



SOUTH SUDAN SITUATION

UNHCR REGIONAL UPDATE, 58

20–24 April 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- UNHCR distributed medicines and medical supplies to all refugee camps in South Sudan, which will suffice for the next six months.
- There were 772 new arrivals at the Bentiu Protection of Civilians (POC) site, mostly women and children from Rubkkona and Mayom counties (Unity State) who said that they were fleeing inter-communal fighting and lacked food.
- Operations in the Yei area (Central Equatoria State) are constrained by militia attacks on the main Juba-Yei (murrum) road. Because of this, over the past month, staff travelling to Yei from Juba and back had to make a 12-hour journey along the Juba-Nimule-Adjumani-Moyo-Yei road (Adjumani-Moyo are in Uganda), instead of the previous 4-hour journey.

KEY FIGURES

659,173

South Sudanese Refugees (total)

527,770

New arrivals (since 15 Dec. 2013)

131,403

Old caseload (before 15 Dec. 2013)

260,497

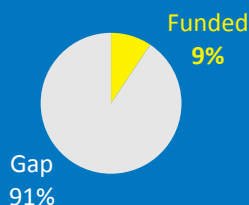
Refugees in South Sudan

1.5 M

Internally Displaced People (IDPs)

BUDGET: USD 779.4 M

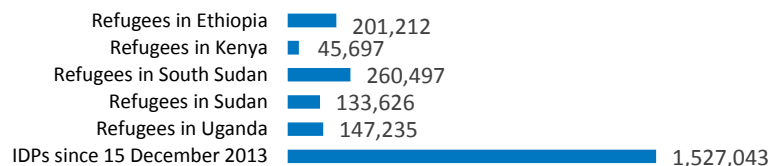
FUNDING: USD 73.1 M



Population of concern for the situation since 15 December 2013

(as at 23 April 2015)

A total of **2,315,310** people of concern



RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Operational Context

In the evening of 21 April, fighting broke out in Malakal (Upper Nile State) and continued for the following two days. A number of stray bullets hit a United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) vehicle and sanitation facilities used by its military peacekeepers. Mortar rounds landed 400 meters outside the perimeter of its compound, and shelling took place near the installation of the Mission's Bangladeshi riverine unit. The causes of the violence remain unclear. UNMISS started receiving internally displaced persons (IDPs) seeking protection from the violence and, by the evening of 22 April, some 1,500 unarmed civilians have joined the existing IDP population of over 26,000.

The World Food Programme (WFP) decided to temporarily suspend food assistance in Akoka and Fashoda counties (Upper Nile State) due to increasing concerns about staff safety. This development followed the disappearance of three WFP staff members on 1 April, while they were in a convoy from Malakal to Melut, carrying food for conflict-affected people. Witnesses say that inter-communal fighting erupted along the road on which they were traveling. WFP lost contact with the three men and has not heard from them since, despite intense efforts to reach them.

President Salva Kiir, while speaking at the opening a new session of the National Assembly on 20 April, called the country to pass a law to organise and regulate the work and activities of foreign Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), saying they were working "without Government supervision".

Protection (IDPs)

- The Humanitarian Development Consortium (UNHCR implementing partner) and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) registered 214 newly arrived IDPs with special needs in Malakal (Upper Nile State).
- UNHCR started biometric registration in all Maban County sites to ascertain the number of IDPs and host community members and identify people with vulnerabilities for future targeted assistance. The findings will also aid in facilitating the IDP return process in the future. 2,811 IDPs and 1,427 host community members have been registered so far.
- Twenty-two orphans without documentation have been identified in two IDP sites in Warrap State. UNHCR is seeking to include them in the identification process under its prevention of statelessness remit and will collaborate with IOM and WFP, which are also involved in IDP registration.
- Community leaders have reported increasing crime in Bentiu POC site (Unity State): residents were threatened at gunpoint and women faced harassment and rape when outside the POC site to collect firewood. The Protection Cluster, led by UNHCR, has conveyed the message to the UNMISS State Coordinator and action is being taken by UNMISS to reinforce fences and berms, to set up "observation posts" and to increase the security of POC site residents.

