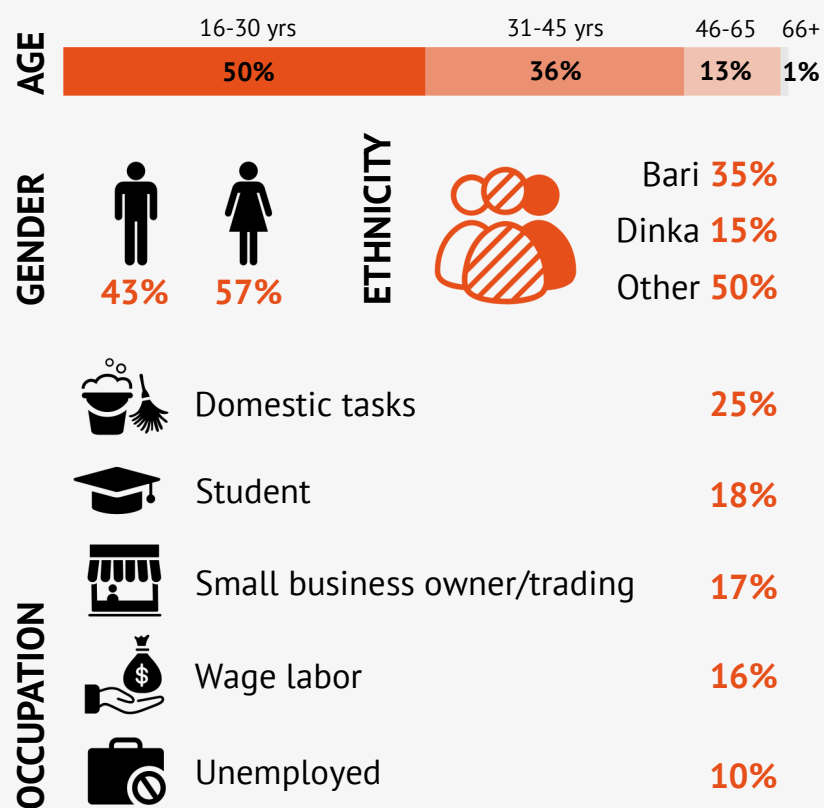




Human Security Survey South Sudan

Central Equatoria State
— July 2021

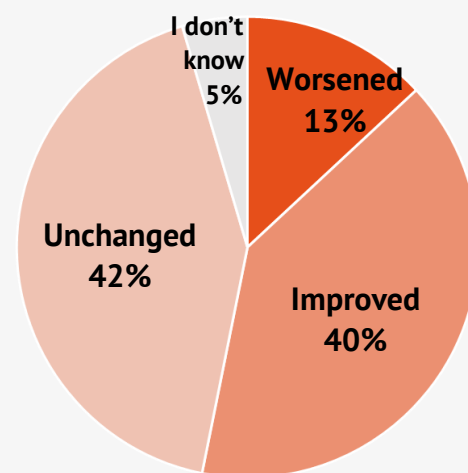
HSS RESPONDENTS



63%

Think that poverty is the most likely factor to cause further conflict in the next year

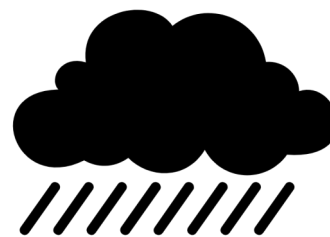
HOW DID YOUR PERSONAL SECURITY SITUATION CHANGE SINCE LAST YEAR?



Juba County
(N = 459)

60%

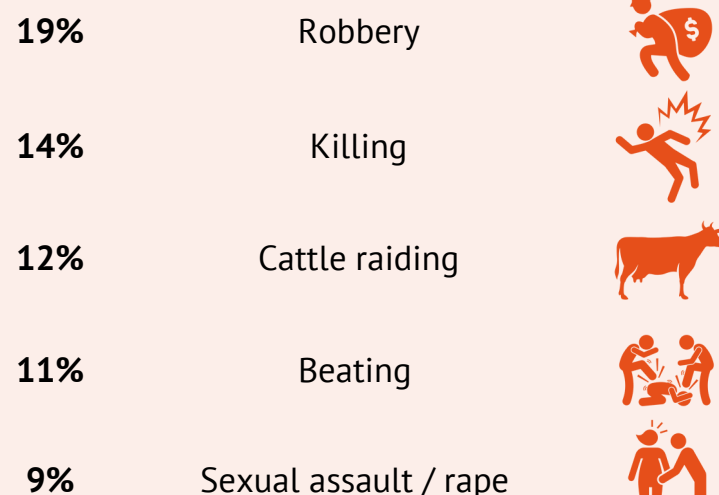
Respondents reporting less predictable rainfall



