



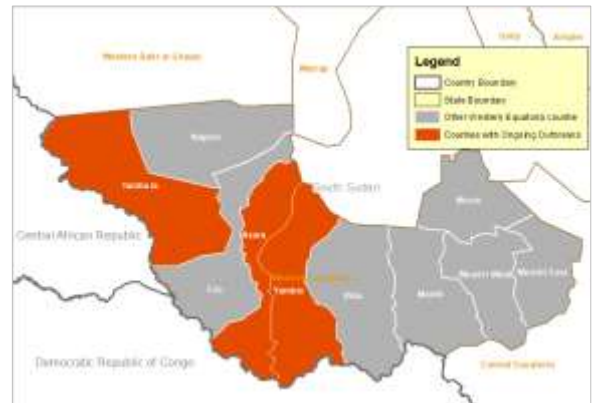
Key Figures					
Number of new suspected cases reported in the last 24 hours	<b>0</b>	Cumulative number of labs confirmed cases	<b>01</b>	Cumulative number of suspected deaths	<b>05</b>
Number of new deaths reported in the last 24 hours	<b>0</b>	Cumulative number of suspected cases	<b>19</b>	Cumulative number of cases	<b>20</b>

### Highlights

- The National Ministry of Health of the Republic of South Sudan declared a Yellow Fever outbreak on 24 December 2023.
- No yellow fever Suspected case was reported on 11 January 2024.
- A cumulative of twenty (20) Yellow Fever cases (19 suspected and 01 confirmed) were reported from three counties in Western Equatoria state: Yambio County (10), Nzara County (05), and Tambura County (05) as of 10 January 2024.
- As of 11 January 2024, a total of 05 yellow fever suspected deaths reported.<sup>1</sup>
- One case was confirmed positive for Yellow Fever at the National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) on 24 December 2023.
- A rapid response team has been deployed to investigate the suspected outbreak.
- The Public Health Emergency Operations Centre (PHEOC) has been activated at the national level.
- Vaccine request Submitted to ICG
- Incident action plan, Interim case management guide and revised terms of reference for field outbreak investigation were endorsed.

### Background

- On 21 December 2023, the Ministry of Health was notified a suspected case of viral hemorrhagic fever from Yambio County, Western Equatoria State. The suspected case was a 24-year<sup>2</sup>-old male from Kangura village in Gangura Payam, Yambio County who presented with generalized body weakness, headache, epigastric discomfort, Fever, vomiting of blood and yellowish discoloration (Jaundice) of eyes.
- He was isolated at the health facility, and a sample was taken for further investigation. It tested positive for Yellow Fever on 24 December 2023 at the National Public Health laboratory.
- Additional suspected cases of Yellow Fever have been reported in two other counties (Nzara and Tambura) in Western Equatoria state.



Map 1. Location of Yellow fever outbreak in South Sudan

### Current update as of 10 January 2024

#### Coordination

- Hon. Yolanda Awel Deng Juach, Minister, Ministry of Health of the Republic of South Sudan, declared the Yellow Fever outbreak in South Sudan Western Equatoria State and gave a press release to the media house on 24 December 2023.
- The PHEOC has been activated with all pillars to facilitate the coordination of activities.
- Daily coordination meeting with stakeholders and key partners is being conducted at the PHEOC.
- Similar coordination structures have been activated at the state and county levels.

<sup>1</sup> A death reported from Yambio with an onset of fever on September 15, 2023, was excluded as it did not meet the revised outbreak case definition.

<sup>2</sup> Further verification by national rapid response team revealed the age of the index case to be 24 years rather than 18 years.



- Pillar leads and co-leads have been identified and requested to update the National Steering Committee daily.
- Incident action plan, Interim case management guide and revised terms of reference for field outbreak investigation were endorsed.
- Members of national Rapid Response Team to be deployed in Nzara and Tambura to establish coordination mechanism.

