

## KEY FIGURES

<b>7.5M</b> People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance	<b>2.24M</b> South Sudanese Refugees
<b>1.67M</b> Internally Displaced	<b>1.3M</b> Malnourished Children
<b>188K</b> Persons living in PoC <sup>1</sup>	<b>352K</b> Malnourished Women
<b>64</b> Stabilization Centers	<b>6.48M</b> Severely Food Insecure

## COVID-19 SITUATION

<b>2 499</b> confirmed cases	<b>47</b> deaths	<b>1 293</b> recoveries
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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Since the first case of COVID-19 confirmed in South Sudan on 5 April 2020, a total of 2 499 cases and 47 deaths (case fatality rate of 1.9%) has been reported.
- A state of emergency has been declared in Jonglei State and the Pibor Greater Administrative Area as a result of worsening flooding in the areas. Across the country, over 200000 people have been affected by floods.
- WHO has prepositioned cholera investigation and treatment kits in all the states to strengthen the capacity of the states to investigate and respond to suspected cholera outbreak during the flooding season.
- The national Ministry of Health and WHO has completed an investigation of a suspected yellow fever outbreak in Magwi County during which 61 samples were collected for testing.

<b>121 066 (20%)</b>	Children under one year vaccinated with oral polio vaccine
<b>962 158</b>	Initial numbers of children vaccinated against measles
<b>5</b>	Counties with confirmed measles outbreaks in 2020
<b>1</b>	PoC <sup>1</sup> s sites with confirmed measles outbreaks in 2020
<b>4</b>	Counties with malaria cases surpassing their set thresholds



WHO mobile medical team delivering integrated health services to floods affected IDPs in Bor South

### Overview of the

- **President declares a state of emergency in Jonglei State and Pibor Administrative Area:** On 12 August 2020, the President of the Republic of South Sudan declared a state of emergency in Jonglei

<sup>1</sup> UN Protection of Civilians'

## Humanitarian Crisis

State and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA) due to the ongoing flooding in the area, resulting in a dire humanitarian situation. The counties affected by the recent flooding include Bor South, Duk, Twic East, Pochalla and Ayod counties, and multiple locations (Maruwa, Verteth, Pibor, Boma, and Labrab) in the GPAA.

- **High-Level visit to Pibor Administrative Area and Bor South:** On 12 August 2020, a high-level delegation led by the acting humanitarian coordinator, Dr Olushayo Olu, visited Pibor and Bor South to get a better understanding of the impact of the recent conflict and flooding on communities. The delegation visited schools, health facilities, and the UNMISS Adjacent Area (AA) site in Pibor town that hosted almost 10 000 IDPs at the height of the conflict in the GPAA. The delegation advocated for enhanced protection of civilians and funding to support the ongoing humanitarian response.
- **New IDPs in Lirya Payam, Juba County:** A joint assessment mission by the government and the humanitarian partners from Yei on 5-7 August 2020 reports 6 208 new IDPs in Lirya Payam in Juba County. The IDPs were displaced as a result of fighting between opposition forces (SSPDF and NAS) in Langabu Payam, Juba County during July 2020. The affected people stated that they have not received any humanitarian assistance and are being assisted by local communities in Lirya town. The assessment team identified critical gaps in health, WASH, FSL, and GBV services in the area. Awareness creation on COVID-19 preventive measures was conducted during the assessment.
- **Bor UNMISS PoC site closes the main gate to deter the entry of armed youth returning from the GPAA:** On 11 August 2020, UNMISS closed the main gate of the Bor PoC site to deter the entry of armed youth fighters returning from the conflict locations in the GPAA. The presence of youth fighters involved in the ongoing fighting in Pibor in Bor Town informed the closure of the gate.

## Emergency Response Activities

### Floods Preparedness and Response Activities in 2020

- As heavy rainfall continues to be reported in various parts of the country, over 200 000 people have been displaced by floods along the River Nile. The Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA), Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Unity, Western Equatoria states have all reported flooding and population displacement in the past few weeks.
- In the Upper Nile state, according to a report on 14 August 2020, some 12,000 people were affected by floods in Renk County. The partners on the ground are responding but cannot cover the growing needs.
- In Central Equatoria state, a report by the government indicated on 13 August 2020 indicated that 1 302 households in Terekeka County, 3189 households in Juba County, and 1 670 households in Lado Payam in Juba County have been affected by recent floods.
- In response to 3 750 floods affected population in Ibba County in Western Equatoria State, the humanitarian partners on 13-18 August 2020 responded and assisted the affected populations with non-food items, medical supplies, dignity kits, and WASH supplies.
- A joint team of WHO and the National Ministry of Health mobile team is responding to floods affected IDPs in Bor. The team is providing integrated health services through mobile outreaches in locations where the IDPs are sheltering in schools and slaughterhouses. Further, 3.5 metric tonnes of medical kits and supplies have been prepositioned in Bor and Pibor to support the flood response.
- WHO has prepositioned cholera kits at its nine hub offices outside the capital to support the health facilities and the implementing partners investigate and collect stool samples from suspected cholera cases, and treat suspected and confirmed cholera cases. The prepositioning is part of the cholera contingency plan during this flooding season.

