

Bi-Weekly Humanitarian Situation Report

Emergency type: Humanitarian crises



**World Health
Organization**
South Sudan

Issue #: 28

Reporting Weeks: 36 & 37

Date: 6 – 20 Sept 2019



WHO conducted a 5-day validation and costing workshop of National Action Plan for Health Security in Juba. Photo: WHO.

Humanitarian Situation Update in South Sudan



**7.1 M Need
Humanitarian
Assistance**



**1.9 M Internally
Displaced Persons
with 0.2M living in
PoC's**



**2.3M South Sudanese in
other countries**




**6.96 M Severely
Food Insecure**



**860K Malnourished
Children**



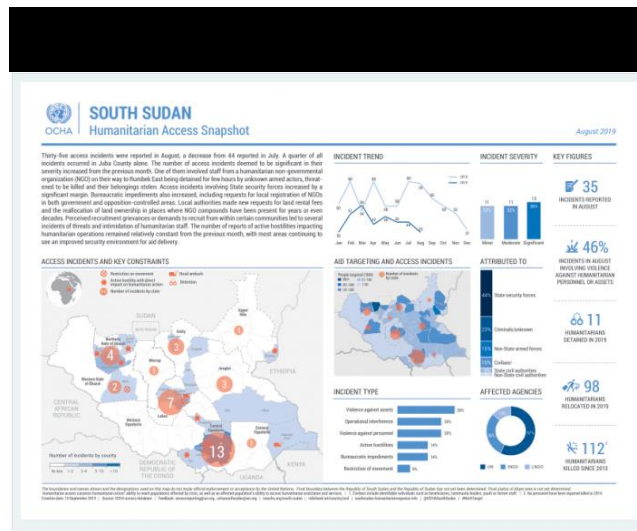
**596K Malnourished
Women**

Key Bi-Weekly Highlights	Acute malnutrition		
<p>➔ South Sudan with support from WHO and partners validated and costed its National Action Plan for Health Security in a five day workshop conducted in Juba.</p> <p>➔ South Sudan and Ethiopia, with support from WHO conducted a cross-border meeting to intensify efforts to eradicate Guinea Worm disease in the border areas.</p> <p>➔ Ministry of Health with support from WHO and FAO deployed a multi-sectoral rapid response team to Aburoc settlement in Fashoda to investigate reports of animal deaths.</p> <p>➔ Malaria cases increased as rainy season intensified across South Sudan.</p>		860,000	Acutely malnourished
		57	Stabilization centers
	Cumulative vaccination		
		121, 066 (20%)	Vaccinated with OPV3 vaccine under 1yr
		119,558 (38%)	Vaccinated against measles under 1yr
		7, 783	Vaccinated against meningitis
	Public health threats		
	15	Counties with confirmed measles outbreaks in 2019.	
	05	EVD alerts have been reported from Juba and Yambio in the reporting period bringing cumulative total of 88 alerts since August 2018.	

Overview of the humanitarian crises	<p><u>Humanitarian Situation</u></p> <p>Joint Rapid Needs Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joint rapid needs assessment was conducted to assess the needs of an estimated 500,000 people in Tonj, Gogrial and Twic. Critical needs identified include shelter, mosquito nets, essential drugs and food. Organizations are currently responding to the flood-affected people based on assessed needs. <p>Humanitarian Access</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negotiations among Government officials took place in Tambura to grant humanitarian organizations free and unimpeded access to all parts of Western Equatoria, including those Zamoï and Namutina. In the last two weeks, 18 humanitarian partners successfully delivered humanitarian response. Similar planned meetings are underway for Ezo.
Refugees & Returnees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to UNHCR, nearly 26 000 South Sudanese refugees returned from Sudan in a self-organized manner in June and July. Most of them returned to Unity State, while a smaller number arrived in Upper Nile. The majority were women and children who reported needing emergency household supplies, shelter, health care and food.
Internally Displaced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1 200 IDPs registered in Yei town displaced due fresh fights in Otogo. Humanitarian organizations have reported civilians fleeing to Yei town, surrounding areas and neighbouring Democratic Republic of the Congo, citing security concerns. More than 1 200 new IDPs, mainly women and children have been registered by humanitarian organizations in Yei in the past two weeks. Gaps in food assistance have been reported. An assessment team from Juba plans to visit Yei from 19 to 24 September 2019.

