

Additionally, WHO and partners are supporting social mobilization and community engagement activities. The media is currently airing cholera prevention messages and a toll-free phone line to report cholera cases has been activated.

WHO and partners have delivered supplies including tents and cholera kits that provide treatment for 400 people. To improve case detection and treatment of cholera, WHO has also distributed cholera preparedness and response guidelines.

WHO is appealing to all partners to strengthen preventive and control measures before the disease spreads to other camps and host communities. This outbreak further exacerbates an already weak health system which is also battling malnutrition, measles and malaria.

“The risk of further spread of diseases is a major concern. With the coming rains, it is realistic to expect an increase in malaria and water-borne diseases. Consequently, we can expect medical needs to increase in an environment where WHO and partners are already working hard to keep up with existing health needs,” says Dr Abdulmumini.

With 4.4 million people in need of health assistance, funding is urgently needed to respond to the rising needs. The South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan launched earlier this year requests US\$ 110 million, of which US\$ 31.3 million has been received (71% funding gap). Of this amount, WHO requires US\$ 17.5 million for 2016, of which only US\$ 4.3 million has been received. More funding will be required to respond to the additional needs arising from this recent crisis.

“We have this opportunity to save, improve and protect the health of millions of people before it gets worse,” says Dr Abdulmumini. “WHO is committed to containing the cholera outbreak in South Sudan but, without urgent funding, we cannot implement most of the planned interventions. We need donors and partners to urgently fund our operations.”

Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/south-sudan/26-july-2016/en/>

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## GAINS IN FIGHT TO CONTROL YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAK: BUT RESPONSE MUST CONTINUE

**6 August 2016 | GENEVA** - Dramatic gains in life expectancy have been made globally since 2000, but major inequalities persist within and among countries, according to this year’s “World Health Statistics: Monitoring Health for the SDGs”.

Life The yellow fever epidemic in Angola, first reported in late January 2016, appears to be declining, with no new cases confirmed in the last 6 weeks. However, WHO and partners continue to provide support to Angola as well as to Democratic Republic of the Congo to control the outbreak there.

More than 17 million additional people are expected to be vaccinated in massive campaigns scheduled to take place in both countries before the rainy season begins in this part of Africa in September.

The outbreaks of yellow fever in Angola and Democratic Republic of the Congo have posed special challenges for ministries of health, and responding partners, including WHO. This is the first time partners have had to manage such a large outbreak of yellow fever in a dense, urban setting.

As both Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola are endemic for yellow fever, sporadic cases have simultaneously occurred in remote, rural areas, adding to the existing logistical challenges. This includes ensuring that people in hard-to-reach areas have access to vaccination as well as creating infrastructure to keep vaccines at the right temperature until they are administered.

More than 42 countries in the world are endemic for yellow fever and regularly experience outbreaks. However, transmission in 2016 has been explosive and rapidly exhausted the usual global emergency stockpile of 6 million vaccine doses managed by the International Coordinating Group (ICG) on Vaccine Provision (WHO, UNICEF, MSF and IFRC). This rise in yellow fever cases is probably due to the unusual severity of El Niño, which has led to a higher than usual density of the mosquitoes that transmit the disease.

However, the collaboration of partners including Gavi the Vaccine Alliance, the ICG partnership, and manufacturers, has enabled countries affected by the current outbreak to access almost 19 million doses of the yellow fever vaccine since January. This is 3 times the volume normally planned for outbreak use in a 12 month period.

Use of the global supplies of yellow fever vaccine has been carefully monitored and reviewed. Even with the upcoming campaigns in Angola and Democratic Republic of the Congo there are an estimated 5 million doses of the vaccine left in the emergency stockpile, an amount which will increase progressively as more vaccine is produced.

Partner coordination has ensured that the response to the outbreak has been timely, with the first shipment of vaccines to Angola arriving within 5 days of the country making a request to the ICG. In addition, partners have ensured the in-country delivery and coordination of multiple supplies and equipment to assemble the requisite elements for mass campaigns. To date, more than 16 million people have been vaccinated in Democratic Republic of the Congo and Angola.

To ensure the rapid protection of the population of Kinshasa, a dose sparing strategy will be used during the planned vaccination campaigns. This strategy is based on the recommendations of scientific experts brought together by WHO.

One fifth of a regular dose of the yellow fever vaccine will be administered as an emergency measure to the 8.5 million people in Kinshasa who still need vaccination against the disease. Studies show that this 'emergency' dose will safely provide effective immunity against yellow fever for at least 12 months and possibly for much longer.

In addition to ensuring access to vaccines and supporting vaccination campaigns, WHO and partners are also supporting affected countries by:

- Providing laboratory support including access to specific reagents;
- Strengthening national surveillance systems for yellow fever;
- Deploying more than 160 experts to affected countries;
- Providing technical guidance for clinical care, training and social mobilization;
- Strengthening compliance with the International Health Regulations to prevent international spread of yellow fever.

Available from: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2016/yellow-fever-response/en/>