



World Health Organization

Humanitarian Situation Report Issue # 7
11 - 17 FEBRUARY, 2019



The National Rapid Response Team during the tabletop simulation exercise testing the SOPs, activation and deployment mechanisms
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 vaccination exercise against Ebola, is ongoing in Yambio and Yei and as of 15 February a total of 663 healthcare and frontline workers had taken the vaccination as a preventative measure.
- Measles is the most frequent alert that constitutes 62 (71%) of alerts in 2019. Since the beginning of 2019, five (5) measles outbreaks have been confirmed in Abyei, Juba, Pibor, Gogrial West, and Mayom counties. Reactive response ongoing in the different locations.
- An additional two yellow fever cases have been confirmed retrospectively from Sakure, Nzara county, Gbudue state. Since the declaration of the yellow fever outbreak in Sakure, 3 Yellow Fever cases have been confirmed. A reactive yellow fever campaign targeting 19,578 individuals aged 9 months to 65 years in Sakure is planned. The vaccines have been requested from the ICG yellow fever vaccine stockpile.
- Three (3) new cases reported in week 6. A total of 15 suspected HEV cases have been reported in Bentiu PoC since the beginning of 2019.

WHO FUNDING REQUIREMENTS 2019



1.3 M FUNDED
22.6M REQUESTED (UNDER 2019 HRP)

MALNUTRITION

261 424 CHILDREN ESTIMATED TO BE SEVERELY MALNOURISHED

57 FUNCTIONING STABILIZATION CENTERS ACROSS COUNTRY

CUMULATIVE VACCINATION FOR 2019



3 980 ORAL POLIO VACCINATION

3 271* # OF CHILDREN (6-59mths) VACCINATED AGAINST MEASLES
*DATA INCOMPLETE

7 783 # OF PERSONS VACCINATED AGAINST MENINGITIS

663 EBOLA VACCINATION

HEPATITIS E FOR 2019



15 TOTAL CASES

Overview of the Humanitarian crisis

- In January, 2019, the number of people displaced by violence and conflict stood at 4.14 million, of which 1.87 million were internally displaced. In Upper Nile, the authorities in Fashoda reported that 12,000 people had returned from Sudan. In addition, an unknown number of returnees from Sudan were reported in Akurua and Kaka, Manyo County. In Unity, over 8,200 people reportedly returned to Guit County.
- Food insecurity deteriorated from late 2018, with 5.2 million people severely food insecure, including 36,000 people in famine-like conditions.
- Inter-communal fighting and cattle raiding were prevalent. In Tonj, Warrap, nearly 150 people were killed. Over 10,000 people, mostly women and children, were affected by a cattle raid in Akobo East, Jonglei. More than 45 people were killed. In Eastern Equatoria, some 639 families were displaced in Lobone, Magwi County, and Katire, Torit County, due to inter-communal conflict. An estimated 500 people sought shelter in Nyiang town, Lakes, when Mameer and Jier IDP settlements were raided as part of a revenge attack. More than 7,700 people displaced from Rumbek North in 2018 have been living in these sites. Conflict in Central Equatoria continued. About 1,900 people were displaced to Yei town.

Event Description/ Situation update

Inter-agency rapid needs assessments

- Inter-agency rapid needs assessment (IRNA) covering Mabia, Nagero and Namutina, Ezo, Source Yubu and Yangri was launched in Yambio. This is the first time since 2016 that humanitarian partners have been able to access these locations without force protection. The free movement of humanitarians is an indication that the humanitarian space has opened in greater Western Equatoria. The team covering Ezo also includes EVD team for sensitization and monitoring activities. There are plans to conduct an IRNA in Maridi, Greater Mundri and Mvolo.

Returning of refugees

- Community leaders in Deim Zubeir, Western Bahr el Ghazal reported that since October 2018, at least 330 people have returned to Deim Zubeir from different locations. These include Wau PoC site, Awada in Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Tumbura in Western Equatoria. Partners foresee more returnees in the coming months, including 350 from the Wau PoC site, who expressed their intention to return to Deim Zubeir. The improving security situation and increased access to social services in Deim Zubeir, and the possibility of cultivation in the coming rainy season, are factors that have attracted most of the returnees. However, community leaders are now reporting that the population has increased by 10,000 people. A protection-led assessment to Deim Zubeir conducted in January concluded the area is safe for return but would require substantial basic service support to accommodate the returning population and the host community.

