

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 65

08 – 12 June 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- The South Sudanese Government delegation began consultative talks in Addis Ababa (Ethiopia) prior to the African Union (AU) Heads of State Summit in South Africa (16-17 June 2015). The Summit is expected to discuss the proposed new format of the talks including the Troika countries (United States of America, United Kingdom and Norway), the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), China and five other members of the AU.
- As heavy rains and flooding threaten the Protection of Civilians (POC) site in Bentiu (Unity State), displaced people are being relocated to a larger site with better drainage. The exercise began on 29 May and some 3,841 internally displaced persons (IDPs) from 602 household received new plots. UNHCR, the International Organization of Migration (IOM), DRC, Concern Worldwide and German Agro Action are assisting with the relocation. The United Nations Mission In South Sudan (UNMISS) and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) are coordinating the activity.

KEY FIGURES

697,655

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

565,870

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

131,785

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

264,848

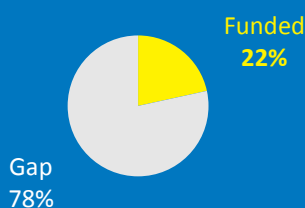
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

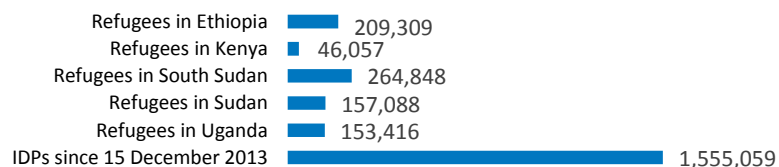
FUNDING: USD 168.2M



Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 11 June 2015)

A total of **2,385,777** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

The security situation in Unity State was volatile and tense. Clashes were reported in the north-west of Bentiu near Mayom junction, Lalop/Panakuach/Oil Fields.

Despite fighting taking place in the western part of Pariang, the security situation in Yida and Jam Jang remained calm, although unpredictable. The Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition (SPLA) was conducting a recruitment campaign in Jam Jang. Some of the Implementing Partner/International Non-Governmental Organisation locally recruited staff had been detained during the campaign, but released on the next day. However, two DRC staff members are believed to have been taken to the SPLA barracks.

Protection (IDPs)

- The Protection Cluster prepared and shared a guidance note for responding to an upsurge in violence in Southern Unity State which has taken place in the last two months, including a systematic campaign of atrocities of killing, rape, abduction and recruitment targeting children, women, men and the elderly, destruction of houses and looting of humanitarian aid. The note was requested by OCHA, the Inter Cluster Working Group (ICWG) and operational partners in order for their response to be guided by protection considerations and to avoid exposing communities to further risk while receiving humanitarian assistance.
- Kidnapping of young boys/conscription by Government soldiers had been reported outside Bentiu POC site especially in areas captured by the Government forces in Unity State. UNHCR and protection partners are investigating and documenting such cases.
- Twelve cases of abduction of IDP women allegedly by SPLA outside the POC site in Upper Nile State in search of firewood and vegetables have been reported.

As of 4 June, the estimated number of civilians seeking safety in six POC sites located on the UNMISS bases was: 137,066 including 68,556 in Bentiu, 34,420 in Juba UN House, 30,410 in Malakal, 2,374 in Bor, 944 in Melut, and 362 in Wau.

Refugees

Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- On 4 June 2015 in Maban (Upper Nile State), UNHCR conducted the eighth in a series of weekly training sessions on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) and child protection for refugee camp based police. Thirty-three police officers and 10 night watch group members from the refugee community attended. The training aimed at equipping police officers with knowledge and skills to improve law enforcement duties in and around the camp.
- UNHCR, the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), and the health and camp management partners have initiated procedures to ensure that all refugee children with or without birth notifications are registered in UNHCR database, promoting births in health facilities and issuance of birth notifications. Awareness raising and sensitization sessions on the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) were conducted targeting refugee community leaders in Kaya and Gendrassa camps (Upper Nile State).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Protection staff members continued to support unaccompanied and separated children and vulnerable individuals in Jewi camp. The camp has 4,992 separated children, 500 unaccompanied and over 700 other vulnerable

individuals. SGBV referral pathways have also been established in Jiwi camp including prevention, reporting, medical response, and legal response/access to justice.

