

SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE 75

04 – 18 September 2015

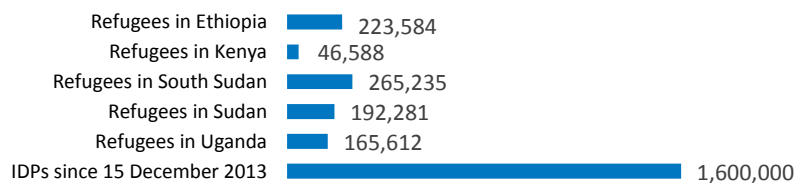
HIGHLIGHTS

- The United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon extended a formal invitation to President Salva Kiir and South Sudan opposition leader Riek Machar to attend a high-level meeting on the sidelines of the 70th session of the General Assembly on 29 September 2015. The meeting will be at Government and Heads of State level to galvanise support for the implementation of the peace process in South Sudan.

Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 16 September 2015)

A total of **2,493,300** people of concern



Refugee children enjoy riding on a fallen tree branch in Jewi camp (Ethiopia). ©UNHCR/R.Hakozaki, June 2015.

KEY FIGURES

762,229

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

628,065

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

134,164

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

265,235

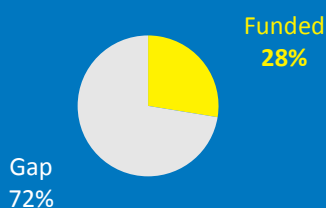
Refugees in South Sudan

1.6 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

FUNDING: USD 219.7 M



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

- The overall security situation in Upper Nile State remains very volatile and tense. In the south of Malakal, there has been intermittent fighting since 1 September. Maban camps are calm; unresolved criminal incidents in and around Batil and Gendrassa camps led to strained relations between the host community and refugees. Concerted efforts by the Commission for Refugee Affairs (CRA), local authorities and community leaders from both communities have calmed the situation. Criminality in Juba is on the rise. On 10 September, a staff member of NGO Action Contre la Faim (ACF) was shot dead in a daytime robbery of the NGO's compound in Juba. In addition, recently two female NGO workers were assaulted and raped by unknown perpetrators in the capital.
- South Sudan's Legislative Assembly ratified the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) plus compromise peace deal on 10 September. A special parliamentary session was held, where all 212 legislators unanimously endorsed the peace deal. The deal was also unanimously endorsed by the Sudan People's Liberation Army In Opposition (SPLA-IO) from their national headquarters in Pagak (Upper Nile State), where the Opposition leader, Mr. Riek Machar, was also at that time nominated as the First Vice President in the yet-to-be formed transitional government. This ratification is in line with the provision that both parties ratify the deal within one week of signing, with the documents received by both sides from IGAD on 2 September.
- The IGAD-sponsored ceasefire and transitional security workshop started in Addis Ababa on 12 September. The workshop featured 15 senior military commanders from both the SPLA and SPLA-IO to discuss various areas of implementation to ensure the peace deal holds. These include discussion on ceasefire monitoring mechanism, deployment of joint police forces in key locations across South Sudan, withdrawal of foreign troops from the country and demilitarized zones. As the implementation of the peace process progresses, it is expected that a transitional government would be formed by late November/early December.

IDP Response



Protection (IDPs)

- In the reporting period, 2,433 IDPs (835 families) arrived in Bentiu Protection of Civilians (POC) site (Unity State) mainly from Leer and Mayendit while smaller numbers arrived from Nhialdiu and Koch. IDPs from Leer and Mayendit cited a deteriorating security situation and severe food shortages as reasons for fleeing; IDPs from Koch reported that they have fled due to a recent drought; those from Nhialdiu mentioned forced recruitment of youth, rape and looting as reasons for fleeing.
- In Pariang (Unity State), UNHCR biometrically registered 10,500 IDPs in early September and conducted a participatory assessment of IDPs in various locations together with partners and Government counterparts. Preliminary findings show the following: 1) gaps in registration and verification due to poor mobilization and information-sharing; 2) food insecurity due to lack of registration documents; 3) need to assist IDPs with shelter and non-food items; 4) need to restore education, health, and WASH facilities.