Internal Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than 1 200 new IDPs, mainly women and children have been registered by humanitarian organizations in Yei in the past two weeks due to fights/conflicts in Otogo area.
Food Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staple food prices remained at the highest level recorded in the past three years.
Weather and health implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the rainy season intensified across the country, an increase of malaria cases continued, causing illness and death, especially among children.

Displacement and Food Insecurity



Source/Credit: UN OCHA 2019



Source/ Credit: UNOCHA IPC 2019

INCIDENTS

Access Incidents

- Violence against personnel was the largest incident type at 46 per cent, while operational inference and bureaucratic impediments came to 30 percent.
- Former Central Equatoria had the largest number of incidents by state with 13 reported. Of the 13 significant incidents, one involved the takeover of an NGO compound by local authorities. Harassment of NGO staff was prominent. In Fangak County, six humanitarian workers were relocated from Keew and Juaibor to Juba. Reportedly, the local authorities confiscated assets including laptops, cash and a satellite phone.
- Two ambushes affected humanitarian activities in Yirol West, Lakes and in Kapoeta East, Eastern Equatoria.
- There were active hostilities around Maiwut town. Thousands of civilians, mainly women and children, were reported to have been displaced by the fighting. Humanitarian activities for displaced people and returnees in the area were affected. Humanitarian organizations operating in the area relocated 10 staff.

Epidemiologic

Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response

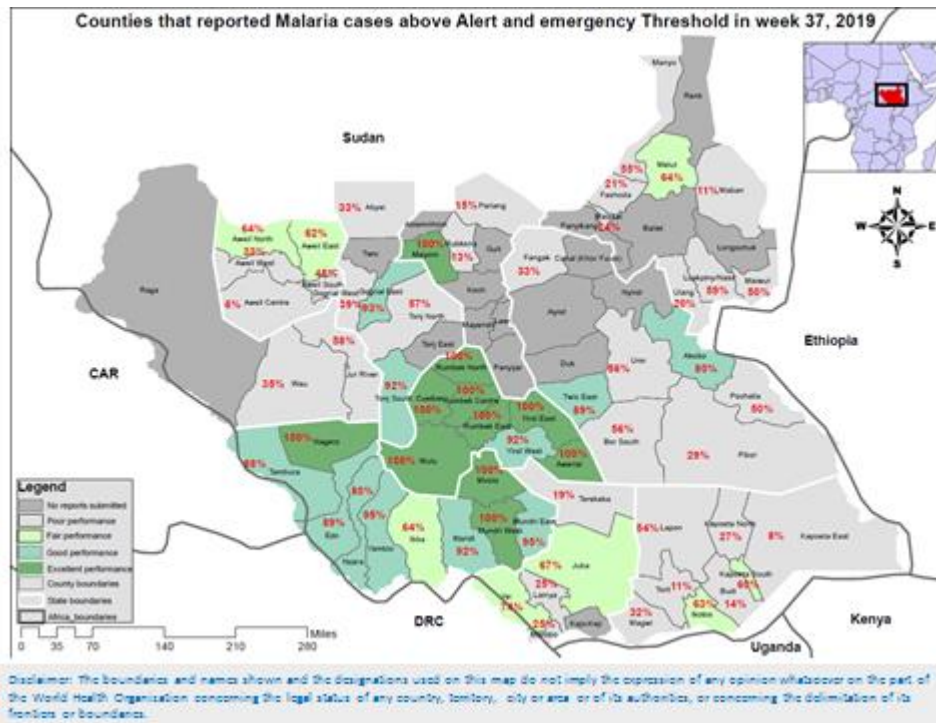
- IDSR reporting completeness and timeliness at county level was 47% and 46% respectively in week 37.

al update

- Completeness and timeliness for EWARN reporting from IDP health facilities was 68% and 68% respectively in week 37.
- 96 alerts were reported; 71% verified, 4% alert was risk assessed and 3% required a response as of week 37.
- Malaria, measles and bloody diarrhea were the most frequently reported infectious diseases alerts reported through the EWARS.

