming in the various PoC sites. In line with this initiative, UNHCR has also been renovating the protection areas that were built in the PoC sites that were partially destroyed during the flooding.

With the last relocation convoy, transporting approximately 200 IDPs (registered PoC residents and non-registered new arrivals) from Tongping PoC site in Juba (Central Equatoria) to PoC3 (UN House) on 24 December 2014, the relocation movement came to an end. Tongping PoC site is closed down, with displaced people having been relocated to UN House PoC site where they continue to receive humanitarian assistance.

Refugees



Protection

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 739 households (4,165 individuals) have now been relocated from Al Kashafa and Jouri to the new El Redis 2 site. Site preparations for the second new Dabat Bosin site are also now complete and movement will commence following completion of the El Redis 2 relocation.
- Birth registration activities have commenced in sites in White Nile State as of December 2014. Birth documents have now been issued to 170 new-born children in Jouri, with processes in Al Alagaya and other sites ongoing.

- Land for the establishment of three border reception centres has now officially been designated in Joda, Kuek and El Migeinis crossing points. Physical construction of the centres is currently underway.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR has identified a total of 271 students currently enrolled in facilities surrounding Shagara open area (Khartoum) and scheduled for imminent relocation. Arrangements are progressing to allow completion of the 2014-2015 school year in February and March before transition to suitable educational facilities near the new Bantiu site.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The relocation exercise from Matar, Pagak and Pamdong to Pugnido Refugee camp continued with support from IOM for transport. A total of 6,507 refugees have been relocated from Matar, including 844 unaccompanied and separated children. Of the total, 427 vulnerable refugees were relocated by helicopter. Additionally, 1,278 refugees have been relocated from Pagak, including 123 unaccompanied and separated children, and 421 refugees have been relocated from Pamdong.
- Level 2 Registration of relocated refugees is ongoing in Pugnido. Thus far, 7,712 refugees have been registered and issued with Proof of Registration documents. 51% of the registered refugees are male and 68% are children.
- UNHCR's partner Save the Children-International continues to identify unaccompanied and separated children among the new arrivals to Pugnido camp. Thus far, 615 newly arriving unaccompanied and separated children have been identified and foster families have been arranged accordingly.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and partners are doubling their efforts as Ayilo II settlement is beginning to fill up. Another location called Maaji, a former settlement that was closed after the voluntary repatriation of South Sudanese, was recently identified as another potential site in addition to Latodo identified earlier.
- The main ethnicities of the new arrivals received through Elegu collection centre are the Dinka followed by Madi and other tribes. According to the refugees interviewed, the main reasons for fleeing are the fear of tension building up within the inner circles of the ruling Government with some top officials defecting to the rebel side. Further, conditions in the Upper Nile State continue to remain depraved because of the lack of access and delivery of basic services in the area.
- In Adjumani, four families sheltered in the protection house were supported with food from World Food Program and World Vision International. OPM coordinated the deployment of a police security guard at the protection house to beef up security and reduce the fear by SGBV survivors living in the protection house.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR has continued field border monitoring teams to visit Nadapal Transit Centre three days a week with the aim of ensuring that asylum seekers received at the border have unhindered access to asylum in Kenya and are treated humanely.
- 1085 UAMs including 778 (150 girls and 628 boys) South Sudanese UAMs have been registered since December 2013 bringing the cumulative number of registered UAMs in Kakuma to 2669. 4450 separated children including 3,988 (2441 boys and 1547 girls) South Sudanese have been registered since December 2013 bringing the cumulative number of registered separated children to 11,442 in Kakuma.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Reports of genuine asylum seekers being charged visa fees by immigration officials at the border remains a challenge to unhindered access to asylum for South Sudanese refugees. The Government through DRA is having discussions at Nairobi level to chart a way forward to handle this issue.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- On 24 December 2014, UNHCR received official notification from ARRA that two sites had been identified and approved for development as refugee camps - Koben and Cholan, 43 kilometres and 18 kilometres from Gambella respectively. UNHCR is following up with site assessments to determine which site is the most appropriate in terms of capacity and suitability.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- At Elegu collection centre, the construction of communal shelters, registration offices and interview rooms is ongoing. The current and only communal shelter is in a bad state and efforts are made that refugees do not spend the night at the Elegu collection centre.
- Security and monitoring of new arrivals within the transit centre has improved following the completion of the perimeter fence around Nyumanzi Transit Centre. The semi-permanent communal shelter structure and drainable latrines construction is ongoing. The filled up rubbish pits and latrines are being covered/demolished to improve sanitation and hygiene at the Reception Centre.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Save the Children (SCS) supported 11 health centres in seven localities across West and South Kordofan in December 2014, providing nutrition supplies to both South Sudanese and host communities. Two general screening campaigns were conducted in Al Sonot and Al Udaya localities in West Kordofan, where 227 children have been screened for malnutrition.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The current caseload for MAM for children under 5 years of age is 5,108 individuals (including 2,275 in Leitchuor, 912 in Tierkidi, 1,759 in Kule and 162 in NipNip). A total of 93 new cases have been admitted in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme. The current caseload for SAM is 1,078 individuals, (including 440 in Leitchuor, 180 in Tierkidi, 407 in Kule, 33 in NipNip and 18 in Pamdong), with a total of 41 new SAM cases admitted to the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme.
- The Enhanced Outreach Strategy Campaign for Vitamin A supplementation, de-worming and Mid Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening commenced in all camps on 1 January 2015. The campaign is led by the Regional Health Bureau with technical support from UNHCR, ARRA and UNICEF and is targeting all children between 6-59 months for Vitamin A supplementation and MUAC screening, and children between 24-59 months for deworming.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- A combination of malnutrition and anaemia is a high risk to morbidity and mortality to children in the refugee settlements. The targeted supplementary feeding programme provided nutritional support to 204 children below 5 years in the settlements. This programme is supported by WFP. In this programme children are admitted using either MUAC and/or Weight for Height 2006 WHO Growth Standard. The inpatient and outpatient therapeutic feeding programme treated 41 children below 5 years, who were initially found to suffer from severe acute malnutrition in the settlements. This programme is supported by UNICEF in terms of supplies and is implemented by Concern Worldwide, ACF and District Hospital. The infant and young child-feeding programme provided support to 63 infants and lactating mothers who had different challenges in managing their infants, including problems related

