



World Health Organization

Humanitarian Situation Report Issue # 13
25 – 31 MARCH 2019



Emergency supplies handed over to CUAMM in Eastern Lakes by WHO. Photo: WHO.

South Sudan

Emergency type: Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan



7.1 MILLION
NEED
HUMANITARIAN
ASSISTANCE



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



2.27 MILLION
SOUTH
SUDANESE
REFUGEES IN
NEIGHBOURING
COUNTRIES

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Yellow Fever reactive mass campaign in Sakure Payam was successfully conducted from 25th to 29th March 2019. A total of 19,981 (102%) persons aged 9 months to 65 years were vaccinated.
- A new measles outbreak has been confirmed in Tonj North county after 5 samples tested positive.
- In response to the ongoing measles outbreaks in Juba, Pibor, Mayom, Abyei, Gogrial West, Aweil South and Melut counties, a cumulative total of 175,731 children aged 6-59 months have been vaccinated.
- A suspected EVD case was reported in from Nagere village in Ezo County, Tambura State on 26 March 2019. This was a 4-years old male with high grade fever, diarrhoea loss of appetite, nose bleeding and vomiting blood. GenXpert analysis and PCR result for the suspected Ebola samples were negative for Ebola virus and other VHF.

WHO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS- 2019



7.2 M FUNDED
23.4M REQUESTED (UNDER 2019 HRP)

ACUTE MALNUTRITION -2019

860 000 CHILDREN 6-59 MONTHS
(260 000 SAM, 600 000 MAM) ESTIMATED TO BE ACUTELY
MALNOURISHED IN NEED OF
TREATMENT

59 FUNCTIONING STABILIZATION
CENTERS ACROSS COUNTRY

CUMULATIVE VACCINATION - 2019



1 199 695	ORAL POLIO VACCINATION
184 192	# OF CHILDREN (6mths – 15 years) VACCINATED AGAINST MEASLES
17 135	# OF PERSONS VACCINATED AGAINST MENINGITIS
1 668	EBOLA VACCINATION

PUBLIC HEALTH THREAT - 2019



23	TOTAL CASES HEPATITIS E
10	EVD ALERTS
00	CONFIRMED EVD CASES

Overview of the Humanitarian crisis

- The food security situation continues to deteriorate due to conflict-driven displacement, low crop production, economic crisis, climatic shocks and humanitarian access challenges.
- According to the latest analysis of the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of food security, (2019), 6.17 million people (54% of the population) are estimated to have faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse, out of which 1.36 million people faced Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity and 30,000 faced Catastrophe (IPC phase 5). In the projection period of February to April 2019, and in the presence of Humanitarian Food Assistance (HFA), a total of 6.45 million people (57% of the population) will face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity or worse, with an estimated 45,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5).
- The high levels of acute food insecurity continue to be driven by the cumulative effects of the national and localized conflicts, heavy reliance on unpredictable and poor rainfall performances, associated population displacements and prolonged years of asset depletion. These contributed to insufficient crop production, with only 52% of the 2019 national cereal needs being met by harvests. Additionally, conflict has disrupted livelihoods and impacted on households' access to other food sources, such as wild foods, fish, and livestock products. Furthermore, the on-going economic crisis has significantly reduced households' purchasing power and vulnerable populations who are reliant on market purchases of highly priced foods. Other significant drivers include the prolonged dry spells at critical stages of crop growth, flooding, and crop pests and diseases

Event Description/ Situation update

Ongoing clashes

- On 15 March, following clashes in Torit between the Munyomiji a local community youth groups and SSPDF in Lohutok payam of Lopita County, humanitarian organizations were advised to temporarily suspend operations in the payam and restricted travel along Torit-Kapoeta road and Torit Lalanga-Lohutok-Iboni road. The civilian population in the area is reported to have fled into the mountains. The situation in the payam remains tense. Humanitarian organizations are following-up on the numbers of people displaced by the recent fighting and their emergency needs.
- In Western Bahr el Ghazal, more than 3,500 people were displaced from Alur areas to Mapel centre due to armed cattle keepers from Tonj State coming to loot people's property, steal goats and vehicles. This was disclosed during a weekly meeting held between the Government, UNMISS, RRC and OCHA. The cattle keepers have now been reported to be going back to Tonj. The Protection Cluster plans to visit the area where the cattle keepers were staying.

