



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Department Of Foreign Affairs



JUBA

JUBA TRAINING HOSPITAL





THROUGHOUT THE HISTORY, **WE HAVE ALWAYS** CONSIDERED
AFRICA AS OUR **FRIEND**,
WE **LOVE** AFRICA, WE **CARE** FOR AFRICA.
BELIEVE THIS:
WHEN AFRICA IS SAD, TURKEY IS **SAD**,
WHEN AFRICA IS HAPPY, TURKEY IS **HAPPY**.

Recep Tayyip Erdoğan
Prime Minister of
the Republic of Turkey



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Our Government pays special attention on the cooperation with African countries, with which we have both historical and cultural ties. Under the leadership of H.E. Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, we have taken significant steps to intensify and to deepen our relations with African countries.

Relations and cooperation with African countries in almost every field, primarily in the fields of education, health and culture, have been elaborated and evaluated in all aspects. By taking into consideration the requirements of African countries, technical cooperation projects are prepared and implemented.

In the frame of the said comprehensive activities of our country addressing African countries, health and medical issues constitute a significant place. Upon the instructions and with the support of H.E. Prime Minister, we have been implementing various activities through methods of exchange of health personnel, mutual trainings, organization of joint scientific activities, pharmaceutical and medical supply assistance, technical information and consultancy services together with several African countries, primarily with Sudan.

I would like to thank everyone who contributes to the activities of my Ministry addressing African countries and underline that we will continue these activities with the same determination and commitment in the coming period.

Prof. Dr. Recep Akdağ
Minister of Health



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SUDAN

Among the 53 independent countries in the Africa Continent, Sudan is the largest country. This liveable geographical region located in the south of the Great Sahara Desert and lying between the Red Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, was known as Biladu's Sudan throughout the history. Meaning "the land of the Black People", Biladu's Sudan also included Kordofan and



Darfur Regions of the contemporary Sudan. The local sultanates, which used to be bounded with the Ottoman Empire spiritually from the beginning of the 16th century, were occupied by the Europeans in the last years of the 19th century, then the eastern part of Chad Lake was named as English Sudan, and the west was named as French Sudan.

Yemen Grand Governor Ozdemir Pasha, who had been appointed as the Commander in Chief of Abyssinia in 1554, established the State of Abyssinia on 5 July 1555 and declared the Sevakin Island as the capital of the state. 8 cities were bounded to the aforementioned State. Though Masavva, a city in contemporary Eritrea, was recognized as the capital in 1557; starting from 17th century, the Commanders continued to reside in Sevakin again. Senior officials were generally preferred among the Sanjak Commanders. The administration of this State was devolved to Mecca Administration before 18th century. From the early years of the 18th century, the State was governed by 29 commander in chiefs who were commanders of Rumelia or who were viziers. In order for the defence of the region, Ottomans built several forts and, as the Red Sea had become an inland sea in the Ottoman lands, the southern naval force was separated into Indian, Suez and Moha forces.

After 1802, Sudan became a state of the Ottoman Empire again. Mehmet Ali Pasha of Kavala, the governor of Egypt, wanted to expand the land under his command to the south. To this end, through a military expedition in 1821, he ended the Funj Sultanate, which had ruled the central Sudan from the 16th century, and bounded



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the said region to his administration and called it the Egyptian Sudan. Sudan was governed by Muhammed Ahmed, who was called as Mehdi and his caliphs between 1885-1899. Until then to 1953, Sudan was recognized as English-Egyptian Sudan and after 1956, it has been known as the Sudan.

The conflict between 1965-1985 and the draught led to the displacement of more than 4 million people and caused 2 million deaths within a period of 20 years.

Due to another conflict in Darfur Region in 2003, 2 million people were displaced and 200.000 to 400.000 people lost their lives. In the recent years, the conflict has spread to Chad and Central Africa Republic, and as of 2006 it has been tried to be taken under control by the intervention of the Peace Force.

In January 2005, North-South Peace Agreement was signed. According to this Agreement, it has been planned that the Southerners would be given autonomy within 6 years.

Being one of the 25 states of the Republic of the Sudan and the capital city of the South Sudan Republic, Juba has a population of 500.000 and the city is living under very hard conditions and has a very weak infrastructure.

