



# World Health Organization

Humanitarian Situation Report Issue # 43  
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Humanitarian agencies in Rumbek on a mission to assess the needs of over 100 returnees who recently arrived from Yirol East county. Photo: WHO

## South Sudan

Emergency type: Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan



**7 MILLION**  
NEED  
HUMANITARIAN  
ASSISTANCE



**1.96 MILLION**  
INTERNALLY DISPLACED  
WITH **0.2** IN PROTECTION  
OF CIVILIAN SITES



**2.47 MILLION**  
SOUTH  
SUDANESE  
REFUGEES IN  
NEIGHBOURING  
COUNTRIES

### HIGHLIGHTS

- As part of the efforts to strengthen EVD preparedness and response, a joint monitoring team was in-country to assess the country's readiness status.
- A total of 58 access incidents were reported, with over half (57%) occurring in Juba, Rubkona, Yei, Pibor, Wau and Fangak counties. 42% involved violence against staff and assets, involving assault, detentions, burglaries and ambushes.
- Malaria remains the top cause of morbidity and mortality that accounts for 63% of cases as of week 45 of 2018. At least 21 counties in 6 state hubs are having malaria trends that exceed the expected levels.
- Following the killing of the Paramount Chief with his son on the 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 by on unknown armed men, the road between Aluakluak and Payii in Rumbek was raised to security grey level by UNDSS

### WHO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2018



**3.9M** FUNDED  
**16.9M** REQUESTED (UNDER 2018 HRP)

### MALNUTRITION

**261 424** CHILDREN ESTIMATED TO BE SEVERELY MALNOURISHED

**55** FUNCTIONING STABILIZATION CENTERS ACROSS COUNTRY

### CUMULATIVE VACCINATION FOR 2018



**933 541** OCV DOSES DEPLOYED IN 2018  
**1 986 115** # OF CHILDREN (6-59mths) VACCINATED AGAINST MEASLES  
**1 848 368** # OF PERSONS VACCINATED AGAINST MENINGITIS

### RIFT VALLEY FEVER



**58** TOTAL SUSPECTED HUMAN CASES

## Overview of the Humanitarian crisis

- As of today, the security situation in several parts of the country is relatively calm, but very unpredictable occasioned with reports of armed attack, cattle raiding, robbery and revenge killing are the major causes of insecurity.
- More than 4 million people have been displaced from South Sudan as a result of the conflicts in 2013 and 2016, with about 1.96 million internally displaced and about 2.47 million having fled to neighboring countries, especially Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. This makes it the world's third-largest refugee population after Syria and Afghanistan. About 86% of the refugees are women and children.
- In October, a total of 58 access incidents were reported, with over half (57%) occurring in Juba, Rubkona, Yei, Pibor, Wau and Fangak counties. 42% involved violence against staff and assets, involving assault, detentions, burglaries and ambushes. Nearly a quarter (24%) involved bureaucratic and administrative impediments, which represents the highest number of such incidents reported in any month so far in 2018. Sixteen incidents (28%) were of a severe nature, involving the killing and assault of aid workers, prolonged detentions of 27 staff in six separate incidents, restrictions of movement, and two serious road ambushes in Central Equatoria. <https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/south-sudan-humanitarian-snapshot-october-2018>

## Event Description/ Situation update

### Food Security/starvation:

- With farmers, unable to plant crops amidst the violence, half of all harvests have been lost, and food is growing scarce. An estimated 56 percent of South Sudan's population are suffering from severe food shortages. Unless malnutrition treatment is scaled up immediately, thousands of children are likely to die.

### Insecurity:

- A tribal Chief and his son was gunned down on the 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2018 while traveling to Akot Payam in Eastern Bahr Naam County to attend a peace conference between feuding communities of Western and Eastern Lakes States. The road between Aluakluak and Payii in Rumbek was raised to security grey level by UNDSS.

