

Gender-based Violence and HIV amongst Internally Displaced Persons, Host Communities and Female Sex Workers in South Sudan

Presenter: Phineas Jasi, IOM Mission in South Sudan

BACKGROUND

Reliable data on gender-based violence (GBV) in South Sudan is scarce. According to the 2015 GBV Information Management System report, 1,645 GBV cases were recorded across the country. Design of appropriate and context-specific interventions is difficult in the absence of reliable information on the nature and scope of GBV and the effect on HIV transmission. The study aimed to contribute to the body of evidence on GBV and HIV in emergency settings.

1,645
GBV cases recorded in 2015

METHODS: CROSS SECTIONAL EXPLORATIVE STUDY

2

Protection of
Civillian Sites

Randomized two-stage cluster sampling

9

Host
Communities

5

Female Sex Workers
study sites

Purposive sampling

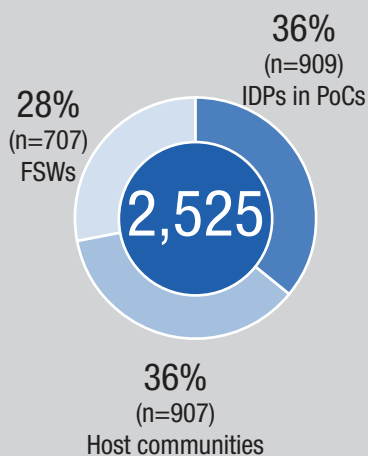
α

Cronbach's alpha
coefficient

Test of scale reliability

RESULTS

INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED



AWARENESS OF GBV

70%
(n=2,484)
heard of GBV

73%
(n=2,474)
aware of various
types of GBV

REPORTED EXPERIENCING SOME FORM OF GBV

48%
(n=2,483)

women/girls in their household had ever
experienced some form of GBV

57%
(n=402)
FSWs

44%
(n=400)
IDPs in PoCs

45%
(n=409)
Host communities

HIV TESTING AND TREATMENT

96%
(n=642)
FSWs have been
tested for HIV
within last year

40%
(n=595)
indicated they
were HIV
positive

96%
(n=571)
on HIV
treatment

SUPPORT SERVICES FOR GBV SURVIVORS

86%
(n=1,785)

aware of some form of support services for
GBV survivors

93%
(n=845)
IDPs in PoCs

87%
(n=615)
FSWs

79%
(n=558)
Host communities

CONCLUSIONS

The results indicate a high knowledge and prevalence of GBV. GBV incidence profiles vary, with FSWs at elevated risk of physical and sexual violence. Knowledge of availability of GBV support services also varies, and was lowest among host communities. The self-reported HIV prevalence among FSWs was higher than the national average of 2.6% (UNAIDS, 2016). Findings will be used to refine current GBV prevention programmes in South Sudan.

Authors: P. Jasi¹, K. Kriitmaa¹, L.A. Lipscomb², Regina Osa Lulo³, S. Taher⁴, D Dziewanski⁴

Institution(s):

1. International Organization for Migration (IOM), Migration Health Unit, Juba, South Sudan,
2. Gender Based Violence Sub Cluster Coordinator (UNFPA), Juba, South Sudan
3. Director, Ministry of Gender, South Sudan
4. Consultant, Cape Town, South Africa

