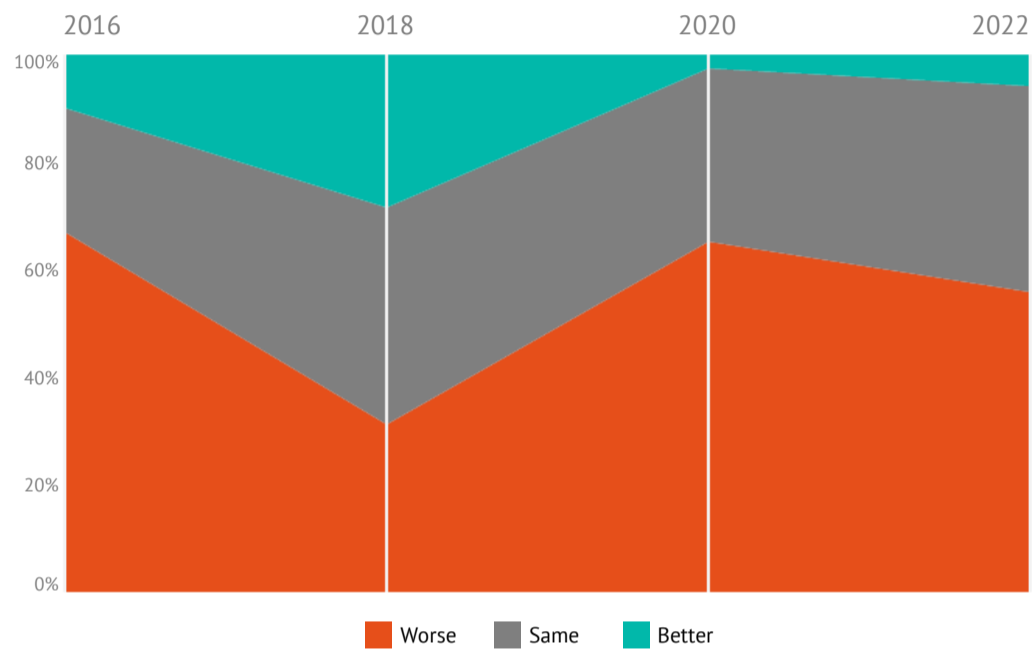




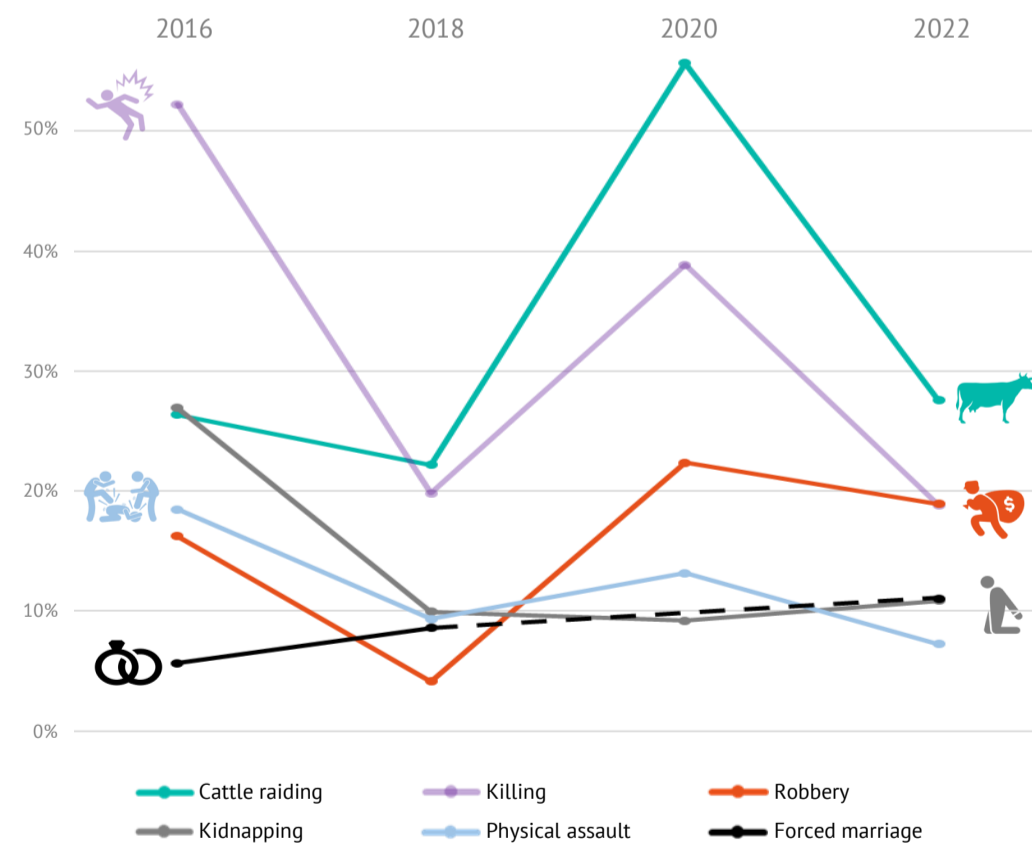
# Human Security Survey

## South Sudan

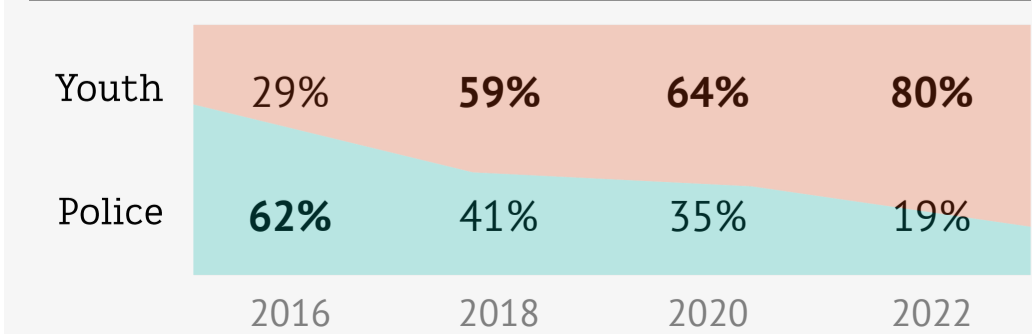
HOW IS YOUR PERSONAL SECURITY SITUATION COMPARED TO A YEAR AGO?



HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD BEEN THE VICTIM OF THESE SECURITY INCIDENTS THIS YEAR?



DOES YOUR COMMUNITY RELY ON LOCAL ARMED YOUTH OR THE POLICE FOR SECURITY?