Refugees

Protection

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, 365 new refugees arrived in Yida (Unity State) and 346 refugees were relocated from Yida to Ajuong Thok (AT) camp. Between 23 December 2014 and 22 April, 10,159 new arrivals were registered in Yida, and 11,320 were relocated to AT. Seventeen unaccompanied minors (15M/2F) and 145 separated children (94M/51F) were relocated to AT. The 17 UAMs were fostered and are now living in a protective environment; six more UAMs were reunified with their parents in AT after a successful family tracing exercise. Three new SGBV cases were

reported in AT: two physical assaults and one case of emotional abuse. The physical assault cases received medical care and case management was done on all reported cases.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- Since 1 February, the Sudanese Directorate of Passports and Immigration (IPP) has registered 132,898 South Sudanese and delivered over 110,000 ID cards. The process is ongoing and permanent registration centres will be established in the capital. In Jouri camp (White Nile State), UNHCR/Sudanese Red Crescent Society (SRCS) began individual registration on 15 April. In the first four days of registration, 676 individuals (165 households) were registered, just under 170 people per day. The pace of registration is expected to increase as the registration exercise gains momentum.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Since 9 April, a further 5,000 people have crossed into Sudan from Upper Nile State (South Sudan), through Joda border crossing in Al Salam locality (White Nile State). People have fled from Joda Alfukhar town, which is located across the border between Sudan and South Sudan, with inhabitants living on either side. Joda Alfukhar has a population of approximately 6,800 people, with a mixed community of Sudanese and South Sudanese: 90 per cent are Sudanese Naza and Barno, 10 per cent are South Sudanese Shilluk with a handful of Falata families. People began moving from Joda Alfukhar from fear of potential conflict in the area. There have been anecdotal reports of conflict in Manyo and Renk Counties in South Sudan from community leaders from Joda Alfukhar, but these have not been independently verified. 4,870 people remained at Joda border crossing (4,069 Sudanese and 801 South Sudanese Shilluk), while 2,001 Shilluk moved directly through the crossing and onwards towards the existing sites. 1,433 moved to El Redis II, the only site with available space to house them. The number of Sudanese who have crossed back into Sudan are not included in the arrival numbers.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- On 16-17 April, UNHCR and the Administration for Refugee and Returnee Affairs (ARRA) co-hosted a Gambella Protection Workshop for protection partners. The event was attended by the Government, NGO, and UN protection partners, with the objective of discussing key protection challenges and defining priority areas of work for 2015. Topics of discussion included Child Protection, SGBV, Education, Restoring Family Links (RFL), Access to Justice, Livelihoods/Income Generating Activities, Community-Based Protection, Information Management, and other topics.
- Some 13,630 individuals have been relocated to Pugnido camp since 18 November 2014, out of which 12,710 have so far undergone Level II Registration and have been issued with Proof of Registration.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- UNHCR maintained its presence at the border point to receive new arrivals at the Elegu collection centre. The average weekly arrival was 17.5 persons per day.
- In Adjumani, UNHCR facilitated a two-day training workshop to partners and Refugee Welfare Council (RWC), Community Development Workers (CDWs) on interviewing skills for children and on identifying the different categories of children at risk.
- In Adjumani, the People with Special Needs (PSN) assessment exercise is ongoing with a total of 709 individuals assessed, 112 referrals made and 29 cases of SGBV forms filled. The community has already improved in responding to questions related to SGBV.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The number of new arrivals remained low and, on average, less than 100 people were received per week. UNHCR has maintained a weekly convoy to the border for the new arrivals that stay at the transit centre for an average of one week. The trend continues to be monitored closely for any possible upsurge.

- The Best Interest Determination (BID) panel comprised of UNHCR, District Children's Office (DCO), Lutheran World Federation (LWF), Kenya Red Cross and Refugees Consortium of Kenya (RCK) conducted a total of 18 BID assessments. At the reception center and in the community, 29 Best Interest Assessments (BIAs) were carried out.
- Fifteen SGBV cases were reported and received specialized services including psychosocial counseling and medical treatment to address immediate needs. Seven cases were sexual violence related, three entailed psychological/emotional violence, two were physical assaults and three were cases of denial of resources, opportunities or services. The International Rescue Committee (IRC) provided individual and group counseling sessions for identified SGBV survivors and other vulnerable women in the camp.



