



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 49

26 – 30 January 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- An extraordinary summit by the heads of state and government of the African regional bloc, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), which convened on 29 January 2015, has been adjourned until 31 January 2015 in order to give the two warring parties two days to agree on a document imposed by the regional leaders. This comes after the two principals, the South Sudanese President Salva Kiir and the leader of the opposition faction of the Sudan Peoples’ Liberation Movement (SPLM-IO), Riek Machar, could not agree on leadership structure and power-sharing arrangements in their face-to-face talks on 29 January. IGAD leaders decided to dictate a principle agreement on the two parties and warned for unspecified action against the rival leaders should they not accept the proposed agreement by 31 January.
- Eleven civilians were killed in a roadside ambush while travelling to Raja in Western Bahr El Ghazal State on 25 January 2015. Unidentified gunmen reportedly opened fire on a two-car convoy which was transporting the new County Commissioner of Raja, James Benjamin, including a team of five local journalists. The vehicles were returning to Raja when they came under attack between Sepo and Magaya. It was the second roadside ambush in the country in less than two weeks. UNMISS calls upon local, state and national authorities to investigate the incident and bring those responsible to justice.

KEY FIGURES

631,862

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

501,033

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

130,829

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

249,956

Refugees in South Sudan (as at 18 January 2015)

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

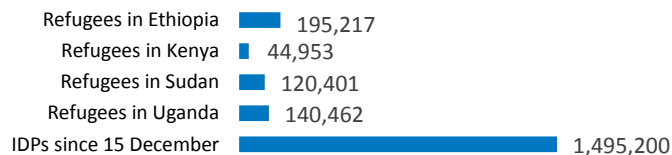
BUDGET: USD 567 M

FUNDING: USD 242M



Population of concern for the situation since 15 Dec. 2013 (as at 29 January 2015)

A total of **1,996,233** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

In Central Equatoria, inter-communal tensions were reported in locations outside Juba. In Upper Nile, a flare up of conflict in Jammam and Renk has led to reports of displacement in Maban, Melut, and Renk. In Unity State, the situation in Rubkona and Bentiu remained tense and unpredictable with fighting reported in the nearby area.

The Agreement on the Reunification of the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) was signed on 21 January 2015 by the South Sudanese parties in Arusha, Tanzania. The twelve-page agreement was signed by President Salva Kiir, opposition leader Riek Machar and representatives of the former political detainees in Arusha. The document, drafted during the intra-party talks mediated by Tanzania's Chama Cha Mapinduzi party, discussed structural changes to be made to reunify the party.

UNICEF and partners have secured the release of approximately 3,000 children from an armed group in South Sudan. The first group of 280 children was released on 27 January 2015, at the village of Gumuruk in Jonglei State. Further phased releases of the other children will occur over the coming month. Recruited by the South Sudan Democratic Army (SSDA) Cobra Faction led by David Yau Yau, the children range in age from 11 to 17 years old. Some have been fighting for up to four years and many have never attended school. In the last year, 12,000 children, mostly boys, have been recruited and used as soldiers by armed forces and groups in South Sudan as a whole.

IDPs

Protection

Abyei Administrative Area: the protection and humanitarian situation of the Unity State IDPs in Abyei is stable. The ongoing food distributions by WFP in the greater Agok area could have a positive impact on the overall situation of Unity State displaced persons inside Abyei area.

Juba, Central Equatoria State: UNHCR and other humanitarian actors participated in a meeting to discuss the recent tribal clashes between the Mundari (cattle keepers) and the Bari communities. The latter have been displaced from their land in Luri village during a fighting (approximately 10 km from Juba) and are now occupying five classrooms in a primary school in Juba. The reason of the clashes is not yet fully established. Following UNHCR and IRC visit with other IDPs community leaders, there are currently some 3234 individuals in the school (most are women and children).

Pariang, Unity State: a recent conflict broke out on 21 January 2015 after the rebels burnt an oil field and ambushed some Government soldiers, nearly 60 km away from Pariang. The IDPs have been affected by this conflict which caused high population movement from Toor of Aliny. Nearly 250 households have been displaced from their location. The likelihood of population movement from these areas is likely to increase in the upcoming days if the conflict continues.