**Surveillance, Laboratory, and Reporting**

- One (01) yellow fever Suspected case was reported from Nzara in the last 24 hours.
- Cumulatively twenty (20) Yellow Fever cases (19 Suspected and 01 Confirmed) including five deaths (05)

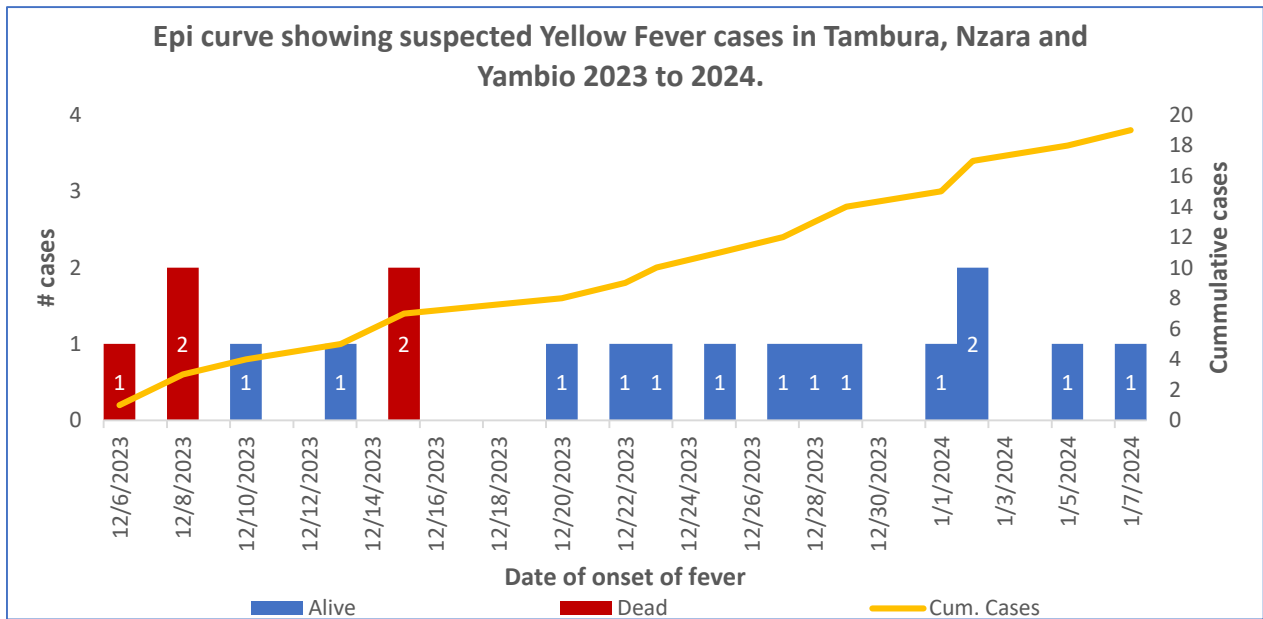


Fig 2: Suspected & confirmed Yellow Fever cases by reported date, South Sudan, 10 Jan 2024

were reported as of 10 January 2024 giving a Case Fatality rate 25%.

- All cases were reported from three counties of Western Equatoria state: Yambio County (10), Nzara County (05) and Tambura County (05)

From the reported cases, 70% (14) were males, and females accounted for 30% (06).

- The Median age is 26 years with the range of 02-58 years.
- on 10<sup>th</sup> of January 2024 a National Public Health Laboratory (NPHL) received 03 samples (02 Tambura and 01 Yambio county). Currently 09 Samples are undergoing serological testing at NPHL.

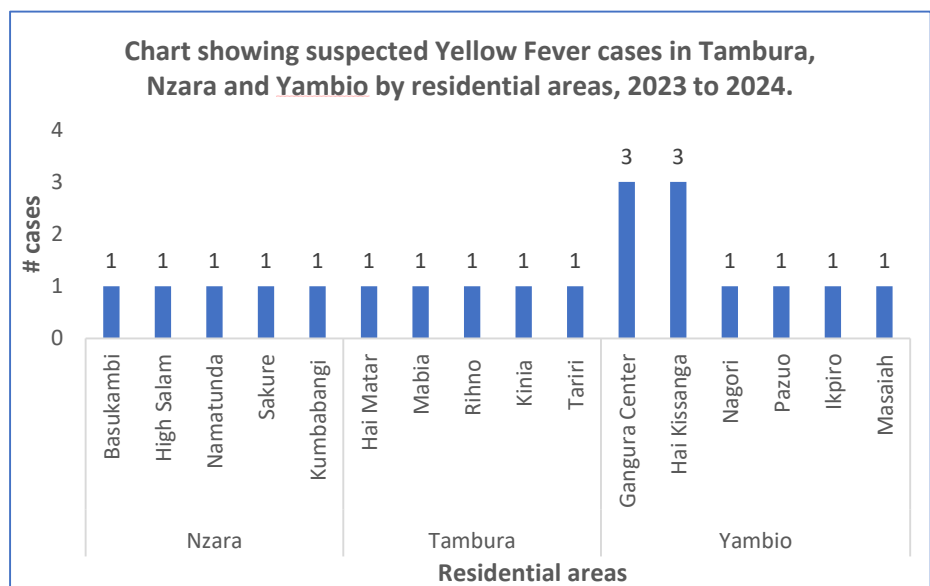


Fig 1: County reported Yellow Fever outbreak cases South Sudan 10 Jan 2024



- A rapid response team is on the ground conducting an outbreak investigation, active case search, community-based surveillance.
- MSF to support community-based surveillance to improve case detection.