## TREND ANALYSIS

### 2016-2022, Jonglei State



Security perception:  
**Worsened**



Increased reliance on:  
**Local armed youth**

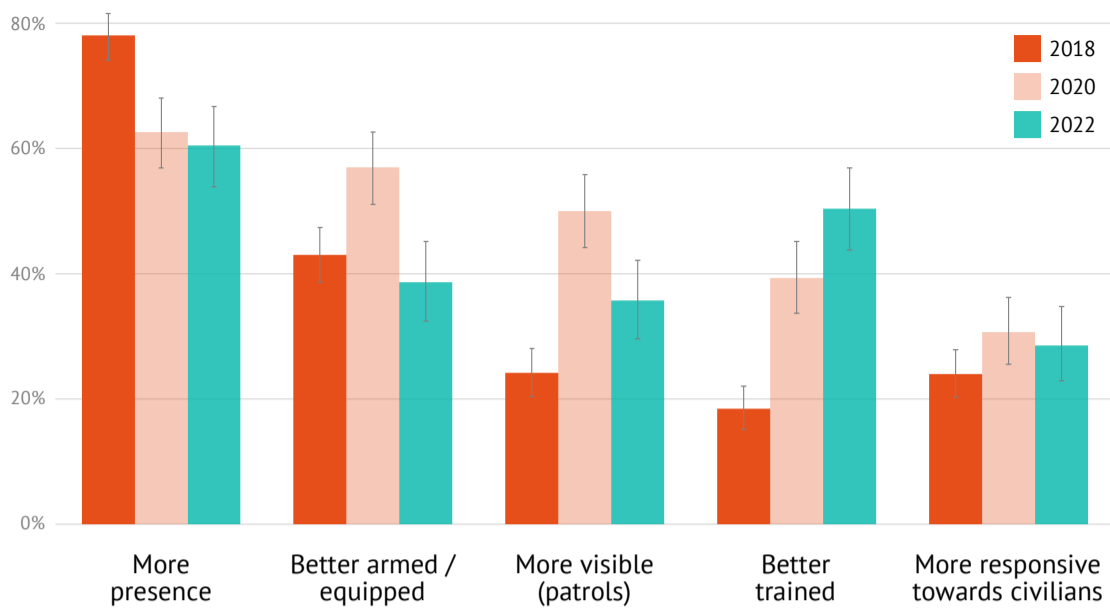


Most needed improvement:  
**National governance**

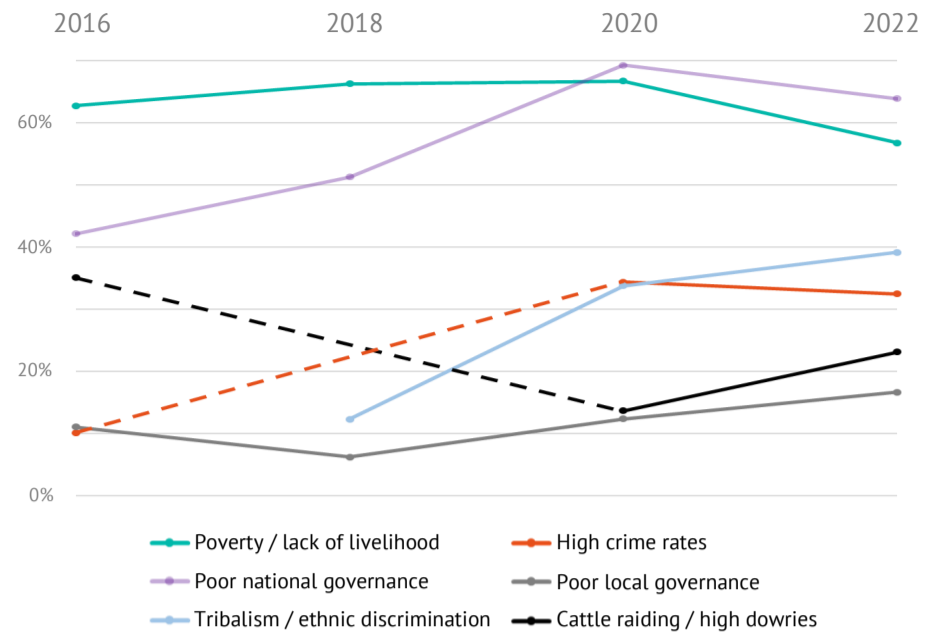
### Recommendations

- Generally, communities across Greater Bor are feeling more and more insecure. Initial improvements in 2016-2018 were reversed in 2018-2020, and while the overall number of reported incidents has decreased over the years, levels of communal violence and crime continue to be high and recurring. PAX recommends to try and **address the perceived insecurity among communities by planning and supporting interventions** on security, rule of law and access to justice (by government actors, security agencies, UN and/or NGOs) more **in line with community priorities**.
- Community appreciation levels of both police and armed youth performance have dropped from 2018-2020, only to recover slightly since. Especially rural communities increasingly feel they are relying on armed youth for their physical security, with police perceived as hugely inadequate, both in numbers and quality of service. While general confidence in the police is still high, PAX strongly recommends **strengthening police capacity and capabilities** across Jonglei, both in raising the visibility and number of police forces, but also to **invest in their technical and tactical training and critical police facilities**, such as stations, jails and mobility.
- Respondents in Greater Bor mostly expect violence and crime to occur as a result of poor governance, lack of economic opportunities and (increasingly) tribalism or ethnic discrimination. In line with these community perceptions, PAX recommends that **contributions to good governance, provision of basic services and inclusive access by communities should be made explicit in all interventions** regarding security provision, access to justice and emergency response (flooding).

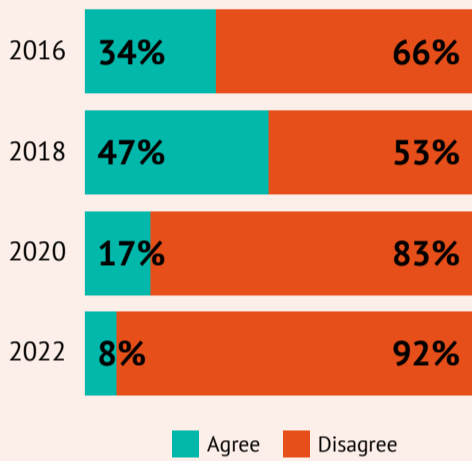
## WHAT IS NEEDED TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF THE POLICE IN YOUR AREA?