## Surveillance, Epidemiological Update, and

### Performance of the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR)

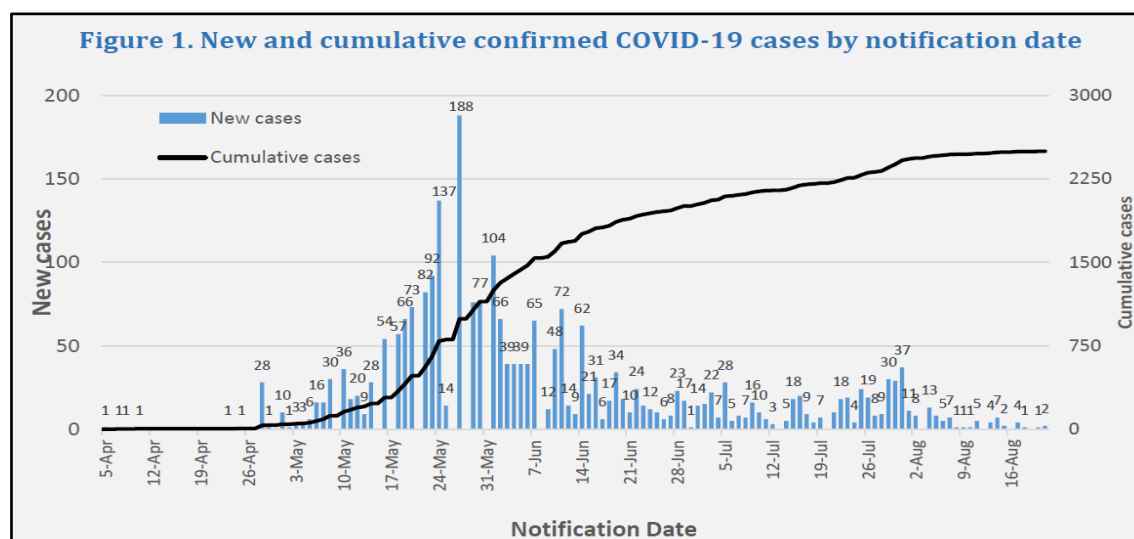
## Response for Disease Outbreaks

- In epidemiological week 33 of 2020, the timeliness and completeness for weekly IDSR reporting by health facilities were 73%. The Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) reporting sites supported by partners had completeness and timeliness of 76% for week 30.
- Out of the 110 alerts generated through EWARS in week 33; 37 (34%) alerts were for acute watery diarrhea; 34 (31%) alerts for malaria; 13 (12%) alerts for acute bloody diarrhea and 12 (11%) were due to acute respiratory infections.
- The counties of Juba, Rubkona, Melut and Twic reported malaria cases surpassing their weekly threshold in week 33 of 2020 and are being monitored for potential malaria upsurges. Malaria was the top cause of morbidity in Bentiu PoC (53%), Juba PoC (48%) and Bor PoC (38%) in week 33 of 2020

## Disease Outbreaks

### Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Outbreak in South Sudan as of 21 August 2020

- South Sudan confirmed its first COVID-19 case on 5 April 2020 and has since recorded 2 499 cumulative cases and 47 deaths (case fatality rate of 1.9%). Overall, 17 954 samples have been tested to date.
- 1 293 (52%) cases have recovered.
- 126 healthcare workers have been infected with COVID-19 since the beginning of the outbreak with one death.
- Of the 8 130 cumulative contacts registered since the beginning of the outbreak, 7 572 have completed the 14-day quarantine while 558 contacts are under follow up.
- The majority of the cases have been diagnosed in asymptomatic patients, less than a quarter (594 cases) of the cases reported having symptoms.



For more information on the COVID-19 outbreak and public health response measures, please refer to the national weekly situation update. <http://moh.gov.ss/covid-19.php>

### Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) in Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC)

- The EVD outbreak in Équateur Province continues to rise in case numbers and spread to new geographical areas, although Bikoro, Bolomba and Ibiko health zones have not reported any new confirmed cases for 42 days

- 14 new cases were reported between 14 and 21 August 2020. Cumulatively, there are now 102 cases (98 confirmed, 4 probable) as of 21 August 2020 including 43 deaths (CFR of 42%).
- 11 Health Zones and 33 Health Areas affected have reported cases so far (1 new health zones since the last update) – Mbandaka, Wangata, Bikoro, Bolomba, Iboko, Lotumbe, Ingende, Lolanga Mampoko, Lilanga Bobangi, Monieka and Bolenge
- The outbreak is further complicated by the COVID-19 outbreak, a long-standing measles outbreak and a complex humanitarian crisis in the country
- Challenges include lack of adequate funding, few qualified risk communication and community engagement, and community resistance.
- The response to EVD should be linked to existing COVID-19 activities to use resources efficiently.

