



# SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

## UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 50

02 – 06 February 2015

### HIGHLIGHTS

- Since December 2014, over 500 Sudanese arrive every week into refugee camps in South Sudan fleeing the armed conflict in South Kordofan State (Sudan). Clashes between the Sudanese army and the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N) forced more than 3,000 people to flee to Yida refugee camp in Unity State (South Sudan) from 23 December 2014 to 30 January 2015. The refugees decided to leave the conflict areas in the Nuba Mountains also because of the lack of livelihood and education. The new refugees warned that more refugees are on their way to South Sudan.
- On 2 February 2015, South Sudanese President, Salva Kiir, and rebel commander, Riek Machar, signed an agreement to abide by a ceasefire deal signed in January 2014 that has been frequently violated. The two parties agreed in principle to the creation of a second vice presidential post as part of a larger power-sharing deal. According to the latest roadmap, talks will resume on 19 February and be completed by 5 March, with the goal of a transitional government taking effect by April 2015.

### KEY FIGURES

**633,129**

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

**502,300**

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

**130,829**

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

**252,120**

Refugees in South Sudan

**1.5 M**

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

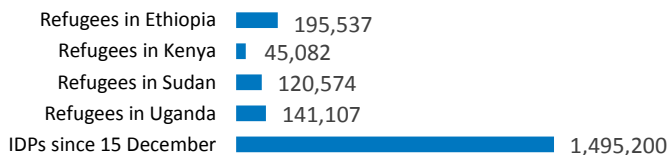
**BUDGET: USD 567 M**

**FUNDING: USD 242M**



### Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. 2013 (as at 05 February 2015)

A total of **1,997,500** people of concern



2014 SB

## RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

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### Operational Context

The security situation in Upper Nile and Unity States remained calm though unpredictable. On 5 February 2015, at least 11 people were killed and eight others injured in renewed inter-clan clashes in Lakes State. According to the authorities, those killed were caught up in clashes between the Rup and Kuei clans. The situation was tense, but the police did its best to control it. Meanwhile, the main market remained closed while the road to Rumbek East was blocked as security measures put in place by Lakes State authorities.

Thousands of people are fleeing violence in the contested border area between Sudan and South Sudan in need of food, water and medical care. They arrive mostly empty-handed in South Sudan's Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, where the humanitarian situation is already dire. According to local authorities, 1,542 households have arrived in Aweil North county of Northern Bahr el Ghazal since October 2014. As the numbers increase, most of those arriving fled from violence and militia attacks in the contested border region of Abyei. Some people have come from as far as Unity and Upper Nile States, where opposition forces have been clashing with South Sudanese government forces since the beginning of last year.

### IDPs



Protection

UNHCR identified four former child soldiers who escaped from Nhialdu (Unity State) and they were reunited with their mothers in the POC site.

UNHCR referred three SGBV cases for medical and psychosocial assistance. The incident took place in Bentiu town and was allegedly perpetrated by soldiers. UNMISS Human Rights referred a SGBV case of a Third Country National (TCN) to UNHCR. The incident took place in Nyadiu (Upper Nile State) and UNHCR is looking for a solution with the survivor.

As of 29 January 2015, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in seven Protection of Civilians (POC) sites located on UNMISS bases is 112,887 including 34,674 in Juba UN House, 21,368 in Malakal, 2,649 in Bor, 52,908 in Bentiu, 384 in Wau and 904 in Melut.

### Refugees



Protection

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting week, more people have been arriving in Yida: 76 per cent of them are women and children and come mainly from Umdoreen, Heban and Delami counties in South Kordofan. They fled mainly because of aerial bombardment, fighting and lack of food. 728 new arrivals were registered in Yida, a 32 per cent increase on the previous week.
- The population of Ajong Thok (AT) has reached 18,200 individuals and its capacity is 24,000 people. AT could reach full capacity by mid-June 2015 if the current rate of arrivals (roughly 700 per week) continues. 912 refugees were relocated from Yida to AT during the reporting period, an 87 per cent increase on the previous week.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- The national registration exercise for South Sudanese citizens has commenced on 1 February in Khartoum, under a joint Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Directorate General of Passports and Immigration (DPI), the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), and UNHCR. Registration centres have been established in 12 of the so-called

