



Health Care, Disaster and Emergency Response

South Sudan Summit

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About ADRA

- Faith Based International NGO established by the Seventh Day Adventist Church
- Operates in 128 countries globally
- ADRA's mission is to work with people in poverty and distress to create just and positive change through empowering partnerships
- ADRA South Sudan is the largest ADRA project in the world and has been working in South Sudan for 17 yrs
- Implementing 15 projects in the seven out of the 10 states of Southern Sudan.

Cont.

- Portfolio includes health – 7 projects supporting 71 health facilities, nutrition, education, livelihoods, returnee reintegration and WatSan
- Donors: USAID, DANIDA, NORAD, SMC, MDTF, BSF, CHF, JPF, UNFPA.

Alarming indicators

- Highest MMR in the world – 2,054 women dying for every 100,000 live births
- One out of every nine children die before their fifth birthday (106 dying per 1,000 live births)
- High illiteracy rates
- 20% of the population are food insecure

Challenges

Limited human resources capacity in the health sector (one Qualified Midwife per 30,000 people)



Challenges

Inadequate pharmaceuticals, laboratory supplies and medical equipments in health facilities especially with influx of returnees during and post referendum



Challenges

Poor infrastructure



Challenges

- Very low immunization rates (2% for 12 – 23 months)
- Limited referral facilities



Challenges

Cyclical emergencies (disease outbreaks, displacements, floods, and influx of returnees)



Efforts in improving the situation

- Basic Package of Health Services
- Special focus on High Impact Health Intervention
- Development Pillars

Roles of different actors

- Creation of enabling environment through the development of policies, standards and framework by GoSS
- NGOs, UN, and others have been providing services since the time of war and this will continue for some time and gradually reduce while GoSS takes up more responsibilities of direct service delivery to its citizens
- Private sector – Great role in assisting with the challenges identified eg, supply of pharmaceuticals, medical equipments, diagnostic equipments, LLITNs, Emergency response NFIs, private clinics and hospitals, etc

Conclusion

- The need is still great and requires a continuous well coordinated response to get South Sudan out of the alarming social indicators.

THANK YOU!