Our Ministry has been conducting a series of comprehensive activities in Sudan. The cooperation in the field of health between the two countries has been accelerated through senior level delegation visits, restoration of Kalakla Hospital, trainings for Sudanese health personnel both in Turkey and in Sudan, and etc. As a continuation to such activities, in line with the recommendations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey and with the support of the Office of the Prime Ministry, we have conducted a number of studies in Juba.

I would like to thank everyone involved in these activities.

Prof. Dr. Nihat Tosun
Undersecretary



JUBA





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JUBA, THE CAPITAL OF SOUTHERN SUDAN

It was April 2007, we were in Khartoum and the restoration of Kalakla Turkish Hospital was going on. H.E. Fatih Ceylan, our Ambassador to Khartoum told us that together with Turkish businessmen in Khartoum, he would be travelling to Juba and Turkey wanted to develop her relations with the Government of Southern Sudan.



Back in Khartoum, H.E. Ambassador shared his observations regarding Juba with us. He mentioned that it would be appropriate to bring Turkey's services in the field of health to Juba and Juba was in need for assistance in the field of health.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs conveyed the observations of Juba visit of H.E. Ambassador in details to our Ministry. Therefore, in order to analyze the health system and the conditions of health centres in Juba, we travelled to Juba on 31 October 2007.



Green Juba

While our plane was landing off over Juba, we saw a green residential area. Contrary to Khartoum and Darfur, Juba is a green city. There were cylindrical houses covered with canes on the roof. We were met at the airport by our honorary consulate candidate for Juba as well as Turkish police officers who were on duty in UN. While driving from the airport to the city, we noticed that the construction of the

earth roads was still continuing. We also saw the local people carrying some goods above their heads. As there were no roads, motorcycles were very common.



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We first visited the Ministry of Health of Juba. We had a meeting with the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health of Juba. During our meeting, Mr. Undersecretary briefed us about the health facilities in Juba.



Garden of Juba Training Hospital

Then, we paid a visit to Juba Training Hospital. The Hospital constituted of 20 different buildings with one floor which were built during English period. Also a road was being built in the garden of the Hospital. Everywhere was under construction. We learned that the Hospital was under repair.

However, there were almost no medical devices or supplies. And the existing ones were very old-fashioned and most of them were out of order. As motorcycles are very common, the orthopaedics service was full of people suffering fractures. Indeed, we noticed some patients were lying in the hospital's garden. When we visited the delivery room, we were thinking what should be done for this room. They were trying to run the Hospital with 4-5 specialist physicians. The number of qualified auxiliary health personnel was very low. They needed training. The Hospital management wanted the hospital to be equipped with medical devices.



Orthopaedics Service



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We had lunch at a restaurant by the River Nile. We learned that the restaurant was owned by a German. Also the restaurant garden surrounded a hotel consisting of individual tent rooms. During the meal, we were given information on the intense activities of Chinese in Africa as well as the investments of Australians in Juba.



During our visit in Juba on 31 October 2007, we noticed that earth roads were just being constructed in the city centre.

When we had returned to Turkey, we submitted our report to the senior administrators in our Ministry. With the support of the Office of the Prime Ministry, it was decided convenient to equip Juba Training Hospital with medical devices and supplies, as well as to provide the personnel of the Hospital with trainings in Turkey.

Then, we initiated our preparations. While our preparations were continuing, we gave trainings to Dr. Dario Kuran Lado, the Head Physician of Juba Training Hospital and Dr. Lily Alek Mechak Deng, doctor of the same hospital, in Turkey for a period of one month.

We transported the medical devices and supplies, which we had purchased in Turkey, to Juba by an airplane. Our technicians went to Juba and installed these devices in such a short time as 45 days. In addition, they also gave trainings regarding all medical devices on site.



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On 4 April 2008, Juba Training Hospital was opened for service.

While we were going to the opening ceremony, we brought biscuits, sweets and etc to the children. It was the first time that children of Juba had ever seen a biscuit in all their lives. The appreciation of Juba people was noteworthy.

We observed that people in Juba are all diligent and hardworking.