Camp Coordination and Camp Management

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- In Jewi camp, site demarcation for 1,600 plots (which can accommodate some 8,000 refugees) and construction of two hangars (out of the five planned) were completed.
- In Teirkidi camp, ARRA and UNHCR identified the possible expansion site for new arrivals. The site survey will start in the coming week. In Pugdido camp, the Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) completed the construction of 5.8km (of the 6km road) with nine slab culverts, seven fords and one paved water way.



Food Security and Nutrition

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In the reporting period, 1,385 children were screened for Acute Malnutrition across all sites in White Nile State: eight (0.6 per cent) were identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) and 60 (4.3 per cent) with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM).

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The April's General Food Distribution (GFD) was completed in all camps except Leitchuor and Akula, due to late deliveries.
- GOAL and ACF (nutrition partners) reported that Target Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) and Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP) programmes were progressing well and sufficient nutrition commodities were prepositioned in all camps. During the relocation, WFP/ARRA and IOM provided High energy biscuits (HEB) and hot meals for refugees. Refugees also received GFD and nutrition products (6-59 month old children and pregnant and lactating women) upon their arrival at the camps.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- There has been a steady decline in the prevalence of malnutrition in Adjumani and Rhino camp settlements. In the reporting period, 57 children with MAM and four with SAM were identified and enrolled in appropriate feeding programmes.
- In Arua, Medical Team International (MTI) carried out 2,094 nutritional screening (1,189 refugees, 905 nationals) for children aged between 6-59 months.
- In Kiryandongo, 35 children were screened for malnutrition and three were found to be severely malnourished. All children were enrolled in appropriate feeding programmes.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- During the reporting period, 33 newly arrived children aged 6-59 months were screened for malnutrition at the reception centre: four had SAM while three were found with MAM. All identified cases of acute malnutrition were enrolled in the respective feeding programmes.



Water and Sanitation

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Achievements and Impact

- WASH interventions have been strengthened in all Maban camps (Upper Nile State) after reports of new cases of hepatitis E in Doro camp. The water supply in the four Maban camps has remained at an average of 20 liters per day (l/p/d) while sanitation coverage was at 15 persons per latrine.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- WASH partners drafted the needs for the rainy season preparedness plan and shared it with respective members for their contribution and commitment. The final plan will be adopted shortly.
- The Water and Environmental Sanitation (WES) Government department and SRCS are due to complete the connection of Um Sangor water station, after SRCS contributed with additional pipes to connect the Nile and the water station. This water point is expected to be operational in the coming days.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- There are no sanitation facilities in the new relocation area and only some 500 individuals can benefit from the latrine facilities at Joda reception centre. Open defecation and lack of hygiene facilities constitute an acute problem. WASH partners have discussed latrine construction for Joda. After a field mission to the site to assess the situation, individual latrine designing seems to be the best option.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- Safe water coverage during the reporting period was: 18.8 l/p/d in Tierkidi camp, 17 l/p/d in Kule camp, and 16.6 l/p/d in Leitchuor camp.
- In an effort to decommission old emergency latrines at Pugnido camp, 51 blocks were targeted.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the average water coverage was 21 l/p/d. Water demand was still. DRC has completed two more boreholes in Maaji, and the water coverage went from 31 to 43 l/p/d.
- In Arua, the water per capita rose from 15.7 to 17.3 l/p/d following the completion of the solar-hybrid water supply system. The water system was constructed by Water Missions Uganda (WMU), funded by UNICEF, to serve Odo bu I village, Odo bu health centre II and Odo bu primary school. An extension pipeline also connects part of Odo bu I village. This raised the water supply indicator in Odo bu I village from 11.6 to 20.8 l/p/d. Household sanitation coverage remained at 69 per cent with 1,427 household latrines in use.
- In Kiryandongo, the available access to safe water was at an average of 15.5 l/p/d.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- Routine maintenance of the water system and monitoring of the water quality were carried out, especially following the heavy rains. The total amount of water supplied to residents in Kakuma 4 during the reporting week was 5,489m³ (15.76 l/p/d). Latrine to user ratio was at 1:15 for both family shared and household latrines while

coverage stood at 33.9 per cent for both family shared and household latrine categories and 14.5 per cent coverage for household latrines only.