open areas, where South Sudanese will be issued with identity cards free of charge, valid for the entire period of their stay in Sudan. According to the MoU, DPI will undertake the registration of South Sudanese in Sudan and provide them with identity cards, with legal residence and special entitlements, as foreseen in the Four Freedom Agreement (access to labour market, freedom of movement, access to education, health and other social services). As of 4 February, 2,820 South Sudanese individuals have been registered in Khartoum State. The exercise will first be completed in Khartoum before being rolled out across the rest of the country. UNHCR will maintain a strong presence for monitoring and support the registration.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido, in collaboration with ARRA, the Protection team along with Registration conducted a validation and subsequent reactivation of persons who were previously registered as refugees but were deactivated because of prolonged absence from the camp and who have shown up now because of the current prevailing insecurity in some parts of South Sudan. Activity during the week covered Nuer site and Village 12. At the end of the exercise the team reactivated some 70 cases that were found to be both genuine and credible.
- With the objective of addressing the protection need of refugee girls and women, UNHCR Field Office Pugnido in collaboration with the Refugee Central Committee and Women Association of the new camp site facilitated the distribution of sanitary materials (pads, underwear and soap) and collapsible jerry cans to 1,362 girls and women of reproductive age (13-49 years) among the new arrivals. The items in this distribution will cover three months. The overall distribution went well and demonstration on how to use and dispose the pads was given to the target group.
- In Leitchuor Refugee Camp, UNHCR co-facilitated a three-day training organized by UNICEF for 30 social workers on basic child protection concepts, child right and participation, Child Friendly Space (CFS), communication skill, international protection and the mandate of UNHCR.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, LWF provided cash for business to 92 women at risk of GBV and GBV survivors in eight settlements. The women supported will use the money to set up businesses of their choice. A survivor of GBV (physical assault) was attended in Ayilo I and provided with psychosocial support and medical support from MSF-F. LWF and Tutapona continue to provide material and psychosocial support to GBV survivors at the protection house. Survivors have been provided with food, soap, kitchen set and mattresses. GBV Peer Educators in Ayilo I settlement organised a football match as a way to disseminate information on GBV prevention through leisure and recreational activities.
- In Adjumani, 15 BIAs were conducted in the settlements of Nyumanzi and Boroli: four were unaccompanied minors and 11 separated children. LWF held a focus group discussion with 12 children in Baratuku settlement to establish their needs so as to facilitate proper programming in child protection. The main issues raised by the children were: lack of school fees for secondary education, lack of leisure and recreational materials, scholastic materials and physical abuse by parents at home.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR facilitated an outreach session in the camp for SGBV survivors and a total of 718 (288 men and 430 women) participants attended. The discussions were on how to make the community aware of the available resources in terms of vocational training. The common proposed activities by participants included weaving, tailoring, catering, dressmaking, hair dressing, and adult education.



## Camp Coordination and Camp Management

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- The relocation of new arrivals from different entry points to Pugnido Refugee Camp has been completed. A total of 311 refugees were received in Pugnido during the reporting week, including 251 that were relocated from Matar

while 51 were from Pagak; nine refugees with special needs were flown by helicopter from Akobo. To date, a total of 9,100 refugees have been relocated both by bus and helicopter from various entry points to Pugnido Camp.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, relocations to the new settlement of Maaji began with the first 261 people relocated on 4 February. The site is expected to accommodate around 8,500 people. Resumption of relocations is expected to decongest the Nyumanzi Reception Centre which has been accommodating some 3,196 refugees.
- In Adjumani, a settlement coordination meeting was held in Baratuku on 2 February. OPM, UNHCR and partners met with refugee representatives and a member of the local authority. Major issues discussed included internal relocation for families affected by heavy rains, access to water and sanitation, refugees' request to establish a primary school within the settlement, and the need for improving access to medical services and relevant referrals.
- In Kiryandongo, the Child Protection Working group held a coordination meeting in which several issues were discussed, including: weekly and monthly work plans, case management meetings, and training session for staff on Rapid Family Tracing and Reunification (FRT).



## Food Security and Nutrition

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- 9,000 people in Yida who had not been given the January 2015 GFD received their food on 30 January 2015 after a WFP airdrop. New arrivals in AT are receiving only ten-day rations (instead of one month). The rest of the food will be distributed in February after additional stocks have been delivered by WFP. WFP has trucks on the road to replenish the warehouse and has enough food for the February GFD.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- A joint ARRA, UNHCR and WFP mission went to Okugo Camp to support improvement in food and nutrition interventions, as well as health programmes implementation in the camp. January General Food Distribution was completed in Leitchuor Camp during the reporting week.

