



# **IMPLEMENTATION STATUS/CHALLENGES IN VICTIM ASSISTANCE**

**During the Stakeholders Dialogue**  
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# STRUCTURE OF THE PRESENTATION

Introduction/Background

Disability/Victim Assistance Related Programs

Progress reached so far

Coordination Mechanism for Disability/VA

Challenges and Gaps Identified

The Way Forward

# INTRODUCTION

Transitional Constitution of South Sudan 2011, as amended has progressive provisions for PWDs

The Third mandate of the Ministry is to promote and protect the rights of PWDs

National Disability Assessment (2011) was insufficient in terms of data

According to WHO,( 2010), 15% of the population are estimated to live with some form of disabilities

The 5<sup>th</sup> Sudan Population and Census shows a prevalence rate of disability as 5.1%(i.e. 424,000 persons out of 8.28 million)



# INTRODUCTION CONT.

5.1% for males and 5.0% for females

85% of PWDs live in rural areas and 15% in urban areas

The war led to proliferation of Mines and the country is left with scattered unexploded Ordnance(UXO) and Mines

Until today, persons are still disabled by Mines and UXOs in areas which have not been cleared

# DISABILITY AND VICTIM ASSISTANCE RELATED PROGRAMS

Data collection, needs assessments and surveys

Emergency and continuous medical care

Physical rehabilitation and physiotherapy

Community based Rehabilitation(CBR)

Psychosocial and psychological support

Social re-integration and Economic development

Education(informal/informal)

Institutional support, advocacy and laws



# DISABILITY/VA CONT.

Access to services

Coordination and resource mobilization

Capacity building of DPOs and local organization

# PROGRESS REACHED SO FAR

Progressive Constitution

National Disability Assessment(2011)/5<sup>th</sup> Population Census(2008/2009)

A comprehensive National Disability and Inclusion Policy developed and launched in 2016

Sign Language Dictionary developed and launched

Three centres in South Sudan that provide Rehabilitation services(Juba, Wau and Rumbek)

The Government started the ratification of the UN convention on the rights of PWD since 2015, though the deposition not completed

# PROGRESS REACHED SO FAR

Annually, the International Day of PWD is celebrated country-wide

Strong collaboration of Government and Development partners on disability issues

Commitment of Development partners in providing financial and technical support on disability issues

Existence of Disable Persons Organizations and their roles

Construction of the school for the visually and hearing impaired at Rejaf at final stage of the second phase



# COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR DISABILITY/VA

Victim Assistance working group- chaired by the ministry and deputized by the Mine Action Authority

Meets on monthly basis

Membership include line ministries(Education, Gender, Health, Culture, Youth and Sports, Finance, Humanitarian Affairs, Veteran Affairs, etc

DPOs-Equatoria State Union of the Visually impaired(ESUVI), Union of the Physically Disable(UPD), South Sudan Association of visually impaired(SSAVI), South Sudan National Association of Deaf/dumb(SSNADD), Equatoria State Association of Deaf/dumb(ESADD), South Sudan Land Mine Victims Associations, South Sudan Wheel chair Basket Ball Association(SSWBA), South Sudan Women with Disabilities Network(SSWDN)

# COORDINATION CONT.

Commissions-South Sudan Demining Authority(SSDA), War Disabled, Widows and Orphans Commission(SSWDWOC), South Sudan Mine Action Authority(SSMAA),South Sudan Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration Commission(SSDDR),

INGOS-Humanity Inclusion, International Committee of the Red Cross(ICRC), Light for the World, Volunteer Organization for International Cooperation(OVCI), Christian Blind Mission(CBM),

# CHALLENGES/GAPS IDENTIFIED

Lack of data on the magnitude of Disability in the country

Lack of resources for the implementation of disability related programs

Lack of human resource/technical capacity

Weak existing coordination mechanisms

Stigmatization and discrimination of PWDs

Lack of comprehensive Action/ implementation plans for disability/VA issues

In adequate participation of PWDs in planning and decision-making

Poor implementation of the existing disability related policies

# CHALLENGES CONT.

Lack of access to information for people with visual and hearing impairment

Lack of disability focal persons in line ministries and commissions

Lack of sign language trainers to meet the high demand

Lack of vocational training programs and skills for PWDs

Many children with disabilities miss out schooling for many reasons

Lack of employment opportunities for PWDs

Lack of Access to services by PWDs(health, education etc.)

Non completion of the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of PWDs



# CHALLENGES/GAPS IDENTIFIED

Accessibility-conventional design of infrastructure and other facilities mostly affected PWDs

# THE WAY FORWARD

The need to continuously carry out advocacy on disability/VA at all levels

Mobilize adequate resources for the implementation of disability related issues and programs

Strengthen the existing coordination mechanisms and establish new ones if need be

Need to conduct comprehensive country-wide disability assessments/surveys

Establish disability/VA focal persons in line ministries

Continuous capacity building at all levels

Finalize the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of PWDs

Initiate the adoption of the Anti-personnel Mine Ban Convention and the Maputo Plan of Action