Authorities in Juba mentioned that Turkey is the first and only country who brought brand new medical devices and a colour USG to Juba.

Subsequently we organized a training programme. 15 health personnel of Juba Training Hospital attended trainings in the training and research hospitals of our Ministry between 5 June-4 July 2008.

We have had the honour of achieving the best with the facilities of our country, representing our country duly and, seeing the Turkish flag flying in the sky over Juba.

Surgeon. Dr. Adnan HASANOĞLU
Deputy Chief Physician of Ankara
Training and Research Hospital and
Counsellor to Minister

Kamuran ÖZDEN
Head of the Department of
Foreign Affairs



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REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

- The capital city is Khartoum.
- An Eastern Africa country.
- Neighbours and borders are:
 - Egypt- North
 - The Red Sea- Northeast,
 - Ethiopia and Eritrea- East,
 - Libya- Northwest
 - Central African Republic and Chad- West
 - Kenya, Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo-South
- Area: Total 2,505,813 km²
- Population: ~37 Million
- GDP Estimated: Total: 84,755 Million\$- Per Capita: 2522\$
- Currency: Sudanese Dinar (SDD)
- Infant Mortality Rate: 68.67/ 1,000 live births
- Ethnic Group: Black 52%, Arab 39%, Beja 6%, foreigner 2%, other 1%
- Literacy: data for age 15 and above in total population is 46.1%
- Government Type: Parliamentary Republic
- Political Structure: It is administrated within a three layer federal, state and local government system.
- Health System is dispersed and coordination between units is weak.
- There are 25 states (10 states constitute Southern Sudan).
- The capital of Southern Sudan is Juba.
- Official language and education language is Arabic. Even though most of the population can speak Arabic, their mother tongue is not Arabic.
- Nubian, Beja, Fur, Nuban, Ingessana are spoken, too.
- Official religion is Islam. 83% of population is Muslim. All of Muslims are Sunni (most of them Shafi'i, some of them Maliki). 10% indigenous religions, Christian%7.



Mother and Child



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COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH



THE FIRST OFFICIAL VISIT TO JUBA AFTER 180 YEARS

Mehmet Ali Pasha of Kavala - the governor of Egypt of the Ottoman Empire of the time - had organized a military operation to Funj Empire and conducted an expedition to Sudan in 1821. 180 years after the said expedition to the Southern Sudan by Ottoman soldiers, the first official visit was realized in June 2007 by a delegation of 14 people, upon the invitation by the region's government (Southern Sudan). H.E. Fatih Ceylan, the Ambassador of Turkey to Khartoum, headed the aforementioned delegation. Our delegation had a meeting with

Mr. Riek Machar, the Vice President of the Southern Sudan Government. In the meeting, Mr. Vice President expressed his pleasure in receiving our delegation in Sudan; they would be more than happy to see Turkish businessmen and investors in Juba and to develop their relations with the Republic of Turkey in every field. H.E. Ambassador Ceylan mentioned that Turkey also would like to further develop the relations with the Government of the Southern Sudan and important activities were initiated in this field and the aforementioned visit with participation of businessmen was a part of the said activities.

H.E. Ambassador also indicated that Turkey would like to work in the fields of commercial relations as well as humanitarian aid and technical cooperation.

Vice President Riek Machar pointed out that health services could be provided within very limited resources, therefore, establishment of a permanent health centre or providing a mobile clinic in Juba by Turkey would be of great benefit.

Recommendations of Turkish Embassy in Khartoum and Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs have also been considered convenient by our Ministry.



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HEALTH DELEGATION IN JUBA



Ministry of Health of Juba

In order to analyse the health conditions in Juba on-site, to realize a pre-observation and to attend some meetings Mr. Kamuran Özden, Head of the Department of Foreign Affairs of our Ministry, and Surgeon Dr. Adnan Hasanoğlu, Deputy Chief Physician of Ankara Training and Research Hospital and Counsellor to Minister of our Ministry, paid a visit to Juba on 31 October 2007. Administrative Attaché of Khartoum Embassy of the Republic of Turkey Hasan Akin, Director of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Ministry of Health of the Sudan Dr. Tariq Gani and Turkey Coordinator of the Sudan Dr. Magdi Abdalla accompanied our Ministry's delegation.