Malaria

- Malaria accounted for 69.9% of all morbidities and 66.0% of all mortalities in week 37. Five counties with trends exceeding their set thresholds include Juba hub (Juba), Rumbek hub (Rumbek North), Wau hub (Wau), Bor hub (Bor, Akobo), and Bentiu hub (Rubkona).



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

Public health response

Measles outbreak response

- Since the beginning of the year, measles outbreaks have been reported in 15 counties (Abyei, Mayom, Melut, Aweil South, Aweil East, Tonj North, Juba, Wau, Aweil West, Gogrial West, Gogrial East, Renk, Tonj South, Jur River and Pibor) and 4 protections of civilian (PoC) sites (Juba, Bentiu, Malakal and Wau).

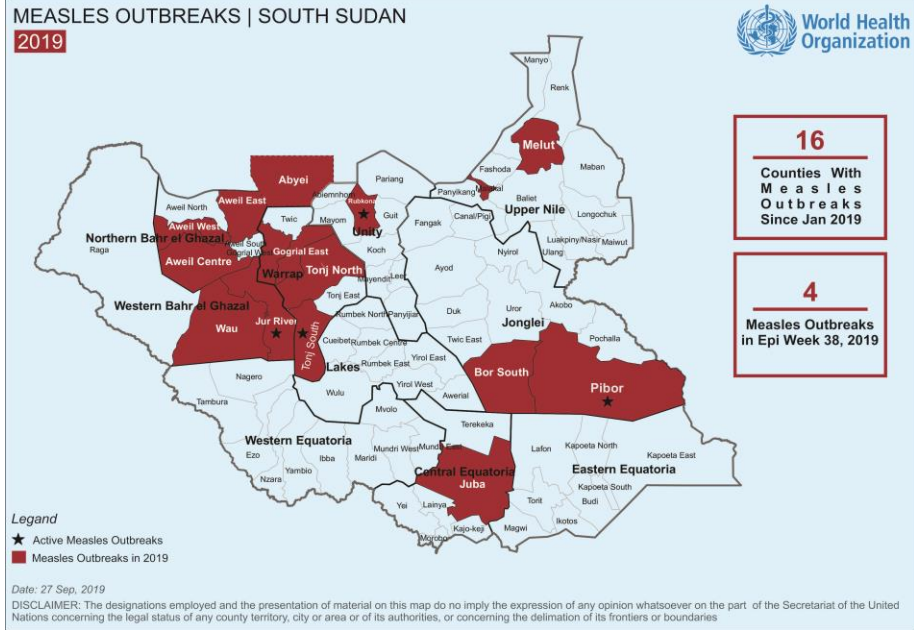
Tonj South

- 43 suspected measles cases have been reported of which 6 tested positive for measles and 2 tested positive for rubella. No deaths reported so far.

Jur River

- 308 suspected measles cases have been reported of which 4 tested positive for measles. No deaths reported so far.
- WHO and partners are planning to conduct a campaign.

Map showing counties with Measles outbreak in week 36-37



Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) preparedness and response

- During Epidemiological-week 64,652 primary Ebola, screenings were conducted along with 118 secondary screenings, at 32 points of entry. The cumulative number of screenings conducted since August 2018 was 3,090,114.
- For more details visit <https://www.afro.who.int/publications/weekly-update-ebola-virus-disease-ebd-preparedness-south-sudan>

National updates

Validation and Costing of the South Sudan National Action Plan for Health Security

- South Sudan with support from WHO and other partners validated and costed its National Action Plan for Health Security in a five-day workshop conducted in Juba from 16 – 20 Sept 2019.
- NAPHS a comprehensive, multisectoral blueprint to strengthen the country’s core capabilities to manage health risks (as well as save lives and avoid interference to international trade and travel) during emergencies, as required by the legally binding International Health Regulations (2005).
- The five-day event was officially opened by Hon. Dr Martin Elia Lomuro, Minister of Cabinet Affairs, and Republic of South Sudan and attended by other government dignitaries including the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health Republic of South Sudan and the Minister of Health Jubek state.