Refugees

Protection

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 371 birth notifications have now been issued in White Nile State (152 in El Redis, 180 in Jouri and 39 in Al Alagaya). The exercise is continuing (including Al Kashafa site).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Level II registration of refugees relocated to Pugnido has been completed. As of 23 January, 8,764 refugees had been registered and issued with the Proof of Registration in collaboration with ARRA; 52% of the registered refugees are female and 67% are children.
- On 20 January, UNHCR, ARRA and the Refugee Central Committee in Kule Refugee Camp organised a meeting with the refugees to advocate for meaningful ways of peaceful co-existence and to curb crime and alcohol abuse.
- The distribution of dignity kits (two pieces of soap, two underwear pants, two packets of sanitary pads) is ongoing in Kule Refugee Camp. Over 8,000 women of reproductive age (15-49 years) have received the kit. IMC and its distribution team plan to reach 12,000 women in total in Kule camp.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Self-relocations - whereby refugees have left one camp for another camp in order to reunify with their family or for personal preferences - remain a registration and protection monitoring challenge. UNHCR will increase messaging to refugees to discourage self-relocations.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, UNHCR/LWF/DRC-DDG distributed 24 bicycles for GBV Community Watch Groups in the settlements.
- In Kiryandongo, three SGBV cases were reported including two physical assault and one child sex abuse. Two home visits were conducted to offer home based counselling. Village Health Teams (VHTs), supported by IRC, referred one SGBV case and followed up on three rape cases.
- In Adjumani, LWF provided one off cash support to 127 unaccompanied minors and separated children in the settlements with a total of 320 children expected to be supported. The cash is to assist with the paying of school fees and purchase of scholastic materials. Forty BIAs were conducted in the settlements by LWF and DRC-DDG for both UAMs and separated children. DRC-DDG organized a meeting with 56 old and new foster care parents to discuss challenges they are facing and ways forward.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- 1,240 new UAMS and 6,643 separated children arrived in Kakuma camp since December 2013. Since then, 1,151 UAMs (including 817 South Sudanese UAMs) and 4,856 separated children have been registered, bringing the cumulative number of registered UAMs in Kakuma to 2,735 and 11,884 separated children.
- Eleven SGBV cases were reported in the course of the reporting period: four cases of physical assault, five cases of psychological violence, one case of denial of resources, and one case of forced marriage. The survivors received psychosocial counselling services and medical treatment.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Construction of the Joda border reception centre has now been completed and it is expected to be operational as of 1 February 2015.
- With UNHCR support, repair and extension of 250 metres of feeder road is underway to improve access and mitigate other consequences of winter flooding on El Redis 1 and 2 (White Nile State).

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the preparation of the new Maaji settlement site is progressing. MSF-F has now established a temporary health response centre. Save the Children has secured funds for a child friendly space while the reception centre in Maaji has been constructed in readiness for relocation.

- In Adjumani, the bi-weekly coordination meeting for child protection was held by UNHCR, with nine agencies present. The team agreed to have joint plans to create synergy in implementation and capacity building of the stakeholders.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Maban, IMC conducted a Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) targeting specifically refugee nutrition staff in Kaya and Gendrassa camp to capacitate them to take over in period of crisis when many staff members are evacuated.
- Nutrition screening for new arrivals is ongoing. Results show that of the 219 children under five years old screened, 10% have Acute Malnutrition and 0.5% are severely malnourished. All the malnourished children are being admitted in nutrition programmes.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 3,018 children were screened during the past week for Acute Malnutrition, of which 20 (0.7%) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 58 (2%) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- By the end of the reporting period, a total of 128 children were enrolled in the MAM treatment programme and 102 in the SAM treatment programme. MAM treatment (Targeted Supplementary Feeding) is currently provided in Al Alagaya and Al Kashafa sites, while outpatient SAM treatment is provided in Al Alagaya, Al Kashafa, Jouri and El Redis sites (White Nile State). There were also seven new admissions to the Stabilisation Centre in Al Kafasha. Supplies for both MAM and SAM treatment are adequate for the next month.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Following postponement of the planned WFP food distribution in South Kordofan, a security assessment has been scheduled for 2 February. Distributions are intended to occur simultaneously with this mission in order to reach South Sudanese new arrivals within the next weeks.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- January's General Food Distribution was completed in all Gambella camps except for Leitchour. Logistical challenges delayed food distributions in all sites. Shortage of distribution chutes and scooping materials also contributed to longer duration distributions. UNHCR, WFP and ARRA are jointly monitoring scooped distribution in Kule and Tierkidi, where it commenced recently. WFP dispatch of food for February distribution is in progress. However, delays in distribution are expected as transportation from Djibouti Port is very slow.
- A total of 305 new cases were admitted in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP). The current caseload for MAM for children under-five years is 4,845. A total of 120 new SAM cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP). The population of children under five being treated for SAM is 1,087. A total of 35,633 children under-five years are enrolled in Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP). WFP and ARRA will commence Targeted and Blanket Supplementary Feeding in Okugu camp next month.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, a total of 19 children identified with SAM were enrolled in the Therapeutic Feeding Programme and 67 children were identified with MAM and enrolled in the Supplementary Feeding Programme.
- In Adjumani, food was distributed to Ayilo I settlement which had missed the regular rotation. The establishment of a second distribution point to serve refugees who are in the periphery of the settlement is underway and is coordinated jointly with WFP/WVI, OPM and UNHCR upon refugees' request.