Refugees



Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- On 3 September, UNHCR completed the relocation of 241 asylum seekers from POC 2 site to Juba town (Central Equatoria State), Yambio town and Makpandu refugee settlement (Western Equatoria). Following the announcement of the closure of POC 2 by the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), for over a month UNHCR has been engaging with this group of asylum seekers to share information on assistance options available to

them upon departure from the POC site, respond to queries, and register those who voluntarily opted for one of the assistance packages. This included a grant and a kit of items for domestic use for all asylum seekers, in addition to air transport for those who opted to move to the urban Yambio area or Makpandu settlement. When UNMISS closed the POC 2 on 8 September, 252 asylum seekers who have not departed from it were transferred to a transit facility in the outskirts of Juba, where UNHCR partner ACROSS provided emergency health and sanitation services as well as one-time emergency assistance of water, high-energy biscuits and milk. On 14 September, 220 of them opted to relocate to Juba and Yambio, bringing the total number of voluntary relocations to 461.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Following the approval by the High-Level Technical Committee in August to resume individual biometrics registration in White Nile State, preparations have been ongoing on the ground. With the incoming holiday period, the registration will probably resume in October.
- On 14-17 September in Khartoum, a workshop between the Ministry of Social Welfare (MoSW) and UNHCR on coordination of child protection issues (children with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children, birth registration, alternative care and case management) was held. The event focused on the new sub-agreement between UNHCR and the Ministry, including the establishment of a children's centre and child protection services in Bantiu site, Jebel Aulia.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The relocation of South Sudanese refugees from Matar, Burbiey and Pagak entry points to Pugnido 2 camp, which started on 25 August, was completed on 11 September with support from IOM for transport. Some 15,225 individuals have been relocated to Pugnido 2, and the entry points are now emptied of refugees waiting to be transferred.
- Level 2 registration of refugees relocated to Pugnido 2 continues and 4,044 people have been registered Level 2 by UNHCR and ARRA so far and issued with Proof of Registration documents: 1,008 people with special needs have been identified, including 532 separated and unaccompanied children.
- On 7 September, UNHCR dispatched female hygiene kits for 63,232 female refugees of reproductive age for distribution in Kule, Okugo, Pugnido 1, Pugnido 2, Tierkidi and Jewi camps. The kit includes female underwear, 250 gram laundry soap and sanitary napkins. ARRA has commenced distribution in Tierkidi camp, with the other camps to follow shortly.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- War Child Canada (WCC), a protection operational partner, launched its operations in Arua, with the project 'Justice for Survivors of Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) in Acute Emergencies.' WCC will liaise with key protection partners for Arua and Koboko to harmonize their activities.
- In Adjumani, 1,889 refugees (461 households) were relocated to Maaji site and Boroli settlements. In Maaji, several services including boreholes and water-trucking, communal latrines, roads opening and solar lights were established to improve the reception conditions.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- As at 16 September, 1,302 new UAMS and 5,781 separated children arrived in Kakuma since December 2013. Since then, 1,280 UAMS including 900 South Sudanese UAMS and 5,780 separated children have been registered, bringing the cumulative number of registered UAMS in Kakuma to 2,875 and 12,755 separated children.
- UNHCR and SGBV partners conducted a door-to-door awareness campaign in Kakuma where 803 households were reached. Topics discussed included basic concepts of SGBV, the importance of reporting rape cases within 72 hours of the assault and referral pathways.



Food Security and Nutrition

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Upper Nile State, monthly Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) screening results showed that the Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels among children under 5 years old are within the UNHCR standards of <10 per cent (Kaya: 5.2 per cent, Gendrassa: 10.6 per cent, and Batil: 2.69 per cent).
- The cure rate from both Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) in Unity State reached over 85 per cent, which is above the minimum expected standard of 75 per cent.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The incomplete food basket being distributed to the refugees in Maban camps (Upper Nile State) remains a major concern for UNHCR and the refugee community.
- In Doro (Upper Nile State), GAM levels for children under 5 years old stands at 14.2 per cent, while GAM levels for PLW stand at 29.8 per cent. UNHCR is closely monitoring the situation.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- 5,038 children were screened during the reporting period for acute malnutrition across all seven sites in White Nile State: 12 (0.3 per cent) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 215 (4.3 per cent) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).
- Through WFP interventions in White Nile State, 0.472 Metric Tons (MT) of Plumpy'Sup was distributed to 171 new arrivals - 93 children under 5 years old and 78 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) - at Joda reception centre as transit rations. No distributions took place at El Kuek reception centre. Plumpy'Sup stocks were successfully moved from El Kuek reception centre to Joda reception centre by WFP's partner the Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) as to prevent a pipeline break. As for Emergency Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (eBSFP), 12.243 MT were distributed to 2,058 beneficiaries (1,673 children under 5 years old and 385 PLW) at Um Sangor and El Kashafa sites.

