South Darfur state is one of the most populous states of the country with about 30% of the population living in internally-displaced persons camps and hard-to-reach areas. The displaced, nomadic and returning populations' movement is adding to the strain on the weak health services delivery system. The public sector health facilities perform at the lowest levels due to poor infrastructure, lack of trained human resources and financial constraints. In 2011, the turnover of health cadres was at its highest due to poor incentives and insecurity.

The WHO Health Resources Availability Mapping System shows gaps in access to, and utilization of, health services. Around 79% of South Darfur's health facilities are functional: hospitals (100%), primary health care clinics (95%), basic health units (76%) and mobile clinics (64%).

Some health facilities are functioning at lower levels than others. Secondary health care facilities are limited in number and mostly operate at minimum capacity. General health services are delivered by 98% of primary health care facilities, although only 34% of these facilities provide immunization. services.

In photos: WHO's interventions in South Darfur

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