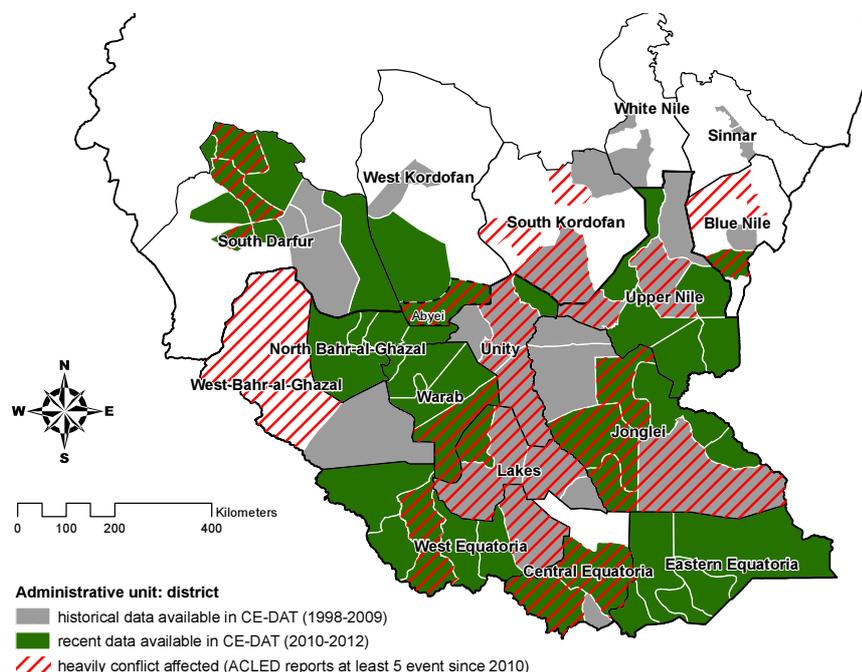


CEDAT spotlight: South Sudan and adjacent areas (1998-2012)



CE-DAT coverage

Surveys on	
- residents	173
- IDPs	62
- refugees	11
- mixed	154
Total surveys	400

Definitions of indicators and population groups and further technical information can be found on www.cedat.be.

Median (minimum - maximum) values: 2010-2012 (n=71)

	Acute malnutrition (%)		Mortality (deaths/10,000/day)		Vaccination (%)
	Global	Severe	Crude	Child	Measles
North Bahr-El-Ghazal	23.5 (18.4 - 25.7)	4.9 (2.7 - 6)	0.41 (0.13 - 0.97)	0.64 (0 - 0.98)	11.6
Jonglei	15.2 (13.7 - 45.7)	5 (2.1 - 15.5)	0.64 (0.03 - 2.40)	0.71 (0.03 - 5.14)	57.5 (29.6 - 92)
Upper Nile	28.3 (14.4 - 39.8)	7.8 (3.9 - 13.4)	0.91 (0.76 - 1.75)	1.28 (0.75 - 4.19)	82 (78.3 - 85.7)
Unity	NA	NA	0.97 (0.73 - 1.95)	1.68 (1.19 - 3.98)	NA
Warab	22.4 (12.1 - 25.2)	4.6 (0.9 - 5.9)	0.42 (0.35 - 1.05)	1.19 (0.65 - 1.98)	58.4 (49.20 - 62.1)
East Equatoria	16 (4 - 19.5)	3.8 (0.3 - 3.9)	0.43 (0.19 - 1.53)	1.20 (0.17 - 2.46)	55 (23.3 - 78.7)
West Equatoria	15.3 (13.7 - 16.8)	6.3 (5.1 - 7.5)	0.09 (0.01 - 0.16)	0.23 (0.04 - 0.42)	NA
Central Equatoria	10.2 (10.01 - 10.04)	5.5 (4.7 - 6.4)	0.03 (0.01 - 0.05)	0.05 (0.03 - 0.08)	NA
Blue Nile	9.8 (8.7 - 10.8)	2.4 (2 - 2.8)	0.45 (0.37 - 0.53)	1.10 (1.08 - 1.11)	63.8
South Darfur	18.9 (8.7 - 31.3)	3.4 (0.5 - 9)	0.36 (0.13 - 1.15)	0.42 (0 - 1.38)	72.85 (43.6 - 92.69)
Abyei	17.6 (16.5 - 20.6)	2.5 (2.4 - 4.4)	0.76 (0.41 - 0.99)	0.41 (0.38 - 1.02)	75.4 (64.93 - 85.8)

GAM values refer to WHO standards. Values in red indicate serious situations according to the WHO classification criteria for emergencies. Administrative units for which less than two surveys for 2010-2012 are available in CEDAT are not listed in the table.

