



UNFPA Midwife talks to women about the services available to them in the PoC. *Photo: UNFPA South Sudan*

## Overall Humanitarian Needs in South Sudan





## 1. Situation overview

The situation remains tense country wide.

During the reporting period a UN Agency convoy while travelling from Mingkaman to Juba was attacked and robbed by unknown armed men. The perpetrators took away personal belongings of staff members including mobile phones and money.

Members of the Opposition still describe IGAD's recent proposal to end the conflict as a "rough" document that does not accurately reflect the the will of the two warring parties. They believe that the mediators proposal favours president Salva Kiir instead of fairly addressing the causes of the ongoing conflict.

As a result, tension is high as many doubt the successful conclusion of the current agreement given the oppositions open dissatisfaction with the document.

According to local leaders, cases of violence against women residing within the PoC camps in South Sudan have reduced. Several measures, in collaboration with UN police, have reportedly been put in place to reduce crimes committed within the protection of civilian sites. This includes the establishment of community police to monitor crime-related activities in the camps.

Overcrowding in the PoCs in Juba is exposing more young people to the risk of HIV. Residents say a lack of awareness could see the disease spread among young people, with camps lacking voluntary counselling and testing services. All three protection sites near the UN House in Juba's Jebel area are at risk of a further HIV outbreak. The Jebel camps are among the most congested sites in South Sudan.

Residents in Renk county of Upper Nile State have reported that rebels and government fighters have clashed on Wednesday. The residents reported that some brief clashes occurred and that the SPLA forces managed to push the rebels to western side of the White Nile. Many residents in Renk County have reported that sounds of gunfire were heard to the west of the Nile on Wednesday night.

In Warrap State authorities have reported that a malaria outbreak has killed dozens of people in the area, with children and pregnant women leading the death toll.

Ebola checks continue for all arriving passengers in the Juba International Airport and finally, As of 31 August 2014, a total of 6,037 cholera cases including 139 deaths were reported in the country.



## Highlights of UNFPA Emergency Response

UNFPA continues to provide lifesaving RH and GBV services as part of the humanitarian response, with notable progress in the area of GBV response.

During the reporting period a total of 2,409 (1637 women, 446 men, 252 girls and 74 boys) were reached with GBV messages in Nimule, Juba , Bor, Awerial, Malakal and Bentiu. A further estimated 20,000 were reached through radio broadcast in Nimble, Eastern Equatoria. In an effort to promote peer to peer education, focus group discussions have been conducted with girls and boys in schools in Mahad and Lologo, and in Juba both inside and outside the PoCs in order for them to identify youth focal points who will spearhead GBV activities among boys and girls. UNFPA continues to make available post rape services counseling and support other initiatives to reduce unwanted pregnancies and unsafe abortions in Malakal PoC.

UNFPA is training health staff on CMR and BEMOC in Melut and Malakal this week and the second week of September.

In the area of youth, UNFPA in collaboration with local organization ADRA organized peer education training for young people. The training aimed to create awareness on peer education and life skills education to enable young people to make effective decisions. A total of 51 (26 female, 24 male) participants attended the training , including one visually impaired youth. The training sessions covered team building and trust building, peer education, condom use, HIV and STI awareness, family planning and gender awareness and sensitivity.

In the area of Reproductive Health, the relocation of IDPs to new sites continued during the week and has had an impact on service delivery especially for pregnant mothers. In Mingkaman, UNFPA worked with partners to move health clinics to new sites and provided support and guidance on appropriate set up of services for Maternal Health during the movement of clinics.

There has been an increase in the incidence of malaria and this has also been observed among pregnant mothers. At the UNFPA supported Reproductive Health clinic in Mingkaman, for example, 70% of mothers with a fever tested positive for malaria. An assessment of all health facilities on availability of anti malarial drugs for pregnant mothers was done and those found lacking were supported by provision from other facilities. The UNFPA supported RH Clinic in Mingkaman also continued to lead in provision of RH services as evidenced by 74% of Health facility deliveries in the area being handled by the clinic.