- In Jewi camp, Level 2 Registration of refugees relocated from Nip Nip was completed. Verification of refugees relocated from Leitchuor commenced on 27 May and 7,059 individuals were verified so far. Verified refugees were issued with new ration cards and the Proof of Registration document.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, on 4 June 315 refugees were relocated from Nyumanzi Transit Centre to Ayilo I.
- Since the influx on 16 December 2013, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), with UNHCR assistance, relocated 2,919 families (13,803 individuals) of new arrivals to various villages in Rhino camp settlement (Arua).

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR continued to conduct border monitoring visits to Nadapal three days a week (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) and 57 new arrivals were received in the reporting period. The trend continues to be monitored closely for any possible upsurge.
- Six SGBV survivors benefited from specialized services such as psychosocial counselling as well as legal and medical assistance to address their immediate needs: three were sexual assaults, two were emotional/psychological cases and one was a physical assault.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) was conducted in Yida and Ajuong Thok: children 6 to 23 months and pregnant women and lactating mothers were targeted. In Yida, 4,984 children 6 to 23 months and 5,536 Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW) were reached. In Ajuong Thok, 1,426 children 6 to 23 months and 881 PLW were reached. The BSFP is being used to address the nutrient gap in the food basket provided to refugees.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The monthly Mid-Upper-Arm Circumference (MUAC) screenings from Maban camps confirmed the increasing malnutrition trends. The Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) rates were: 12.9 per cent of under 5 children in Doro camp; 7.16 per cent in Yusuf Batil; 11.8 per cent in Gendrassa; and 12.2 per cent in Kaya. The Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates were: 0.7 per cent in Doro camp; 1.08 per cent in Yusuf Batil; 0.9 per cent in Gendrassa; and 2.1 per cent in Kaya. However, there is an increasing number of children in the programmes (admission and caseload).
- The nutrition profile among the PLW was worrying as the rates were still high (17 per cent in Gendrassa, 37 per cent in Doro). The MUAC global and severe malnutrition among PLW were 32.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent in Doro, 32.4 per cent and 10.8 per cent in Batil, 17.3 per cent and 1.07 per cent in Gendrassa, and 24.05 per cent and 3.8 per cent in Kaya camps respectively.

The situation is exacerbated by the disruption of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in April and May 2015 due to lack of corn soy blends (CSB) ++. In Kaya one third of PLW were severely malnourished. UNHCR, WFP and partners agreed to provide cereals, pulses and oil to PLW as a replacement of CSB++ and CSB+ for TSFP until one of those items is delivered. UNICEF delivered plumpy nuts and therapeutic milk which will be used for severe malnutrition cases.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services were ongoing at various nutrition centres. There are 2,597 children under 5 years old with MAM: 525 in Jewi camp; 846 in Tierkidi; 691 in

Kule; 535 in Pugnido. 268 new cases were admitted in the Supplementary Feeding Programme (SFP). There are 749 children under 5 years old with SAM: 146 in Jewi camp; 155 in Tierkidi; 246 in Kule; and 202 in Pugnido. 104 new SAM cases were also admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Program (OTP).

