



WHO delivering the new consignment of Oral Cholera vaccines at the warehouse in Juba.
Photo: WHO.

South Sudan

Emergency type: Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan

7 MILLION
NEED
HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE




1.9 MILLION
INTERNALLY
DISPLACED



2.1
MILLION
REFUGEES

MEDICINES DELIVERED TO HEALTH FACILITIES/PARTNERS

ASSORTED MEDICAL KITS

WHO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2018



3.4M FUNDED
16.9M REQUESTED (UNDER 2018 HRP)

MALNUTRITION

261 424 CHILDREN ESTIMATED TO BE SEVERELY MALNOURISHED

53 FUNCTIONING STABILIZATION CENTERS ACROSS COUNTRY

VACCINATION



175 709 OCV DEPLOYED IN 2018
1 833 016 MEASLES
1 506 168 MENAFRIVAC

RIFT VALLEY FEVER



43 TOTAL SUSPECTED HUMAN CASES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Seven Hepatitis E cases have been confirmed in Bentiu PoC and Old Fangak. Response has been activated.
- Six new suspected RVF cases were reported in week 15 pending verification. The outbreak in Eastern Lakes State is still ongoing with a cumulative total of 43 suspected cases reported since 7 December 2017, of which 6 were confirmed positive.
- Seven new suspected Rubella cases were reported in week 15. Since week 4 of 2018, a total of 63 cases and no deaths have been reported from Jur River (57) and Wau (6).
- Unknown armed men attacked a vehicle carrying 7 health workers killing the driver and injuring the rest at Mabek Payam (District) in Abyei State Abyei administrative area in South Sudan and disrupted the last day of the National Immunization Days campaign.

Background of the crisis

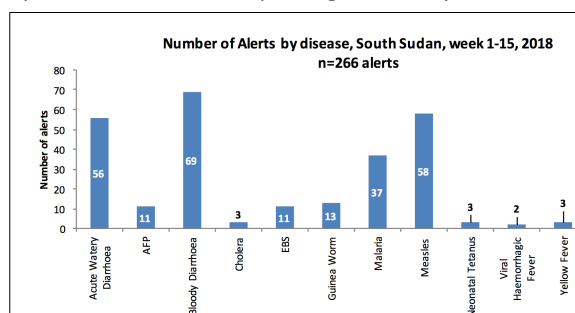
- The crisis in South Sudan is currently a Protracted 3 humanitarian emergency following the conflict in December 2013. Currently, about 4 million have fled their homes for safety of which 1.9 million people are internally displaced, while an estimated 2.1 million are refugees in neighbouring countries. The country is currently facing a severe economic crisis and high inflation making the health emergency operations quite expensive and hence difficulties in delivering humanitarian assistance.

Event Description/ Situation update

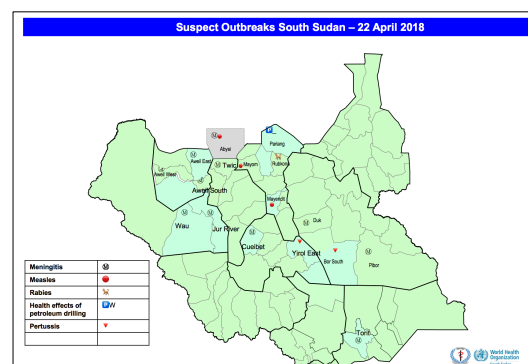
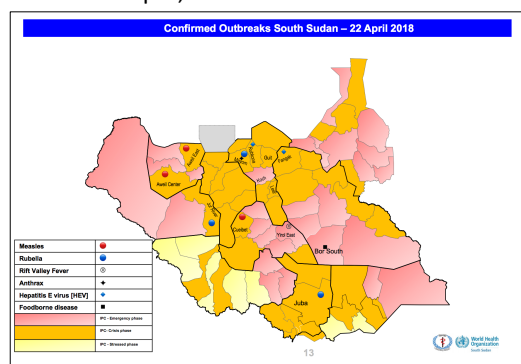
- The security situation in the country is becoming more volatile and unpredictable with sporadic incidents of intercommunal fighting mostly cattle raiding and revenge killings in various locations hampering humanitarian service delivery.
- Unknown armed men attacked a vehicle carrying 7 health workers killing the driver and injuring the rest at Mabek Payam (District) in Abyei State Abyei administrative area in South Sudan and disrupted the last day of the National Immunization Days campaign.

Epidemiological Update

- In epidemiological week 15 of 2018, completeness for IDSR reporting at county level was 60% while EWARS reporting from the IDP sites was 78%.
- A total of 19 alerts were reported, of which 95% have been verified. During the week, bloody diarrhea was the most frequent infectious hazard reported. Among the IDPs, ARI and malaria accounted for 23.5% and 13.3% of consultations in week 15.

