

## 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>73</b> Stabilization Centers	<b>6.48M</b> Severely Food Insecure
<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>10</b>	Counties with confirmed measles outbreaks in 2020
<b>1</b>	PoC <sup>1</sup> s sites with confirmed measles outbreaks in 2020
<b>05</b>	Counties with malaria cases surpassing their set thresholds

## COVID-19

<b>3225</b> confirmed cases	<b>62</b> deaths	<b>64084</b> Tests performed to date	<b>3043</b> recoveries
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## FLOODS

<b>1,034,000</b> people affected	<b>485,000</b> Displaced	<b>4</b> Deaths
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## HIGHLIGHTS

- A cumulative total of 3 225 COVID-19 confirmed and 62 deaths (case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.92%) have been reported in the country since the beginning of the outbreak.
- Worsening food insecurity projected for the second half of 2020 as the communities in Akobo, Aweil South, Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South likely to experience catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) while those in Pibor expected to face famine conditions.
- Oral cholera campaign underway in Bor South targeting 71 852 people at high risk of cholera residing in flood-affected IDP locations.
- A total of 1.5 million (coverage of 96%) children have been vaccinated to date in response to the circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak.
- A reactive emergency measles vaccination campaign has been completed in the Greater Pibor Administrative Area where 22 184 (coverage of 123%) children were vaccinated.



Oral cholera vaccination campaign conducted in Bor. Photo: WHO

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

### Overview of the Humanitarian Crisis

- **UN Human Rights quarterly report suggests a decrease in civilians affected by violence in South Sudan:** The quarterly UN Human Rights Division report focusing on violence affecting civilians from July to September 2020 has indicated a 25 percent decrease in civilians affected by violence and 62 percent fewer incidents at the same period. The number of civilians killed declined by 44 percent (from 887 to 500) largely due to fewer incidents and casualties resulting from sub-national violence in Lakes and Warrap states. There was a 113 percent increase in civilians abducted from 176 to 375 and an 88 percent increase in those subjected to conflict-related sexual violence from 26 to 49 survivors. However, the report noted that the number of victims may have been under-reported due to the negative impact of COVID-19 movement restrictions and inaccessibility occasioned by flooding particularly in Jonglei and GPAA.
- **Worsening food insecurity in South Sudan:** According to reports released by IPC Global Support Unit and the Famine Review Committee, the communities in five counties of (Akobo, Aweil South, Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South) are likely to experience catastrophic food insecurity (IPC Phase 5) while in Pibor where some indicators surpassed the IPC Phase 5 (Famine) thresholds, tens of thousands of people are expected to face famine conditions in the first half of 2021. Food insecurity is driven by sub-national violence, the effects of COVID-19, the economic crisis, and the impact of flooding on livelihoods. The humanitarian community through the Intercluster Coordination Group (ICCG) has since recommended response scale up in the six priority counties to avoid suffering and loss of life.
- **IRNA conducted in IDP settlements after sub-national violence in Juba County:** An IRNA was conducted on 10 December 2020 to assess the needs of IDPs in Gurei center, Jengeli and Jongolo in Juba County. The newly displaced people had fled sub-national violence in Kwerejik, Tali, Nyangwara and Kobura. The local authorities reported that over 25 000 people/5 000 households were displaced and are now sheltering in schools and church premises. Besides, houses belonging to civilians including the Kwerejik church and properties were burnt, vandalized and looted during the attack according to reports from the locals. Humanitarian partners are planning to respond to the urgent needs of food, emergency shelter, NFIs and WASH items.
- **New IDPs arrive in Mangalla, Juba County:** New IDPs continue to flock into Mangalla as 150 to 300 new IDP households are being registered every week. A total of 22 834 IDPs have been registered in the camp. Reportedly, the IDPs prefer Mangalla camp to Mingkaman due to tensions with the host community in Mingkaman. The misunderstanding over land demarcation and challenges in delivery of WASH services due to lack of suitable land for the construction of latrines and bathing facilities continues to be the main concern.

