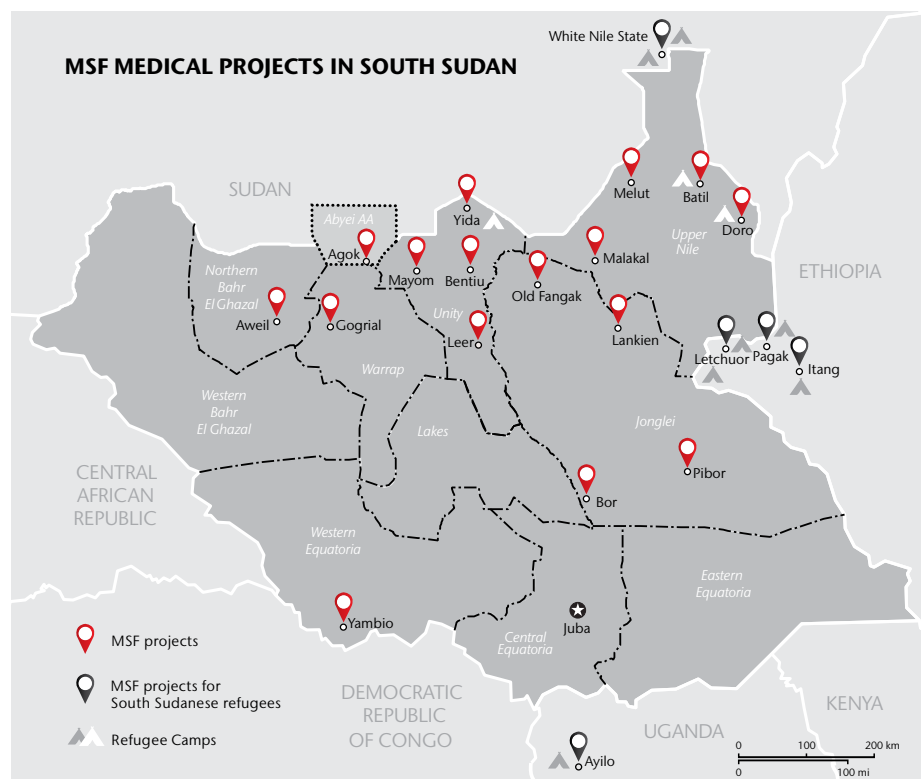


# MSF South Sudan Activity Update

April & May 2015



Medical aid where it is needed most  
Independent - Impartial - Neutral



Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) employs more than 2,800 South Sudanese staff and more than 300 international staff to respond to a wide range of medical emergencies and provide free and high quality healthcare to people in need.

MSF teams are currently running medical projects in six of South Sudan's ten states and the Abyei Administrative Area. MSF also provides life-saving medical assistance to South Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries.

MSF calls on all parties to the conflict to respect medical facilities and staff, to allow aid organisations access to affected communities and to allow patients and populations to reach assistance and receive medical treatment irrespective of their origin or ethnicity.

## MSF IN NUMBERS 1 January – 31 May 2015



**271,341** outpatient consultations, of which **107,115** children under 5 years old



**16,769** patients hospitalised, of which **7,694** children under 5 years old



**6,769** surgical operations, of which **6,077** were deliveries



**6,784** children treated for malnutrition, of which **1,896** were hospitalised



**1,429** patients being treated for kala azar

### MSF Staff – May 2015

In the month of May, MSF employed **2,852** South Sudanese staff to work alongside **315** international staff to work in **16** projects across South Sudan.

### MSF 2014 Scope of Activities

In 2014, MSF raised private funds from 5.7 million individual donors and private funders around the world for its medical work in more than 60 countries. South Sudan was MSF's biggest programme in 2014, with 936,000 outpatient consultations and funding of 110 million US dollars.



Photo: Matthias Steinbach

### Medical consequences of renewed fighting in Unity, Upper Nile, and Jonglei states - April and May

#### Key elements:

*Suspension or interruption of care to patients - Lack of access to populations in affected areas - Medical facilities ransacked - Increase of violence-related injuries - Influxes of people in Protection of Civilian camps - Public health concerns - Civilians bearing brunt of conflict*

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The upsurge of fighting in Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile states resulted in the suspension of some medical services and restricted the provision of much needed aid, leaving many people in conflict areas exposed to violence and without much needed medical care and humanitarian assistance.