ETHIOPIA


Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR, WFP and nutrition partners jointly conducted nutritional monitoring and support at Kule, Tierkidi and Jewi camps to improve the quality of all nutrition programmes in the camps. The exercise will continue in the other camps as well.
- Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) services continued in refugee camps and 138 new SAM cases were admitted in the Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programme (OTP). Some 339 new MAM cases were admitted in the TSFP.
- There were 2,442 new cases of children under 5 years old and 543 new cases of PLW admitted in the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) in the refugee camps.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- During the period under review, support given to new arrivals from South Sudan at the reception centre continued. This included screening for malnutrition of children under 5 years old using weight for height. Some 60 children aged 6-59 months were screened: one child was found with MAM and five with SAM.



Water and Sanitation

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In Ajuong Thok (Unity State), UNHCR partner International Rescue Committee (IRC) constructed 98 family latrines in the camp (cumulative figure of 2,862). Crude latrine coverage is 11 people per latrine which meets the UNHCR standard of a maximum of 20 persons per latrine.
- In Yida (Unity State), UNHCR partner Samaritan's Pursue constructed 113 family and 16 communal latrines bringing the total number to 6,934 family and 450 communal latrines in the settlement.
- UNHCR partner WVI completed 66 latrines in in Ezo and Makpandu settlements (Western Equatoria State), including 31 for refugees with specific needs.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- In Ajuong Thok, UNHCR supplied 834 m³ of water to 31,127 individuals. However, the crude litres per person per day (l/p/d) stands at 12, which is below the UNHCR and Sphere standards. Rainfall and cooler weather are possible reasons for this drop.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- With UNHCR's support, the Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD) - through the Sub-Saharan International Development Organization (SIDO) - distributed 48,396 pieces of soap in Al Alagaya, Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor sites.
- CAFOD and SIDO supported by UNHCR completed the construction of 12 water distribution points (platform for bladders with tap stands). Four points were installed in Um Sangor and El Redis which started to function immediately while others installed in Al Alagaya, El Redis I, Jouri and El Kashafa (one each) will start functioning from next week. With these new installments, the total amount of water provided to the seven sites increased from the previous 642,500 litres to 775,000, which is an average of seven to more than eight l/p/d.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Supply of safe water was maintained within the UNHCR standards in the refugee camps. In Kule camp the daily per capita water supplied averaged at 16.3 l/p/d, in Pugnido 2 camp at 16 l/p/d, in Tierkidi camp at 16.8 l/p/d, in Pugnido camp at 15 l/p/d, in Jewi camp at 10.2 l/p/d and in Okugo camp at 20 l/p/d.
- The number of refugees per latrine stance in the refugee camps was 11:1 in Kule, 26:1 in Tierkidi, 36:1 in Pugnido, 10:1 in Okugo and 44:1 for Jewi.
- The average portable water supply across Rhino camp rose to 19 l/p/d from the previous 17.9 l/p/d after one motorized water system in Tika villages (source at Tika V serving Tika II, IV and V) was completed besides the 4000m pipeline extension from OdoBU II village to Wanyange block B.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Arua, 10 temporary latrines stances at Ocea reception centre were completed as well as 10 bathing shelters. One additional water point of six tap outlets was set up by Oxfam as an extension to 10m³ reserve water tank.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Some 16 l/p/d of water was supplied to refugees in Kakuma 4. FRC (fluoride content) tests were conducted at Kakuma 4 for both households and tap stands. Chlorine residual levels at taps stand varied between 0.1 to 0.3mg/l at household level. The latrine to user ratio stands at 1:14 for both communal and household latrines. Coverage is 35.37 per cent for both communal and household latrines.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The trend of malaria upsurge in Pariang County (Unity State) - mostly among host communities - is decreasing following a week-long awareness campaign organized by the County Health Department, CARE, and UNHCR. The campaign was conducted from 30 August to 6 September with the theme of “All families free from malaria”.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- MSF-Holland announced that they will phase out of Maban camps (Upper Nile State) by 31 December 2015, and start to scale down their activities in October 2015. The departure of MSF is expected to put an additional burden on primary health care providers (International Medical Corps and Medair) and overstretch the capacity of the Maban County Hospital, run by UNHCR partner Samaritan’s Pursue. Health partners are looking into solutions that would limit the impact on service delivery and beneficiaries.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In light of the expected seasonal surge of malaria cases in White Nile State, UNHCR and UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH) have agreed to launch a comprehensive distribution of mosquito nets to some 26,000 South Sudanese refugees in all camps. UNHCR will contribute with 21,000 mosquito nets and UNICEF 5,000, with an aim to distribute them within this month.
- 10,089 curative consultations were held throughout the seven clinics in the camps during the reporting period. Acute respiratory infection (ARI) remains the primary cause of attendance at 21.5 per cent of all consultations (slightly decreased), followed by malaria 16 per cent and diarrheal diseases at 13.6 per cent.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- WHO conducted a health education campaign targeting HIV transmission and prevention between 6-12 September: 6,436 people were reached and 8,396 condoms were distributed in Kule, Tierkidi, Jewi and Pugnido camps.
- UNHCR coordinated the provision of anti-TB drugs with the Gambella Regional Health Bureau and ARRA to address the shortage of the anti-TB drug supply in Kule and Tierkidi camps.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees and mortality indicators (crude and under 5 years old) remained within Sphere/UNHCR standards of <1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively. Consultations per clinician per day were 1:75 during the reporting period.
- IRC concluded the mass vaccination against polio which was conducted in August and targeted both the older population and new arrivals in the camp.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The expansion of Ajuong Thok to ensure assistance and safe relocation of new arrivals is ongoing as follows: upgrading of existing Ajuong Thok camp roads is 62 per cent complete; construction of the Ajuong Thok camp 14 km perimeter road is 86 per cent complete; rehabilitation of the Yida-Pariang road is 53 per cent complete; and construction of Pamir refugee camp roads and the Mongolian Battalion ring road is 3 per cent complete.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Pugnido 2 camp, 8 km of roads was cleared, site clearing for 272 communities completed and 3,888 plots demarcated by ARRA, of which 3,489 plots have been allocated to the relocating refugees.