During the visit, a meeting was held with the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health of the Government of Southern Sudan. In the meeting, the below mentioned points were discussed:

- Though the population of Juba is increasing everyday, the population is around 500,000.
- There is only one government hospital, which is the Juba Training Hospital and, the bed capacity of the aforementioned hospital is approximately 500.



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- There are 5 specialist physicians in the Hospital (Gynaecology-Obstetrics, Paediatrics, Ear-Nose-Throat, General Surgery, Internal Medicine)
- The Red Cross brings an anaesthesia specialist once in every three months.
- There are 10 general practitioners, and approximately 30 midwives (8 of them are well qualified) throughout Juba.
- Traditional medicine is quite common.
- Malaria, HIV, hepatitis, tuberculosis and other infectious diseases are prevalent.
- The ratio of doctors is 1/200.000 persons in the Southern Sudan.
- After signature of Comprehensive Peace Agreement (January 2005), measles, meningitis and cholera outbreaks were seen, but timely interventions could not be made due to lack of sources.
- There is also a private hospital, Sabah Hospital, in Juba and it has one paediatrics specialist.
- 8 doctors and 5 nurses are expected to come from Egypt in a near future.
- The Sudan Party would like to see Turkish doctors, nurses and other health personnel in the Southern Sudan.
- There is no infrastructure in terms of preventive health services.
- Health services in Southern Sudan were executed generally by international NGOs, however the service period of the aforementioned NGOs would be completed by the end of 2007.
- They have a couple of projects addressing health facilities.
- The number of mortality during birth in the Southern Sudan is the highest of Africa (2037 child in 100.000).
- There is a need for qualified personnel and training.
- There is a significant need for medical devices and supplies.

Our delegation stated that a request for a mobile or permanent health centre had been conveyed by the Sudanese Party to H.E. Ambassador Fatih Ceylan during his visit in June 2007, on this account a visit was realized to Juba to determine the requirements in Juba. However, our delegation noticed the road conditions when they were in Juba and thought that a mobile clinic would not be of efficient use under these road circumstances, and agreed that it would be beneficial to visit Juba Training Hospital.

The Undersecretary of Juba Ministry of Health pointed out that;

- the mobile clinic could be established as a boat on the River or as a vehicle travelling on water sources route of nomad population.



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- there is no health infrastructure,
- as an alternative, a health centre would be established in a state outside of Juba to be considered convenient by Turkey, which would have a capacity of 16 beds and an operating room, a delivery room and an internal medicine clinic,
- on the other hand, they were conducting the renovation of physical structure of Juba Training Hospital and the Hospital lacked medical devices and supplies,
- if Turkey donated the medical devices and supplies of the Hospital, it would be very beneficial alternative for them,
- if establishment of a health centre in a state outside of Juba would be decided, it should be in Warrab, North Bahr El Gazal, Jongfei, West Bahr El Gazal, East Equatorial States where the population is crowded but the health services are low,
- Considering transportation, road transportation is available in five months throughout the year from Khartoum to Warrab and trucks can reach to Warrab in 5 days, but in the remaining months the transportation is stopped due to heavy rains.

Our delegation mentioned that Juba Training Hospital would be visited, the report to be prepared after the aforementioned visit would be conveyed to senior administrators of our Ministry, in accordance with the facilities of our country, one of the abovementioned alternatives would be agreed and relevant activities would be initiated.

Our delegation asked if international travel expenses of personnel to be sent to Turkey from Juba for training purposes would be covered or not.

The Undersecretary replied that the international travel expenses of the said personnel would be covered by their Party if trainings for health personnel in Turkey would be considered convenient.

Dr. Tarık Abdalla, the representative of the Federal Ministry of Health mentioned that the agreement between Turkey and Sudanese Government signed on 28 March 2007 envisaged that 100 patients, who cannot be treated in Sudan, to be treated in Turkey annually; in this framework the Southern Sudan would be included in this quota of 100 patients.



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Juba Training Hospital

Afterwards, our delegation paid a visit to Juba Training Hospital.

