South Sudan Emergency Response

Situation report # 21
24 – 30 April 2014

4.2M IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE
6,572 INJURED
923,000 DISPLACED
300,000 REFUGEES

WHO
STAFF IN THE COUNTRY 159
SURGE 29

Funding
64% FUNDED
US$10,950,000 REQUESTED

HEALTH SECTOR
57* HEALTH CLUSTER PARTNERS

Beneficiaries
1.2 MILLION PEOPLE COVERED

Health facilities
33 DAMAGED
1,350 FUNCTIONING

Consultations
267,923 CONSULTATIONS
2,866 ASSISTED DELIVERIES
6,577 SURGERIES (OF GUNSHOT WOUNDS)

EWARN
32 SENTINEL SITES

Vaccination

CHILDREN VACCINATED AGAINST
248,018 MEASLES
159,688 POLIO
11,879 CHOLERA
(round 11, Malakal)

Funding
37% FUNDED
US$61,324,020 REQUESTED

REPORTING PERIOD 224 – 30 APRIL 2014

* Updated Health Cluster 3Ws 15 April 2014

Highlights

- Tensions are still high in some parts of the country following the brutal massacre of civilians in Bor and Bentiu in last week’s attacks.
- The number of people displaced within South Sudan rose to 923,000, with the highest increase reported in Upper Nile State.
- A mass measles, polio vaccination and vitamin A supplementation campaign was conducted targeting 2.4 million children below 5 years.
- There is still more than 60% shortfall of the funding required for the health cluster crisis response.

Situation update

- Tensions still remain high following the attacks on Bor and Bentiu that left hundreds dead. Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei states continued to experience recurrent fighting between the government forces (SPLA) and the opposition forces (SPLA in opposition). There were reports that Duk, Renk, Mayom and Manyo counties may have fallen to the SPLA in Opposition.
- The security situation in Bentiu is very tense amidst rumours of possible attack on the town. Bor and Malakal towns were relatively calm in the last few days.
- This week there were reports of movements of 100-200 civilians outside towards UNMISS camp in Wau from villages of Mapel and Agok, seeking safety after rumours of targeted tribal attacks left an unspecified number of casualties mostly of Nuer origin. It was also reported that Western Bahr El Ghazal University Students were planning to move to UNMISS camp for security reasons.
• Sporadic shooting was reported in Wau City Centre involving the use of automatic and heavy weapons and explosions in the vicinity of the Military Barracks. The incidence was reportedly due to internal dispute among SPLA soldiers. The clash also triggered tension and displacement within Wau and its environs.

• The number of people displaced within South Sudan rose to 923,000 with the highest increase in Upper Nile State. An estimated 300,000 more have fled to neighbouring countries. Since January, emergency response partners have reached more than 1.2 million of the 3.2 million people targeted by June this year.

**Public health concerns**

• The humanitarian agencies in UNMISS Protection Areas in Bentiu are reported to be overwhelmed by the high number of civilians seeking protection there. The recent influx of displaced persons in the camp by far exceeds the currently available resources in the PoC. There are reports of shortage of health services, sanitation and water supplies among other basic services. Emergency response partners are in urgent need of additional resources and are therefore appealing for urgent international intervention to ease the challenges. The number of people seeking protection in the UN base increased from 8,000 on 15 April to approximately 22,500 on 24 April largely due to the increased clashes and continuing insecurity in the surrounding communities. In total, over 78,000 people are sheltered in eight UN bases across the country.¹

• Heavy rainfall in Malakal complicated the humanitarian operations, including the oral cholera vaccination campaign, in the PoC. The rains caused the UNMISS compound to become muddy making movement very difficult.

• There is massive interruption of normalcy and livelihood of communities, inhibiting the traditional coping mechanisms for the people living in displaced camps, as well as in areas where insecurity has limited the ability to conduct agricultural activities and other income generating activities. This is expected to have long term consequences on the wellbeing of individuals and communities resulting in malnutrition and other long term effects.