- In Arua, MTI carried out nutrition screening for 1,093 children aged between 6-59 months (627 refugees, 466 nationals). Forty-four children were admitted on the Therapeutic Feeding Programme.
- In Kiryandongo, 16 children were admitted to feeding programmes during the reporting period (12 with SAM and four with MAM).

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WFP ration cut of 50% began on 27 January 2015 as the Agency struggles to raise an additional US\$30 million for its operations in Uganda for the next six months. Refugees who arrived in Uganda before July 2013 are affected while those who fled South Sudan since fighting broke out in December 2013 as well as extremely vulnerable individuals are exempted.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Drilling of a borehole was completed in Doro camp. In coordination with other sectors and partners, IOM and UNHCR-WASH are working on the installation of a pipeline for the Doro decongestion site. Construction of six tap stands (each with six taps) has been accomplished.
- The Kaya refugee water supply network has recently been extended to serve 800 IDPs who have recently settled near Kaya refugee camp; drilling of a new borehole is taking place in a host community village (Kongo Mamur) near Batil refugee camp to improve water supply access to 2500 individuals and support peace building between the host and refugee communities.
- 2,000 buckets of 20 litres capacity was donated by MSF-OCA to UNHCR and distributed to 2,000 families to increase water storage capacity at household level in Doro and Yusuf Batil camps.
- Water supply and sanitation coverage in all camps remained within the minimum standards. Water remained at 20 l/p/d and latrine coverage stood at 16 individuals per latrine.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Within the regular sector coordination meeting, WASH partners noted the need for establishment of modified latrines for persons with special needs in all sites in White Nile State. ASSIST will conduct a rapid needs assessment of vulnerabilities and numbers of affected beneficiaries. UNICEF has committed to provide appropriate designs depending on key findings.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- A gap of approximately 80 block latrines is estimated in El Redis 2, with no new construction by partners in the reporting period. SIBRO has now committed to build 20 of the required blocks, with an additional 60 to be managed by WES.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Itang, Oxfam completed installation of two additional boreholes with submersible pumps, increasing daily water production at Itang water treatment facility to 1.5 million litres.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- WASH indicators meet minimum Sphere standards in all Gambella camps except Tierkidi on water supply (13 l/p/d). Danish Refugee Council (DRC) is working towards this by constructing three additional water points.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua the average water supply was 14.1 l/p/d. Fifty-two boreholes are currently functional, six of which are motorized systems supported by Malteser International, while the rest are fitted with hand-pumps. In Arua there are 1,344 household latrines representing 66% coverage based on the actual households mapped and a ratio of 1:9

(latrine stance: user). Of the completed latrines, 215 are in support to PSN households (by Oxfam, DRC-DDG, UNICEF, IAS, URCS, CARE, ZOA and SCiU). Construction of additional household latrines is ongoing. VIP latrine construction in various schools across Rhino camp supported by UNICEF (four blocks), PAG (two blocks) and IAS (four blocks) is in progress. Currently, the average latrine stance – pupil ratio stands at 1:88 against the national standard of 1:40.

