



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 47

12 – 16 January 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- The 29th extraordinary summit of Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) heads of state and government aimed at discussing the ongoing conflict in South Sudan has been postponed until the end of January 2015. The summit, which was initially scheduled to be held on 18 January, will now reconvene in Addis Ababa on 30 January on the sidelines of the upcoming Africa Union (AU) Summit, due to kick off on the same day. The summit was postponed as the IGAD mediators needed more time to hold special consultations with regional leaders as well as with the leaders of the country's two opposing factions in order to reinvigorate the stalled peace process and come up with a tangible way forward that would guarantee a sustainable peace agreement.
- The South Sudanese warring parties recommitted themselves to observe a cessation of hostilities and to work actively under the IGAD mediated process to end the one-year conflict, the Sudanese Foreign Minister announced in Khartoum on 12 January 2015. The announcement was made at the end of a one-day special consultation organised by the Chinese government in Khartoum to discuss ways to achieve peace in South Sudan and improve the security situation in order to reach the conflict-affected civilians.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. 2013

(as at 15 January 2015)

A total of **2,126,603** people of concern

Refugees in Ethiopia	194,546
Refugees in Kenya	44,791
Refugees in Sudan	119,945
Refugees in Uganda	137,992
IDPs since 15 December	1,498,500

KEY FIGURES

628,103

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

497,274

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

130,829

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

132,680

Refugees in South Sudan (as at 14 January 2015)

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 567 M

FUNDING: USD 242 M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The cessation of hostilities agreement continues to be violated despite rising pressure from the international community and regional leaders to impose targeted sanctions - should the parties fail to reach a negotiated settlement. The South Sudanese warring factions attended a one-day consultative meeting held in the Sudanese capital, Khartoum. The meeting was initiated by the Chinese Government in support of the ongoing IGAD peace process and implored the parties to agree on a five point plan aimed at resolving the current political impasse in the country. The Foreign Minister indicated the parties to the conflict had agreed on the five point deal including: immediate cessation of hostilities; accelerating the formation of a transitional government and implementing it as soon as possible; taking concrete steps to relieve the humanitarian situation in the conflict zones; working to facilitate delivery of international humanitarian assistance to South Sudanese citizens; supporting the IGAD efforts aimed at achieving peace in the newly-born state.

The United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) welcomed the pending deployment of a Chinese infantry battalion which will be based and operate out of UNMISS Headquarters in Juba. Part of the surge force authorized by the UN Security Council on 24 December 2013 to increase the number of UNMISS military peacekeepers up to 12,500, the incoming battalion will be the first ever deployment of a Chinese infantry battalion in a UN peacekeeping mission. This reflects China's strong commitment to promoting peace and stability for the people of South Sudan.

IDPs

Protection

Malakal (Upper Nile State): a need assessment of some 250-300 IDPs from Khorfulus, Jonglei State, was jointly conducted by UNHCR, UNICEF, OCHA, WFP and UNFPA in Malakal town. Their immediate needs are food, NFIs and shelter. While WFP is willing to provide temporary food assistance of 15 day rations, consultations are still ongoing among agencies to discuss the registration strategy and the option of transferring them to the Protection of Civilians (PoC) site. On the latter point, DRC reported that the current number of IDPs in the PoC site (17,478 individuals) already exceeded its capacity while the above-mentioned group of IDPs from Khorfulus and other locations in Malakal town are requesting to be registered and transferred to the PoC site.

Juba (Central Equatoria State): IOM carried out verification of registered IDPs and registration of new arrivals in PoC3 of UN House last week. UNMISS had decided to keep the gates closed during the exercise, allowing no entry/departure of civilians for five consecutive days. The protection actors, including UNHCR and Non-Violence Peace Force (NVPF), raised concern as they observed a few genuine cases stranded at the gates. Several refugees approached the main gate claiming they were returning mostly from Kakuma refugee camp in Kenya: some cited lack of food assistance and livelihood opportunities in the camp as well as security reasons.