At Juba Training Hospital, Dr. Talal Elfadil Mahdi welcomed our Delegation. During the visit the following points are observed:

- The Hospital is built up on a wide land, and it was constructed during the British Colony period and constitutes of various single store independent buildings.
- Some buildings of the Hospital are under physical structure rehabilitation work through the budget provided from Multidonor Trust Fund.
- Having a capacity of 500 beds, the bed occupancy of the Hospital is 100%.
- In addition, a lot of patients lie in the garden of the Hospital under inconvenient conditions.
- The Hospital buildings are separated from each other and traffic between these buildings are provided through the ground roads.
- Road construction in the Hospital is continued, too.
- Number of patients is quite higher than the capacity of the Hospital.
- The people of Juba use motorcycles very commonly and consequently, fractures and injuries due to motor accidents are frequent, too. As there is no orthopaedics specialist in the Hospital, traction is performed, spontaneous recovery is waited. Hence, the patients stay in the Hospital for several weeks.
- Emergency clinic is very busy.
- There is an intensive care unit but it is under inconvenient conditions. There are no medical devices available.
- The environment is not hygienic and sterile.



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Orthopaedics Clinic

- There are three operating rooms, and there are lots of windows which are open to outside.
- The anaesthesia device is very old and out of order.
- The operating rooms are not hygienic and sterile, either.
- The delivery room is not isolated and lacks hygienic conditions. There is only one delivery table and deliveries are performed by midwives.
- Although one incubator has been mentioned, it was not seen.
- Surgical instruments in the operating rooms are very old and rusty.



First Admission



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Delivery Room



Operating Room

- Although one old autoclave has been mentioned, it was not seen.
- The surgeries are rarely performed, and they are not performed under essential sterile environment.



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Operating Room

- In the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Clinic, 25 people are hospitalized in each ward, except from the patients in the Garden.



Operating Room



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Garden of the Hospital

In line with these observations, the Office of the Prime Ministry and our Ministry considered convenient to furnish the operating rooms, delivery room and ward of Juba Training Hospital with medical device and supplies, as well to purchase generator and medical equipments for anaesthesia, radiology and sterilization units.



Sudanese patients who are waiting for treatment



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OUR MEDICAL DEVICES AND SUPPLIES ARRIVED IN JUBA

All relevant medical devices and supplies necessary for 2 operating rooms, obstetrics and gynaecology clinic, delivery room, sterilization centre, radiology service of Juba Training Hospital were provided from Turkey and delivered to Juba by airplane.



Medical devices were provided from Turkey and sent to Juba





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OUR HEALTH DELEGATION TRAVELLED TO JUBA FOR THE OPENING OF THE HOSPITAL

Headed by Prof. Dr. Nihat Tosun, Undersecretary, a delegation of our Ministry, consisting of Kamuran Özden, Head of the Department of Foreign Affairs, Surgeon Dr. Adnan Hasanoğlu, Deputy Chief Physician of Ankara Training and Research Hospital and Counsellor to Minister travelled to Juba, the capital of South Sudan on 4 April 2008.



Our Delegation in Juba





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During Juba visit, Prof. Dr. Hasan Abu Aisha, Federal State Minister of Sudan, Dr. Isam Abdalla, General Director for International Health, Dr. Tariq Gani, Director of Bilateral Relations, Dr. Magdi Abdalla, Coordinator of Turkey-Sudan Cooperation of Sudanese Federal Ministry of Health accompanied our delegation. Moreover, Hasan Akin, Administrative Attaché of Turkish Embassy in Khartoum and Murat Oral, TIKa Coordinator for Khartoum Programme accompanied our delegation throughout their entire visit.



The airplane by which our delegation travelled to Juba





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The meeting with Vice President of the Southern Sudan
Government Riek Machar

Our delegation was welcomed by the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health of the Government of Southern Sudan at the airport and, then they had a meeting with Vice President of the Southern Sudan Government, Riek Machar.

Vice President Machar expressed their gratitude for the donated medical devices and supplies to the Southern Sudan Government and mentioned that the cooperation in the field of health, which was started on this occasion, should be supported by training activities, they needed the support of our country in this framework, after our donation the Southern Sudan had an ultrasound device for the first time ever, the donated equipment and devices being the state of art technology would improve the quality of services to be provided in Juba Training Hospital.