- In Kiryandongo an average of 16 l/p/d is being supplied overall in the settlement with 41 boreholes in use.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Arua due to unconfirmed budgets for 2015, most partners scaled down their hygiene promoters from a total of 38 in December 2014 to the current 22 hygiene promoters (DRC, Oxfam and IAS), thereby affecting hygiene sensitization activities. UNHCR and partners hope to find more funds in the 2015 budgets to address the gap.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The total amount of water supplied to residents in Kakuma 4 during the reporting period was 6,051m³ (18,5 l/p/d).
- The current latrine coverage in Kakuma 4 is 1:19. Eight new communal latrines and 112 household latrines were constructed in Kakuma 4.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The third and final round of Short Interval Additional Dose (SIAD) polio vaccination campaign kicked off in all camps in Maban and in Ajoung Thok on 27 January 2015, while the second round of SIAD started in Yida camp in conjunction with measles vaccination. The latter is part of the intervention to curb the ongoing measles epidemic in Yida camp. The campaign is planned to be completed shortly.
- A rapid inter-agency needs assessment was conducted by UNHCR and partners to assess the gaps and needs of newly arrived IDPs in Offra and Benketa villages in Maban County. Based on the findings and recommendations, UNHCR facilitated and coordinated partners' support to meet the needs of the displaced communities including health, nutrition, and WASH emergency services.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- A total of 886 medical consultations were held in Al Kashafa site - 529 in Jouri, 587 in El Redis and 704 in Al Alagaya. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance, followed by malaria, diarrhoea and eye infection.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The incidence of malaria has increased to account for 19% of attendances (compared to 15% last week). The Ministry of Health, the World Health Organization and UNHCR are discussing preventative response.
- 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.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Four cases of South Sudanese refugees with Acute Jaundice Syndrome (AJS) were reported in Akula village on 20 January. AJS is affecting both refugees and local community. The four refugee cases were registered during case search by health workers. In responding to the situation, multiple actions were put in place to stop the spread of the disease, including raising awareness to improve hygiene and sanitation, as well as drinking from safe water and distribution of soap.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- Crude mortality and under-five mortality rate were kept within acceptable ranges at 0.01 deaths/10000/day (standard <1) and Under-five 0.025 deaths/10000/day (standard <2) respectively. The leading cause of illness is malaria (52%) and respiratory tract infections (21%).

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The health status of refugees remained stable during the week. The consultations per clinician per day was 1:65 compared to 1:62 in the previous week while CMR and U-5 mortality rates remained within UNHCR/Sphere thresholds of <1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively. The weekly disease surveillance report showed a 21.4% and a 47 % decline in the number of new cases of malaria and watery diarrhea respectively compared to the previous week.
- Construction of a new hospital in Kakuma 4 is ongoing with part funding from ECHO. AAR Japan and UNFPA have also pledged to support the construction project by erecting and equipping a pediatric ward and an SGBV recovery center respectively.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There has been a high turnover of staff which creates a gap in consistent efficiency of service delivery to persons of concern. In order to improve the situation Johanniter International, a German NGO seconded through African Inland Church (AIC) missionaries, has seconded two clinical officers and eight nurses to IRC.



Shelter and NFIs

SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- In Khartoum, UNHCR's Protection Monitoring Team and CVHW jointly distributed ES/NFI assistance to five households following an accidental fire in Soba Block 11 (one of the open areas in Khartoum).

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- The General Distribution of NFIs has commenced on 26 January 2015 and targets residents from Kakuma 1 to 4. UNHCR has identified a target population of 96,218 individuals (25,213 households) who will receive kitchen sets, mosquito nets and jerry cans. The beneficiaries include most vulnerable groups and households that have not received NFIs for over 4 years (the last distribution was done in 2011).

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. The camp layout is constantly changing due to the newly established communities and relocations. Discussions between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government, local leadership and the host community have yielded some results – a piece of land has been identified about 20km from Kakuma. The endorsement of the Governor is still being awaited after which technical assessments on availability of water and suitability of the land for a refugee camp can begin.



Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Plan Sudan distributed school bags to 3,602 children among South Sudanese schools and host communities in Al Salaam locality (White Nile State).