Bentiu (Unity State): it has been observed by the United Nations Police (UNPOL), UNHCR and other protection partners that youth violence in the PoC sites is re-emerging: incidents of violence between youth groups, namely the Gojam and the Niggers, occurred during the reporting period in the PoC4. UNPOL is still investigating to arrest the suspects while UNHCR, NVPF, UNICEF and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) have agreed to meet and revamp the activities of the Youth Task Force. It is to be noted that the rate of violence among the youth in the PoC sites had reduced especially after a playground was identified and the youth could now come and play football among other recreational activities. UNHCR and NVPF are going to resume discussions with the various youth groups in order to reaffirm their commitment to engaging into productive and recreational activities in a peaceful manner instead of resorting to violence.

As of 16 January 2015, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six PoC sites located on UNMISS bases is 103,320 including 34,683 in Juba UN House, 21,368 in Malakal, 2,649 in Bor, 43,332 in Bentiu, 384 in Wau and 904 in Melut.

Refugees



SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Flooding has occurred in Al Salaam locality in White Nile State, following closure of the Jebel Aulia dam. The sites of El Redis 1, El Redis 2 and Jouri have all been affected, with access hindered and delivery of basic services interrupted. Twenty block latrines have collapsed in El Redis 1 and water trucking to the new El Redis 2 site is now taking place from Al Kashafa (approximately 10 kilometres away). Consequently, continued relocations from El Redis 1 to El Redis 2 have also been temporarily suspended. A technical assessment team comprised of the Humanitarian Affairs Commission (HAC), Commissioner for Refugees (COR), UNHCR, Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS), UNICEF, ADRA, Plan Sudan, and Water and Sanitation Department (WES) visited these sites on 14 January to assess the situation and plan the response. More information is being sought as to why the dam closure has caused the flooding.
- As of late December 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding on registration has been signed between the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP), the Commissioner for Refugees (COR), and UNHCR. Under this agreement, the IPP will register all South Sudanese above the age of 5 years old in Sudan (estimated at up to 500,000). Individuals will be issued with a foreign identity number as well as an Alien's Card (free of charge), which will not have an expiry date. The IPP will share registration data with UNHCR and partners, who will also conduct a parallel registration for the purpose of separately recording special needs and providing assistance to vulnerable individuals. As part of the new registration, the IPP has commenced a mass information campaign in collaboration with the Commission for Voluntary and Humanitarian Work (CVHW) in open and residential areas of Khartoum State. Commencement of the registration itself has been tentatively scheduled for late January 2015.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR and ARRA visited Akulla Village, a settlement hosting approximately 1,400 South Sudanese refugees of Oppo ethnicity located 17 kilometres from Tierkidi. A Focus Group Discussion with the refugees reflected issues with the provision of services in the nutrition, health, education and livelihoods sectors. The refugees also reported that approximately 500 asylum-seekers from South Sudan have recently arrived and joined the community but they have not yet been registered.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Protection partners participated in a safety audit in Leitchuor with regard to SGBV prevention and response activities. It was noted that latrines are not all gender-segregated and women reported bathing at night to avoid being seen. Recommendations have been shared with the WASH Working Group for their urgent follow-up.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, as part of the Maaji reopening plan, UNHCR and OPM agreed to establish a police post and to set up a reception area to accommodate refugees upon arrival (two communal shelters will be erected accordingly). UNICEF and partners have also been discussing with UNHCR the creation of a Child Friendly Space within Maaji relocation area. Weekly relocations from Nyumanzi Reception Centre to refugee settlements were put on hold in the reporting period while the new settlement site of Maaji is prepared for relocations.
- In Adjumani, Community Watch Groups in Ayilo I and Ayilo II received bicycles to help them carrying out SGBV prevention and response activities. LWF began the translation of SGBV messages in three major languages (Dinka, Kuku and Madi).
- In Arua, DRC-DDG identified 21 UASCs at Ocea Reception Centre among the new arrivals. Rapid BIAs will be conducted for all for further assessments of their needs.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Efforts are being made to avoid refugees having to spend the night at the Elegu Collection Centre on the South Sudan border while renovation of the communal shelters are underway - as the existing shelter is in poor condition. The structure is being renovated and fencing of the collection area will begin once the Immigration Department – who own the land - resolves the boundary issue with the former landlord.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- 1098 UAMs including 784 (152 girls and 632 boys) South Sudanese UAMs have been registered since December 2013 bringing the cumulative number of registered UAMs in Kakuma to 2684. 4589 separated children including 4,092 (2509 boys and 1583 girls) South Sudanese have been registered since December 2013 bringing the cumulative number of registered separated children to 11,583 in Kakuma.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Following notification from ARRA that two sites, Koben and Cholan, had been identified and approved for development as refugee camps, UNHCR and ARRA undertook site assessments to determine which site was more appropriate in terms of capacity and suitability. These assessments reflected that Cholan has capacity for 20,000 refugees and Koben for up to 50,000 refugees. The focus of UNHCR, ARRA and partners is now to begin preliminary development of the Koben site, when official endorsement is granted by the Gambella Regional Government.