- May's GFD was completed in all five camps and prepositioning for the June cycle of the GFD and nutrition delivery is ongoing.
- WFP reported prepositioning sufficient food in all camps for nutrition partners and that TSFP and Basic Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) were going smoothly.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Due to the rains, roads to Akula village where South Sudanese refugees are hosted (near Kule and Tierkidi camps) have become inaccessible for standard trucks. UNHCR conducted a field visit to the village to assess alternative ways of distributing food to the some 1,550 refugees in the settlement. The most viable option proposed has been the use of agricultural tractors in order to preposition food items to last for two months. The proposed solution has been shared with the UNHCR Food Security and Nutrition sector and WFP. The transport of the food items is scheduled to begin shortly.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, 49 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception center: eight had SAM while three had MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled in the respective rehabilitation programmes.
- UNHCR, WFP and partners met with refugee leaders to inform about the impending food ration cuts. The community leaders were appeased by the fact that the cuts would not affect the School Meals Programme and the Supplementary Feeding Programmes (Nutrition Programmes). UNHCR and WFP assured the refugees that they would continue to discuss with donors to raise enough funds so that the rations are returned to normal in the future.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The WASH situation in Unity State was stable and the per capita water supply stood at 16 litres/person/day (l/p/d) with 30 permanent tap stands of six faucets each. Water consumption in Yida was at 13 l/p/d.
- Supply of clean and safe water continued in all Maban camps (Upper Nile State) with an average of 19 l/p/d. Latrine coverage was within the standard in all camps (an average of 1:17).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- WASH partners are carrying out a comprehensive inventory of all sanitation facilities across the refugee camps as more latrines are getting filled with the return of the rains.
- In Pagak, the 68 functional latrine stances translate to a crude ratio of 1:60.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Kule camp, the per capita safe water supply was reduced by 47 per cent compared to the previous week following a security incident in which 5 of 15 water bowsers were vandalized and some partners' drivers were injured. Many life-saving activities were suspended for three days in the camp. To address the issue, 120,000 household water treatment chemicals were distributed since the affected population resorted to drawing water from unprotected sources.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage was 21 l/p/d. In Arua, the average water supply across Rhino camp settlement was at 18 l/p/d, while household sanitation coverage rose from 71 per cent to 75 per cent after the completion of additional 90 People with Special Needs (PSN) latrines by IOM.
- In Kiryandongo, water coverage was at 15 l/p/d and latrine coverage at 1:14.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- 18.25 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees in Kakuma 4. UNHCR is currently conducting assessments to identify possibility of adding more tap stands.
- UNHCR facilitated a two-day water quality training for WASH staff to improve their water quality monitoring and management skills in the camp.
- A cholera preparedness meeting was held with all WASH stakeholders: the International Rescue Committee (IRC) reported that a decline in the acute watery diarrhoea cases has been noted due to the preparedness measures put in place.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- From 3 to 8 June 2015 in Maban (Upper Nile State), UNHCR, UNICEF and the Ministry of Health (MOH) conducted a training on prevention of mothers to child transmission of HIV (PMTCT). Some 16 participants from health partners, county health department and UNHCR successfully completed the training.
- In Juba (Central Equatoria State), UNHCR and partners have stepped up cholera surveillance as well as preparedness and response in light of the rainy season. Key activities included: community sensitization, surveillance, updating cholera preparedness and response plans, and working to enhance capacity for case management, and access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene. UNHCR is also participating in the Ministry of Health National Cholera Taskforce.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Increasing cases of malaria were reported across the camps with the start of the rainy season. As part of the response, UNHCR started the distribution of mosquito nets to vulnerable population groups, targeting 5,500 households from the four camps. In addition, the health facility based distribution of mosquito nets also continued to antenatal clients (at 1st ANC visit) and lactating mothers.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The second round of Enhanced Outreach Strategy (EOS) campaign for Vitamin A supplementation, deworming and MUAC screening commenced in all refugee camps. The Regional Health Bureau (RHB) is leading the campaign with technical support from UNHCR, the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The campaign is targeting all children of 6-59 months of age. Some 41,296 children are expected to be screened for malnutrition, supplemented with Vitamin A and dewormed.
- Water chlorination, health education, soap distribution, case finding and management are continuing in response to the Hepatitis E outbreak in Pugnido camp.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the leading causes of morbidity in the Out-Patient Department (OPD) were: malaria 38 per cent, Upper Respiratory Tract Infections (URTI) 22 per cent, skin disease 12 per cent and watery diarrhea 11 per cent. Overall there were 3,134 refugees and 1,951 nationals who received medical services in the health facilities.

