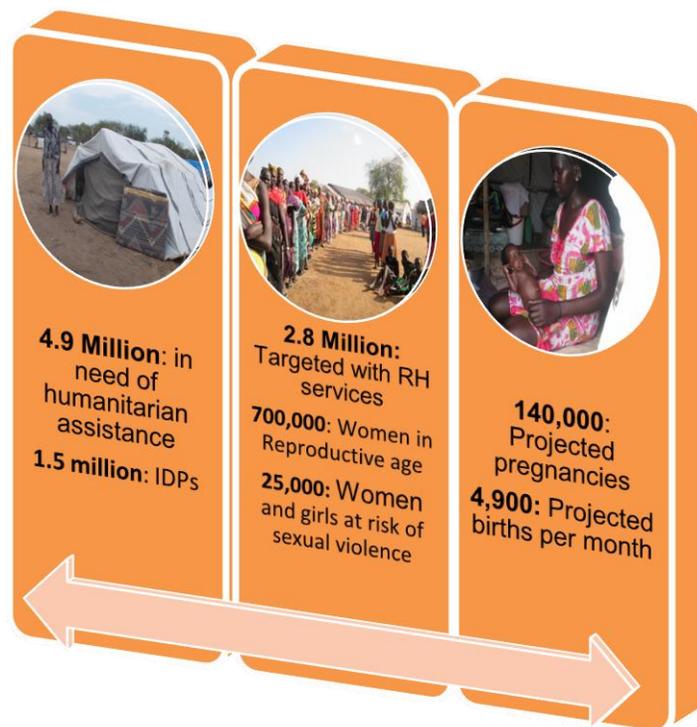




UNFPA GBV Specialist supervising Group work on the roles of religious leaders to address GBV.

Overall Humanitarian Needs in South Sudan





1. Situation overview

The situation remains tense country wide.

In Juba, a man was shot dead just outside the main gate of UN House. Thefts, carjacking and intertribal conflict all continue.

Politically, this week was heated as senior members of the opposition claimed that 90 intellectuals mainly from the Greater Equatoria region have allegedly been arrested and tortured by security operatives for openly discussing reforms on a federal system of governance in the country.

Three days of fighting took place in Bentiu, as the opposition temporarily seized the town. Heavy shelling took place and UN staff were in and out of the bunker for most of the week. The SPLA claims to be in full control of the town now.

Upper Nile security remains tense and violent. The situation in the IDP camps is not good and tension is expected to continue for some time. Staff also report hearing shootings during the night, from inside the PoCs or Malakal Town.

Rape continues to be a challenge for women, with adolescent girls most affected. Last week another gang rape took place in Malakal PoC.

It is widely anticipated that the fighting between opposition and SPLA will get worse with the dry season when the roads become passable.

2. Highlights of UNFPA Emergency Response

A total of 6,514 people (3447 women, 960 men, 1636 girls and 471 boys) were reached with GBV messages through door to door visits and group sessions and an estimated 70,000 listeners were reached with GBV messages through radio broadcast in Awerial.

In Awerial, 82 people (62 women 16 men and 2 girls) were trained in case management and the referral pathway and 30 (12 women and 18 men) pastors from different churches were trained to deepen their awareness and understanding of GBV.. So far, the trained religious leaders managed to reach a total of 783 (461 Male and 322 female) with GBV messages. Also in Awerial, UNFPA trained 36 (32 male, 4 female) youth on GBV prevention, response, available services and the roles young people can play to prevent and mitigate GBV risk in their community. UNFPA created awareness to 43 women on GBV and available services and what women can do to prevent and response to GBV in their community.

In Malakal UNFPA with the help of UNMISS last week airlifted PEP Kits (donated by UNICEF), and UNFPA kits to Melut and have been distributed by GOAL to all the partners who were trained in BeMONC and CMR in Melut.

Also in Malakal UNFPA called an urgent meeting of the Working Group on abortion prevention and response to discuss how to implement action points developed in September and in particular implementation of the proposed rapid assessment and community mobilization to increase the use of FP and revisits at the health facilities.

Psychosocial activities at the women centers and other meeting sites are ongoing in all PoCs .

In Mingkaman The UNFPA supported maternity centre has seen a two fold increase in deliveries, this is largely due to increased presence of midwives. There are consistently increasing numbers of deliveries and ANC visits; 62 percent of the expected births for the week took place within health facilities.