## UGANDA


### Achievements and Impact

- In Kiryandongo, 122 households benefited from the WFP cash for food voucher scheme as part of the monthly food distribution cycles. In Kiryandongo, all health facilities now have Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) in their routine health care services and each of the village health teams (VHTs), and all Maternal and Child Health (MCH) clinics in supported facilities have acquired Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) counselling cards to further spread the dissemination of appropriate messages.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, 58 children aged 6-59 months, among the new arrivals were screened for Acute Malnutrition. Sixteen children screened (27.6 per cent) had Acute Malnutrition, seven (12.1 per cent) had Severe Acute Malnutrition, while nine (15.5 per cent) had Moderate Acute Malnutrition.



## Water and Sanitation

### SOUTH SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Yida, there has been drop in water consumption, which is at 15.53 litres per person per day (l/p/d), due in part to the lack of sunshine preventing efficient operation of solar water pumps. The number of people per usable water tap is 189. There are 370 water taps operational at 15 water points. In Yida, nine new family-shared latrines were constructed, all using local materials. Latrine monitoring was carried out in 100 institutional latrines and 83 per cent were found to be clean. Crude latrine coverage is at 11 persons per latrine.
- In Ajoung Thok, water services delivery is operating normally, with IRC currently running four boreholes and 15 water points in the camp. The number of usable water points stands at 108, while the number of persons per usable water point is 162.41. Consumption has dropped to 16.07 l/p/d. In Ajoung Thok, 42 new family latrines were constructed during the reporting period (32 for families and 10 emergency latrines for new arrivals). Crude latrine coverage stands at one latrine/10 persons.
- WASH coverage across all camps in Maban remained within minimum standards, with average water availability at 20 l/p/d and latrine coverage at 16 individuals per latrine.

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- Plan Sudan (through Al Eithar) completed the construction of ten latrine blocks in El Redis 2 (White Nile State). Plan Sudan and Al Eithar also conducted a five-day hygiene promotion training in Al Kashafa site. Of the 30 participants, 26 were female and four male. A group hygiene information session was additionally held with 32 women.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Thirty-eight latrines are still under construction by SIDO in Al Alagaya (White Nile State).
- Further hygiene promotion campaigns must be conducted to address the phenomenon of open defecation in the sites in White Nile State.

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impact

- A mass education campaign was organized in Leitchuor Refugee Camp on proper hand washing and 752 individuals participated in the exercise.

### UGANDA

#### Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, average water coverage was 17 l/p/d (above the emergency standard of 15 l/p/d). The water issues at Nyumanzi Reception Centre due to a broken pump were resolved as the pump was fixed. The water coverage is expected to reach 20 l/p/d once the ongoing solar hybrid motorization systems are completed. In the new site of Maaji, LWF rehabilitated five existing boreholes and drilled two new ones. A third borehole drilling is in progress.
- In Adjumani, latrine coverage is 1:11 latrine/persons, which is an improvement from the previous week's ratio of 1:12, and is within emergency standards of 1:20. Latrine coverage stands at 49 per cent. At the new site of Maaji LWF constructed 64 stances of communal latrines and showers (covering a population of around 1,300 people).
- In Arua, the average water supply indicator is currently at 14.1 l/p/d supplied through 52 boreholes. Construction works of three motorized water systems in three villages, funded by UNICEF, UNHCR, Oxfam and Water Missions Uganda are ongoing. Household sanitation coverage is at 66 per cent with a total of 1,344 household latrines complete.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani UNHCR is in discussion with partners to cover the need of nine additional boreholes and one motorization for health centre and school in the new settlement site of Maaji.

## KENYA

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In the reporting period, the per capita water distribution was 16.8 litres per person per day. The decrease in supply is linked to breakdown of one borehole's performance which has been deteriorating thus leading to the installation of a smaller pump. The latrine coverage in Kakuma 4 is at 1:18 for both family shared and household latrines.