to breastfeeding and introduction of complementary feeding and the programme is supported by World Vision and Save the Children.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- New arrivals from South Sudan have been supported at the reception centre. Children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers were screened for malnutrition using Weight for Height and MUAC screening. A total of 80 children 6-59 months were screened in the reporting period: among them, 14 were found with moderate acute malnutrition and 13 with severe acute malnutrition, with proportion of 33.7 % acutely malnourished (GAM).
- In the reporting period, the food ration provided to refugees stands at 80% which is an increase from the previous one which was 60%, following ration cut initiated in early December 2014. Despite the increase in rations the number of individuals who did not collect the food ration continued to increase and 5000 individuals were recorded as no show during this distribution.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Yida (Unity State) there has been a drop in water consumption, which can be attributed to movement of refugees across the border to Sudan and relocation of refugees to Ajuong Thok (Unity State). Per capita water consumption is at 16.22 l/p/d (water standards ≥ 20 l/p/d). Number of people per usable water tap is 188. Crude latrine coverage is at 11 persons/latrine (latrine target coverage 1:20). Water samples from boreholes in the most affected areas of the settlement were free from coliforms and were adequately chlorinated. In Ajuong Thok camp, water consumption is currently at 20 l/p/d. Crude latrine coverage stands at 1 latrine/8 people.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In the new El Redis 2 site, an emergency water unit has been installed, along with five water bladders. One truck has also been permanently deployed for water tanking.
- Two bladders of 5,000 litre capacity have now been installed in Dabat Bosin, and connected to tap stands. Work on platforms for the installation of an additional six bladders is ongoing.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's Implementing Partner IRC installed a submersible pump at the newly constructed borehole in the Agnuak Site of Pugnido. Work on the connection of four boreholes, located in the Agnuak and Nuer sites, to two elevated 50,000 litre central water storage tanks has also started.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Kiryandongo, an average of 16 l/p/d is being supplied in the settlement (based on total number of registered refugees) from 41 water sources (all boreholes). The average water coverage across all settlements in Adjumani stands at 17 l/p/d. The decline from 18 l/p/d to 17 l/p/d is as result of the sharp increase in the number of new arrivals lately and the slow implementation of solar hybrid motorization which involves procurement of equipment and supplies internationally and phasing out of water trucking, compared to: water availability of 15 l/p/d during emergency and 20 l/p/d in stable conditions; latrine target coverage of 1:50 during emergency to 1:5 in stable condition (ie. 1 latrine per household).
- In Adjumani, water trucking and chlorination is performed daily at Baratuku. AIRD monitors free residual chlorine at distribution points and maintains the range between 0.5-0.3 mg/l (standard: free residual chlorine $\geq 0,1$ mg/l). The average sanitation coverage stands at 11 persons per latrine across all settlements in Adjumani exceeding the