### Emergency Response Activities

#### Floods Preparedness and Response Activities in 2020

- The overall population affected by floods remains at slightly over one million (1,034,00) people across 47 flood-affected counties. Out of this, 485 000 people, consisting mainly of women and children have been displaced. Response gaps in mainly ES/NFI and WASH supplies have been identified in Ayod, Duk, Nyirol, the Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA)(Gumuruk, Verteth and Labarab), Urur, Mundri East and Mundri West counties.
- Despite receding water levels, several flood-affected areas in Jonglei and GPAA continue to face physical access challenges. These locations include Duk, Panyagor (Twic East County), Gumuruk in GPAA.
- Health cluster partners are instituting strategies to prevent and respond to post-flood upsurges in vector-borne diseases such as malaria and disease outbreaks like cholera. Bor South and GPAA Pibor will benefit from the oral cholera campaign (OCV) as a cholera preventive measure. The OCV campaign in Bor South, targeting 71 852 people, is underway having started on 16 December 2020 and targeted at populations at high risk of cholera leaving in IDP locations. In Pibor, the OCV

campaign is expected to begin in early 2021. Furthermore, cholera risk assessment has been done in Mangalla which hosts about 79 430 people consisting of the host communities and flood-displaced IPDs from Bor South, Duk and Twic East. The assessment has recommended a preventive oral cholera campaign owing to poor WASH conditions and weak existing capacities in WASH and health partners. Additional cholera risk assessments will be carried for at-risk locations on a needs basis.

- Depletion of the essential core pipeline across several clusters likely to impede the ongoing humanitarian efforts.

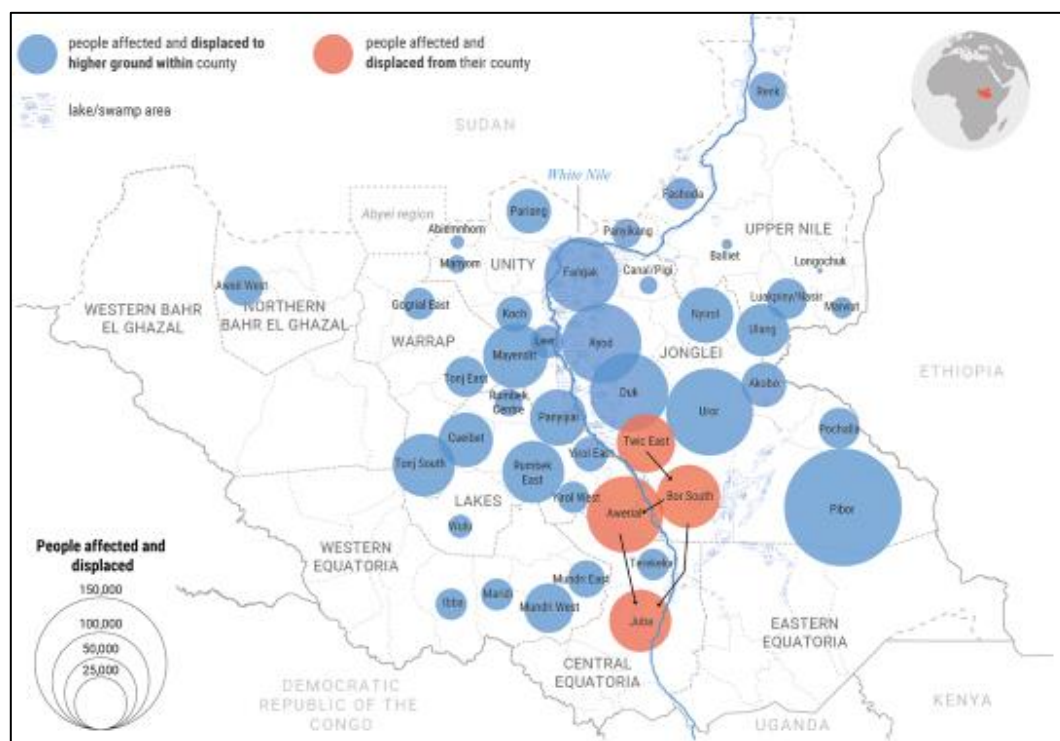


Figure 1: Counties affected floods and infectious disease outbreaks in South Sudan as of 8 December 2020

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

- In week 50, 2020 IDSR reporting completeness and timeliness were respectively 83% and 63% at the health facility level. EWARN reporting completeness and timeliness were respectively 80% and 64%.
- Acute watery diarrhea (21 alerts), malaria (22 alerts), acute respiratory infections (14 alerts), and bloody diarrhea (14 alerts) accounted for the majority of the 74 alerts generated through EWARS in week 50, 2020. 75 percent of the alerts have been verified.