Inter-agency team conducted humanitarian needs assessment

- The Inter-agency humanitarian needs assessment was conducted from 15th to 20th March in 14 locations across Gogrial East, Gogrial West, Twic, Tonj East and Tonj North. The assessment followed NAWG recommendation for better understanding of the humanitarian situation in view of concerning IPC outcomes, the intercommunal conflict and cattle raids in various parts of Greater Warrap. According to local authorities over 39,800 people were affected including displacement while cumulative 177 people (majority male youths) killed, 149 wounded and 11 were reported missing during the multiple cattle raids along the Toch areas in Tonj East and Tonj North bordering with the Unity State between December 2018 and March 2019. In Gogrial East and West the assessment team noted majority of the people that had been displaced during the intercommunal conflict between the Apuk and Agoks in 2016/17 had returned and were rebuilding their lives. Food, NFI, WASH, health, nutrition needs were identified. Meanwhile a humanitarian organization has verified and registered 3,350 families in Tonj East and North affected by the cattle raid to be supported with non-food items and one-month food ration. Food partners are planning to scale up response and provide

conditional food assistance to about 148,000 beneficiaries in greater Warrap for six months until August 2019.

Epidemiological Update

- The roll out of the Early Warning, Alert and Response System (EWARS) to health facilities is ongoing to enhance Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) reporting at facility level in all the 10 hubs. As of week 12 of 2019 the EWARS roll out has covered functional health Facilities in 5 out of the 10 Hubs namely Juba, Torit, Yambio, Rumbek and Wau and are being monitored for efficiency.
- A total of 60 alerts were reported in week 12. The teams verified 60% of the alerts, and 4 required a response.
- AWD (14), measles (12), ARI (7) Acute bloody diarrhea (7) were the four most frequently reported infectious diseases in epidemiological week 12 of 2019.
- A new measles outbreak has been confirmed in Tonj North county after 5 samples tested positive.
- Malaria continues to be the leading cause of morbidity accounting 49% of all morbidities and 24% of all mortalities in week 12, 2019.
- For more information on Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) please click on this link: <http://www.afro.who.int/publications/south-sudan-weekly-disease-surveillance-bulletin>.

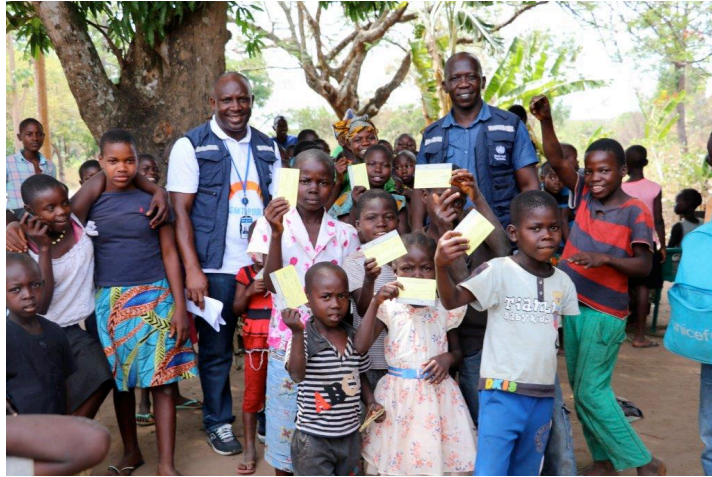
WHO Public Health response

Ebola Virus Disease preparedness and response

- A suspected EVD case was reported in from Nagere village in Ezo County, Tambura State on 26 March 2019. This was a 4-years old male with high grade fever, diarrhoea loss of appetite, nose bleeding and vomiting blood. GenXpert analysis and PCR results for the suspected Ebola samples were negative for Ebola virus and other VHF.
- The vaccination exercise against Ebola Virus disease is still ongoing and as of 31 March 2019, a total of 1,668 frontline healthcare workers have been vaccinated. The vaccination exercise in Nimule kicked off on 25 March 2019 with a total of 107 vaccinated so far.
- The national level Ebola task force continues to hold weekly meetings with the last one held on 28 March 2019 at the National Public Health Emergency Operations Center (PHEOC) in Juba. State level Task Force meetings also were held and updates from Yei, Jubek and Nimule shared with the National Task Force.
- During week 12, a total of 64,313 incoming travelers were screened from the 24 functional screening points in the country.
- For more information on the weekly Ebola Virus Disease preparedness update access the report on this link: <https://www.afro.who.int/publications/weekly-update-ebola-virus-disease-evd-preparedness-south-sudan>.