55%

Households reporting at least one security threat in the previous year

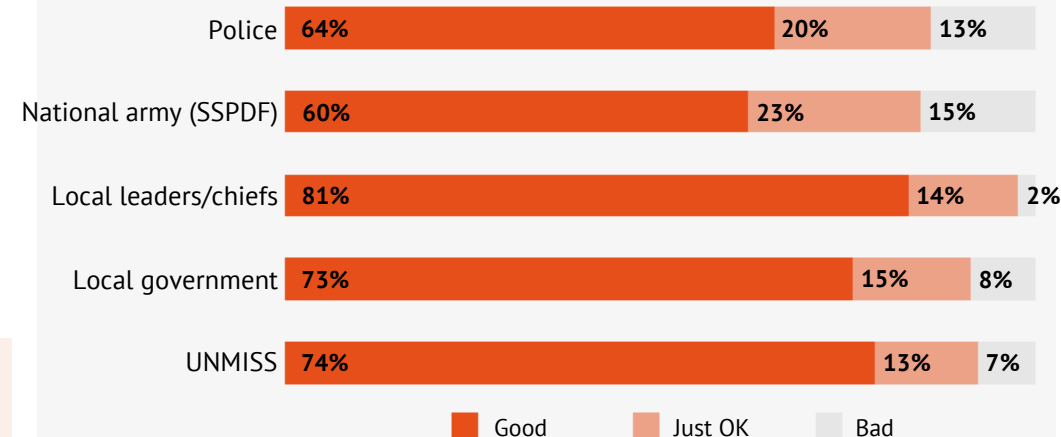
MOST FREQUENTLY REPORTED INCIDENTS (percentage of all 744 incidents)



WITH WHICH STATEMENT DO YOU AGREE MOST?



HOW WOULD YOU RATE THE PERFORMANCE OF THIS ACTOR IN PROVIDING SECURITY?

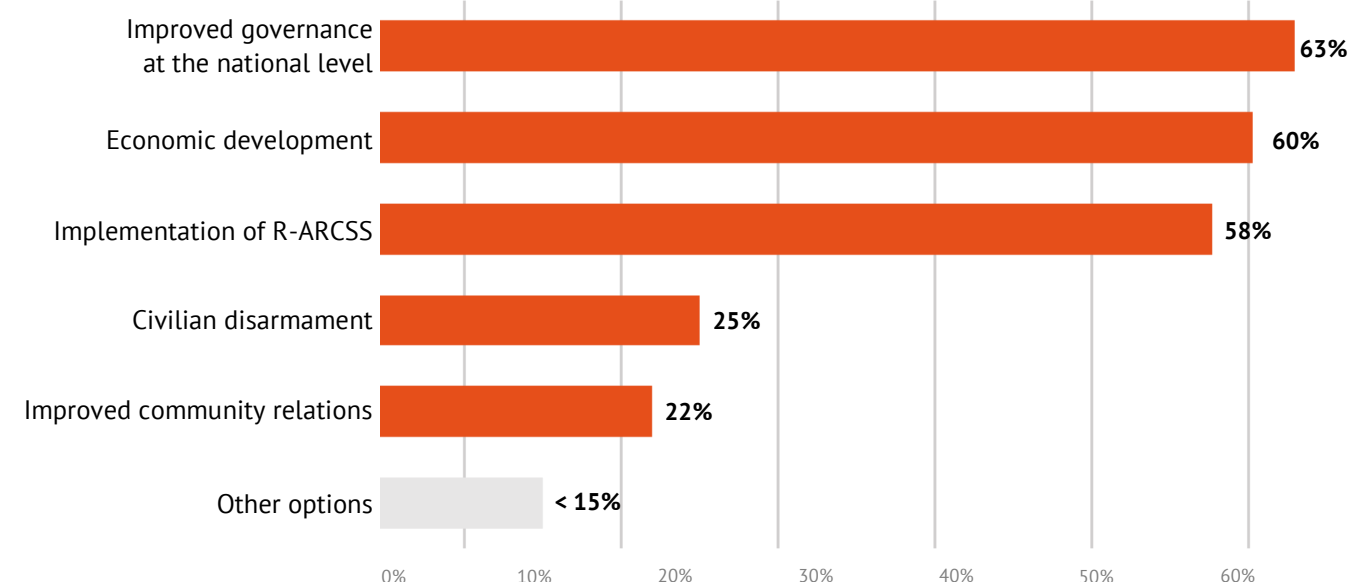


53%

Experience increased competition over resources due to environmental changes



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





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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 — CENTRAL EQUATORIA 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 CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE — JUBA COUNTY



Over the span of 4 weeks, **10** enumerators conducted **459** face-to-face interviews in Central Equatoria State 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

reinstated in South Sudan, in which Central Equatoria State consists of 6 counties. In Juba County, the enumerators surveyed 5 bomas in **Mangalla Payam** (Bilnyang, Jabur, Mangalla, Mogiri, Rodolo) and 7 in **Rejaf Payam** (Digala, Gumbo-Shirikat, Kansuk, Logo, Lologo, Somba, Tokiman). These areas were selected in cooperation with the enumerators on the basis of physical security and geographical access. Within the payams, households and individual respondents were selected using an approximately random procedure to allow for some generalizability of the HSS results.

PAX will return to Central Equatoria for a **data presentation and community dialogue** meeting to formulate an action plan to improve the local security situation.



70%

Respondents finding it important for civilians to meet with local government and organized forces to advocate for better protection in their community



For more information about PAX or the Human Security Survey in South Sudan, visit protectionofcivilians.org or contact Anton Quist (quist@paxforpeace.nl).

Find more HSS data on our interactive dashboards of [South Sudan](#) and [Iraq](#).