## Health

## SOUTH SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- An integrated measles and polio vaccination campaign started on 27 January 2015 in Yida and AT. The total target population for Yida is 32,483 children aged 9-15 months. This is polio round two for Yida and round three for AT. Sixty-six cases of suspected measles are currently admitted at the MSF-F facility and results are pending.

## SUDAN

### Achievements and Impact

- A total of 1,077 medical consultations were held in Al Kashafa site, along with 468 in Jouri, 654 in El Redis and 708 in Al Alagaya. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance, followed by malaria, diarrhoea and eye infection.
- In Khartoum, the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (with UNHCR) provided medical care to 33 adult patients from Soba Block 11 open area at the Turkish Hospital.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Given increased new arrivals and the establishment of two additional sites in White Nile State, prompt development of temporary health services in these new locations is required.
- The state rapid response team has supervised assessments in both El Redis and Al Alagaya sites investigating the increased incidence of malaria. Additional malaria medicines were provided through the malaria control programme. Vector control activities were recommended, supported by WHO.

## ETHIOPIA

### Achievements and Impact

- Mosquito net distribution started in Okugo Refugee Camp for vulnerable groups.
- Five new suspected measles cases were reported from Nip Nip Refugee Camp in the reporting period. Surveillance activities (including active case search and information dissemination) are underway in all locations.

## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impact

- As part of addressing the challenges with clearance of medicine and medical supplies, UNHCR and WHO formally agreed to have WHO as the consignee for the UNHCR Supply Management Service (SMS) consignments so that clearance is expedited. WHO will clear the medicines and deliver them to UNHCR warehouse.
- UNHCR worked with UNFPA on a rapid assessment of reproductive health kits requirement for the districts that are hosting South Sudanese refugees.

## KENYA

### Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable during the week. The weekly disease surveillance report showed a steady decline in incidence of malaria, one of the major causes of morbidity and mortality of children under 5 years old.

## Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There has been a high turnover of health professionals and trained refugee incentive workers, which creates issues in consistent efficiency of service delivery to persons of concern. Staff recruitment is ongoing to fill in the gap and new staff is expected by March 2015.

## Shelter and NFIs

### ETHIOPIA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- The Danish Refugee Council (DRC) commenced the construction of transitional shelters in Tierkidi Camp.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) completed 200 shelter superstructures in Pugnido for vulnerable new arrivals.

### KENYA

#### Achievements and Impacts

- During the reporting period, NCKK and Good Neighbors International (GNI) begun implementation of the 2015 shelter project. Out of the target of 7,500 shelters in 2015, NCKK has completed 130 units for old caseload in Kakuma 1. As at 1 February 2015, 92 per cent of new arrivals relocated to Kakuma 4 had durable shelters against 8 per cent of households who were in emergency shelters. The remaining gap will be gradually reduced as the construction of durable shelters progresses. During the reporting period, GNI has been able to construct 85 transitional shelters in Kakuma 1. The pilot phase of the project is ongoing and the remaining shelters will be completed before end of February.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The need for land remains critical and urgent as the camp has surpassed its design capacity, resulting in overstretched facilities and congestion. Discussions between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government, local leadership and the host community have given some results and a piece of land has been identified about 20kms from Kakuma for development as a new camp. The target capacity would be 80,000 refugees and the layout caters approximately for 1,300 hectares of agricultural land. Consistent technical site surveys and hydrogeological studies will be conducted by UNHCR technical units which will be followed by a sequence of activities for the site development including, opening of roads, site clearing, drilling and land sections demarcation once the land is officially approved and obtained. This is pending the endorsement of the Governor and signing of a Memorandum of Agreement between the Governor, DRA and UNHCR as a witness to the agreement.

## Education

### SUDAN

#### Achievements and Impact

- Water has now been connected to schools in all sites within White Nile State. Electricity and latrine infrastructure is still to be completed.
- Plan Sudan has conducted child club trainings for all teachers and 40 students per school in White Nile State.

#### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- SRCS confirmation of school-aged children in each of the two new sites in White Nile State (Dabat Bosin and El Redis 2) is pending finalization of the relocation exercise.
- In support of payment of teachers' incentives in White Nile State, the Ministry of Education is currently verifying individual qualifications to be shared with UNHCR and endorse salary payments at the national standard for February and March 2015.