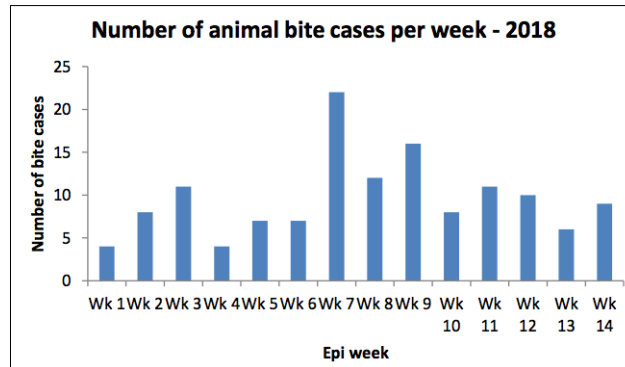


The figures below show confirmed and suspected outbreaks and events registered in South Sudan as of 22 April, 2018

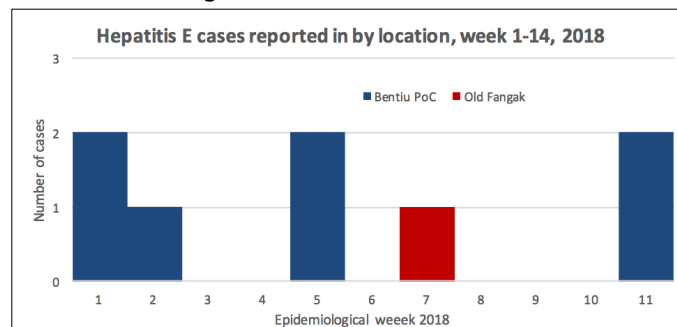


- **Suspected meningitis outbreak:** There were no new suspected meningitis cases reported in week 15 both in Torit and Yieth-Lieth. The outbreak continues to decline. The weekly attack rate for Torit has remained below the alert threshold in weeks 11,12,13, and 14. At least 173 suspected cases with 31 deaths (CFR 17.92%) reported.
- **Measles:** Measles outbreak in Aweil East and Aweil Center is still ongoing with no new cases reported in week 15. Since the beginning of 2018, at least 153 suspected measles cases including 1 death (CFR 0.8%) have been reported from Aweil East, Aweil Center and Cueibet.
- **Rubella:** Seven new suspected Rubella cases reported in week 15. Since week 4 of 2018, a total of 63 cases and no deaths have been reported from Jur River (57) and Wau (6). Of all the cases reported 57.4% are aged 1 - 4 years, all unimmunized.
- **Rift Valley Fever:** The Rift Valley fever outbreak in Eastern Lakes State is still ongoing with a cumulative total of 43 suspected cases reported since 7 December 2017, of which 6 were confirmed positive. 6 new suspected cases were reported in week 15 pending verification. Out of the 28 animal samples collected, 9 were confirmed positive serologically.

- **Malaria:** Malaria is the top cause of morbidity in the country with a total of 541, 363 (52%) cases and 73 (21%) deaths registered since week 1 of 2018. Among the IDPs, ARI and malaria accounted for 23.5% and 13.3% of consultations in week 15. In the relatively stable states, malaria is the top cause of morbidity accounting for 29.8% of the consultations in week 15 (representing an decrease from 31% in week 14).
- **Animal bites - Suspected Rabies:** During the week, a total of 9 animal bite cases were reported in Bentiu PoC. Cumulatively 139 animal bite cases including 2 deaths have been reported since December 2017.



- **Malnutrition:** South Sudan remains at increased risk of food insecurity and malnutrition with an estimated 6.3 million (57% of the population) in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 50,000 in catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- **Hepatitis E:** There is an ongoing Hepatitis E outbreak with a total of 7 confirmed case reported i.e. 6 in Bentiu PoC and 1 in Old Fangak.



WHO Public Health response

- On Following the attack on a vehicle carrying 7 members of the vaccination team for the National Immunization Days in Tajale village 5 miles from Abyei town, WHO deployed a technical team to assess the situation and work closely with UNDSS and the Chief Security officer of UNISFA to respond to the incident.
- The 2nd round of National Immunization Days targeting 3.4 million children under five with Vitamin A and Albendazole countrywide commenced on 10 April and is ongoing in all states. So far data received from 5 states indicates that 1,316,964 (40%) children have been vaccinated.
- In order to ensure quality of the NIDs campaign, WHO jointly conducted supportive supervision with the state team in Rumbek East County to identify challenges facing the campaign for immediate corrective actions.
- WHO deployed 20 Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) surveyors to the States to validate supplementary immunization activities (SIA) results.



WHO team conducting supportive supervision to ensure quality NIDs provision in Rumbek. Photo: WHO

- A consignment of 113 800 vials of Oral Cholera vaccines requested from the Global Task Force on Cholera Control (GTFCC) were received in the country to complete the scheduled campaigns.
- WHO and the Health Cluster have secured sufficient quantities of anti-rabies vaccine to support the response to suspected rabies outbreak following increased dog bites. Culling of dogs to interrupt transmission of rabies in Bentiu, Malakal and Aweil is being considered by various stakeholders.
- To respond to the suspected bloody diarrhea in Kuajok in Warrap State, WHO rapid response team is following up the verification and case investigation.

Operational gaps and challenges

- Increasing crime incidents targeting humanitarian workers in the country mainly due to the worsening economic situation.
- The continued economic decline and high cost of living has continued to escalate markedly with inflation reaching 183% in Juba.
- Inadequate funding to support rapid outbreak investigations and response.

Resource mobilization

| FUNDING STATUS OF APPEALS US\$ | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------|
| | NAME OF THE APPEAL | REQUIRED FUNDS | FUNDED | % FUNDED |
| WHO | Humanitarian Response Plan | US\$ 16.9 million | US\$ 3.4 million | 19.9% |

The operations of WHO in South Sudan are made possible with support from the following donors:



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