- 5,065 South Sudanese children are currently enrolled in the existing five emergency schools in Al Alagaya, El Redis, Al Kahafa, Jouri School A, and Jouri School B.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- While the Ministry of Education in White Nile State is managing recruitment, training and teacher salaries in host community schools, the issue of incentives for South Sudanese volunteer teachers remains unresolved. Food for work discussions are continuing with the World Food Programme. UNHCR has also supported payment of incentives (through ADRA) until March 2015.
- Accelerated learning (transitional education) is needed to support the transition of South Sudanese children to joint formal education. Programme modalities are under discussion with the White Nile State Ministry of Education.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, WTU in partnership with the Refugee Welfare Committee (RWC) III office offered counselling and guidance to 30 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) supported under the sponsorship of WTU in secondary education. WTU participated in a community dialogue organized by Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE) west Nile in conjunction with a local Radio station Pacis. The major issues raised by the community are lack of ECD centres, secondary schools, and adult literacy centres.

Working in partnership

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

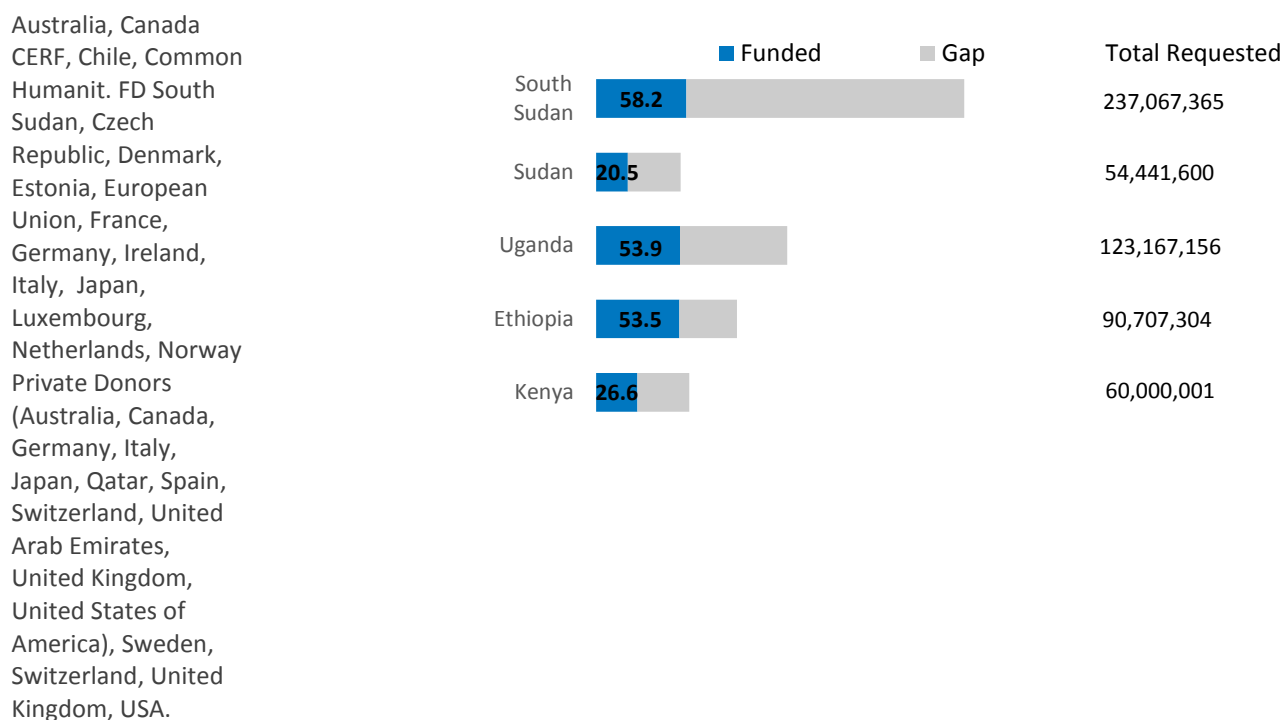
FINANCIAL INFORMATION (2014)

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

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)
NCKK (National Council of Churches of Kenya)
NFI (Non-Food Items)
NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)
OPM (Office of the Prime Minister)
OPD (Out-Patient Department)
OTP (Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme)
PSN (People with Special Needs)
PoC (Protection of Civilians)
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 Refugees)
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)