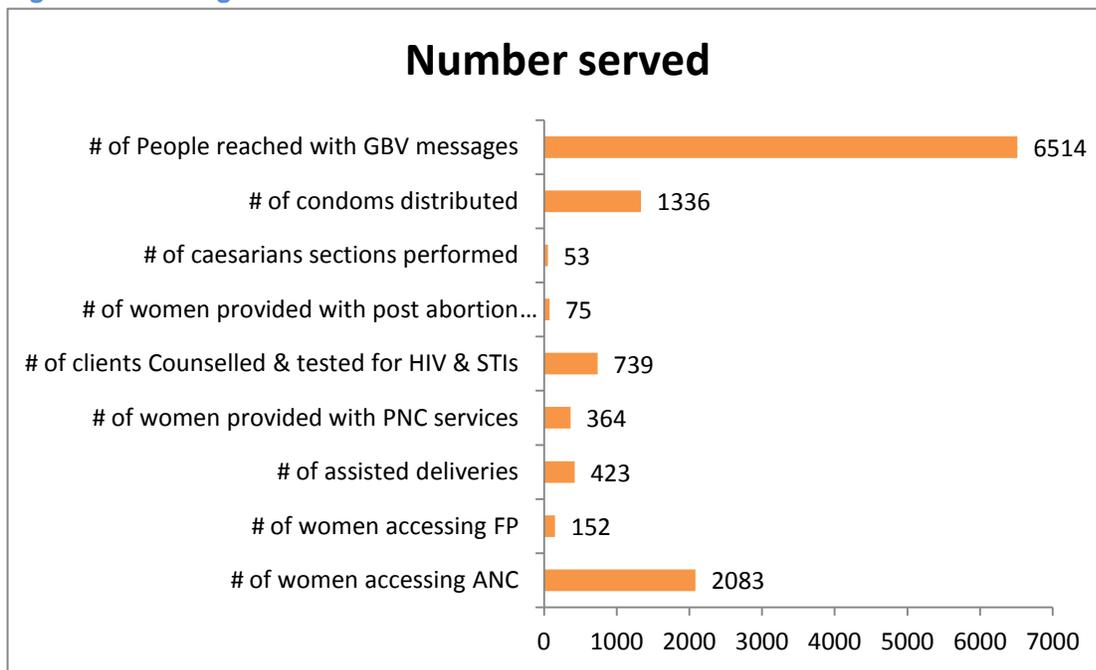


Youth discuss GBV prevention at a training in Awerial this week.

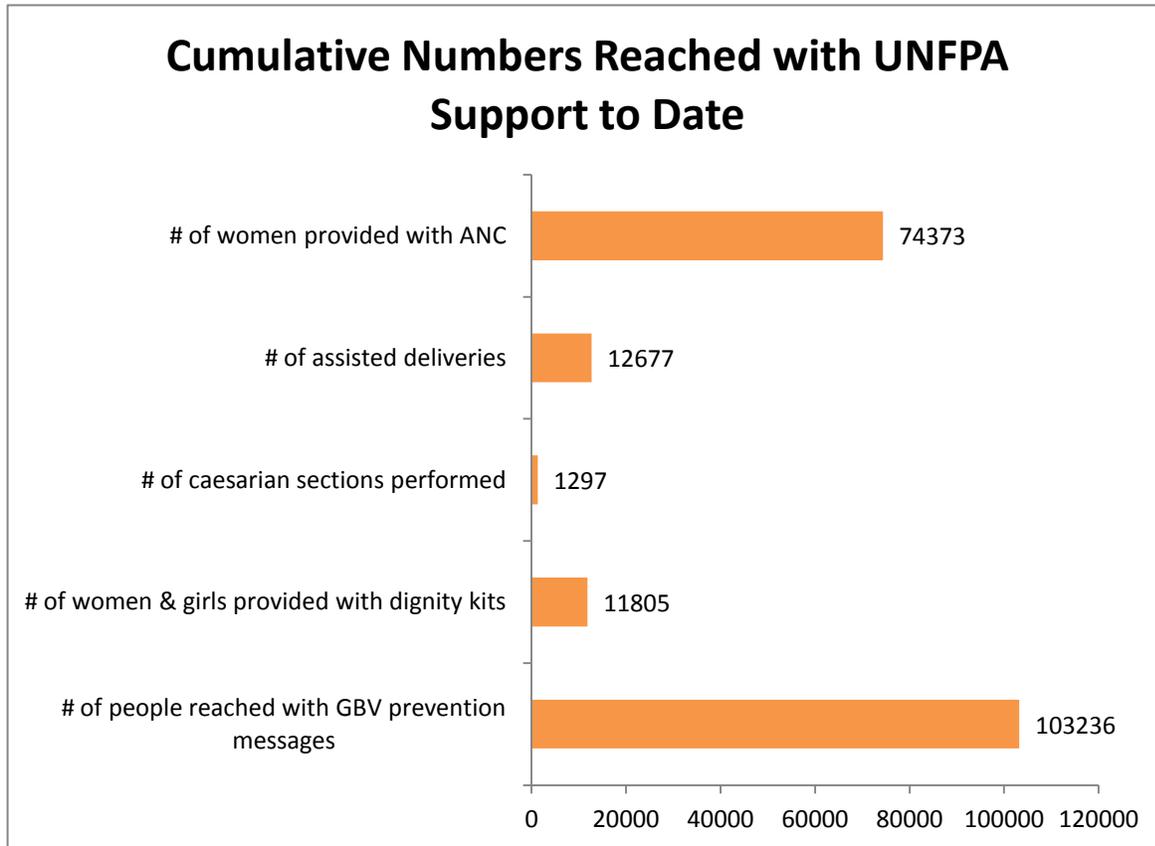
3. RH and GBV Service Delivery

The table below summarizes selected indicators of service delivery for the reporting week.

Figure 1: showing indicators and numbers of individuals served:



Cumulatively, using selected core indicators, the status since 15 December 2013 is as summarized in Figure 2 below:



4. Resource Mobilization

The CO has mobilised and invested US \$ 6,413,333. The funding is from the following sources CHF US \$1,400,000; Emergency Fund US \$ 850,000; Japan Government US \$ 1,200,000; CERF US \$ 887,000; Denmark Government US \$ 500,000. Additionally, the CO has also allocated slightly over US \$ 1,5 million from the core resources to respond to the humanitarian emergency. Over 85% of these funds are already utilised or committed. We have a gap of nearly US \$11 millions out of the US \$17 million.

5. Communication and Advocacy

In Mingkaman, GBV messages on key services are being used as some survivors have reported to the hospital within 72 hrs for services. Radio awareness as well as community sensitizations are ongoing and there is an increase in the number of communities reached with



GBV messages. Radio spots, jingles, talk shows and door to door visits to talk to young women about reproductive health issues continue as part of advocacy efforts. In Awerial, GBV key messages have been displayed at the food distribution site strategically for the beneficiaries to get to know what services are available and how to get them. During Toby Lanzer's visit he requested that UNFPA translate the messages into the local language. The Humanitarian actors also appreciated this and requested for pictorial information as the literacy rate is very low.

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