



WHO staff loads Rapid Response Kits with medicine for 80 different common diseases onto a truck to be delivered to different locations across Darfur, Kordofan and Blue Nile (Photo: WHO Sudan).

In early 2017, health systems across Sudan, and especially in Darfur, Blue Nile, and Kordofan, were struggling with an increasing burden, as no less than 3,4 million people were in need of better health services. Despite continued efforts and improvements by the Government of Sudan, WHO, and health partners, the existing health facilities were becoming overburdened. Shortages of life-saving medicine were spreading, as well as shortages of medical supplies, health staff, and the availability of quality health care all-round.

The Sudanese people who relied on the weakened health systems were increasingly suffering

from deadly, but preventable diseases, such as acute watery and bloody diarrhoea, malaria, and respiratory infections. Their biggest need? Medicine. The lack of available and affordable medicine was not only causing more illness and death, it was forcing people to spend more money which then took away from other essential expenditure on food, water, and more. So, with the generous help of USAID, medical specialists of WHO Sudan put together a three step programme to fill this need for proper medicine.

- In support of the Sudanese Health Sector, stewarded by the Federal Ministry of Health -



World Health Organization



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- Thanks to a generous USAID contribution -

WHO created **518** Rapid Response Kits



Each kit containing medicine for **80** common diseases
and covers at least **3000** people for **3** months.

With these kits WHO provided
life-saving medicine to:



.. and lowered infection risk for 3,000,000 more.