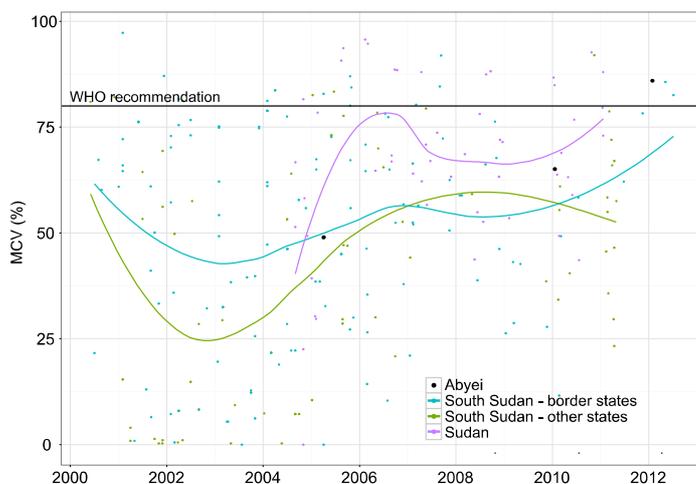


A long history of conflict in Sudan and newly formed South Sudan has left this area of Africa in a serious condition. Global Acute Malnutrition is **above the 15% emergency threshold** in all states with the exception of Blue Nile and Central Equatoria. Values range from 4 (East Equatoria) to 45% (Jonglei) indicating **spots of extreme severity**. Median mortality rates for both the entire population and children only are **all below emergency threshold**. However, some surveys in Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states report twice the emergency threshold for child mortality, probably linked to low vaccination coverage or high malnutrition prevalence.

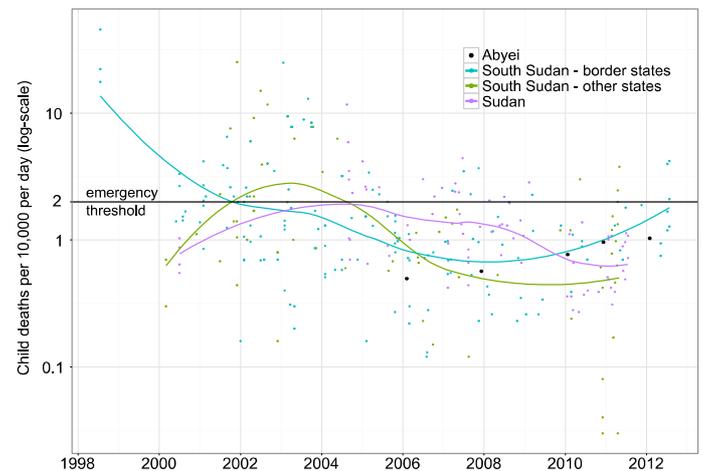
Spotting trends – Child health

Over the last decade, child mortality has decreased. Before 2006, half of the surveys reported Under Five Death Rates above the emergency threshold, while after 2006 only few have exceeded the emergency value of 2 deaths/10,000/day. However, most recent surveys report increasing values, especially in the South Sudanese states close to the border. Close monitoring is recommended to foresee and prevent aberrant values. We also recommend a closer examination of the causes of death to effectively reduce child mortality.

Trend in MCV immunisation coverage



Trend in child mortality



Overall coverage of Measles Containing Vaccine (MCV) has also improved: values below 25% were frequent in the first half of last decade, while they are an exception since 2007.

Still, the majority of the states on both sides of the border are below the WHO recommended 80%. South Sudanese states not bordering with Sudan have reported extremely heterogeneous values, ranging from 30 to 90%. We recommend interventions that target low coverage areas to better protect children.

Policy Advice

Certain states have performed better than others in the provision of health services: identifying the causes of this variation would be useful for effective policy and resource allocation in the health sector.

This CE-DAT spotlight is based on the following datasets:

- CE-DAT: The Complex Emergency Database, www.cedat.be. Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED), Université catholique de Louvain - Brussels, Belgium
- Global Administrative Areas: <http://www.gadm.org> (Version 2.0, January 2012)
- ACLED: Raleigh et al. 2010. Introducing ACLED - Armed Conflict Location and Event Data. *Journal of Peace Research* 47(5) 1-10.

Note: The administrative units and their name shown in this spotlight do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of Sudan and by the Government of South Sudan. The map, table and analysis in this Spotlight aim only to support the work of the humanitarian community.