International Medical Corps works in both rural and urban areas, focusing on basic health care service provision via clinics, hospitals, and medical training. Health and medical training are provided through more than 50 health facilities that International Medical Corps runs throughout South Sudan.

From primary health care to emergency surgery, International Medical Corps provides direct medical care to thousands of South Sudanese. True to its mission to enable self-reliance, International Medical Corps also trains communities and mid-level health professionals to ensure program sustainability.
Health and Development Support

- Comprehensive primary health care, including seven high impact services: antenatal care, expanded immunization, vitamin A administration, bed net distribution, malaria case management, Oral Rehydration Salts for diarrheal disease, and acute respiratory illness case management
- Secondary health care services, including specialized services for sleeping sickness, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS
- Maternal and child health, including ante- and post-natal care, family planning, and emergency obstetric care
- Disease prevention and treatment, including integrated case management for HIV/AIDS, bed net distribution and malaria treatment, and community-based management of acute malnutrition
- Training for community health workers, nurses, and midwives

Building Sustainable Local Health Capacity

Health Care Training

According to USAID, South Sudan has fewer than 200 doctors to serve its 10 million people. To make sure more people have access to care, International Medical Corps is working to build the capacity in South Sudan’s health system.

International Medical Corps health care training programs target health professionals, key community members, and persons interested in becoming health professionals. These include:

- Laboratory and clinical health professionals update their skills with refresher trainings
- Community Health Management Committees are trained to promote community involvement
- Students at Kajo Keji Training School receive MoH-certified nursing and midwifery training

After a two year transition period, International Medical Corps conducted a successful handover of the Kajo Keji Civil Hospital. This 142-bed facility is the first hospital that the local government in South Sudan has taken ownership of.

764,377 Beneficiaries
168,162 Women of Child-bearing Age
52,875 Children under five years
International Medical Corps provides integrated health services to refugee returnees and host populations, addressing morbidity and mortality with a comprehensive package, based on the MoH Basic Package of Health Services.

Maternal and Child Health
According to UNFPA, South Sudan has the highest maternal mortality rate in the world. One in every 50 live births will result in the death of the mother; with the high fertility rate, each mother has a one in seven chance of dying in childbirth in her lifetime, while 25 percent of children die before they turn five.

In an effort to reduce this burden, International Medical Corps provides services that include:

- Antenatal care
- Assisted deliveries
- Family planning
- Emergency obstetric care

International Medical Corps has constructed facilities to provide these and other services, improving the health of women and children.

Water, Sanitation, Hygiene
Through construction and rehabilitation, International Medical Corps programs provide clean, safe, and accessible water supplies and sanitation facilities for beneficiary populations. By maximizing the water resources available, International Medical Corps created a year-round potable supply. International Medical Corps water and sanitation activities include:

- Construction (drilling) and maintenance of boreholes and hand-dug wells
- Training for community hygiene promoters, including children
- Creation of Community Water Management Committees
- Construction of garbage pits, institutional and family-size ventilation-improved-pit latrines
- Rehabilitation of water purification/bio sand filtration and treatment facilities

HIV/AIDS
International Medical Corps has implemented a number of successful HIV/AIDS programs for beneficiaries affected by current and past conflicts in and around South Sudan. International Medical Corps’ community-based approaches raise awareness of HIV’s impact on the community and how it can be minimized or prevented through behavior change and modification. With funding from a variety of donors, International Medical Corps activities mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS in South Sudan; these activities include ART, VCT, PMTCT and palliative care services while increasing the local capacity to combat HIV/AIDS.
After 15 years in South Sudan, International Medical Corps has learned how to best serve the populations’ needs while ensuring that the programs build local capacity and contribute to the country’s development.

Food Security and Livelihoods
International Medical Corps implemented an innovative project to mitigate overall food insecurity of the agro-pastoralist population in Central Lou. While strengthening coping mechanisms and providing a long-term foundation for famine prevention, International Medical Corps used its primary health care clinics as the foundation of this programming. This allowed International Medical Corps to build an expanding network of mutually-reinforcing activities which link health, nutrition, livelihoods, and food security. Recognizing that women provide integral linkages between primary health care, agricultural innovations, training and education, and new income-generating opportunities, International Medical Corps targeted women to reach all 45,000 South Sudanese in the primary health care catchments population.

Nutrition
In some of International Medical Corps’ operational areas, more than one-third of the children younger than five are affected by chronic or acute malnutrition, which is often associated with moderate or severe stunting. As agro-pastoralists, the population experiences a hunger gap during the dry season. The vulnerability of women and children is also exacerbated at this time in the annual migration to toch (cattle camp). International Medical Corps has implemented a successful program using the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM) model. This approach includes only minimal inpatient care even for severely malnourished children with complications, decreasing exposure to other diseases. Providing outpatient care for severely malnourished children without complications decreases recovery time and reduces the burden on the mother and other children in the family.

Many of the populations that International Medical Corps serves in South Sudan are located in extremely difficult, inhospitable settings. The scarcity of resources, reflected by the health indicators, prevalence of malnutrition and stunting, and food insecurity, is associated with the historical and current trends of violence.

In the last six months, there have been more civilian deaths due to violence in South Sudan, than the past 15 months in Darfur.

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