



# Provision of Integrated MNCH and PMTCT in Ayod of Fangak State and Pibor County of Boma State

Date: April 27, 2018 Prepared by: Odongo Bonny Oryem

## I. Demographic Information

1. City & State:  
Pibor County in Boma State, Republic of South Sudan

2. Organization:  
Real Medicine Foundation, South Sudan ([www.realmedicinefoundation.org](http://www.realmedicinefoundation.org))  
United Nations Children’s Fund ([www.unicef.org](http://www.unicef.org))

3. Project Title:  
Provision of Integrated MNCH and PMTCT in Ayod and Pibor

4. Reporting Period:  
Jan 1, 2018 – March 31, 2018 (Program active through February 7, 2018)

5. Project Location (region & city/town/village):  
Pibor County of Boma State, Republic of South Sudan

6. Target Population:  
  
The MNCH (maternal, neonatal, and child health) and PMTCT (prevention of mother to child transmission) program directly targets the estimated populations of Pibor, 60,400, projected from the 2008 South Sudan Population and Housing Census.

The estimated categories of beneficiaries are tabulated below:

County	Estimated Population	Under-5 (19%)	Under-1 (4%)	12–59 Months (15%)	Under-15 (21%)	Pregnant Women (4%)	Women of Childbearing Age (21.5%)
Pibor	60,400	11,476	2,416	9,060	12,684	2,416	12,986

Indirectly, the program also targets the whole population of Pibor county and communities from the surrounding counties.

## II. Project Information

7. Project Goals:  
  
The overall goal of this project is to reduce maternal, neonatal, and child morbidity and mortality through strengthening the healthcare system to provide quality maternal, neonatal, and child health services in the assigned county.

During the armed conflict that broke out in Pibor during February 2016, the Pibor healthcare facility was vandalized and looted. Healthcare partners left the area due to insecurity, and the humanitarian situation was further complicated by a lack of funding and the County Health Department’s inability to restore services at the only primary healthcare center in the area. This further increased the vulnerability of communities in Pibor County, which now had no access to quality, affordable healthcare services.

In September 2016, RMF entered into a partnership agreement with UNICEF to rejuvenate the primary healthcare centers in Gorwai (Ayod County) and Pibor (Pibor County) in order to provide quality MNCH and PMTCT services for communities in need. Both health centers were rejuvenated and began providing these services in December 2016. However, when UNICEF funding ended in July 2017, RMF was forced to limit our MNCH/PMTCT services to Pibor, and in February 2018, MNCH and PMTCT project operations ceased. RMF continues to provide [nutrition](#)

[services](#) in both counties, and we are pursuing funding from IMA World Health and donors in hopes of restoring much-needed MNCH and PMTCT services in Ayod and Pibor.

8. Project Objectives:

- Rehabilitate the healthcare facility in Pibor to provide quality healthcare services.
- Provide essential medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, and consumables.
- Provide quality, integrated MNCH and PMTCT services in accordance with national MOH (Ministry of Health) and international standards.
- Build the capacity of the County Health Department (CHD) and its staff involved in provision of healthcare services.

9. Summary of RMF/UNICEF-sponsored activities carried out during the reporting period under each project objective (note any changes from original plans):

- In collaboration with the Boma State Ministry of Health, RMF provided pharmaceuticals and consumables for Pibor PHCC (primary healthcare center).
- RMF facilitated and maintained Pibor PHCC, which continued to provide quality maternal, neonatal, and child health services through February 7, 2018 (two months without UNICEF funding).
- Supported and maintained the EPI cold chain system in Pibor PHCC, which continued to function throughout the quarter.
- Facilitated and participated in a national immunization campaign targeting children under 5 years of age in Pibor County.
- Facilitated and conducted 11 community outreach sessions in Pibor.
- Procured and delivered an adequate amount of essential foodstuffs for RMF's relocated staff (those recruited from Juba and deployed in Pibor), since basic commodities are not available in these areas.
- Facilitated the transportation of pharmaceuticals and consumables to Pibor PHCC through regular UNHAS flights.
- Facilitated in-country transportation of health staff from Pibor to Juba and back through regular UNHAS flights.
- Continued facilitation of our health team's participation in all coordination activities/meetings at national and state levels.
- Provided an adequate communication allowance, which enhanced good coordination between Juba and the field site.

10. Results and/or accomplishments achieved during this reporting period:

In spite of limited funding and operations, the integrated MNCH/PMTCT program in Pibor was able to achieve the following milestones during this reporting quarter:

- Pibor PHCC, rehabilitated by RMF in the fourth quarter of 2016, was maintained and continued to provide quality maternal, neonatal, and child health services through February 7, 2018.
- The EPI cold chain system, established by RMF in Pibor PHCC, continued to function and provide safe storage of vaccines to promote effective immunization services for children under five and women of childbearing age.
- RMF's trained healthcare workers continued to be mentored throughout the quarter and to provide quality healthcare services basing on South Sudan's Ministry of Health (MOH) policies and international best practices.
- 11 community outreach sessions were conducted in Pibor during the reporting quarter.
- A total of **511 curative consultations were provided** (319 patients under five and 192 above five years of age).

