

Human Security Survey South Sudan

Jonglei State – July 2020







-louseholds displaced within the last seven years due to insecurity

HOW DID YOUR PERSONAL SECURITY SITUATION CHANGE SINCE LAST YEAR?



Percentage of respondents

observing increased flooding

N. J

Households reporting at least one security threat in the previous year

MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED INCIDENTS (percentage of all 777 incidents)

33%	Cattle raiding	
23%	Killing or murder	•
13%	Robbery	
8%	Assault or beating	
6%	Abduction or kidnapping	

Households that contacted someone to resolve the incident (N = 467) and were not satisfied with the outcome

WITH WHICH STATEMENT DO YOU AGREE MOST?

43%	People need arms to provide their own security
81%	Early or forced marriages happen because of a need for cows (dowry)
35%	My community relies on police presence to provide security
54%	Security forces should be recruited from within our community because they know us
80%	It is important for civilians to meet with local government & organized forces to advocate for better protection in this community



WHAT ARE THE MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGES NEEDED TO BRING LASTING PEACE TO SOUTH SUDAN?



52%	Disarmament is needed for security
14%	Early or forced marriages are meant to protect girls from violence or danger
<mark>64%</mark>	My community relies on local armed youth to provide protection and security
45%	Security forces should be recruited from out- side our community as they do not take sides
14%	Meetings with civilians, local government & organized forces will not result in better protection in this community



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The HUMAN SECURITY SURVEY (HSS) is a methodology developed by PAX to collect data and facilitate dialogue about civilians' experiences and perceptions in situations of conflict. The purpose is to increase the understanding of local security dynamics and trends; enhance the 'claim-making capacity' of civilians to identify their priorities and hold security providers and decision-makers accountable; and enable international stakeholders to design and implement protection activities that reflect local priorities and experiences using evidence-based advocacy.

MAP OF SOUTH SUDAN - IONGLEI STATE



Disclaimer: These maps are intended for illustrative purposes only and do not warrant accuracy or completeness. Nor does it imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of PAX.

MAP OF IONGLEI STATE -



Over the span of three weeks, 8 enumerators conducted 468 face-to-face interviews in Jonglei, using a standardized survey instrument and script. One selection criterium of enumerators was English proficiency, as they were responsible for forward-backward translation of the English questionnaire to the local language during the interviews. Other criteria related to the diversity of the team, as well as technical and ethical competencies. Additionally, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, several measures were taken to minimize the risk of infection during the enumerator training and data collection, such as the use of face masks, regular hand disinfection, no hand shaking, and maintaining 2 meters distance at all times.

In February 2020, the ten states system of governance was reinstituted in South Sudan, in which Jonglei State consists of 11 counties. The enumerators surveyed 4 payams in Twic East County (Ajuong, Kongor, Nyuak, and Pakeer) and 6 payams in **Bor South County** (Anyidi, Baidit, Bor Town, Jalle, Kolnyang, and Makuach). These areas were selected in cooperation with local partners on the basis of physical security and geographical access. Based on these considerations, to which the COVID-19 pandemic was added, it was decided not to include Duk County in this survey round. Within the areas, households and individual respondents were selected using an approximately random procedure to allow for some generalizability of the HSS results.