For more information on the Ebola Virus Disease outbreak in DRC, please visit:

<https://www.afro.who.int/health-topics/disease-outbreaks/outbreaks-and-other-emergencies-updates>

### Measles in Aweil East, Wau and Bentiu POC

- No measles cases have been reported in Wau (27 cases), Aweil East (694 cases), and Bentiu PoC (178 cases) for the past three weeks. Enhanced routine surveillance is expected to continue.

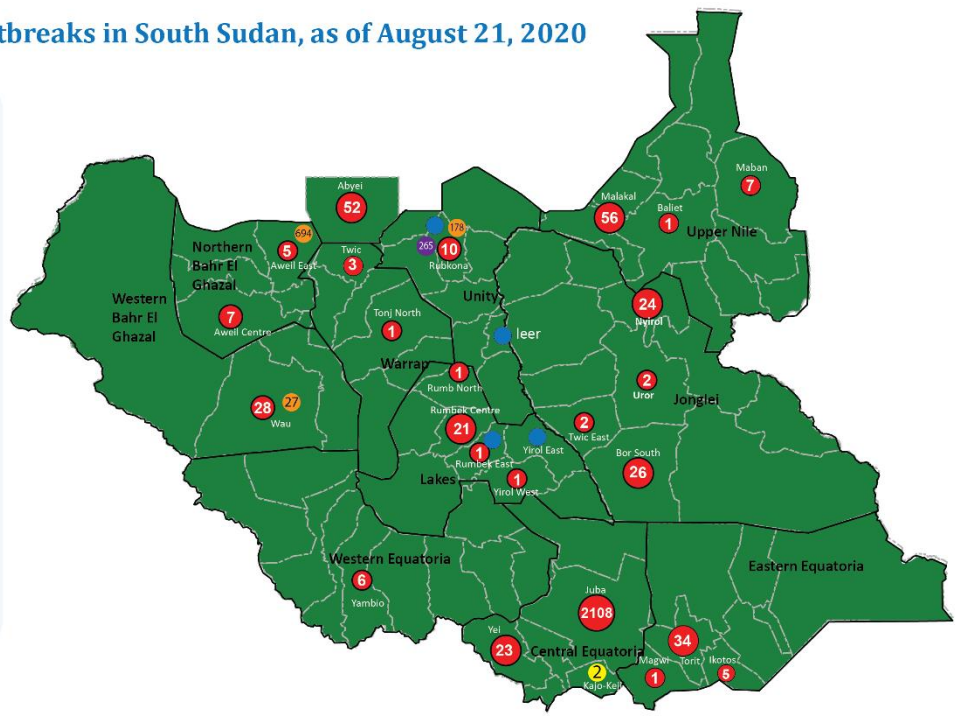
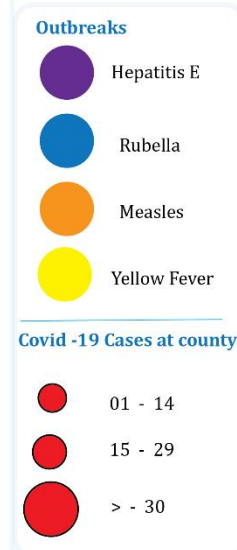
### Hepatitis E Virus in Bentiu POC

- The persistent transmission of Hepatitis E Virus in Bentiu POC continues in 2020. Since the beginning of 2020 to the end of epidemiological 33 of 2020, 265 cases have been reported from the Bentiu PoC. Evaluation of the overall response is planned by the partners.

### Suspect Yellow Fever in Magwi County

- Following the initial investigation of Yellow Fever alert from Magwi county in early July 2020, from 14 to 18 August 2020 a joint team of national and state Rapid Response Team (RRTs) conducted detailed epidemiological investigation in Magwi County. The team visited four villages; Katire, Ayom, Andele and Owinykibul and three health facilities during which 61 suspect cases were listed and blood samples collected. The teams conducted risk assessment and health education to community leaders, and sensitization to health care workers to enhance surveillance. The samples will be shipped to regional laboratory in Uganda for further analysis.

## Active Disease Outbreaks in South Sudan, as of August 21, 2020



For more details, visit: <https://www.afro.who.int/publications/south-sudan-weekly-disease-surveillance-bulletin-2020>

### Operational gaps and challenges

- Limited resources to cover all the affected counties.
- Weak coordination mechanisms at the sub-national level.
- Insecurity and inaccessibility in conflict-affected counties.
- Huge operational costs measured against available donor funds
- Inadequate human resources for health at subnational levels

### Resource Mobilization

Name of appeal	Required US \$\$	Secured in US \$	A gap in US \$
WHE Operations	<b>22 million</b>	<b>2 million</b>	<b>20 million</b>

### Key Donors

WHO Country Office of South Sudan registers appreciation for the great support provided by all our donors. The donors are listed in alphabetical order.

- Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)
- European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO)
- Global Alliance for Vaccine Initiative (GAVI)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- The Government of Japan
- The Department for International Development (DFID)
- South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF)
- World bank

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