- The relocation exercise from Matar, Pagak and Pamdong to Pugnido Refugee Camp has continued with support from IOM for transport. Thus far, IOM has relocated 8,689 refugees to Pugnido since the beginning of the exercise in November 2014. Relocation movements have now slowed as all refugees who have expressed interest in relocation have been moved already. UNHCR, ARRA and partners are continuing to discuss relocation with refugees as there is still space in Pugnido for an additional 6,000 - 7,000 refugees.
- In the regular Inter-Agency Refugee Task Force in Addis Ababa on 13 January 2015, ARRA's Deputy Director informed participants that both Leitchuor and NipNip camps will be closed and that refugees should relocate either to Pugnido, and when Pugnido becomes full, to the new site of Koben. As the rainy season has come to an end, many refugees have returned to Leitchuor Camp, although some remain where they self-settled in different locations in Nyinyang and along the NipNip-Jikawo Corridor. Partners were asked to plan to remain in Leitchuor and NipNip until end-April, to give sufficient time for relocation and development of the new site to take place.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, since the beginning of January 2014 six new settlements (Nyumanzi, Boroli, Baratuku, Ayilo-I and II, and Mungula) have been opened and fully occupied over a total area of approximately 1,596 hectares of residential land. In January 2015 work began on opening a new site in Maaji to accommodate approximately 8,500 in the first phase. Within the reporting period, plot demarcation of this new area by an OPM surveyor began on the first three blocks of the settlement. Road opening, under DRC, is proceeding and is expected to cover a total of 10 KM.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Preliminary results of nutrition surveys conducted in all camps in Unity and Upper Nile in the last quarter of 2014 indicate malnutrition levels within acceptable limits. Final reports are expected to be released in January 2015.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, sector partners have now screened a total of 3,771 children under five, out of which 15 (0.5%) were identified with SAM while 105 (3%) were identified with MAM. During the reporting week, 21 SAM cases were also admitted for treatment in the four camps in White Nile. 1,621 caretakers also benefitted from health, Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and hygiene promotion messages delivered at the community level.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Food distribution for the January cycle is ongoing. In Kule and Tierkidi Camp, WFP and ARRA have moved from group-based distribution to individual scooping for the food items. It has been noted that the grouped distributions was a cause of concern for the refugees who felt it did not ensure fairness. Therefore, temporary scooping sheds have been constructed in both Tierkidi and Kule Camps while the construction of permanent distribution chutes is ongoing. Over the last three months, food distribution has been challenged by delays caused by poor road access to Leitchuor and NipNip camps. With the end of the rainy season and spot repairs of the road undertaken, it is anticipated that this situation will now improve.
- WFP's air operation from Assosa is currently on stand-by as a permit renewal to airdrop food to the IDPs in South Sudan is pending. The air operation from Gambella is continuing.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- WFP announced 50% ration cuts across Uganda commencing in January 2015 due to funding issues in the second part of the year and in order to preserve existing stock. Ration cuts will only affect refugees who arrived before mid-July 2013 and exclude Persons with Specific Needs (PSNs), Extremely Vulnerable Individuals (EVIs) and cash beneficiaries across all settlements. Overall, approximately 146,000 beneficiaries will have their food entitlement reduced by half.
- In Adjumani, a Food Coordination Working-Group was established which will meet on a monthly basis. Among issues discussed was the improvement of PSNs access to food and the introduction of a complaints' desk at each food distribution point, to be jointly managed by WFP and their partner World Vision International (WVi), OPM and UNHCR, with a view to timely addressing complaints, in particular cases of missing food.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- During the period under review, support given to new arrivals from South Sudan at the reception centre continued uninterrupted. This includes screening for malnutrition of children under the age of five years, pregnant and lactating mothers using Weight for Height and Mid Upper Arm Circumference. A total of 95 children aged 6-59 months were screened - 9 were found to have moderate acute malnutrition and 15 with severe acute malnutrition translating to the proportion of children with Global Acute Malnutrition at 25.3% and those with Severe Acute Malnutrition at 15.8%.
- WFP plans to increase the General Food ration to 100% starting from January 2015. The subsequent distribution cycles have been changed to monthly from bi-weekly subject to availability of food at WFP warehouse in Kakuma.