standard latrine target coverage of 1:20. So far, 6,459 household latrines have been constructed for 13,415 households in Adjumani. Therefore latrine coverage stands at 48% in comparison to the target of one latrine per household.

- Maaji has been identified as possible site for relocation of recent arrivals. LWF is currently rehabilitating five existing boreholes and drilling two new boreholes in order to provide safe water for the first arrival of approximately 1,000 refugees. Besides boreholes, 50 stances of communal latrines and showers will also be provided by LWF. Household latrines will be covered by the DRC through UNICEF funding when refugees are gradually settling in Maaji.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In the light of projection of 5,000 refugees to be relocated at this stage, there is a need of nine additional boreholes and one motorization for health centre and school to be covered by other partners. Conducting hydrogeological survey in Maaji region is also required.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The latrine to user ratio in Kakuma 4 is currently at 1:19 which is within the emergency threshold of 1:50. NRC has managed to complete construction of targeted number of family shared and household latrines - there are currently 1,755 family shared latrines and 600 household latrines.
- Per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 is currently at 20.1 l/p/d, an increase from the previous week's 17.4 l/p/d. This increase was occasioned by thorough monitoring, increased pumping hours and repair of leaking pipelines. Additionally, efforts by UNHCR and LWF to increase water supply through the extension of the water pipeline and construction of elevated water tanks has boosted supply.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There are less than 100 community hygiene promoters serving the entire camp and, out of these, 21 serve Kakuma 4 alone. With a projected figure of 40,000 residents in Kakuma 4, 80 hygiene promoters would be required to serve this population. Currently, the ratio of hygiene promoters to beneficiaries is 1: 2,500 which is extremely high and way above the UNHCR standard of 1:500.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- CHWs and volunteer health promoters are still going on with health education and health promotion activities in the refugee settlement including distribution of soap to the refugee community. As part of community mobilization, another meeting with the refugee council members, chief of chiefs, Boma sheiks and elders was convened.
- Measles surveillance, active case finding, case management, routine immunization and community awareness is ongoing in camps in Unity and in Maban. New samples of suspected measles were sent to Juba for testing and results are still pending.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 271 medical consultations were held this week in El Redis site, along with 121 in Jouri and 584 in Al Alagaya. Acute respiratory infection remains the primary cause of attendance, followed by malaria, diarrhoea and eye infection.
- Reproductive health facilities have been established in the new El Redis 2 site with deployment of a medical assistant, midwife, nutritionist and immunization team.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, ARRA and partners have finalised the Leitchuor and NipNip flood impact assessment tool for health, nutrition and food security. The assessments are scheduled to start on 5 January and will entail qualitative and

quantitative data review. Findings of the assessment will be used to enhance future preparedness and response activities.

- Training on diseases including hepatitis E, malaria, TB and diarrheal diseases was conducted in Pugnido for 14 community workers recently deployed at the new site. The training also included the information on the importance of antenatal care and hospital delivery and referral systems.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- The overall health status of the new arrivals and of the pre-existing camp population remained stable. The mortality indicators among the refugees have remained stable, below the emergency thresholds since the inception of the emergency. Infant mortality rate 0.51/1000/month against the standard of < 60 death /1000 live birth / month. Under five-mortality rate is 0.2/1000/month (standard < 0.75 death/1000 population /month). Crude mortality rate 0.1/1000/month (Standard < 1.5 deaths/1000/month) and maternal mortality rate is 0 deaths per 100,000 live birth per year (standard is 0 deaths/100000 live birth/year). The main causes of morbidity are malaria with 23% incidence rate, respiratory tract infections (pneumonia, cough, and cold) with 18% incidence rate, intestinal worms with 7% incidence rate, and skin infections with 5% incidence rate.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The overall health status of the new arrivals and of the pre-existing camp population remained stable. The U-5 mortality rate remained at around 0.2/10,000/day and crude mortality rate at about 0.05/10,000/ day compared to UNHCR standard of <1/10,000/day for U-5 and <0.5/10,000/day for crude.