The table below summarizes some of the major achievements during the reporting quarter:

Indicator	Achievements in Pibor (Boma)
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Pregnant women received ANC 4 <sup>th</sup> visit	23
Pregnant Women received iron and folate supplementation	224
Pregnant women received IPT 3+	29
Pregnant women dewormed	224
Deliveries in facility assisted by skilled birth attendant	4
Mothers attended postnatal clinic	47
Eligible children dewormed	278
Eligible children provided with vitamin A supplementation	297

- More children were reached during the national immunization campaign, which targeted polio and measles.
- Pibor PHCC continued to receive pharmaceuticals and consumables from the Boma State Ministry of Health, due to the good working relationship between RMF and the SMOH.

11. Impact this project has on the community (who is benefiting and how):

- The restoration of healthcare services in Pibor has a significant impact on the health and wellbeing of the communities within the county and neighboring areas.
- The communities in Pibor County now have access to quality MNCH (maternal, neonatal, and child health) and general healthcare services.
- The communities in Pibor are now receiving EPI (expanded program on immunization) services.
- This project has offered employment opportunities for South Sudanese nationals as both technical and support staff.
- RMF continued to build the capacity of County Health Department (CHD) staff, preparing them to manage the health center when RMF handed over the facility to the CHD in February.

12. Number served/number of direct project beneficiaries:

The MNCH and PMTCT program directly targets the estimated population of Pibor, 60,400, projected from the 2008 South Sudan Population and Housing Census.

The estimated categories of beneficiaries are tabulated below:

County	Estimated Population	Under-5 (19%)	Under-1 (4%)	12–59 Months (15%)	Under-15 (21%)	Pregnant Women (4%)	Women of Childbearing Age (21.5%)
Pibor	60,400	11,476	2,416	9,060	12,684	2,416	12,986

13. Number of indirect project beneficiaries (geographic coverage):

Indirectly, the program targets the whole population of Pibor County and communities from the surrounding areas.

14. If applicable, please list the medical services provided:

Although the project mainly targets MNCH, general healthcare indicators in Pibor are worsening. Hence, RMF is trying to provide comprehensive care in accordance with the South Sudan basic primary care package. Services now provided include the following:

- FANC/PNC/PMTCT
- Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care
- EPI Services
- Basic Diagnostic Services (through use of rapid diagnostic kits for malaria, HIV, syphilis, HCG, urine test strips, and more)
- General Care (both outpatient and inpatient)
- Community Mobilization and Awareness

15. Please list the most common health problems treated through this project.

- Malaria
- Diarrheal Diseases
- Respiratory Tract Infections
- Urinary Tract Infections
- Gunshot Wounds
- Enteric Fever
- Eye Infections

The table below shows the common conditions managed at Pibor PHCC during the reporting period of January–March 2018:

Conditions	Under-5	Deaths	Over-5	Deaths
Malaria	106	0	89	0
ARI	134	0	114	0
Diarrhea	37	0	22	0
Other	178	0	75	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>0</b>

16. Notable project challenges and obstacles:

- Flooding that occurred during the third quarter affected normal operations of Pibor PHCC. Both the staff residence and health facility were affected, causing the displacement of RMF staff and damage to a number of items.
- Irregular and inadequate supplies of pharmaceuticals and consumables from the State Ministry of Health and UNICEF forced the most affected communities to purchase some medicines from private pharmacies or to use local herbs—most community members are not able to afford modern medicine from private pharmacies.
- Due to the slow and bureaucratic process of IMA World Health in selecting a health implementing partner for Pibor, the county still has no official health implementing partner under the World Bank grant that is managed by IMA World Health. This continues to negatively impact the health indicators for Pibor, as the County Health Department does not have the resources to provide primary healthcare services in the county. RMF was able to fill the gaps until February 2018 and will do more if resources from World Bank are channeled through us.
- *RMF's MNCH/PMTCT services in Pibor ended on February 7, 2018 due to a lack of funding; UNICEF support ended in July 2017, and RMF sustained the program with our own resources until February 2018.*

17. If applicable, plans for next reporting period:

- Continue following up with the State Ministry of Health and UNICEF on the possibility of contract extension and ways forward.
- Continue to lobbying to become a health implementing partner for Pibor County under the ongoing IMA-managed World Bank grant.
- Continue lobbying for external donations from other institutions (in addition to UNICEF) so as to restore our activity in Pibor and other areas where there is a high need for health services.

18. If applicable, summary of RMF/UNICEF-sponsored medical supply distribution and use:

See Annex

19. Success story(s) highlighting project impact:

See Annex

### III. Financial Information

20. Detailed summary of expenditures within each budget category as presented in your funded proposal (file attachment is fine). Please note any changes from plans.

Provided separately

## Annex 1: Project Photos



Heavy floods in the third quarter of 2017 destroyed the compound of the facility.



The floods also destroyed crops in the area near RMF's health facility.



A mother with her two children waiting to see a clinician



RMF data clerk entering patient information into the register



RMF Midwife Apio Doreen Celestine taking mosquito nets out of storage for ANC mothers



A trained traditional birth attendant helping RMF's midwife check the inventory of mosquito nets



RMF midwife dispensing intermittent preventive treatment (IPT) for malaria to an ANC mother



RMF midwife on (right) visiting with an ANC mother



RMF dispensary at the OPD



RMF EPI supervisor entering data after an outreach