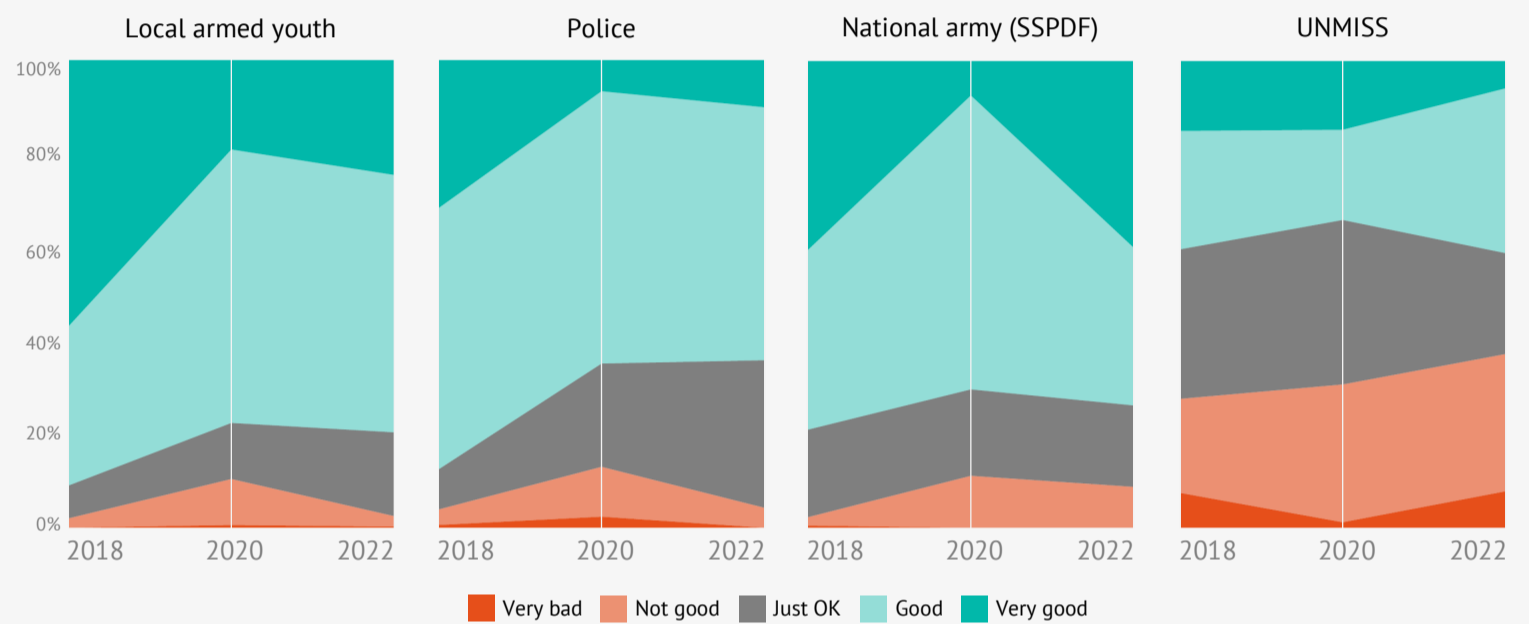
## WHAT FACTORS ARE MOST LIKELY TO CAUSE CONFLICT IN THE NEXT YEAR?



## "I FEEL SAFE FROM VIOLENCE AND CRIME"



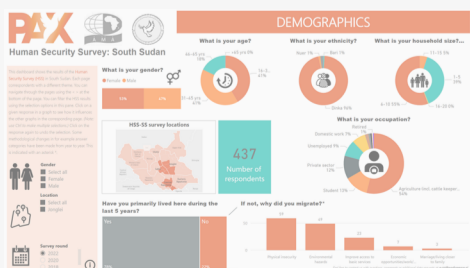
## HOW ARE THESE SECURITY ACTORS PERFORMING IN YOUR AREA? (IF PRESENT)