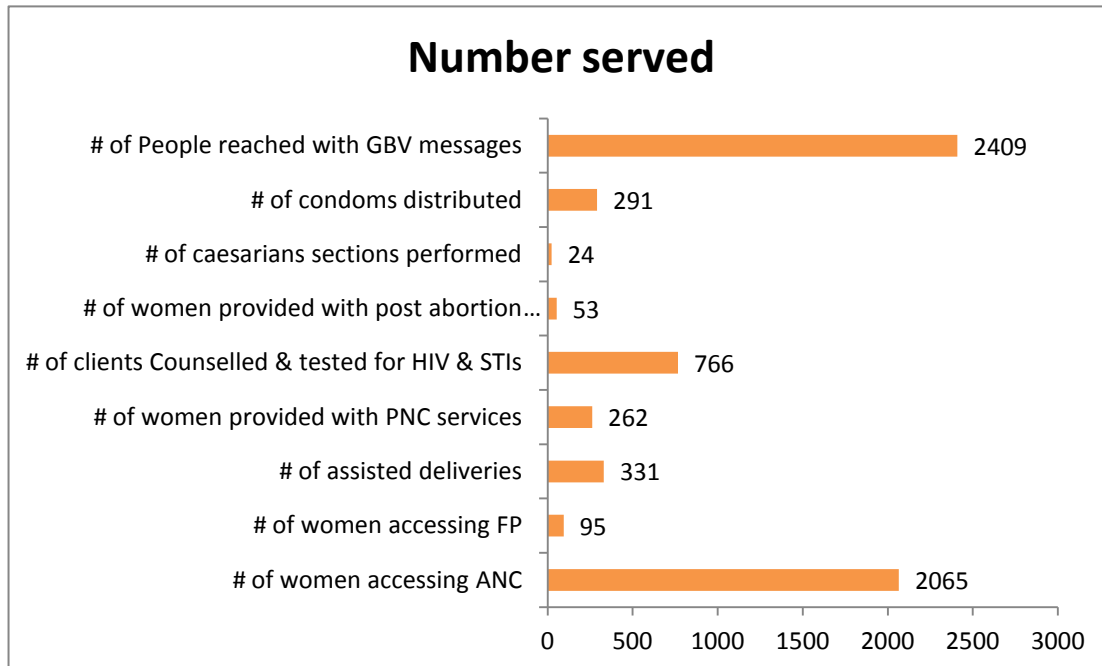


Youth participate in the Peer Education Training Workshop in Juba. Photo: UNFPA South Sudan

### 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:





Notable achievements include the increased number of pregnant women willing to openly do HIV testing, the facilitation of a four day workshop on the prevention of postpartum haemorrhage in Rumbek, BEmONC training for 18 health workers who are providing care to pregnant women in Aweil and an introductory training on family planning for health workers in Yambio.

There is need to scale up youth friendly service provision in Mingkaman, encompassing adolescent health with a focus on HIV Prevention. With an increasing number of young people and few avenues for education and employment, young people are faced with many challenges.

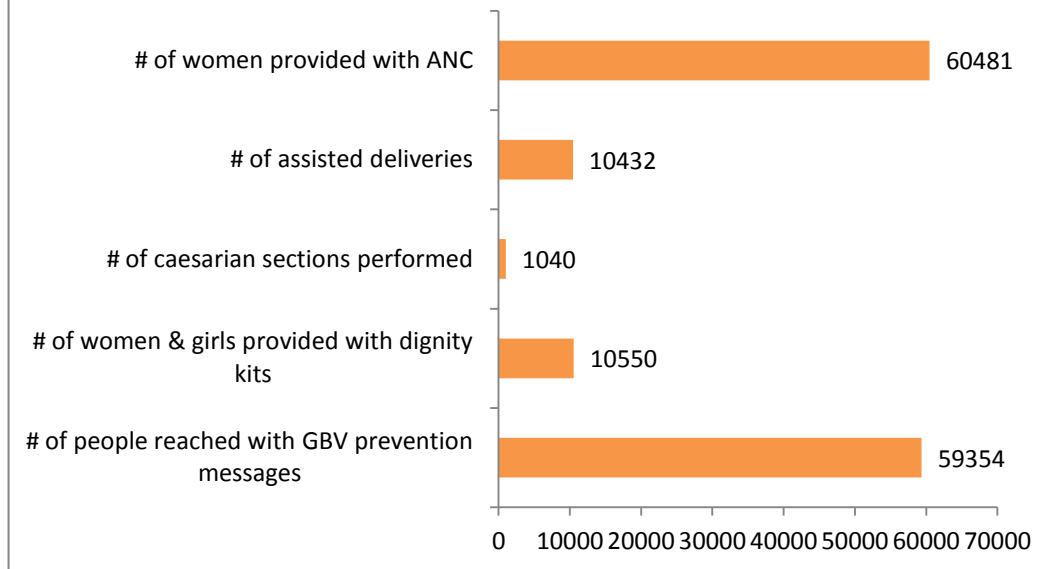
RH challenges include women arriving too late at the hospital during obstructed labor and the midwives are not able to save the lives of the babies in severe fetal distress, inadequate supplies and drugs, and lack of skilled birth attendants.

In GBV, women have expressed low confidence and fear to take up positions in leadership structures as this has exposed them to more harm in some sites in Juba PoCs as a result of men feeling challenged by them and punishing them with physical violence (lashes).

In UN House PoC 2, the disharmony between the Oromo tribe and the Ethiopian community among the foreign nationals has hampered implementation of GBV activities as community members are afraid to come for sessions.

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

### Cumulative Numbers Reached with UNFPA Support to Date



#### 4. Resource Mobilization

#### 5. Communication and Advocacy

##### Contact Information

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