Water and Sanitation

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Cleaning and hygiene campaigns by SIDO (supported by CAFOD) are continuing in White Nile State, where 60 members of the Jouri host community attended two hygiene promotion workshops in the reporting period, along with 1,300 individuals in Al Alagaya and Jouri host community have been reached through awareness sessions and house to house visits.

- Measurement of water chlorination conducted by WES in El Redis 1 and Al Kashafa shows a level of 0.5 residual free chlorine (RFC) at the station and 0.3 for distribution points in all sites (SPHERE standard = 0.5 RFC at station, 0.2-0.5 at the tap).

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani the average water availability is 18 litres/person/day (l/p/d). At Nyumanzi transit centre MSF is providing 30,000 litres of water per day to cater to needs occasioned by the sharp increase in the number of new arrivals. In order to prepare the new relocation site of Maaji, LWF has drilled a borehole in block 2 and the drilling process of a new borehole between the primary school and the health centre has been initiated.
- In Arua the average water supply indicator was 14 l/p/d. This is due to the start of the dry season, which has caused the water table in some of the boreholes to drop and an increase in the rate of hand pump breakdown. UNICEF has procured and delivered to Rhino camp some spares for hand pump repairs. Oxfam, with funding support from UNHCR, is constructing a motorized water supply project in Ocea village, which UNICEF is ready to support to extend to Katiku.
- In Arua there is a latrine to person ratio of 1:9 with 1,344 latrines completed to date in the settlement.
- In Kiryandongo the per capita water availability overall stood at 14.5 litres. Activities are under way to raise the per capita to above 20 litres with motorization projects funded by UNICEF and expected to be completed by February 2015. Currently, pipeline trenching and laying are ongoing. Latrine coverage stood at 16 people per latrine.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, Ayilo II also had water challenges, as three boreholes have dried up. In the new settlement of Maaji construction of temporary communal latrines is needed and preparation is underway.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Improvement of water infrastructure in Kakuma 4 is ongoing with the construction of one new elevated steel tank in Kakuma 2 by LWF's own funds.
- The latrine to user ratio remains the same at 1:7 for the whole camp and 1:20 for Kakuma 4 only. No more latrines were constructed during the reporting period because the target for 2014 was met.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Per capita water distribution in Kakuma 4 is at 18.24 l/p/day. This is a decrease from the previous weeks of 20.1 l/p/d. The decrease is attributed to the increase in camp population and breakdown of borehole 5, which has since been restored back to use.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The acute watery diarrhoea cases in Yida camp have continued to decrease. 218 cases were seen at the MSF-France clinic, of which only 26 cases required inpatient management or short observations. Surveillance, case management, community health activities, community awareness, and sanitation improvements continued.
- The second round of the three short interval additional dose polio vaccination campaign has started in four camps in Maban (Upper Nile State) and preparations are finalized to start in two camps in Unity State. The vaccination targets under five year-old children. The campaign is in response to the outbreak of the circulating vaccine derived polio virus 2 in the three affected States in South Sudan (Upper Nile, Unity, and Jonglei States).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- A team of health and nutrition experts visited Nyinyang to complete the Leitchuor and NipNip Flood Impact Assessment which was finalised during the reporting period. The outcomes reflect that the Operational Continuity