Influx of returnees from Ethiopia to multiple locations

- IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix reported an influx of South Sudanese nationals to Upper Nile from Ethiopian refugee camps in Gambella, Ethiopia. This is due to inter-communal clashes involving transnational ethnic groups in Gambella. Around 5,000 returnees have arrived in Maiwut and Nasir counties since late 2018. Local communities, churches and humanitarian partners have been able to provide limited support, including food, emergency shelter and non-food items (ES/NFI), with gaps remaining in terms of sanitation and ES/NFI support. Having spent over six years in Ethiopia, this population might return to Ethiopia once the security situation has improved. This would allow access to education and other services. UNHCR is organized a follow-up mission to Maiwut on 11 February, with participation from UNHCR, WFP, OCHA, IOM, ADRA, RRC and the national Commission of Refugee Affairs.

Epidemiological Update

- In epidemiological week 6 of 2019, completeness and timeliness for Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR) reporting at county level was 65% while EWARN reporting from the Internally Displaced Population (IDP) sites was 87%.
- A total of 25 alerts were reported in week 6. The teams verified 64% of the alerts, and none required a response.
- In epidemiological week 6 of 2019, Measles (12), malaria (5) and AWD (4) were the three most frequently reported alerts in the country.
- A measles outbreak has been confirmed in Mayom after three (3) suspected cases tested positive for measles IgM antibodies. There are five (5) cases cumulatively all of which are children under 5 years. Two cases are from Wangbone Payam while the other two are from Pup Payam. SMOH with support from the partners on the ground are planning for a response plan.
- A suspected case of Ebola was reported from the Military Hospital on 9 February, 2019. The case tested negative for Ebola Zaire on preliminary GeneXpert testing. Confirmatory testing in UVRI laboratory in Entebbe, Uganda was negative for all Ebola species.
- During the week, two additional cases of Yellow Fever were confirmed retrospectively from Sakure, Nzara county, Gbudue state. Since the declaration of the yellow fever outbreak in Sakure, 3 Yellow Fever cases have been confirmed. A reactive yellow fever campaign targeting 19,578 individuals aged 9 months to 65 years in Sakure is planned. The vaccines have been requested from the ICG yellow fever vaccine stockpile.
- Three (3) new cases were reported in week 6. A total of 15 suspected Hepatitis E cases have been reported in Bentiu PoC since the beginning of 2019.
- Malaria continues to be the leading cause of illness and death accounting for 58% of all illnesses and 70% of all deaths with at least 5 counties in three state hubs having malaria trends that are significantly higher than the expected levels.
- 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 and HLSS verifying suspected measles alert.
Photo: WHO

WHO Public Health response

Ebola Virus Disease preparedness and response:

- A one day Ebola virus disease (EVD) Tabletop exercise for National Rapid Response Team was conducted on 12 February 2019 to strengthen the operational readiness for prompt response to suspected EVD cases. A total of 70 participants drawn from eight teams comprising of epidemiologists, clinicians, social mobilisers, laboratory technicians, and infection prevention and control experts. <http://bit.ly/2GOfAvL>
- With support from WHO, the Ministry of Health commenced the nationwide rollout of facility based EWARNs reporting. Health facility officers are being trained on how to use the EWARNs mobile phones within their health facilities. This will allow instant transmission of every facility's weekly reports and generation of specific alerts about unusual disease patterns down to individual facilities so that Rapid Response Teams can be immediately activated to investigate and respond to any outbreaks before they spread out of control. <http://bit.ly/2GwoE9b>
- The vaccination exercise against Ebola, for frontline and healthcare workers in Yambio and Yei River State is ongoing. As of 15 February, 2019, a total of 663 healthcare and frontline workers have been vaccinated in the two locations.