• The ongoing insecurity is hampering free movement of humanitarian agencies particularly in the conflict affected areas. This is also limiting their operations including the delivery of health, food and other essential services to areas of need. During the week WHO county level staff had to move from Duk to Twic East together with scores of other people due to insecurity. All flight to Bor and Bentiu including those of UNMISS were temporarily suspended by the country’s authorities until further notice on security grounds. As a result, critically injured people who would have been evacuated by the humanitarian partners including WHO, for secondary medical management are yet to receive secondary treatment almost 2 two weeks after the attack on UNMISS base in Bor.

• Limited funding consistently continues to be a challenge in the response for humanitarian agencies. As at the review 37% of the health cluster funding requirement has been met, leaving a gap of approximately US$21 million. Some 4.2 million people are estimated to be in need of assistance by June 2014. Four months since the response plan was developed, partners have so far reached about 1.2 million people with humanitarian assistance.²

• WHO has raised 64% of its January-June 2014 required emergency funding.

$10,950,000 Requested by WHO
64% ($7,050,995) Received by WHO

¹ OCHA South Sudan Situation Report No 33, 25 April 2014
² OCHA South Sudan Situation Report No 33, 25 April 2014
WHO action

Health Leadership
- WHO was fully represented in all humanitarian fora including ASMT, Crisis management meeting providing technical support and as the Health Cluster lead. WHO is also coordinating the OCV campaigns with partners.

Technical Support
- In order to help staff members cope with the current situation in the country and be effective and efficient in the work environment, a stress management session was organised for WHO staff with technical expertise of the surge mental health consultant. The methodology used comprised of presentation, participatory approach and discussion. Simple coping mechanisms for effectiveness at the work place were also highlighted. It was also to help management of the Office in understanding staff needs during stress and emergency situations.
- WHO has finalised preparation for a one day training workshop for doctors and nurses at PoC areas and IDP camps on the diagnosis, management and treatment of psychotropic disorders and rational prescription.
- WHO, Ministry of Health and UNICEF continue to supervising the integrated Measles and polio vaccination and Vitamin A supplementation campaign. The campaign was launched on 23 April and will end on 30 April. Considering the current security situation in the country, the campaign is being conducted in seven of the country's ten states. The target for OPV in the seven states is 1.6 million and 1.4 million for Measles and Vitamin A.

Surveillance and communicable Disease Control
- An upsurge of Kala Azar (visceral leishmaniasis) has been reported among displaced people in Malakal and Melut. 26 Kala Azar patients are currently receiving treatment at the PoC clinic in Malakal. WHO had prepositioned Kala Azar drugs in Upper Nile and Jonglei states.
- 3 suspected cases of Hepatitis E from non-related persons were reported from Mingkaman during the week. Suspected cases of measles were also reported this week from Mingkaman and Rumbek East County. The cases have been line listed and investigations are ongoing. Meanwhile, plans are underway to conduct a mass bed net distribution in Mingkaman, aiming to cover each household with a bed net on a ratio of 1 bed net for every two persons.
- Malaria, ARI and acute watery diarrhea continued to be the main cause of morbidity in the past week.

Core services
- WHO in collaboration with the State Ministry of Health (SMoH) of Warrap State delivered a consignment of emergency drugs to Tonj North (Aiek and Alabek PHCU). The donation
will help the SMoH in strengthening the emergency response and disease surveillance in the county. The supplies are adequate for the treatment of 200 patients.

- Drugs & medical equipment including as anti-malaria injectable medicines for different age group, syringes, and a basic health kits stored at Bentiu hospital were transferred to UNMISS compound using military patrols.

- WHO donated one full Emergency Trauma Kit to UNMISS Level I Hospital and IOM clinic in Bentiu PoC. This will cover 100 major or 200 minor operations of patients with gunshot wounds.

- The total number of WHO external surge deployed to date is 29 out of which 17 have completed their missions and left the country. A breakdown of the surge team members shows that 20 are from AFRO, 7 from HQ/other regions and 2 from NGO partnership consortium.

So far WHO has mobilised about 64% of the funding required to implement its six months emergency response plan (Jan-Jun 2014) additional resource mobilisation activities are underway to offset the short fall.

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<tr>
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<th>Required funds (USD)</th>
<th>Funded (USD)</th>
<th>% funded</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>10,950,000</td>
<td>7,050,995</td>
<td>64%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Health Cluster</td>
<td>61,324,020</td>
<td>22,490,514</td>
<td>37%</td>
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