Plan provided for a well-coordinated and guided response, especially in the Nutrition Sector, where scaling-up of nutrition services were extended to host communities, and where the performance indicators remained within the Sphere standards with a cure rate of >75%, defaulter rates of <15%, and a death rate of <5%.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, health partners prepared a medical assistance plan for health services in the new refugee settlement of Maaji that is expected to open next week. The health centre placed within the new Maaji relocation area will be run by MSF-F through a mobile clinic for the initial period of re-opening of Maaji. UNHCR partner (Medical Teams International) will also cover evening and night hours for emergency cases and set up a maternity ward through UNFPA/ACORD support. The District Health Officer (DHO) will provide an ambulance on call from the neighbouring health centre. UNHCR will provide temporary shelters to accommodate MTI staff.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The health status of refugees remained stable during the week. The consultations per clinician per day was 1:62 compared to 1:71 in the previous week and crude and under-five mortality rates remained within the Sphere thresholds of <1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively.
- The Ministry of Health continued to provide emergency health services to South Sudanese new arrivals at Nadapal border, specifically screening for notified diseases, vaccination of the under-15 year old against measles and polio and treatment of minor illnesses and injuries.



Shelter and NFIs

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- As at 15 January 2015, a total of 6,804 shelters have been roofed out of 7,506 that had been planned in 2014. Assessment and roofing of Kakuma 1 old caseload has continued during the reporting period where the balances of 702 units have been scheduled for allocation to the old caseload.

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 surroundings.



Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Incentives for teachers in child-friendly spaces in White Nile State have now been committed by Eithar organization. UNHCR and ADRA are continuing discussions regarding payment of incentives for South Sudanese teachers from January to March 2015.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The Ministry of Education for White Nile State has confirmed that Grade 8 exams will be postponed until April given the late start of the 2014-2015 school year for South Sudanese students. Teachers will intensify efforts in order to comprehensively cover the curriculum in time.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR's partner Development and Inter-Church Aid Department – Orthodox Church Ethiopia (DICAC) is continuing to identify secondary school students from the newly relocating refugees, with 112 students identified thus far. ARRA will submit the list of secondary school students to the Regional Education Office so that the group can sit placement examinations and then admitted into the most suitable grades.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Adjumani the Education Working Group conducted a site assessment of Zoka Primary School placed within the new relocation area of Maaji settlement. The school is composed of eight classrooms, plus a staff room and library. The team drew up a plan of action involving a number of partners: WTU will recruit teachers and provide scholastic materials, including desks; DRC will renovate the structure and build new latrines; LWF will provide temporary latrines; and UNHCR will provide temporary shelters for staff accommodation. DRC is clearing the surrounding area to serve as playgrounds.

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.

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

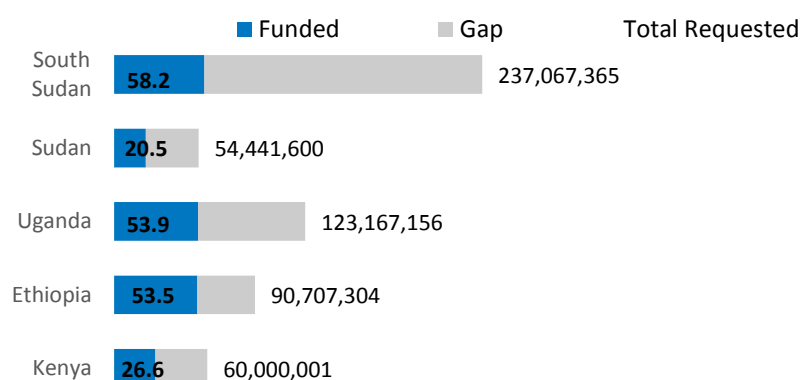
UNHCR is very grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as for those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR's revised financial needs for providing protection 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\$)

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\$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

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)