- In Arua, Medical Team International (MTI), Global Refugee International (GRI) and the District Health Office (DHO) carried out 2,422 consultations (870 refugees, 1,552 nationals). Since the beginning of the year, total of 43,728 (16,112 refugees, 27,616 nationals) consultations were conducted by MTI, GRI and DHO Arua health staff at the four health centres in Rhino Camp Settlement (37 per cent refugee consultations, 63 per cent nationals).
- In Kiryandongo, 28 mothers (12 refugees, 16 nationals) were admitted in the maternity ward. 1,000 mama kits were received and will be distributed to expecting mothers through Real Medicine Foundation (RMF). The mama kits will enhance and improve the maternal and child health of the beneficiaries during and immediately after delivery.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. Incidences of watery diarrhea have declined in the reporting period. This can be attributed to the heightened hygiene promotion activities and cholera preparedness measures that were put in place by the Health, WASH and food security sectors.



Shelter and NFIs

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, UNHCR continued to monitor the construction of the infrastructure projects to ensure good quality works. All works at 41 sites are finishing stages. Final documentation was being prepared for the various works.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Adjumani, a sudden storm on 5 June 2015 evening seriously damaged the entire roof structure of Ayiri Health Centre in Maaji settlement (new site) and two staff accommodation tents were affected as well. An assessment of the damage has been made and DRC-DDG is expected to start working on the rehabilitation of the roof structure. Two new tents have been issued to MTI by UNHCR for the staff accommodation.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kule camp, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) has completed 2,570 (87 per cent) of the planned 2,970 transitional shelters while the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has completed 1,450 (67 per cent) of the planned 2,150 transitional shelters.
- In Tierkidi camp, the NRC has completed 2,478 (85 per cent) of the planned 2,890 transitional shelters while the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has completed all 835 transitional shelters.
- In Jewi camp, DRC has constructed 2,941 emergency shelters and the NRC has done 1,977 shelters. 88 per cent of the refugees have received emergency shelters while the remaining 12 per cent are accommodated in communal facilities awaiting plot and emergency shelter allocation.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

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

 Education

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kiryandongo, a panel comprising of UNHCR, OPM WTU, Inter- Aid and Refugee Leaders (RWCs) interviewed 327 applicants for UNHCR /WTU Secondary Scholarships 1 and 2 July 2015. 220 scholarships based on academic performance and vulnerability of applicants are to be awarded.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Melijio primary school, an integrated school supported by UNHCR in Olua II settlement (Adjumani), with an enrolment of 634 children (441 refugees and 193 nationals), has reported a disaster caused by a falling three on the roof of a classroom, due to heavy rains and storm. Urgent action for renovation and risk prevention is required.

Working in partnership

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

Standards

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

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

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

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

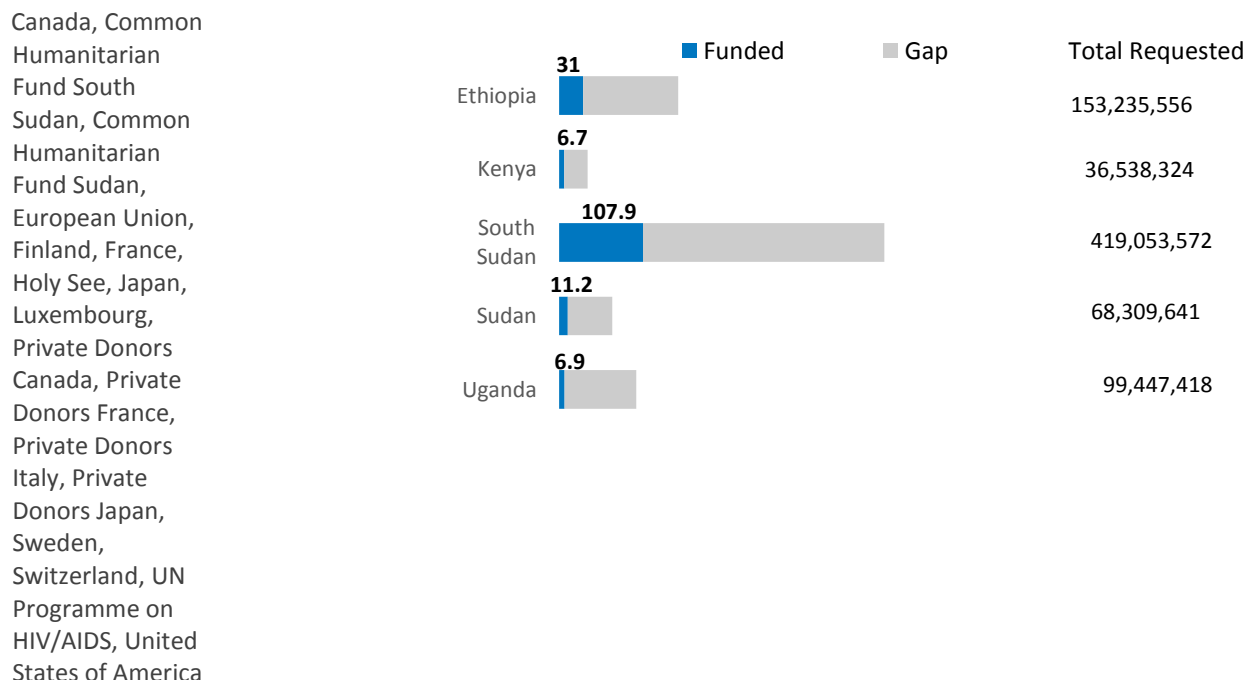
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current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