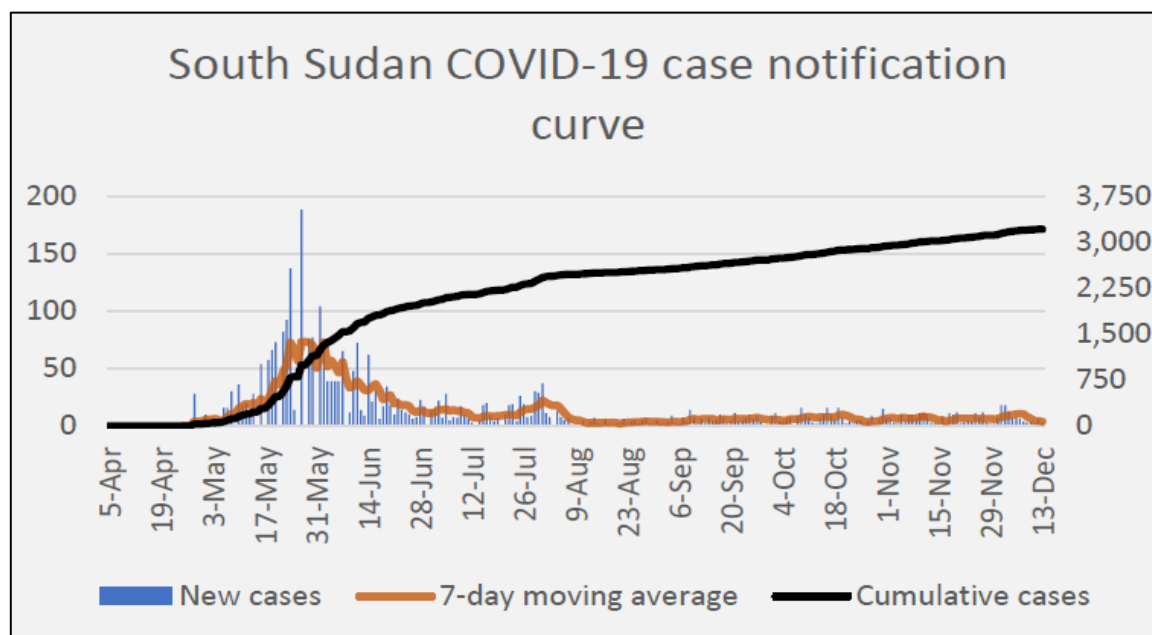
### Confirmed and suspected Outbreaks

#### Polio Virus Outbreak

- The Ministry of Health on 18 September 2020 declared a circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type 2 (cVDPV2) outbreak. A total of 1,489,826 (coverage of 96%) children have been vaccinated to date in response to the outbreak. The country is conducting a second round of mOPV2 campaign targeting over 1.4 million children, in 4 states (Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria and Jonglei states), which started on 8 December 2020 and data collation is ongoing.
- The country has confirmed 37 cases so far. The new cases being identified highlight the gaps in immunization and the need for strengthening routine immunization particularly the IPV.

### Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) Outbreak in South Sudan

- A cumulative total of 3,225 confirmed cases, 3043 recoveries and 62 deaths (case fatality rate (CFR) of 1.92%) have been recorded as of 15 December 2020
- 141 healthcare workers have been infected with one death since the beginning of the outbreak
- Of the 9,597 cumulative contacts registered, 9,071(94.6%) have completed the 14-day quarantine while 153 contacts are being followed up.
- Nineteen percent (n=609) of the cases reported symptoms.
- Cumulatively, 64,084 laboratory tests have been performed with a 5% positivity rate.
- There were a cumulative total of 1650 alerts of which 93.6 percent (n=1,545) were verified and sampled; most of the alerts came from Central Equatorial (75.7%), Eastern Equatorial (3.9%) and Upper Nile State (3.2%).
- As of 13 December 2020, 24 (30%) counties out of 80 counties in the 10 states have been affected.