Yellow Fever response

- The Ministry of Health with support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and partners conducted a reactive yellow fever vaccination campaign from 25th to 29th March 2019 in Sakure payam, Nzara County, Gbudue State targeting 19 578 individuals aged 9 months to 65 years. A total of 19,981(102%) persons aged 9 months to 65 years were vaccinated. <https://afro.who.int/news/south-sudan-launches-yellow-fever-vaccination-campaign-stop-outbreak-sakure-nzara-county>



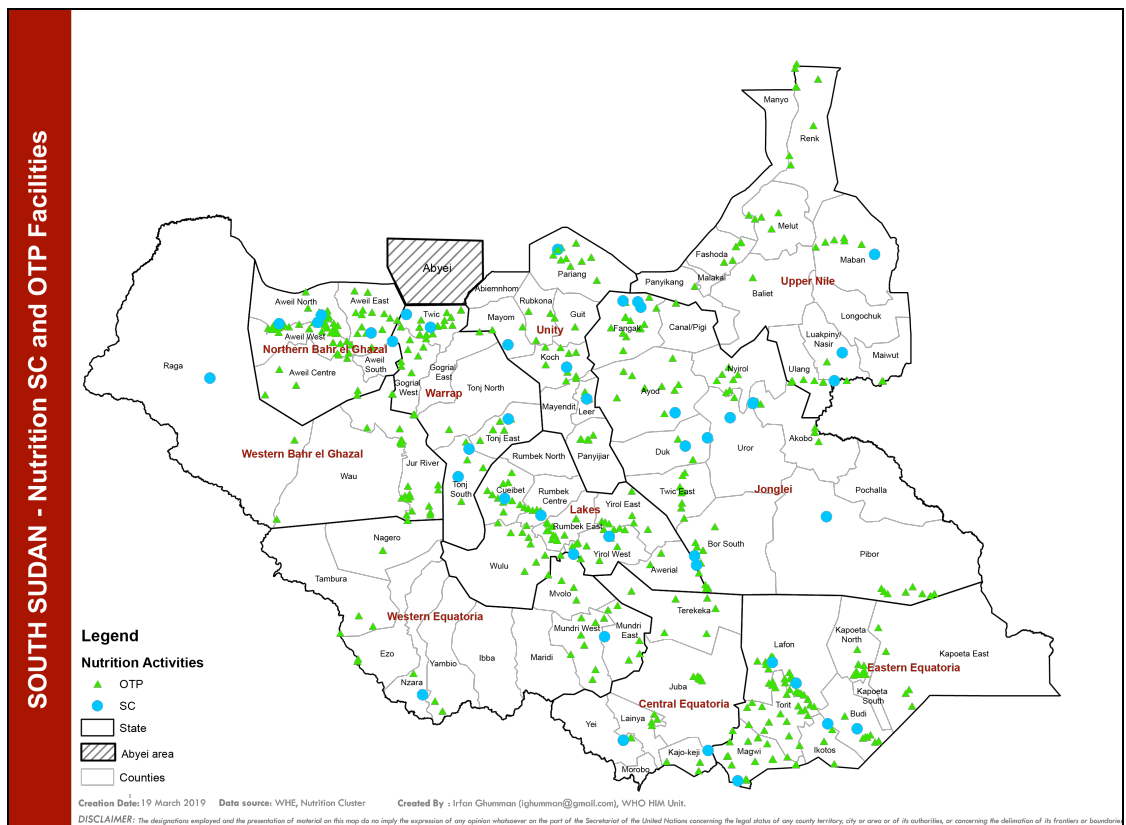
Children displaying their vaccination cards after receiving Yellow Fever vaccine in Sakure. Photo: WHO.

