

Situation report week 5 29 JAN-4 FEB 2018



### South Sudan

**Emergency Response: Humanitarian Crisis** 

7 MILLION







1.9 MILLION INTERNALLY DISPLACED



2.1
MILLION
REFUGEES

## MEDICINES DELIVERED TO HEALTH FACILITIES/PARTNERS\*



ASSORTED MEDICAL/TRAUMA KITS

### **WHO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2018**



**FUNDED** 

**REQUESTED** 

#### **MALNUTRITION**

261 424

CHILDREN ESTIMATED TO BE SEVERELEY MALNOURISHED

52

FUNCTIONING STABILIZATION CENTERS ACROSS COUNTRY

### **VACCINATION**



**1 381 836** OCV DEPLOYED

### **RIFT VALLEY FEVER**



20

TOTAL SUSPECTED HUMAN CASES

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- Measles outbreak being reported from several areas in the country and response is underway
- Whooping cough outbreaks is being reported from Aweil and Yirol East. This is an indicator for low immunization coverage
- Cholera transmissions in the country have been interrupted.

### General Situation update

- Although there is a relative calm, sporadic security threats being observe in different locations across the country, such as cattle raiding in lakes, arm robbery in Kapoetas as well as in Torit, and tense security situation in Mayom, Leer and Rubkona.
- According to the head of the UN refugee agency, the human cost of South Sudan's long-running conflict has reached "epic proportions" with the number of refugees set to rise beyond three million by the end of this year, potentially making it Africa's largest refugee crisis since the mid-1990s. Filippo Grandi, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, together with UN Emergency Relief Coordinator, Mark Lowcock, launched a \$3.2 billion appeal to help those forced to flee their homes, as fighting continues across the world's youngest country.
- Another round of Peace talks have commenced in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia and are hope that this time it may lead to agreement among the fighting parties.

### Key Health Issues

- Rift Valley Fever (RVF) Since a Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreak reported in Thonabutkok village, Yali Payam, Yirol East County, 28 suspect human cases including 5 confirmed; 3 probable; 12 none-cases; and 8 pending classification as well as one confirmed animal case (cow) have been reported.
- Measles Measles outbreak has been confirmed in Torit, former Eastern Equitoriastate, Aweil Center, Former Northern Bahr el Ghazal state and Cuelbet, former Lakes state. This is due to low routine immunization coverage which definitely will lead to pockets of outbreaks. During the week, two suspect measles cases were reported from Rubkuai, Mayendit with one testing positive for measles IgM.
- Whooping cough: Pockets of Whooping cough outbreaks reported from Aweil East/South and Yirol East.

# WHO Public Health Response

- To support in-service stabilization center in Mandeng PHCC in Nasir, WHO donated SAM kits to UNKEA which is a local national NGO. This support is directed to treating SAM with Medical complication who will be admitted at the Mandeng PHCC.
- The second round of MenAfricVac for Malakal has been successfully completed. A total of 31 744 individuals were vaccinated from the 45 349 targeted population with vaccination coverage of 85%, while in Akoka an estimated 21 241 individuals were vaccinated from the target of 27 881 individuals giving 76% coverage population.
- In preparation for the demobilization of about 500 child soldiers in Yambio, WHO donated HIV test kits (300 Determine and 40 Unigold) to MSF.

# Operation al gaps/ challenges

- Low routine immunization coverage leading to outbreaks of Measles and Whooping cough.
- Weak linkage between animal health sector and human health during this suspected Rift Valley fever outbreak.

### Resource mobilization

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

# Background of the crisis

The crisis in South Sudan is currently a Protracted 3 humanitarian emergency following the armed conflict in December 2013. Currently, about 4 million people 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.

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











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