Shelter and NFIs

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- Out of 2,130 transitional shelters planned in Doro (Upper Nile State), UNHCR partner DRC completed 1,140 units, noting that 930 shelters were recently added to the initial target for 2015. In Gendrassa camp, UNHCR partner ACTED completed 715 of the 768 transitional shelters planned for 2015.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- The proposed land for a new site in Al Ghanaa (capacity of 900 households, some 4,500 individuals), Al Jabalain locality (White Nile State) was endorsed locally and submitted to the High Technical Committee in Khartoum for regularization. The proposed site includes 225 latrines, 112 showers and has the capacity to provide 90,000 litres of water daily. Currently the seven sites in White Nile State are hosting 18,623 households while their actual capacity is 9,499 households. Al Neem and Al Waral in El Salaam locality had also been identified as potential sites and will be assessed by UNHCR site planners, as soon as road conditions improve.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Pugnido 2 camp, 3,489 emergency shelters have so far been allocated to 14,921 refugees, with the remaining refugees to be allocated shelters shortly. DRC has constructed 3,528 of a planned 4,000 emergency shelters.
- In Jewi camp, UNHCR partner NRC completed 700 out of a planned 1,330 transitional shelters while DRC completed 487 of a planned 970 transitional shelters.
- In Kule camp, NRC completed 2,961 of a planned 3,050 transitional shelters while IOM completed 1,709 of a planned 2,441 transitional shelters.
- In Tierkidi camp, NRC completed 2,700 of a planned 2,956 transitional shelters.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR has already begun sensitizing refugees on the plans for decongesting the older camp (Kakuma 1 to 3) and future movement to the new settlement site (Kalobeyei) upon completion of the infrastructure development phase. It is expected that the relocation movements will begin in early 2016. This information is being conveyed by Protection and Field Unit staff with support from DRA and partners.