- The national level Ebola task force continues to hold weekly meetings with the last one held on 14 February 2019 at the National Public Health Emergency Operations Center in Juba. State level Task Force meetings also were held and updates from Yei, Yambio, Jubek, Nimule and Maridi shared with the National Task Force.
- Screening of travelers entering South Sudan continues with support from different partners including WHO, IOM, SCI, WVISS, World Vision and CUAMM. Four new screening points (Bangangai, James Diko, Sangura, and Basukangbi) in Gbudue State were operationalized by World Vision bringing the total of operational screening sites to 23. In week 6 of 2019, a total of 57,029 individuals were screened at the various screening points in the country. The partners supporting the points of entry screening include WVI, CORAID, IOM, CUAMM and WHO.
- For more information on the weekly Ebola Virus Disease preparedness update access the report on this link: <https://bit.ly/2Lwkj5p>.

Immunization:

- In 2019 only one county Ulang implemented the integrated Men-A, Measles and Polio campaign in January as a continuation of last year's plan of action. A total of 7,783 people (1 to 29 years) have been vaccinated with Meningitis vaccine, 3,271 children (6 to 59 months) vaccinated against Measles and 3,980 children (0 - 59 months) received two drops of Oral Polio Vaccine.
- The sub National Immunization Days (SNIDs) for Polio vaccination campaign is slated for the second week of March 2019 targeting over 2 million children under five. Currently the preparatory activities are ongoing with all the stakeholders.

Prepositioning of supplies

- During the reporting week, WHO prepositioned 4.4 metric tons of medical emergency kits in two hub offices, Malakal and Bentiu. 40 IEHK Basic unit, 40 IEHK supplementary malaria, 2 surgical supply kits, and 4 cholera investigation and 2 cholera central drugs module were among the prepositioned kits. The prepositioned stock will allow providing basic emergency health service to 40,000 populations. The IEHK Supplementary malaria module can serve more than half a million population for treatment of severe malaria. Surgical supply kits will help to provide operation services to 200 cases. <http://bit.ly/2TXeiCb>
- With funding from the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund and European Union Humanitarian Aid, WHO has been procuring and providing medical emergency kits to support humanitarian response in South Sudan. WHO will continue prepositioning strategic stocks in other hub offices too.



Loading supplies at the WHO warehouse in Juba

Updates from the States:

- To enhance capacities for case detection, reporting, investigation, data analysis, outbreak preparedness and response, and feedback, WHO supported a five days (4-8 February) RRT training in Bentiu State Hospital in Unity State for 24 participants.



Group work during the IDSR training in Liech. Photo: WHO



Practical session on use of PPE during the RRT training. Photo: WHO

- The WHO team also supported a five-days (12-16 February) IDSR training in Southern Liech State for 27 participants who comprised of state surveillance officers, county surveillance officer, clinicians, nurses, community health workers operating in health facilities, and the Director PHC.

- WHO Malakal hub participated in the joint assessment of Humanitarian needs across Upper Nile. The findings indicate that at least 652 000 people (70% of Upper Nile State's 1 million-person population) are currently

severely food insecure. Among those, 212 000 are classified as in 'Emergency' (IPC 4) or 'Humanitarian Catastrophe' (IPC 5), the most severe forms of food insecurity. An estimated 315,792 IDPs were displaced across Upper Nile, including approximately 29,190 to Malakal Protection of Civilians (PoC) site, 6,671 to Aburoc settlement and 51,092 to the six Melut settlements, in addition to other sites across the 12 counties of Upper Nile State. As such, only about 9% UNS IDPs live in Malakal PoC site. Follow up action to address the gaps are underway.

- Security emergency response training was conducted for WHO personnel in the WHO Field Office Wau and WHO Field Office Kuajok on the 15 and 16 February, 2019 respectively. The training refreshed and enhanced the previous safety and security related trainings of WHO Personnel in responding to emergency situations especially those in the field locations.



The Wau WHO team during the security training. Photo: WHO

- EWARS/IDSR Roll out reporting to health facilities training was conducted on 15 - 16 February in Wau for 38 participants drawn from the 3 counties of the state and facilitated by WHO and MOH team. Mobile phones were distributed to participants to report directly from their respective Health Facilities.

Operational gaps and challenges

- The humanitarian operations continue to persistently 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 as of 17 February, 2019 amounts to US\$ 1.3 million*(ECHO, SSHF, CERF) for the 2019 financial year.
- The Ebola Preparedness plan for WHO has received \$4.4million (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 | \$ 22.6 million | \$ 1.3 million | 5.8% |
| | Ebola Preparedness | \$ 5.5 million | \$ 4.4 million | 79% |

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