#### Unity State

In Bentiu, fighting and insecurity forced MSF to suspend several mobile clinics in the surrounding areas. In one location, Nhialdiu, MSF was providing free medical consultations to hundreds of people every day. MSF continues to run a hospital within the “Protection of Civilians” (PoC) site in Bentiu which has seen more than 20,000 new arrivals – mostly women and children. Many people have shared with MSF horrific accounts of the violence they are escaping from: whole villages burned to the ground; families separated; attacks and killings; having to leave wounded behind; and sexual violence against women and children. MSF treated a pregnant woman who arrived with a serious leg injury from an exploding shell. She had been unable to get any medical assistance for nine days.

Those who have managed to reach one of the PoC sites are not spared from violence either. Regular shelling and gunfire close to the areas where civilians are sheltering has resulted in bullets and shells breaching the perimeter and injuring residents on several occasions. Inter-communal tensions are also running high inside the camps, with the MSF hospital in Bentiu treating triple the number of violence-related injuries - nearly 150 cases in April, up from around 50 cases every month last year. The upcoming rainy season and overcrowded conditions exacerbated by the recent influx of new arrivals in several camps are additional causes for concern.

In May, MSF was forced to evacuate its hospital in the town of Leer as the frontline approached, leaving approximately 200,000 people in the area with no medical care.

#### Upper Nile State

At the same time, heavy fighting erupted in Malakal, where MSF runs a hospital in the UN PoC site. The fierce fighting resulted in an additional 10,000 people seeking safety in the PoC over the course of a single week.

During the next three weeks, the MSF team in Malakal treated 108 people with violence-related injuries, mainly as a result of inter-communal clashes within the PoC site. Several people had also been wounded by stray bullets. The highly volatile situation continues to prevent MSF teams from entering Malakal town itself, where much of the fighting took place.

MSF also runs a clinic at the PoC site in Melut, and a hospital in the Denthoma 1 camp for displaced people. When fighting broke out in the town in mid-May, MSF was forced to suspend its services in the camp for 16 days, depriving the population of much-needed healthcare at a critical time. However, it was able to continue providing care in the PoC clinic. During the first three days of fighting, ongoing insecurity prevented planes from landing, so MSF was not able to evacuate staff or fly in medical supplies. Hundreds of civilians sought shelter in the PoC.

When an MSF team returned to Denthoma 1 camp, it found the clinic and peripheral pharmacies looted and ransacked. Work started immediately, however, to get essential services up and running, including the emergency room, inpatient wards and treatment for malnutrition. The MSF team is still trying to trace 85 patients with tuberculosis (TB), whose interrupted treatment puts them at risk of developing drug-resistant TB.

Due to the volatile security situation, it has been nearly impossible for MSF staff to continue carrying out regular visits to its health post to see patients and bring supplies of medicines across the river in Noon.

#### Jonglei State

In Lankien, MSF treated 65 war-wounded patients in April and May. Surgical teams performed emergency trauma operations and provided post-operative care.

Since the beginning of the crisis in South Sudan, MSF has called on all parties to respect the integrity of medical facilities and to allow aid organisations to access affected communities. As of the end of May, MSF has not been able to resume its medical services or resupply stocks in several projects, which denies tens of thousands of people lifesaving assistance. MSF is also particularly concerned about the health status of people who have fled into the bush and swamps or to remote villages.

## MSF OPERATIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE MEDICAL NEEDS IN SOUTH SUDAN

### ABYEI ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

#### **Agok: Limited access to healthcare**

*MSF hospital*

- Surgery
- Emergency room 24/7
- Maternal care, obstetrics and a neo-natal ward
- Inpatient therapeutic feeding centre
- Vaccinations
- Snakebites
- HIV, Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV (PMTCT) and TB

### GREATER PIBOR ADMINISTRATIVE AREA

#### **Pibor: Remote location and limited access to healthcare**

*MSF health centre and outreach clinics*

- Primary healthcare with inpatient department
- Emergency room
- Maternal care
- Health Units in Gumuruk and Lekuangle (primary health care, malaria and diarrhoea)

### JONGLEI STATE

#### **Lankien: Remote location, limited access to healthcare, periodic violence and displacement**

*MSF hospital, mobile outreach clinics*

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Surgery
- Maternal care, obstetric, neo-natal ward
- Nutrition services (ambulatory and inpatient)
- Kala azar, HIV and TB
- Mobile outreach clinics in Chuil and Yuai

#### **Bor: Technical support to Bor state hospital in:**

- Emergency room
- Triage in outpatient department
- Pharmacy
- Pediatric inpatient department
- Vaccinations
- Lab management
- Waste management

