HIGHLIGHTS

- Participated in an interagency assessment in Kirr adeni following reports of displacement.
- Airlifted emergency trauma kits to Raja and Aweil following aerial bombardments of the area.
- Supported the State Ministry of Health, (SMOH), Central Equatorial State with the verification and investigation exercise of suspected Viral Haemorrhagic Fever case in Kajo Keji and Terekeka Counties.
- Backstopped Juba teaching Hospital with trauma kits and anaesthetic kits.
- Together with UNICEF conducted maternal and neonatal tetanus eradication campaign in Jonglei state.
- Commenced with the prepositioning of Emergency Health kits of different types in high risk state ministry of health, as part of a contingency and preparedness plan for the first six months of 2013.
- Supported the mass immunization of refugees and host community against cholera in Upper Nile state.

Humanitarian Situation

- There was reported tension at the boarder state of Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Up to 8,000 people were reported to have been newly displaced in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State in the past month following cross-border tensions between South Sudan and Sudan. Three people were reportedly killed and scores others injured. The majority of those injured are being treated at Aweil hospital. (Payam Administrator, Aweil East).
- Humanitarian assistance continues to be provided while more is expected to arrive Western Bahr el Ghazal state following the displacement of people resulting from protests that broke out in the state.
- In Warrap state cattle raids at Paweng and Mariallou Payams in Tonj East and North respectively displaced scores of people from 6 cattle camps.

AFFECTION POPULATION IN WEEK ONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total target for health country wide</td>
<td>2,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Internally Displaced Persons in Northern Bahr el Ghazal</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugees in South Sudan</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Returnees from Sudan</td>
<td>125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People in need of humanitarian support</td>
<td>4,600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: UNOCHA
PUBLIC HEALTH CONCERNS

- Over 8,000 people remain displaced in the state of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. Availability of health services have been identified as an urgent need.

- One suspected case of Viral haemorrhagic fever was reported from Terekeka County, central equatorial state this reporting period. Blood sample was collected from the patient and sent to a reference laboratory in Nairobi Kenya. The patient continues to be cared for in isolation with strict barrier nursing as results are being awaited.

- Three suspected cases of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) were reported this week, one from Equatorial state, one from Gogrial west in Warrap state and one from Pochalla in Jonglei state. WHO together with the state ministry of health state teams are investigating and following up with these cases.

- Suspected cases of measles resulting to some death were recorded in Northern Bahr el Ghazal during this period, (county health department). The WHO hub in the state in collaboration with the ministry of health sent a technical team to investigate reports of suspected cases. The outcome of the investigations will be shared in the next issue.

Health Situation

Communicable Diseases

- Being meningococcal meningitis prone season in South Sudan, WHO in collaboration with the MOH and partners have intensified surveillance to enable detection of any identified cases. Focus has been put in areas with internally displaced persons and refugee camps. As of this reporting date, 8 Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) samples were collected from Maban refugee camps and sent to the reference laboratory in Nairobi but none has yielded any significant organism.

- No outbreak was reported during this reporting period, at the same time reporting levels reduced, possibly due to the festive season. The data presented here is for week 52.

- In this period, a total of 314 out of 913 facilities sent in their weekly reports. Thirty two percent, (32%) of the facilities that sent in their weekly reports did so in a timely manner while completeness of the reports stood at 32%. The best performing state was Western Equatorial State followed by Unity state. Western
Equatorial state did not however report this week. Figure 1 above shows timeliness and completeness of reporting.

- During this period, 11,499 health events of outbreak prone disease were reported, 65% of these were malarial while 32% were diarrhea at 32%. Hepatitis E remained a challenge in Maban county despite enormous preventive measures. A total of 70 new cases with no associated death were recorded in the refugee camp this period, bringing the cumulative figure in the county since the outbreak was first reported to 1,192 cases.

**Immunization**

- WHO and UNICEF have commenced preparations for the Maternal Neonatal Eradication campaign planned to take place in Jonglei state. The state reported cases of neonatal as well as maternal tetanus in 2012. The campaign will target females of reproductive age group.

**Response**

- During this reporting period, WHO backstopped Raja hospital with one full trauma kit worth one ton. The kit is capable of supporting 100 major surgical operations. The delivery follows the fighting along the Darfur Raja border that left 48 people injured and an unconfirmed dead. The injured were treated in Raja(27) hospital and this was a joint effort between WHO, SMOH and IMC health partner. WHO together with IMC and the SMOH coordinated the referral of the severely injured for further management to Wau Hospital.
To support Aweil hospital provide care to victims of Ariel bombardments in Kirr-Adim, WHO chattered a flight and delivered emergencies medical supplies. The organization delivered two full interagency kits. This follows a request from the state ministry of health for more supplies to manage causality cases in the state.