### Cattle raiding:

- On 8<sup>th</sup> November, the RRC State Director in Bor formally appealed to humanitarian partners to extend humanitarian assistance to approximately 2,096 individuals (351 households) who have been affected by a cattle raid in Jalle on 31<sup>st</sup> October. The attack on Akot cattle camp in Jalle payam of Bor North county, on 31<sup>st</sup> October resulted in the death of nine people, and 7 people were injured. The Bor Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) is following up.

### Aid worker killed:

- On 7<sup>th</sup> November 2018, an NGO confirmed that one of their national staff member was killed while on duty in Juaibor, Fangak County on 24<sup>th</sup> October. The perpetrators are reported to have been arrested.

### Refugee movement:

- In October, Yei County Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) Office reported that 265 households have been arriving from DRC and Uganda. This figure brings to 2,772 (1,532 households) the total number of spontaneous returnees registered since they started returning in January 2018. Reportedly, they are in dire need of assistance and most of them have not gone back to their original homesteads, citing security concerns.
- On 8<sup>th</sup> November, nearly 250 people were voluntarily repatriated to Akobo by the Bor Solutions Working Group using UNMISS helicopters. The movement started on 30 October and ended on 8 November. The final number of people is 244, consisting in 118 females and 126 males. The number of IDPs in the Bor PoC site stands at 2,261 IDPs (1,070 households), according to the biometric registration exercise conducted in September 2018.
- Over 105 households of Returnees (IPDs) arrived in Rumbek town during the reporting week from Yirol East County. They are on transit to Rumbek North County and most of them are children under five years and women. These people travelled voluntarily from Rumbek North County with their cattle and families to Yirol East between April and August, 2018 and settled in IDPs. On 15<sup>th</sup> November 2018, Humanitarian Agencies conducted a fact finding visit to the returnees' site to assess their immediate needs for

assistance. The Immediate health need identified include immunization, medical care especially for malaria and risk communication on diarrheal diseases among others.

## Epidemiological Update

- In epidemiological week 45 of 2018, completeness and timeliness for IDSR reporting at county level was 74% while EWARN reporting from the IDP sites was 81%.
- A total of 11 alerts were reported in week 45. All the alerts (64%) verified none required response.
- During the week, acute watery diarrhoea and bloody diarrhoea were the most frequent infectious hazards reported.
- In week 45, a suspect Guinea worm case was reported and investigated in Yirol West.
- A new outbreak of measles has been confirmed in Bor PoC after 3 measles IgM positive cases were reported on 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2018. Active case search; case investigation; line listing; reactive vaccination microplanning; and response planning are underway
- Malaria remains the top cause of morbidity and mortality that accounts for 63% of cases as of week 45, 2018. The trend analysis shows that 21 counties in 6 state hubs are having malaria trends that that are significantly higher than expected.
- On 12<sup>th</sup> November, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) in Wau reported that the humanitarian situation of civilians in Greater Baggari, Basellia and Bazia, Wau County has deteriorated over the past months due to fighting and displacement. It was reported that malnutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women in Farajallah, Ngisa and Mboro has increased.
- For more information on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) please click on this link <https://afro.who.int/publications/south-sudan-weekly-disease-surveillance-bulletin>.