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>

### Measles Outbreaks in Pibor, Ibba and Wau Counties

- **GPAA Pibor:** A reactive vaccination campaign has been completed where 22184 (123% coverage) children were vaccinated. The population movement into the area or difficulties with establishing the estimates for the targeted may have resulted in more children reached than targeted.
- **Ibba, Western Equatoria:** Seven new cases were reported between epidemiological week 48 and 50 with a total caseload of 52 cases as of week 50,2020. Enhanced routine immunization along with social mobilization and enhanced surveillance targeting the affected locations has been recommended. The state ministry and partners are expected to utilize the existing resources from partners to support the localized response.
- **Wau, Western Western Bahr Ghazal:** There are no new suspected or confirmed cases reported since epidemiological week 46, 2020.

### Suspected Hepatitis E Virus Outbreak in Abyei



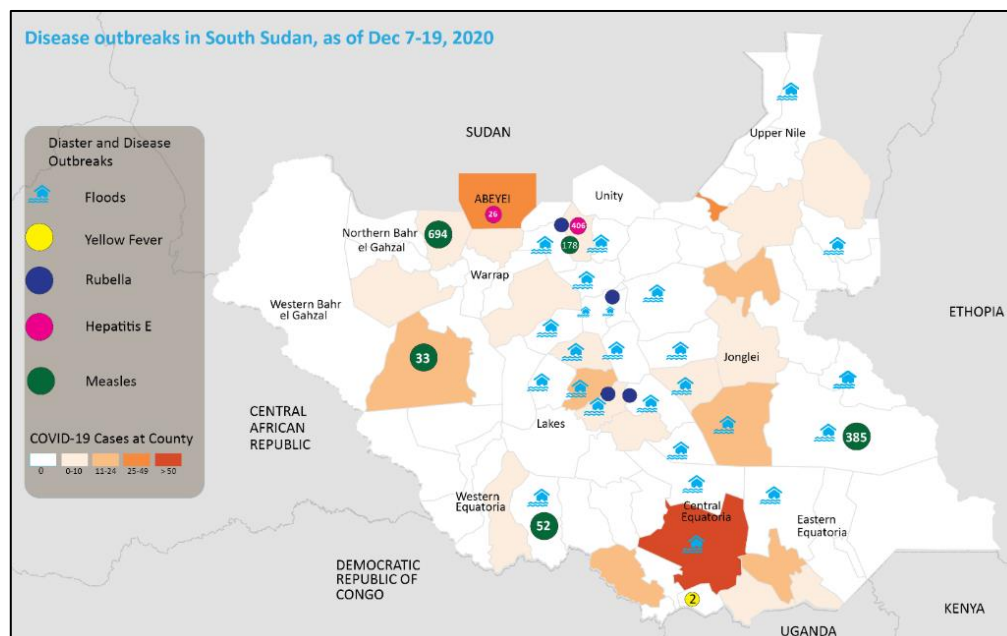
- The water quality testing performed on water samples collected from water sources in the affected location demonstrated evidence of fecal contamination of the water sources. Out of 28 water samples collected from various water sources and households, 32% (9 samples) were positive for CFU/100mL of water on water quality testing. Five (33%) out of 15 samples collected from boreholes, and four (66%) out of six samples collected from households, were positive for CFU/100 ml of water pointing to a high level of contamination. Widespread open defecation, lack of adequate latrines and poor general sanitation conditions were identified on WASH assessment. These findings and recommendations have been shared with WASH cluster partners for the response.

### Birds die-offs in Yirol, Lakes

- A multidisciplinary investigation into bird die-offs in Yirol has been concluded. All the samples tested negative for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) virus and Newcastle Disease virus. Tests for avian coronavirus are in progress.
- The deaths of wild birds (Great White Egrets) were reported on 19 October 2020 and a joint investigation was conducted from 29 October 2020 through 5 November 2020.

### Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in Yirol, Lakes

- A joint RVF investigation is ongoing after the above investigations into bird die-offs suggesting that some bird samples tested positive for RVF antibodies. A total of 53 animal samples were collected (48 cattle and 5 small animal ruminants) with preliminary testing showing that 20 samples were positive for brucellosis; 4 positives for RVF IgG; 6 positives for RVF IgM. The samples that were suggestive but not confirmatory for Rift valley have been sent to South Africa for confirmatory testing.
- A total of 12 suspected RVF human cases have been investigated and sampled with preliminary RVF PCR testing being negative following testing at NPHL.



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

# South Sudan: Bi-Weekly Humanitarian Situation Report

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## 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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