Immunization

- As of week 12, South Sudan has reported a total 7 measles outbreaks in 2019 in Juba, Pibor, Mayom, Abyei, Gogrial west, Aweil South and Melut counties. WHO in collaboration with MOH and other health actors have conducted reactive vaccination campaigns in response to these outbreaks targeting children 6-59 months and ensuring all targeted number of children are vaccinated.
- A cumulative total of 175,731 children aged 6-59 months have been vaccinated against measles so far in all the affected counties. Reactive campaigns for Melut and Aweil south are underway. Active case search, case based surveillance with sample collection, case management and routine immunization activities are being conducted to effectively respond to the outbreaks. Mop up plans for the counties with low coverages during the campaign are underway.
- The 1st round sub-National Immunization Days Polio campaign targeted 56 counties, with a total target of 2,293,006 under-five children to be vaccinated with 2 drops of bOPV. It started on the 12th of March 2019. Data received as at 31st March 2019 showed 1,201,595 (52%) children vaccinated from 32 counties. WHO and MOH continue to collate the data from the remaining counties. In order to assess the quality and coverage of the campaign a Post campaign evaluation and Lots quality assessment is ongoing, and the results will be used in planning for the next round of the polio campaign.
- In Maiwut a total of 17,135 persons (1-29 years) was immunized with MenAfrVac, 8,461 (6-59 months) with Measles vaccine, and 9,891 (0-59 months) with bOPV. The result showed 35% coverage for the meningitis (MenAfrVac), 64% for Measles and 67% for OPV.

Nutrition

- WHO distributed Sam kits to stabilization centers (PHCC) in Ayod, to support the treatment of 200 children under five suffering from severe acute malnutrition with medical complications.



Updates from the States

- WHO hub in Upper Nile facilitated provision of basic lifesaving emergency drugs comprises of IEHKs , Basic health, IV fluids and surgical kits targeting 20,000 beneficiaries as part of humanitarian assistance with the aim of upgrading health facilities in Tonga and Abroc to avoid shortage in health services devlry in the state and to address the pull factors while at the same time ensuring provision of life saving healthcare accessibility and availability to the affected population including IDPs and the hosting communities.
- In Unity State: A Quarterly EPI review meeting at state level was held on Bentiu Hospital attend by CHDs, state EPI team, Mentees, partners, WHO EPI team and UNICEF to discuss strategies for improving Routine Immunization coverage. The meeting recommended: Surveillance to reduce the high dropout rate for state level and in the counties; Strengthening counties in planning and monitoring EPI activities; Strengthening coordination (TWG, quarterly review meetings etc); Continue supporting integration of EPI in other services e.g. Nutrition, IRRMs, GFDs, and NFIDs etc.; Improving on cold chain coverage; Improve Human Resources Capacity to implement EPI services through Refresher trainings (IPC, EVM, and EPI in practice for midlevel workers and PIRI. Identifying more partners willing to run some facilities that have been removed from HPF funding.
- WHO hub in Upper Nile under guidance of the National BHI secretariat and MOH, facilitated circulation of the BHI mapping tools, the exercise aimed at completing Health Facilities profile prior to execution of BHI program by the CHD/ SMOH and the implementing partners for easier rolling-out.
- WHO hub team in Eastern Lakes prepositioned 5 cholera kits of different types, 4 diarrheal kits, 1 surgical kits and 15 boxes/20 bottles of ringers' lactate to CUAMM in Yirol Hospital on 26th March 2019. This was in an effort to strengthen emergency

preparedness and response capacity at Eastern lakes state before the rain to start.

Operational gaps and challenges

- Sporadic Incidents of insecurity, poor road network continue to hamper humanitarian operations in the country.

Resource mobilization

Financial Information:

- The total recorded contributions for WHO emergency operations as of 31 March 2019 amounts to US\$ 7.2 million (DFID, Government of Japan, USAID, GAVI, ECHO, SSHF) for the 2019 financial year with a funding gap of US\$ 16.2 million.
- The Ebola Preparedness plan for WHO has received US\$ 4.6 million (WHO Core, WHO/CFE, DFID, Canada, Germany, CERF).
- 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 (WHO)	\$ 23.4 m	\$ 7.2 m	31%
	Ebola Preparedness	\$ 5.5 m	\$ 4.6 m	84%

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