## WHO Public Health response

### Ebola Virus Disease preparedness:

- The Hon Minister for Health of South Sudan, Dr Riek Gai Kok and other officials including a 1976 Ebola survivor, representatives from Samaritan Purse and ICRC visited the 24-bed capacity Ebola Treatment Unit (ETU) in Juba built with support from WHO. The facility has suspected/confirmed cases ward, a patient disinfection area, a mortuary, triage and a nursing station. The unit will be used for training and simulation in real-time, isolation of alerts from Juba and its environs and treatment of cases. <https://afro.who.int/news/minister-health-honourable-dr-riek-gai-kok-and-his-entourage-visited-ebola-treatment-unit>
- A joint EVD monitoring team was in-country to assess the country's EVD preparedness and response status. The findings will help identify the weakness and strengthen the overall response.
- While Ebola preparedness measures are fully underway, insecurity and poor road conditions in areas such as Libogo and Otogo in Yei County have challenged access in order to identify potential screening points. Planning started for a security assessment and access negotiation mission on the Yei-Maridi road to facilitate activities.
- National and State level EVD task force meetings continue to meet regularly. The national level task force meeting was held on 13<sup>th</sup> November 2018 at the PHEOC in Juba.
- The Ministry of Health with support from WHO held a three-day (14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> November) validation of Standard Operating Procedures to enhance EVD preparedness and response.



*The Joint Mission team at the debriefing meeting*

- Entry screening of travelers into South Sudan continues in all the 18 designated sites with support from WHO, International Organization for Migration (IOM), SCI, World Vision International South Sudan (WVISS) and other partners. However, the porous entry points remain a major threat. 525,796 travelers have been screened at all the 18 border screening points.
- Public education on Ebola prevention is ongoing in all the high-risk states with support from Unicef, WHO and other partner. The Risk Communication and community engagement strategy is being updated aimed at strengthening all the interventions including community surveillance and promoting acceptance of the planned deployment of Ebola vaccine for frontline health workers.
- The weekly EVD preparedness update report was developed and disseminated widely and can be accessed at this link. <https://afro.who.int/publications/weekly-update-ebola-virus-disease-evd-preparedness-south-sudan>



*Community education in Yambio*

#### **Malaria:**

- WHO continues to track malaria incidence trends through malaria epidemic thresholds monitoring and responding in conjunction with health cluster partners to drug stock outs with a focus on Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes. The MOH and partners launched the mass distribution of LLINs in Western Equatoria and Western Bahr el Ghazal states where 855,000 nets are targeted for distribution.

#### **Immunization:**

- Polio Sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) campaign is ongoing in six state hubs of CES, EES, WES, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity targeting 1,720,300 under five children. Accordingly, 36 out of 47 targeted counties implemented the campaign between 13<sup>th</sup> - 16<sup>th</sup> Nov 2018. The partial data showed a total of 551,087 (32%) of children are vaccinated in the 1st two days of the campaign. The campaign is ongoing in the remaining counties.

#### **Nutrition:**

- With funding from SSHF, WHE is currently distributing essential medical supplies (SAM kits) to support 27 stabilization centres where children with severe acute malnutrition and medical complications are treated as inpatients. Through this current round of distribution WHO will cover over 50% of all functioning stabilization centres in the country, including 9 hospitals, 17 PHCC and 1 PoC clinic, and WHO will provide treatments for more than 1700 children admitted as inpatients. In 2018, WHO has distributed over 3000 treatments and reached around 48% of the total number of children admitted in stabilization centers. WHO has secured additional 1800 treatments, to be distributed in the course of this year and to serve as a strategic stock to fill critical drug shortages in vulnerable locations.

#### **Operational gaps and challenges**

- The humanitarian operations continue to be hampered by insecurity limiting access, poor road network, floods, and bureaucracy at all levels.

**Resource mobilization**

**Financial Information:**

- The total recorded contributions for WHO emergency operations amounts to US\$ 3.9 million\* for the financial year 2018 as of 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2018.
- The Ebola Preparedness plan for WHO has received \$1.4million (Core funds, CFE, DFID, Canada).
- WHO is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to WHO programmes with un-earmarked and broadly earmarked funds. Concerted efforts to mobilize additional resources to address the funding gap are ongoing.

FUNDING STATUS OF APPEALS US\$				
	NAME OF THE APPEAL	REQUIRED FUNDS	FUNDED	% FUNDED
WHO	Humanitarian Response Plan	\$ 16.9 million	\$ 3.9 million	23%
	Ebola Preparedness	\$ 5.5 million	\$ 1.4 million	25%

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



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