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

Donors who have contributed to the Funding (in million US\$) as at 09 June 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$168.2 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$4.5 M of situation earmarked funds that has been received and is pending allocation by country. These figures are based on the Revised Emergency Response for the South Sudan Situation – Supplementary Appeal (April 2015).

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

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 Programme)

CCCM (Camp Coordination and Camp Management)

CVHW (Centre for Voluntary Humanitarian Work)

CFSs (Child Friendly Spaces)

CP IMS (Child Protection Information Management System)

DRC (Danish Refugee Council)

DRA (Department of Refugee Affairs)

DRA (Document Registration Agreement)

EiE (Education in Emergencies)

EBSFP (Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme)

EmONC (Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care)

ES/NFIs (Emergency Shelter and Non Food Item)

FSCO (Field Security Coordination Officer)

FSL (Food Security and Livelihoods)

GFD (General Food Distribution)

GAM (Global Acute Malnutrition)

HEB (High energy biscuits)

HAC (Humanitarian Aid Commission)

IYCF (Infant and Young Child Feeding)

IDSR (Integrated Diseases Surveillance and Response)

IGAD (Intergovernmental Authority on Development)

INGOs (International Non-Governmental Organisations)

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

IRC (International Rescue Committee)

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

LLITNs (Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets)

LWF (Lutheran World Federation)

MAM (Moderate Acute Malnutrition)

MSF-F (Médecins Sans Frontières France)
 MTI (Medical Team International)
 MUAC (Mid-upper-arm circumference)
 MoE (Ministry of Education)
 MoH (Ministry of Health)
 MoSA (Ministry of Social Affairs)
 NCKC (National Council of Churches of Kenya)
 NFI (Non-Food Items)
 NRC (Norwegian Refugee Council)
 OPM (Office of the Prime Minister)
 OPD (Out-Patient Department)
 OTP (Out-Patient Therapeutic Programme)
 PSN (People with Special Needs)
 POC (Protection of Civilians); PoC (Person of Concern)
 PDF (Protection and Deterrent Force)
 RC (Reception Centre)
 RRC (Regional Refugee Coordinator)
 SCiU (Save the Children in Uganda)
 SC (Separated Children)
 SAM (Severe Acute Malnutrition)
 SKS (South Kordofan State)
 SPLA I/O (Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition)
 SRCS (Sudanese Red Crescent Society)
 TSFP (Target Supplementary Feeding Programme)
 TOT (Training of Trainers)
 URCS (Uganda Red Cross Society)
 UAMs (Unaccompanied Minors)
 UNCT (United Nations Country Team)
 UNHAS (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service)
 UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee)
 UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan)
 WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene)
 WES (Water and Environmental Sanitation) project
 WTU (Windle Trust Uganda)
 WFP (World Food Programme)
 WVI (World Vision International)

Contacts:

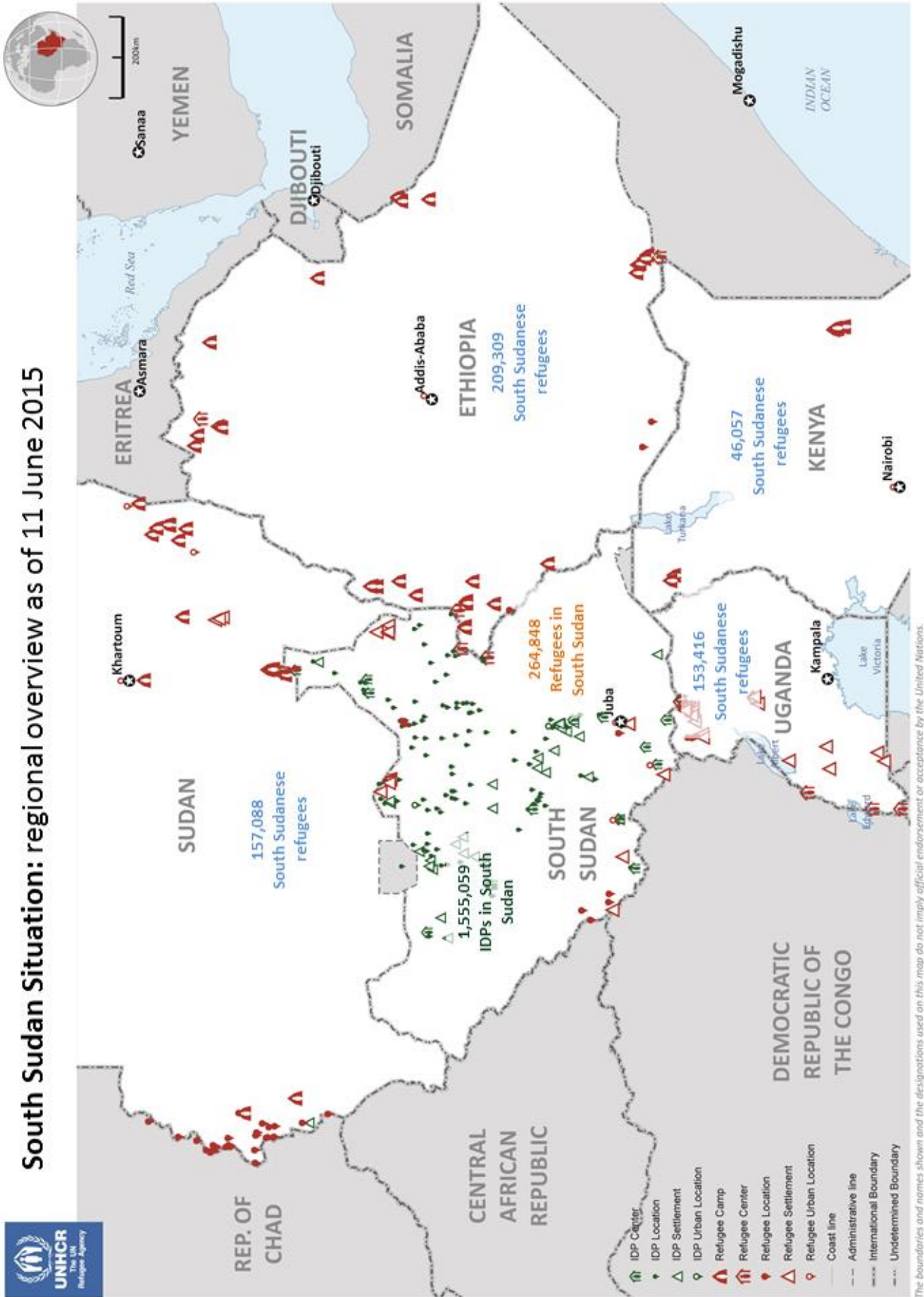
Géraldine Boezio, Reporting Officer, boezio@unhcr.org, Tel: +41 (0)22 7398003

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

Links:

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

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 11 June 2015



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