Shelter and NFIs

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Five communal shelters have been constructed in El Redis 2, along with two communal shelters in Dabat Bosin.
- Initial emergency shelter and non-food items have been distributed to newly relocated households in the two new sites in White Nile State.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A shortage of both grass mats and bamboo poles was noted upon construction of sample household shelters in El Redis 2 and Dabat Bosin. Discussions with ADRA are ongoing to meet this need.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Transitional shelter construction is ongoing in Pugnido, Kule and Tierkidi camps. In Kule, transitional shelters (tukuls) that were previously roofed using plastic sheets are now being replaced with grass, with 40 tukuls roofed so far. Beneficiaries are involved in the grass thatching of their shelters.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- Assessment and roofing of Kakuma 1 old caseloads has been a continuous activity during this reporting period. A total of 481 shelters have been roofed out of 600 shelters slotted for Kakuma 1 old caseload. Identification/assessment are ongoing for the remaining.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land remains critical and urgent as the camp has surpassed its design capacity by over 60,000 refugees, resulting in overstretched facilities and congestion. Discussions are ongoing between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government, local leadership and the host community to secure land for a new camp within Kakuma's environs.

Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The Ministry of Education for White Nile State has declared that all students from Grades 1 to 7 will be instructed exclusively in Arabic. Consideration of suitable transitional interventions for children who have previously been taught in English is ongoing.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- New arrival families are continuing to occupy the temporary learning space in Al Alagaya, disrupting educational activities. These families will therefore be prioritized for relocation so that regular activities are resumed as soon as possible.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The High School being coordinated by UNHCR's partner Development and Inter Church-Aid Commission (DICAC) in Pugnido is operational. DICAC is arranging a placement examination for eligible high school students among the new arrivals so that they can catch up with the current academic year. A shortage of classrooms remains a critical challenge and the construction of additional classrooms is being prioritised.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, interviews for scholarships to PSNs pupils have been organised during the month of December. A series of meetings has taken place with education partners on the planned relocation from Nyumanzi TC to the proposed new settlement of Maaji. An interagency rapid needs assessment aimed at establishing the appropriateness of the available school facilities for the proposed re-opening of the Maaji settlement has been conducted with representatives from UNHCR, OPM, District Education Office, Plan Uganda, Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council, Windle Trust Uganda and Save the Children. Results are still pending.

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. 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

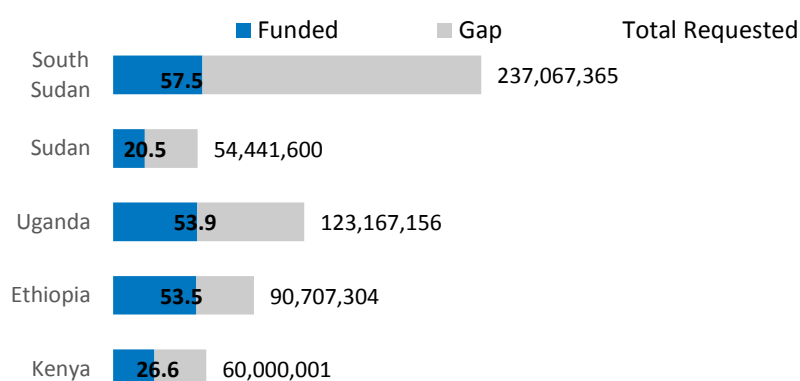
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection 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,
Italy, Japan,
Luxembourg,
Netherlands, Norway
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\$240 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes \$28 million of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country.

Note 2: 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 3: 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

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)
 People with Special Needs (PSN)
 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)