**Case management**

- All facilities have been alerted to screen and triage for suspected cases using the outbreak case definition.
- An Interim Case management guide has been developed to support health care workers in management of patients.
- MSF willing to support case management through PHCCs in Gangura and Sakure payams.

**Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE)**

- Partners have started community engagement through their home health promoters and community key informants.
- Enhancing RCCE activities during church services and market days to sensitize community members on reporting suspected cases is ongoing.
- Stakeholders’ mapping has been completed, and key messages on Yellow Fever prevention, control and reporting have been prepared.
- 75,000 flyers and 2,500 posters printed and dispatched from Juba.
- Radio talk shows ongoing.
- Radio spot broadcasting on Yellow Fever prevention and control in progress. Request has been submitted to Eye Radio.

**Vaccination**

- The Ministry of Health, with support from WHO and partners, has submitted a request of 314,265 dose of Yellow Fever vaccine to ICG for three affected counties.
- MSF willing to support Yellow Fever vaccination.

**Logistics and supplies**

- Supplies were prepositioned and additional Logistics mobilization is underway, and some personal protective equipment (PPEs) have been distributed to health facilities in the affected counties.
- Vehicle secured to facilitate movement of entomologist in the field.
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**Implementing Partners by Pillar**

Pillar	Partner supporting
Coordination	MOH, WHO
Surveillance	MOH, WHO and CGPP-WVI
Case Management	MOH, WHO, CMMB
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	MOH, IOM, ICRC, CGPP-WVI, UNICEF, WHO
Infection Prevention and Control (IPC)	MOH, WHO
Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE)	MOH, WHO, CGPP-WVI, TR_SS, CMMB and UNICEF
Vaccination	MOH, WHO, UNICEF
Vector Control	MOH, Malaria Consortium
Logistics	MOH, WHO, UNICEF



Pillar leads and co-leads

Pillar	Lead (MOH)	Co-lead
Coordination	Dr John Rumunu/Atem Mayen	Dr Aggrey/ Kwuakuan (WHO)
Surveillance	Dr Lasu Joseph/Agnes Jokudu	Sheila Baya (WHO)
Laboratory	James Ayei	Andrew Baguma (WHO)
Case Management	Dr Harriet Pasquale /Dr Yohana	Richard Lobuya (WHO)
IPC/WASH	Nyankiir Ajing	Abraham (WHO)
RCCE	Mary Obat	Aping (UNICEF)
Vaccination	George Legge	Dr Anthony (WHO)
Vector Control	Constantino Doggale	Malaria Consortium/Mentor Initiative)
Logistics and Supplies	Hillary Hakim	WHO

Challenges

- Limited partners on the ground to support the response.
- Community perceptions regarding patients with jaundice, particularly their preference for traditional healers.
- Limited capacity to manage severe cases at the available health facilities and difficulty in follow-up of suspected cases at home.
- Weak surveillance in some counties in Western Equatoria State.
- Limited capacity at health facilities for sample collection, packaging, and transportation.
- No Refresher training to RRTs, Social mobilizers.

Next steps

- Strengthen coordination at the national, state, and county levels.
- Continue monitoring and analysis of surveillance data, active case search, investigation of alerts.
- Conducting Entomological surveillance in the affected areas
- Capacity building for health workers on sample collection, packaging, transportation, case management, and case detection and reporting.
- Finalize the Yellow Fever outbreak response plan.
- Follow up vaccine requested to ICG
- Disseminate information, education, and communication materials on Yellow Fever transmission and control.
- Engage more partners and other stakeholders for resource mobilization.
- Need engagement of the private facilities
  - Distribution of the CIF and case definition for yellow fever
  - Training on the CIF
- Engagement of traditional healers
- SOPs for all pillars to standardize the process of removing duplicates and replacing them with new cases
- Refresher training to RRTs, Social mobilizers, and BHI.



**PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTRE (PHEOC)**



**Daily Situation update on the Yellow Fever outbreak in Western Equatoria State, South Sudan**

*Date: 11 January 2024*

*Situation Report Number 020*

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