## UGANDA

### Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani, LWF will begin constructing four primary school classrooms in Ayilo I settlement in response to community requests. In a meeting that took place on 29 January between UNHCR and partners in Emergency Education Response (SCIU, NRC, OPM and WTU) for the opening of the new Maaji settlement, it was agreed that SCIU would be responsible for Child Friendly Spaces (CFS) and Early Childhood Development Centres (ECD).
- In Arua, an education sector meeting was organized by WTU (UNHCR implementing partner for the education sector) to plan for the year as well as to harmonize, relocate and merge ECDs and CFS in the villages to avoid duplication of services. It was attended by various stakeholders in education including SCIU, TAN, DRC-DDG, Arua District Education Officer, District Inspector of Schools, RWC leadership, OPM and UNHCR.

### Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, the withdrawal of 44 government teachers from 11 integrated primary schools has created a staffing gap. Recruitment process to replace them is underway.

### 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



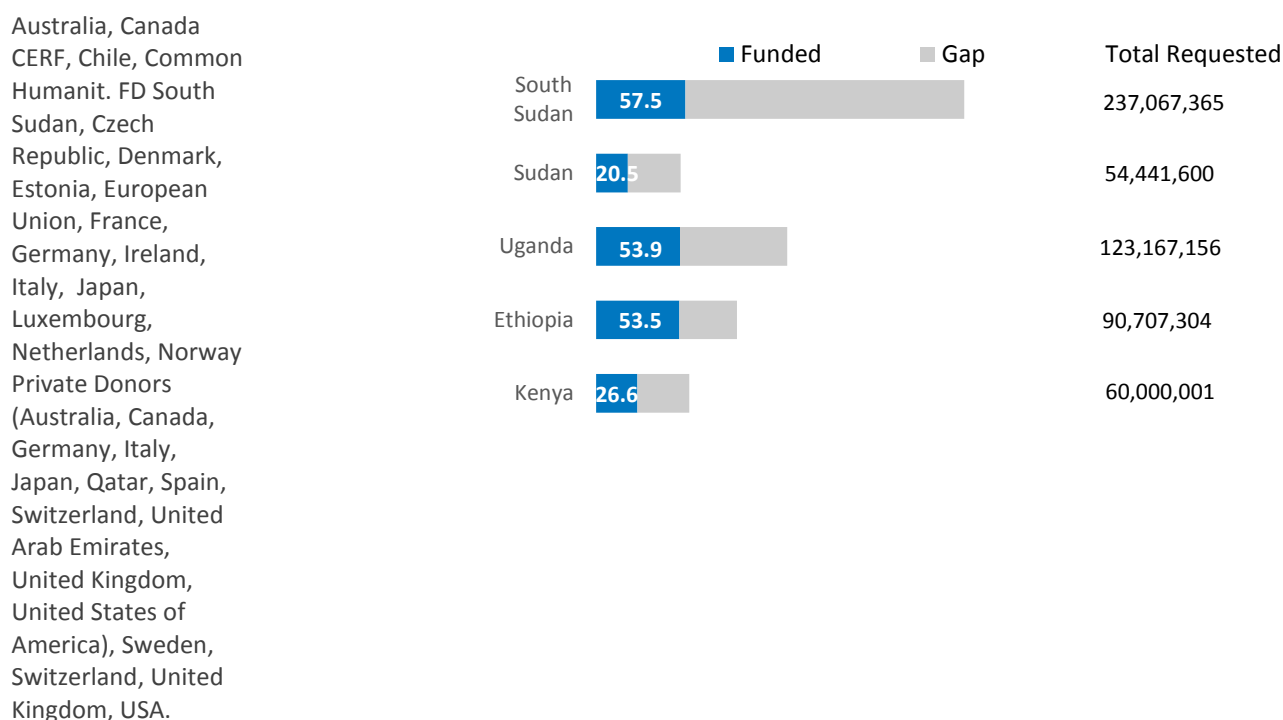
## FINANCIAL INFORMATION (2014)

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 (SB) activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. Total revised requirements covering SB activities amount to US\$ 567 million for 2014.