WHO Country Representative Dr. Olushayo Olu giving remarks during closing of NAPHS workshop. Photo: WHO



Participants in a group discussion during the validation and costing of the NAPHS in Juba... Photo: WHO.

Cross border meeting between South Sudan and Ethiopia on Guinea Worm Eradication:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOH officials from South Sudan and Ethiopia, with support from WHO conducted a cross-border meeting in Juba From 27-29 August 2019 to intensify last-mile interventions to eradicate guinea worm disease in the border areas. The 3-day meeting is aimed at strengthening guinea worm disease surveillance through intensified coordination and collaboration across the border as well as intensifies last-mile interventions across the border. The two countries agreed to develop joint elimination action plan for 2019/2020 to strengthen surveillance, coordination and communication including widespread awareness on the cash rewards and general information on guinea worm disease. <p><u>Ministry of Health with support from WHO and FAO deployed a multi-sectoral rapid response team to Aburoc settlement in Fashoda to investigate reports of animal deaths</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MoH with support from WHO and FAO deployed a multi-sectoral rapid response team to Aburoc settlement in Fashoda from 13 – 20 September 2019 to investigate reports of animal deaths. The team conducted comprehensive one-health investigation, collected samples and stepped-up surveillance for both human and animal events. The team conducted a hand-on job orientation for frontline health workers on risk communication and infection prevention and control. The samples collected will be sent to FAO and WHO collaborating centers for further analysis. 																				
States Hub updates	<p><u>Terekeka:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO with support from UNOCHA and ECHO deployed a mobile medical team to Mina, Kokuyu and Roro, in Terekeka to assess the issue of malnutrition in women and children. The team provided lifesaving health and nutrition services including basic health-care and immunization The areas had no access to basic health-care services. <p><u>Wau state:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO is conducting a survey to establish the total population living in the state. The number will be used to finalize the micro-plan for the upcoming mass Measles vaccination campaign in Nov 2019. 																				
Operational gaps and challenges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited resources to cover all the affected counties. Weak coordination mechanisms. Insecurity in conflict affected counties. Huge operational costs measured against available donor funds. Inadequate human resources for health at subnational levels. Floods due to heavy rainfall in many parts of the country. 																				
Resource mobilization	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>WHO</th> <th>Name of appeal</th> <th>Required funds</th> <th>Funds secured</th> <th>Gap</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td>Humanitarian Response Plan (WHO)</td> <td>\$ 23.4 m</td> <td>\$ 7.2 m</td> <td>31%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Ebola Preparedness</td> <td>\$ 5.5 m</td> <td>\$ 4.6 m</td> <td>84%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>WHE Operations</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	WHO	Name of appeal	Required funds	Funds secured	Gap		Humanitarian Response Plan (WHO)	\$ 23.4 m	\$ 7.2 m	31%		Ebola Preparedness	\$ 5.5 m	\$ 4.6 m	84%		WHE Operations			
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Key donors

Donor Support

WHO Country Office of South Sudan registers appreciation for the great support provided from all development and health-implementing partners to various health programs that continue to provide technical support and health operations throughout the country. It is WCO great desire to pull all the resources together with concerted efforts in protecting South Sudan population from health emergencies and provide Universal Health Care to all. Resource Mobilization is ongoing to realize this goal. We acknowledge support from all organizations. Donors are listed in alphabetical order.

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

WHO Country Office Clusters:

This WHO Humanitarian Situation Report is developed with support from WHO Country Office Clusters as follows: WHO Health Emergency, Health Emergency Information & Risk Management, Disease Control, Integrated Service Delivery, Field Offices Coordination and Health Clusters

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