#### **Old Fangak: Remote location, limited access to healthcare and periodic violence and displacement**

*MSF hospital*

- Emergency room
- Inpatient and outpatient departments
- Inpatient therapeutic feeding centre
- Ante-natal care and deliveries
- Assessments of other villages

### NORTHERN BAHR EL GHAZAL STATE

#### **Aweil: Limited access to healthcare**

*Support to Aweil State Hospital*

- Maternal care, obstetrics, ante-natal care
- Pediatric and neo-natal ward
- Vaccinations
- Minor surgery
- Emergency disease outbreak response: malaria and malnutrition

### UNITY STATE

#### **Bentiu: Violence and displacement and limited access to healthcare**

*MSF hospital inside UN PoC site and mobile outreach clinic*

- Secondary healthcare, inpatient department and emergency room
- Surgery
- Maternal care, obstetrics, and neo-natal ward
- Inpatient therapeutic feeding centre
- Water and sanitation activities
- Mobile outreach clinics in Ding Ding and Bentiu town (activities interrupted periodically), and Nhiladiu (activities currently suspended after fighting in mid-April)

#### **Leer: Remote location, limited access to healthcare and periodic violence and displacement**

*MSF hospital, mobile outreach clinic*

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Surgery and post-operative care
- Maternal care, obstetrics and neonatal ward
- Nutrition services (ambulatory and inpatient)
- Kala azar, HIV and TB
- Mobile outreach clinic (nutrition) in Nyal (activities suspended after fighting in May)

#### **Mayom (opened 25 May): Limited access to healthcare**

*Support to MoH healthcare center, primary health care centre, stabilization and referrals to Agok hospital*

- Maternal care
- Outpatient consultations
- Vaccinations
- Secondary care referrals

#### **Yida: Refugees from Nuba Mountains and South Kordofan and serving host population**

*MSF hospital in a refugee camp*

- Primary and secondary healthcare - inpatient department
- Emergency disease outbreak response and mass vaccinations
- Inpatient therapeutic feeding centre
- Mobile outreach clinic in Yida

### UPPER NILE STATE

#### **Malakal and Wau Shilluk: Violence and displacement**

*Hospital in UN PoC site and mobile outreach clinics*

- Secondary healthcare - inpatient department
- Inpatient therapeutic feeding centre
- Emergency room
- Kala azar and TB
- Mobile outreach clinic in Wau Shilluk: kala azar, TB, emergency room with referrals (activities interrupted due to violence in May)

#### **Melut: Violence and displacement**

*MSF hospital in Denthoma 1 camp, MSF clinic in PoC, and health post*

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Maternal care – assisting deliveries
- Inpatient therapeutic feeding centre
- Kala azar, TB, HIV program
- Health post in Noon: emergency room, maternity

#### **Maban Doro: Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile and serving host population**

*MSF health centre and outpatient health units*

- Secondary healthcare
- Maternal health
- Mental health services
- Vaccinations
- Primary healthcare in two health units
- Support to Bunj town hospital

#### **Maban Batil: Sudanese refugees from Blue Nile and serving host population**

*MSF clinic*

- Secondary healthcare
- Maternal and pediatric care
- Inpatient therapeutic feeding centre
- Vaccinations

### WARRAP STATE

#### **Gogrial: Remote location and limited access to healthcare**

*MSF reference health centre*

- Primary healthcare
- Surgery
- Maternal healthcare, obstetrics
- Ante-natal and post-natal care

### WESTERN EQUATORIA STATE

#### **Yambio: Limited access to healthcare**

*Support to Yambio State Hospital*

- Handed over primary and secondary healthcare and support to hospital, including emergency comprehensive obstetric and neonatal care, pediatric inpatient, HIV care and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT)

*New program starting:* HIV community-based test and treat activities

### IN NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

#### **Ethiopia**

*Gambella region refugee sites*

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Mobile outreach clinics

#### **Sudan**

*Refugee camp in White Nile State*

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Nutrition program
- Water and sanitation activities

#### **Uganda**

*Refugee camps and reception centres in Adjumani District*

- Primary and secondary healthcare
- Malaria prevention activities

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*Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF)/Doctors Without Borders is an international, independent, medical humanitarian organisation that delivers emergency aid to people affected by armed conflict, epidemics, natural disasters and exclusion from healthcare in more than 60 countries around the world. MSF offers assistance to people based on need, irrespective of race, religion, gender or political affiliation. Our actions are guided by medical ethics and the principles of neutrality and impartiality.*

*MSF has worked in the region that today constitutes the Republic of South Sudan since 1983.*