Health

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- International Medical Corps has re-started a 24-hour maternity services in Kaya camp (Upper Nile State), improving access to facility-based delivery services and a 24-hour referral service from Kaya to either Gentil or Bunj hospital. These services were earlier interrupted due to staff safety and security problems.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- UNHCR and partners are encountering challenges in handling an increasing number of tuberculosis (TB) cases in Pariang County (Unity State). Most patients are from the host community, and from Pariang and Ajuong Thok camps. This is compounded by the absence of a TB programme at Panrieng (Pariang) Hospital. UNHCR is liaising with the health authorities to establish a TB programme in the hospital. Discussions are also ongoing with Africa Humanitarian Action and the Health Ministry to start a TB treatment programme in Ajuong Thok.

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- In White Nile State, 3950 consultations were carried out, with 1481 under 5 years old consultations. Acute Respiratory Infections (ARI), malaria and diarrhea were still the leading causes of attendance across all camps.
- Health promotion activities continued across the sites in White Nile State, including cleaning and awareness raising campaigns on personal hygiene and food safety.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- The SRCS clinic being run by Joda reception centre is at full capacity, with 75 to 80 patients per day. There is a shortage of medical supplies in both the SRCS clinic and the mobile clinic unit deployed by the Ministry of Health. SRCS is currently doing an inventory of stock so that partners can take steps to replenish stocks.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impact

- The preparation for health services delivery system in Jewi camp progressed well and MSF-France set up its hospital tents for outpatient department (OPD) and maternity services. Patients that might need to be hospitalized will be referred to Itang health centre where MSF-F has a stabilization centre.

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- In Pugnido camp there were 20 suspected hepatitis E cases and 11 were confirmed positive. UNHCR and partner organizations have stepped up the hepatitis E prevention and control measures.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impact

- In Adjumani, the health status of refugees remained stable and the Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) and Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) was 0.2/10,000/day and 0.05/10,000 per day respectively. Some 1,995 OPD consultations took place: 48 cases were admitted, majorly due to respiratory tract infection and malaria.
- In Arua, MTI carried out 2,463 consultations (767 refugees, 1,696 nationals) and 125 vaccinations (45 refugees, 80 nationals), including: BCG, DPT1, 2 and 3, measles, TT and vitamin A.
- In Kiryandongo, 684 consultations were carried out. An HIV/AIDS awareness campaign was held in Bweyale Town council in the periphery of the settlement where a total of 65 clients were tested and counselled.

KENYA

Achievements and Impact

- The general health status of refugees remained stable with mortality indicators remaining within the Sphere/UNHCR standards. UNHCR and IRC continued to closely monitor the trend of malaria and watery diarrhea due to their outbreak potential.
- Eight suspected cases of measles (five South Sudanese nationals, two Somalis and one Congolese) have been identified and isolated; the first suspected case was identified on 8 April and six cases have been discharged since then. Blood samples were sent for laboratory tests in Nairobi and results are pending. The situation continues to be closely monitored.



Shelter and NFIs

SOUTH SUDAN

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR distributed a donation of solar lamps from German Agro Action to 663 extremely vulnerable households (3,344 individuals) in Ajuong Thok refugee camp (Unity State).
- Out of 1,200 transitional shelters planned in Doro (Upper Nile State), 420 units were completed (35 per cent). All these shelters are in the new decongestion area.

ETHIOPIA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Jewi camp, NRC has pitched 160 family tents. In Tierkidi camp, NRC pitched 65 recycled tents to accommodate the 172 new arrivals coming from Pagak. In Pugnido camp, NRC completed the 300 shelters superstructure, out of which 286 had been bamboo walled and 24 mud-plastered.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Arua, UNHCR continued to monitor the construction of the infrastructure projects to ensure their good quality. All works at 41 sites are at finishing stages.
- Following the site assessment of Adjumani airstrip by UNHCR, the Lutheran World Federation (LWF), and the Mission Aviation Fellowship (MAF) pilots, UNHCR with LWF engineers drafted the preliminary design and tentative cost estimates. UNHCR provided the basic technical support in designing the airstrip pavement. LWF is expected to start the work after consultation with UNHCR.

KENYA

Identified Needs and Remaining Gaps

- Kakuma camp is overstretched but progress has been made following extensive consultations between UNHCR, DRA, the County Government, and the host community to obtain new land. UNHCR has been informed by DRA that the final draft of the Memorandum of Agreement for the new land has been presented to the Governor's office for his endorsement.