Vice President also stated that several delegations from many countries had visited Sudan, had made promises but never kept them, the expectations of the people of Southern Sudan was high and they had no doubt that Turkey would fulfil her promises, he had shared his opinion with H.E. Fatih Ceylan, Ambassador of Turkey to Khartoum personally during an official visit, and acknowledged that he was always right about



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their confidence in Turkey. He added that the Southern Sudan was ready to provide their support to Turkish companies which would like to make investments in Southern Sudan and facilitate their activities.

Our Undersecretary Prof. Dr. Nihat Tosun shortly briefed the current situation of the cooperation in the field of health between Turkey and Sudan, and mentioned that Turkey attached great importance to the unity and solidarity of Sudan and to live in peace, our cooperation with Sudan was not only limited with Khartoum or Darfur, in this framework we were in cooperation with Southern Sudan with the very same enthusiasm and determination and, hoped this cooperation would further develop.

Administrative Attaché of the Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Khartoum Hasan Akin asked whether a land could be allocated by the Government of Southern Sudan for a permanent Consulate General for Turkey or not. Upon his question Vice President Machar replied that they were more than pleased about Turkey's decision to establish a permanent Consulate General in Juba, and they would complete their studies for land allocation and inform us immediately.



Technical Meetings



JUBA

JUBA TRAINING HOSPITAL OPENING CEREMONY



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OPENING CEREMONY



Opening Ceremony

Following this meeting, our delegation paid a courtesy visit to the Ministry of Health of the Southern Sudan. Then they visited Juba Training Hospital and opening ceremony was held.



Joy of hospital personnel



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Firstly, the opening was realized in front of the operating room and the Parties made some observations in the operating rooms, sterilization room, X-ray and ultrasound room and, obstetrics and gynaecology services furnished by Turkey.



Sincerity



During the opening ceremony, there was a crowded attendance including Turkish police officers who were on duty in UNMIS and the hospital personnel.



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Press Conference - Juba

During the press conference after the evaluation visit, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health of Southern Sudan Government apologized on behalf of Minister of Health of SSG because Mr. Minister could not be present at the meeting as he was away abroad for an official visit. Undersecretary expressed their pleasure by Turkey's activities aiming the furnishing of some parts of Juba Training Hospital and, continued that the relations should not be limited to only supply provision but be supported by training, they requested Turkey's support and assistance in this field, and they were preparing a list of 30 personnel who would be attending short term trainings in Turkey.

He repeated that they were ready to support Turkish companies and investors to operate especially in the field of health in Juba and Southern Sudan and, they would facilitate their activities.

On the other hand, Mr. Undersecretary mentioned that they were very pleased with the quality of the donated medical devices and supplies, they had not had such quality equipment donated from other institutions so far and in this regard they were grateful.



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As there is no Ministry of Foreign Affairs because of the federal administrative structure, the Ministry of Regional Cooperation of Southern Sudan executes international affairs of Southern Sudan Government. Upon the invitation of the Undersecretary of the Ministry of Regional Cooperation, our delegation had a working lunch and press conference by the attendance of local press representatives.



During the visit to Juba on 4 April 2008, the trust, sincerity and affection of both authorities and people of Juba were really noteworthy.

Juba has received a brand new medical device for the first time ever in its history from Turkey.

Also, Southern Sudan has never had a colour USG before.

Our delegation worked in Juba under hard conditions. However, the joy and happiness after the mission was completed, made them forget all these difficulties.





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OPENING SPEECH

Prof. Dr. Nihat Tosun, Undersecretary of our Ministry, delivered a speech during the opening ceremony of Juba Training Hospital and mentioned that rooting from the history, there were deep brotherhood and friendship ties between Turkey and Sudan, Turkey paid great importance to further develop the relations and cooperation with Sudan in every field, Sudan health personnel were given trainings both in Turkey and Sudan on various fields in the framework of "Protocol between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of the Sudan on Cooperation in the Fields of Health and Medical Sciences" dated 10 December 2003.