### Donors who have contributed to the Funding (in million US\$) as at 23 January 2015

#### situation:

A total of **US\$242 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes \$29 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

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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 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 (liters per person per day)

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

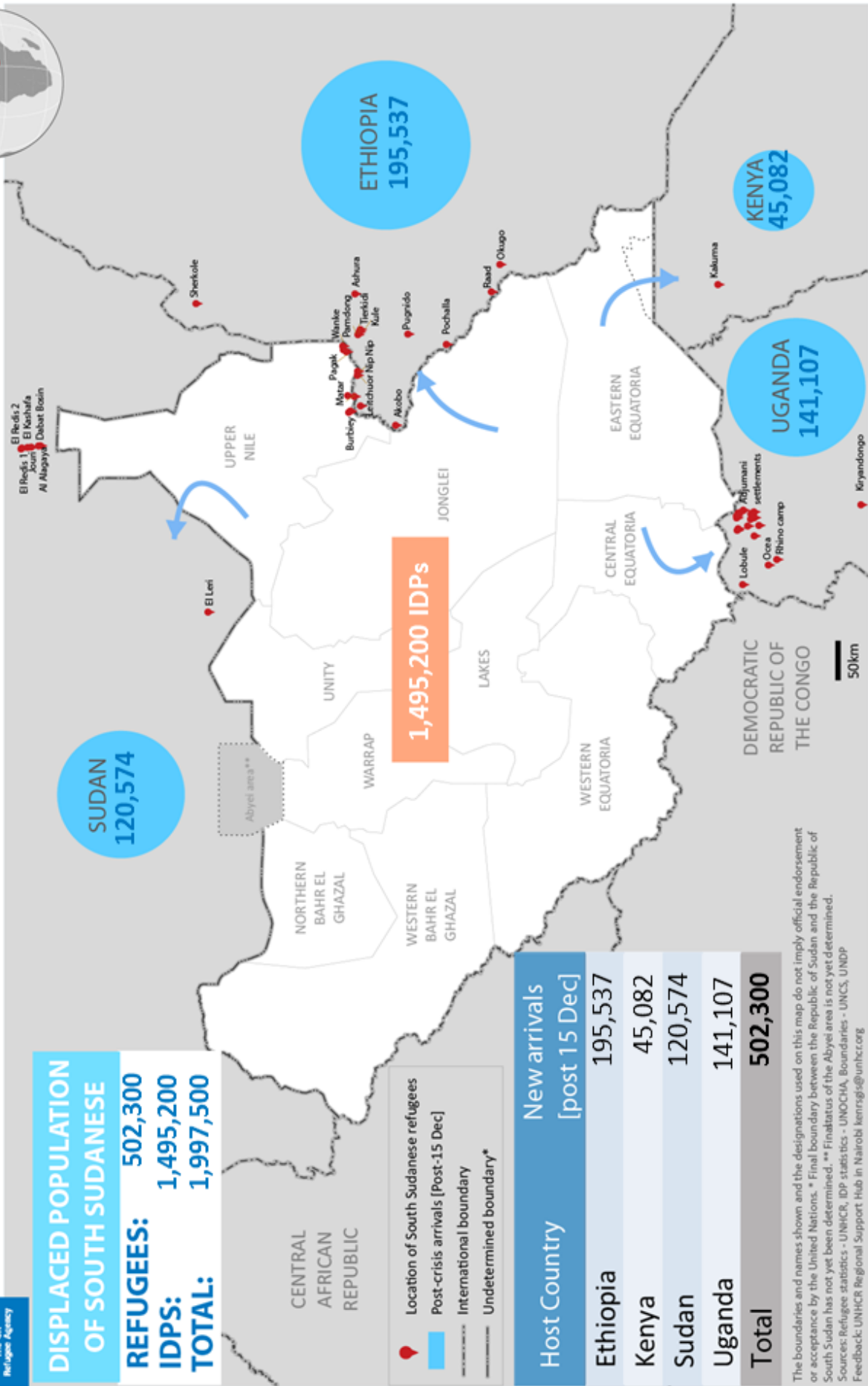
LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

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)  
NCCK (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)  
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 05 February 2015



**DISPLACED POPULATION OF SOUTH SUDANESE**  
**REFUGEES: 502,300**  
**IDPs: 1,495,200**  
**TOTAL: 1,997,500**



Host Country	New arrivals [post 15 Dec]
Ethiopia	195,537
Kenya	45,082
Sudan	120,574
Uganda	141,107
<b>Total</b>	<b>502,300</b>

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used 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 - UNOCHA, Boundaries - UNCS, UNDP Feedback: UNHCR Regional Support Hub in Nairobi kenrsg@unhcr.org