Education

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR partner LWF completed the construction of six temporary classrooms in Napata and Makuria primary schools in Ajuong Thok (Unity State) has been completed, bringing the total number of classrooms in the two schools to 28. To date, 6,643 children are enrolled in primary schools in Ajuong Thok.

Identified needs and remaining gaps

- Attendance rates in Ajuong Thok dropped by 37 per cent in the three primary schools and 10 per cent in the seven child-friendly spaces compared to the end of the second term. According to learners, this was due to the 30 per cent food ration cuts by WFP, started in August 2015.

- A water bladder damaged at Napata primary school in Ajuong Thok is interrupting water supplies to the school. The WASH team from UNHCR partner IRC is working on this.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, a significant increase in primary school enrolment has been observed, with 13,000 (7,453 male, 5,547 female) children enrolled against last term's 8,553 (5,488 male, 3,065 female).
- Overall, despite the fact that attendance rates for boys are still higher, the ongoing community awareness raising efforts on the importance of education plus infrastructure development and provision of school material and staffing (construction of new classrooms, supply of desks and scholastic materials, recruitment of additional teachers) is giving positive results.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR in collaboration with LWF recruited and posted 12 (three female) national teachers to nine primary schools in the camp. Two of the teachers were replacements while 10 were additional new teachers to reinforce implementation of curriculum in the camp schools especially in the teaching of languages and mathematics.

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	Sphere Project/UNHCR emergency	UNHCR post-emergency
Water	> 15 l/p/d	> 20 l/p/d
Latrine	1:50	1:20
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	0.5 mg per litre	0.2 to 0.5 mg per litre
Kcals	2,100/p/d	2,100/p/d
GAM	N/A	< 10%
Crude and under-five mortality rates	<1/10,000 and <2/10,000 per day respectively	<0.75/1,000 per month and <1.5/1,000 per month 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.

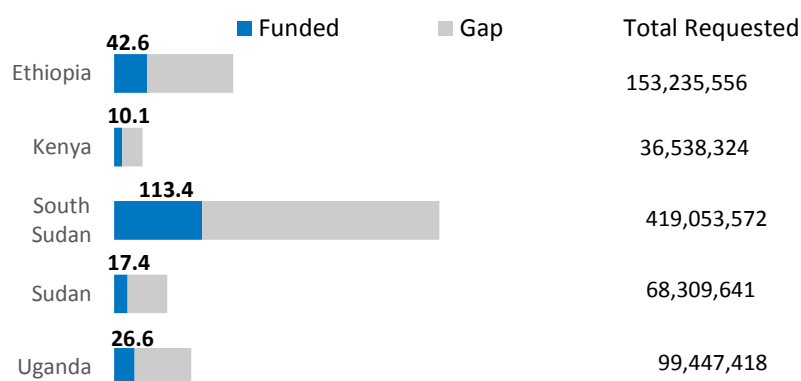
UNHCR is grateful for the financial support provided by donors particularly those who have contributed to UNHCR activities with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds as well as those who have contributed to the situation. Below are UNHCR income and financial needs for providing protection to the persons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

Donors who have contributed to the Funding (in million US\$) as at 15 September 2015

situation:

Canada, CERF,
Common
Humanitarian
Fund South
Sudan, Common
Humanitarian
Fund Sudan,
European Union,
Finland, France,
Holy See, Japan,
Luxembourg,
Private Donors
Canada/France/
Germany/Italy/
Japan/Kenya/Spani
n, Republic of
Korea, Slovenia,
Sweden,
Switzerland, UN
Programme on
HIV/AIDS, United
Kingdom, United
States of America

A total of **US\$219.7 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$9.6 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 funds in 2015: United States of America (160 M), Sweden (80 M), United Kingdom (53 M), Netherlands (45 M), Norway (44 M), Denmark (28 M), Private Donors Spain (25 M), Australia (24 M), Japan (18 M), Switzerland (16 M), France (14 M), Canada (11 M), Private Donors Italy (11 M).