Undersecretary Prof. Dr. Nihat Tosun stated that along with physical restoration of Kalakla Turkish Hospital, which had been established by Turkey in Sudan in 1996, in order for the said Hospital to function more efficiently and effectively, Kalakla Turkish Hospital was renovated and re-opened on 25 June 2007 in the frame of joint activities conducted by Sudanese Federal Ministry of Health, Ministry of Health of Khartoum State, Embassy of the Republic of Turkey in Khartoum and our Ministry.

Undersecretary also indicated that some parts of Juba Training Hospital was renewed and furnished in terms of medical devices and equipment, besides, two health personnel of the aforementioned Hospital had been given trainings in 2008, 15 more health personnel of the same Hospital would come to Ankara and attend trainings in our Ministry's training hospitals, and Sudanese patients to access and receive treatment in Juba Training Hospital made us glad and proud, on the other hand, another successful example of the fruitful cooperation between the two countries was Sahara Hospital, which was established and operated by Turkey in Nyala-the capital of Darfur, the cooperation between the two countries would enhance the existing friendship and solidarity between Turkey and Sudan. Prof. Dr. Nihat Tosun concluded his words by thanking everyone for their efforts who were involved in the furnishing of Juba Training Hospital with medical devices and equipment.



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HEALTH DELEGATION WAS IN KHARTOUM FOR OFFICIAL MEETINGS

Our delegation left Juba on the same day in the afternoon, arrived in Khartoum and continued their works in Khartoum.

Our delegation had a meeting with H.E. Tabitha Boutros Shokai, Federal Minister of Health of the Sudan, on 7 April 2008 about our studies and observations regarding Juba and other regions. H.E. Dr. Shokai expressed her pleasure in Turkey's activities in the field of health in Sudan and thanked all Turkish people. H.E. Minister Shokai requested the continuation of trainings offered to Sudanese health personnel by our Ministry.

Our Undersecretary Prof. Dr. Nihat Tosun stated that we would assess training requests in accordance with the possibilities of our Ministry. As a result of the aforementioned meeting, 44 Sudanese health personnel attended trainings in Turkey in our Ministry's training hospitals in Ankara between 15 May-15 June 2008.



Delegation of our Ministry with H.E. Federal Minister of Health of the Sudan



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PRESS CONFERENCE

A press conference was held on 8 April 2008 at the headquarters of Sudanese News Agency (SUNA) by the attendance of H.E. Tabitha Boutros Shokai, Federal Minister of Health of the Republic of the Sudan and Prof. Dr. Nihat Tosun, Undersecretary of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey. During the press conference, Undersecretary of our Ministry briefed about the activities conducted by Turkey in Sudan in the field of health. Federal Minister of Health of Sudan also explained Turkey's activities in the field of health in Sudan and expressed her appreciation for the aforementioned activities.



Press Conference





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Juba



Affection of the people of Juba to Turkey



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FIRST THE TRAINING... ALWAYS THE TRAINING...

Training has always been a priority item for our Ministry in its cooperation activities with foreign countries. The same consideration has been shown in our activities conducted in Juba.



Firstly, the Chief Physician of Juba Training Hospital Dario Kuran Lado completed one month training in Ankara Training and Research Hospital on 6-26 January 2008.

Then, Dr. Lily Alek Mechak Deng, personnel of Juba Training Hospital, attended one month training in Dr. Zekai Tahir Burak Woman's Diseases Training and Research Hospital starting from 2 March 2008.



There are only 5 specialist physicians in Juba which has a population of 500.000



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Practice at Juba Training Hospital

Turkish technicians personally offered trainings after the devices had been installed at the Hospital in Juba.



Personnel of Juba Training Hospital in Ankara

15 personnel of Juba Training Hospital attended trainings on various fields in our Ministry's training hospitals in Ankara between 5 June-4 July 2008.



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IMAGES FROM THE EQUIPPED HOSPITAL



Operating Rooms





JUBA TRAINING HOSPITAL



Sterilization Unit





JUBA TRAINING HOSPITAL



Autoclave



JUBA TRAINING HOSPITAL



Delivery Room





JUBA TRAINING HOSPITAL



X-Ray



Mobile X-Ray



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Obstetrics and Gynaecology Service





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IMAGES FROM JUBA



Market place in Juba.