In Jonglei state, WHO supplied essential drugs and supplies (two basic unit and ant malaria kits) to Pibor County Health Department to fill critical gaps at health facilities in the county that are faced with acute shortage of drugs due to insecurity in the area. The supplies delivered included antibiotics to treat common but potentially death threatening illnesses as well as doses of Artesunate/amodiaquine the first line antimalarial drug in south sudan. It's expected that these supplies will support the treatment of 4000 people for one month.

In this reporting period, WHO supported the State Ministry of Health, Upper Niles state to conduct vaccination of host communities in the Gendrassa and Batil camps in Maban County. The organization contributed by providing support supervision and deploying a technical officer to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the vaccination campaign.

During this period a cholera mass vaccination exercise commenced in Upper Niles state. As of 9th January 2013, an estimated 569 people had been vaccinated in Gendrassa and Batil camps, while an estimated 2061 of the projected 2147 people will be vaccinated in Piekagi 1 and 2 camps. Other agencies participating in the vaccination exercise include; MSF-H.MSF-B, RI,GOAL,IMC and County Health department among others.

Coordination

In response to the aerial bombardment in Raja County, WHO supported the central ministry of health conduct an emergency meeting to design a response plan for the rising numbers of wounded people. Those wounded are being treated at Raja hospital. Reports obtained from the hospital indicate an overwhelming number of wounded patients in comparison to the hospitals capacity and available medical supplies. A meeting was held at the state ministry of Health and it was agreed that WHO supports the Ministry of Health by chattering a flight to deliver trauma kits and supplies to help the health workers provide care to the injured.
Partners and the State Ministry of Health in Lakes states held the first health cluster meeting yesterday at the central level to review the previous year’s achievements and challenges. The meeting agreed that emergency drugs in the stores being distributed to support treatment of returnees and any other emergencies in the state. It was also agreed in the meeting that the Integrated Disease Surveillance and Reporting tools be distributed to all counties in the state.

Health Assessments

In this reporting period, WHO and other agencies in Northern Bahr state conducted an interagency assessment mission to Kirr Adem to assess the health and humanitarian situation of people displaced due to the aerial bombardments and map appropriate responses. The team reported that four villages in the area were affected and their residents displaced. These include; Mindic, Adhotnok, Mangok, Makol and Warlang with 120 Households displaced (Relief and Rehabilitation Commission Aweil East). The assessment team also observed that about 95% of those displaced were women of child bearing age and children under 5 year old children. An estimation of 50% of children showed no immunization status as observed using the BCG scars. The assessment further revealed that an estimated 2000 persons were newly displaced in these areas. Health, nutritional and water and sanitation support were identified as most urgent needs.

In Western Bahegazel WHO conducted a quick assessment in Raja to document the existing capacity for surgical care following the surge in trauma cases resulting from the fighting. The team found that the hospital had limited space for admission of the cases and limited human resource capacity to handle the cases. As a measure, more space was created at the hospital by discharging patients who had shown signs of improvements while others were referred to Wau hospital.

While in Warrap state, WHO, the State Ministry of Health and states Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SRRC) conducted a joint mission to Paweng and Mariallou Payams to assess to the damage and the displacement resulting from cattle raids that occurred in the area. The teams established that there were 33 persons were injured with 17 fatalities. No observable displacement was reported and all the injured were being treated at Maria lo Hospital.

WHO supported the SMOH, Central Equatorial State surveillance team with logistics and outbreak investigation kit to conduct a verification exercise in Kajokeji following reports of suspected Viral Hemorrhagic Fever (VHF) cases. The team established that the suspect was a 13 year old with no history of travel to VHF risk area. The patient developed symptoms of fever, bleeding and some virginal discharges on 31st December. No history of contact with any one with similar symptoms was reported, the patients improved on supportive treatment and treatment for antimalaria. WHO continues to support the ministry of health to maintain high levels of surveillance in all the states to enable detection of any suspected cases of diseases with a potential of causing public health concerns.

Health Needs/Gaps & Challenges

With regular government supplies having been exhausted coupled with increased numbers of patients at Juba teaching hospital, the facility is faced with enormous challenges of delivering services to the community. Reports from the hospital indicate the hospitals inability to offer life saving operations due to lack of Intravenous fluids, Gauze, sterile gloves and anaesthetic drugs.
Following the shooting of a United Nation mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) helicopter in Lekuangole, Jonglei state, the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS) reduced the number of flights to insecure areas of Jonglei state. This hampered the delivery of emergency supplies to hard to reach areas of Jonglei like; Akobo, Pibor, Gumuruk and Old Fangak a WHO supported Kala azar treatment centre.

**Planned Activities**

- Conduct assessment of public health risk in Awiel Civil prison following the death of prisoners due to suspected febrile illnesses
- Convene and hold a Health cluster meeting in Bor Jonglei
- Continue with support supervision for the oral cholera vaccination in Maban County

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