Education

SUDAN

Achievements and Impact

- UNICEF, UNHCR, Plan Sudan and ADRA organized a meeting in Khartoum to discuss gaps in education in the newly established camps of El Redis II, Dabat Bosin and Um Sangor. Partners identified roles and responsibilities and agreed on the need to enhance the coordination between themselves as well as explore funding opportunities to respond to the increasing demand for education in White Nile State.

UGANDA

Achievements and Impacts

- In Kiryandongo, a meeting with parents of children with disabilities that are in boarding school outside the district was conducted and resolved that parents will visit their children in Term II. Parents agreed to support WTU/UNHCR efforts for the welfare of their children. A support visit done by WTU indicated that the welfare of 30 children with disabilities (16F, 14M) in Masindi School for the Handicapped was fine.

KENYA

Achievements and Impacts

- UNHCR donated 16 filing cabinets to some primary and secondary schools in the camp to improve safe storage of teaching and learning materials in the schools.

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.

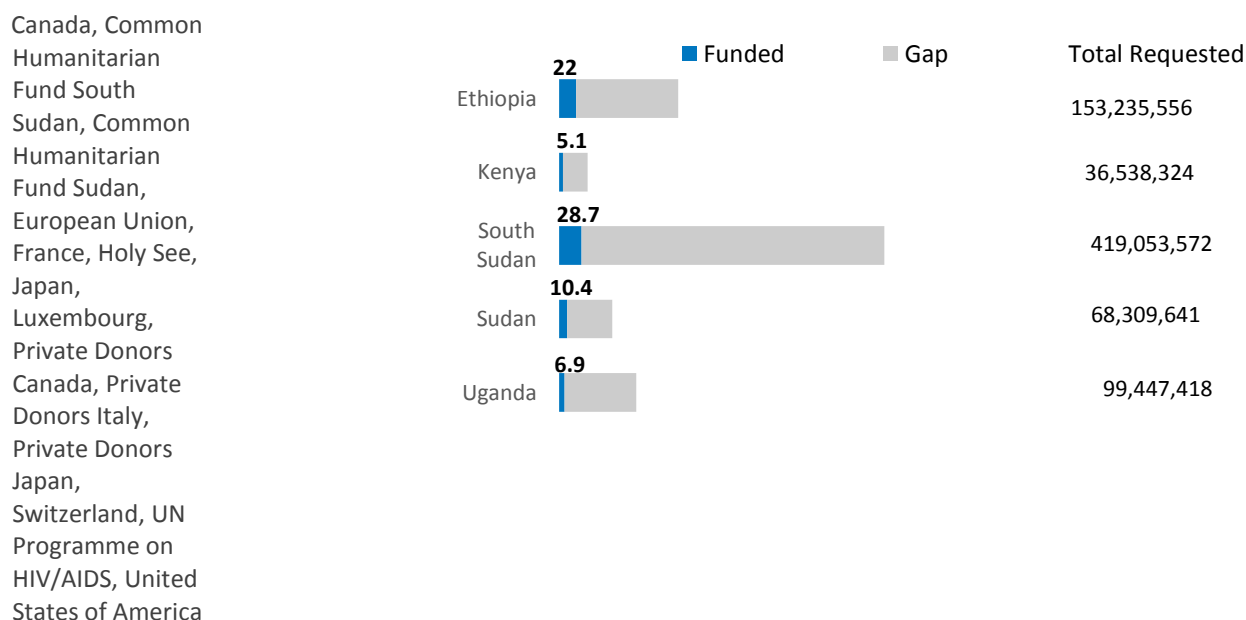
The current revision takes into account these considerations and corresponding adjustments with the integration of the figure of USD 192 million – the ExCom-approved requirements for South Sudan for 2015 – within the consolidated South Sudan portion of USD 414 million for this situation. The current 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 14 April 2015

situation:

A total of **US\$73.1 million** has been funded



Note 1: Funding includes some US\$2400 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, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. Other donors of unrestricted and regional contributions in 2015: Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Holy See, India, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Peru, 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)

MSF-F (Médecins Sans Frontières France)

MTI (Medical Team International)
 MUAC (Mid-upper-arm circumference)
 MoE (Ministry of Education)
 MoH (Ministry of Health)
 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); 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)

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Links:

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

South Sudan Situation: regional overview as of 23 April 2015