Tent Hotel



JUBA TRAINING HOSPITAL



Juba



Juba downtown



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Juba





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Juba

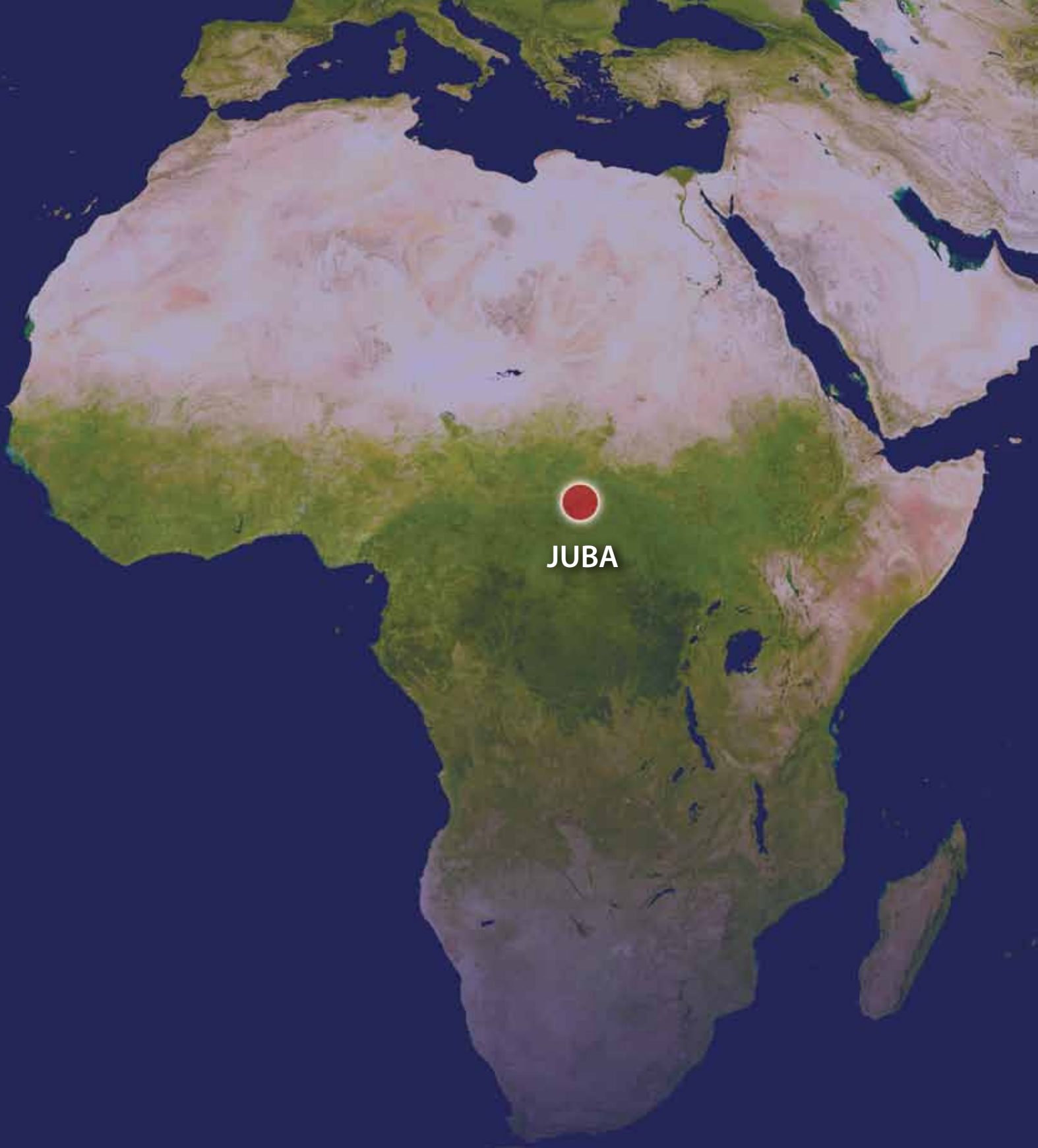




**TÜRKİYE CUMHURİYETİ
TARAFINDAN DONATILMIŞTIR.**

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2008



**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
Department Of Foreign Affairs**

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