Note 3: Other donors of unrestricted and regional funds 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 | Private Donors Ireland | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Romania | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Slovakia | South Africa | Sri Lanka | Thailand | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | 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)
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:

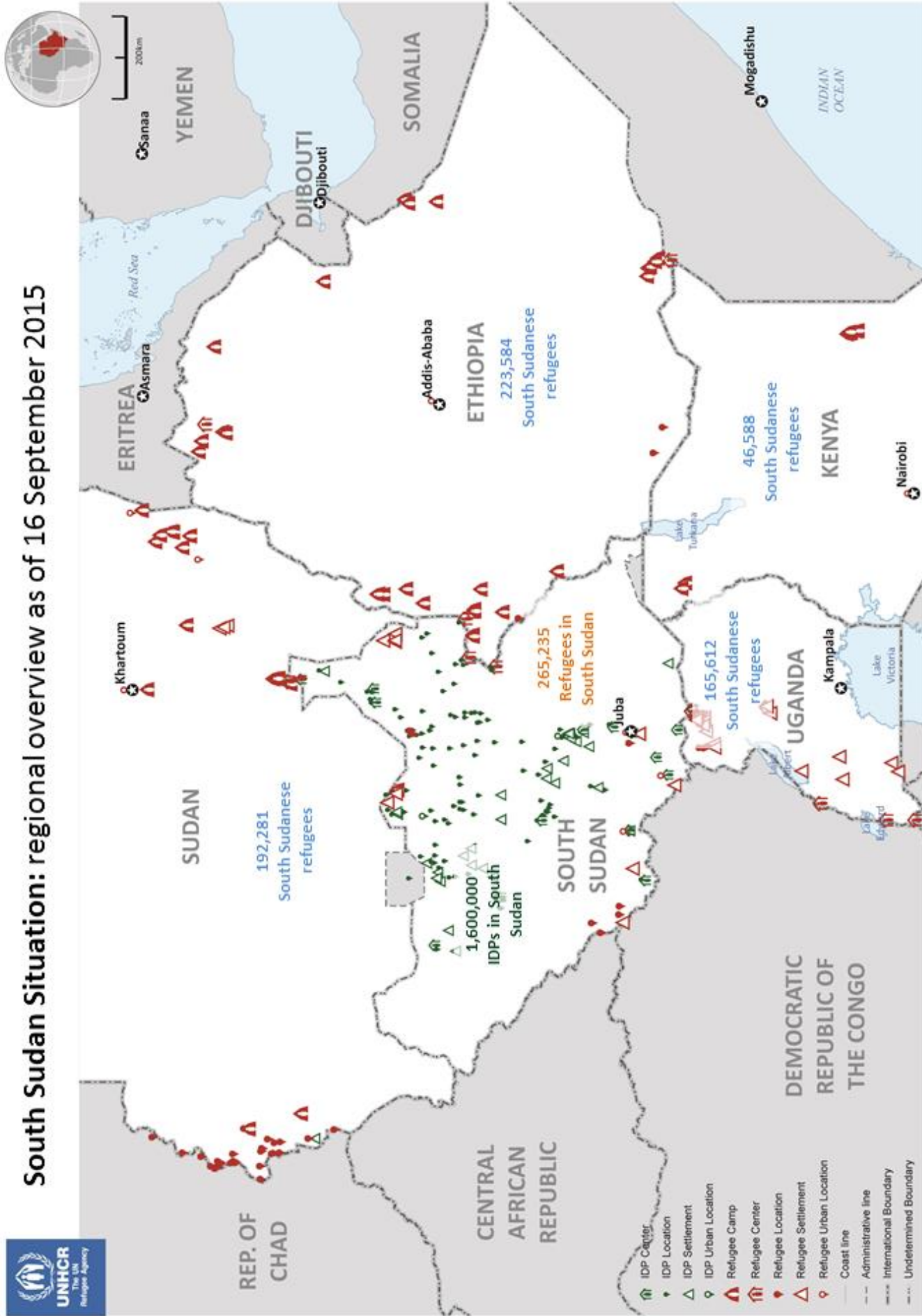
Géraldine Boezio, External Relations Officer, boezio@unhcr.org, Tel: +41 (0)22 7398003

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 16 September 2015



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