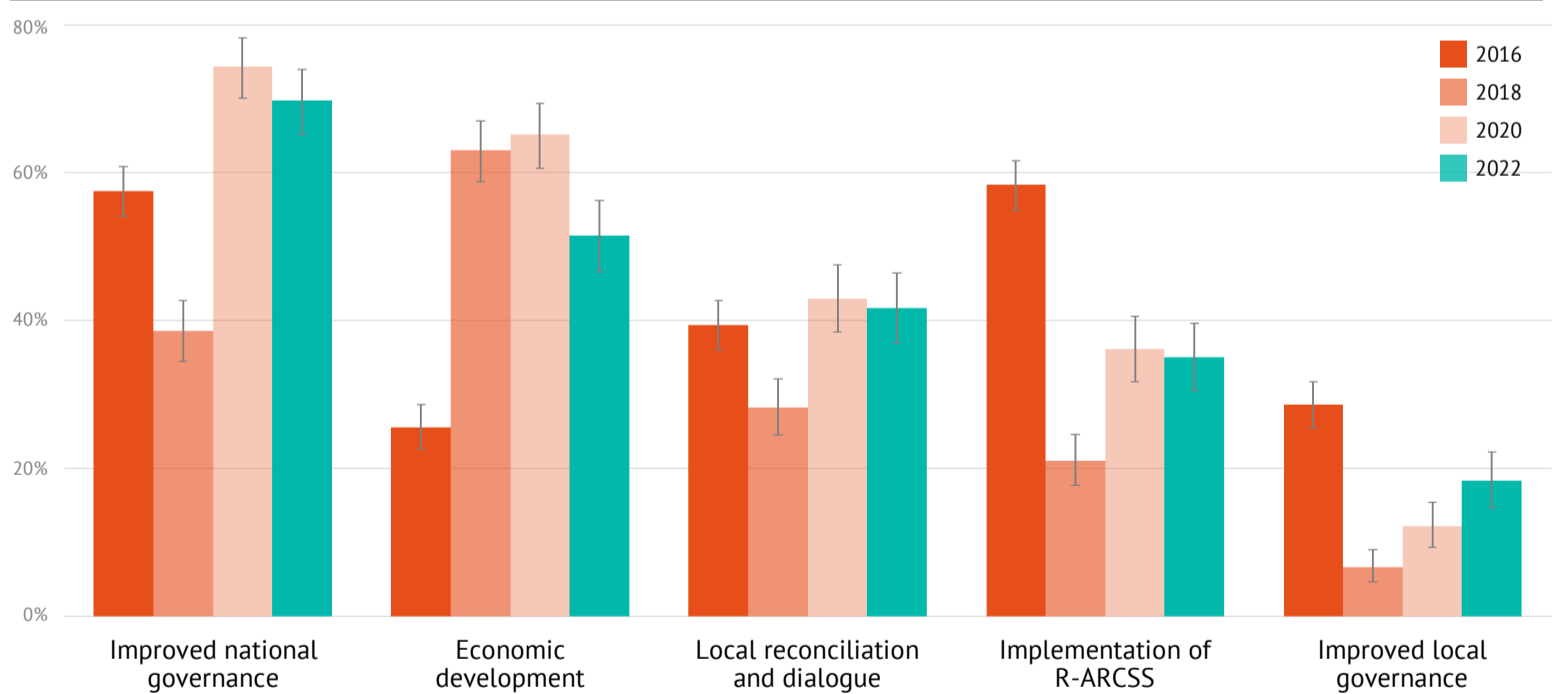
The **Human Security Survey** (HSS) is a methodology developed by PAX to collect data and facilitate dialogue about civilians' experiences in conflict situations.

Read more about PAX or the HSS in South Sudan on [protectionofcivilians.org](https://protectionofcivilians.org) or contact Anton Quist ([quist@paxforpeace.nl](mailto:quist@paxforpeace.nl)).

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



## WHAT CHANGES ARE NEEDED TO BRING LASTING PEACE TO SOUTH SUDAN?



## HUMAN SECURITY SURVEY METHODOLOGY

This infographic presents data collected in Jonglei State over **4 survey rounds**, which took place in November 2016, March 2018, July 2020, and February 2022. Bor South County and Twic East County were surveyed each round—Duk County was omitted in 2020. The enumerators collected **2.315** surveys in Jonglei since 2016.

Questions included in this publication stayed (more or less) the same in the reported years. Please find more details on methodology and demographics on the [Jonglei 2016-2022 publication page](#).

