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TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

A Global Programme to Prevent
Violence Against Women and Girls



Funded by from the British people

Conflict and Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in South Sudan: Findings from a mixed-methods study

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Research questions



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- What are the forms, trends and prevalence of different forms of VAWG in South Sudan?
- What are the direct and indirect drivers of VAWG, and how are they influenced by the different conflicts that have taken place in South Sudan?

Mixed methods study



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- **Population-based household survey:**
Women and men ages 15-64.
- **Qualitative research:**
Participatory FGDs and
In-depth Interviews with
Key stakeholders, survivors and
community members.



Three diverse settings



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Juba City (n=477)



Rumbek (n=804)



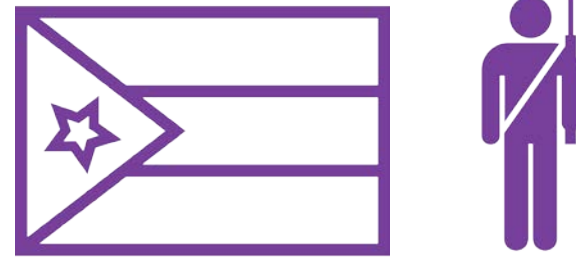
POC Juba (n=963)





Three Conflicts

- Civil War 1983-2005



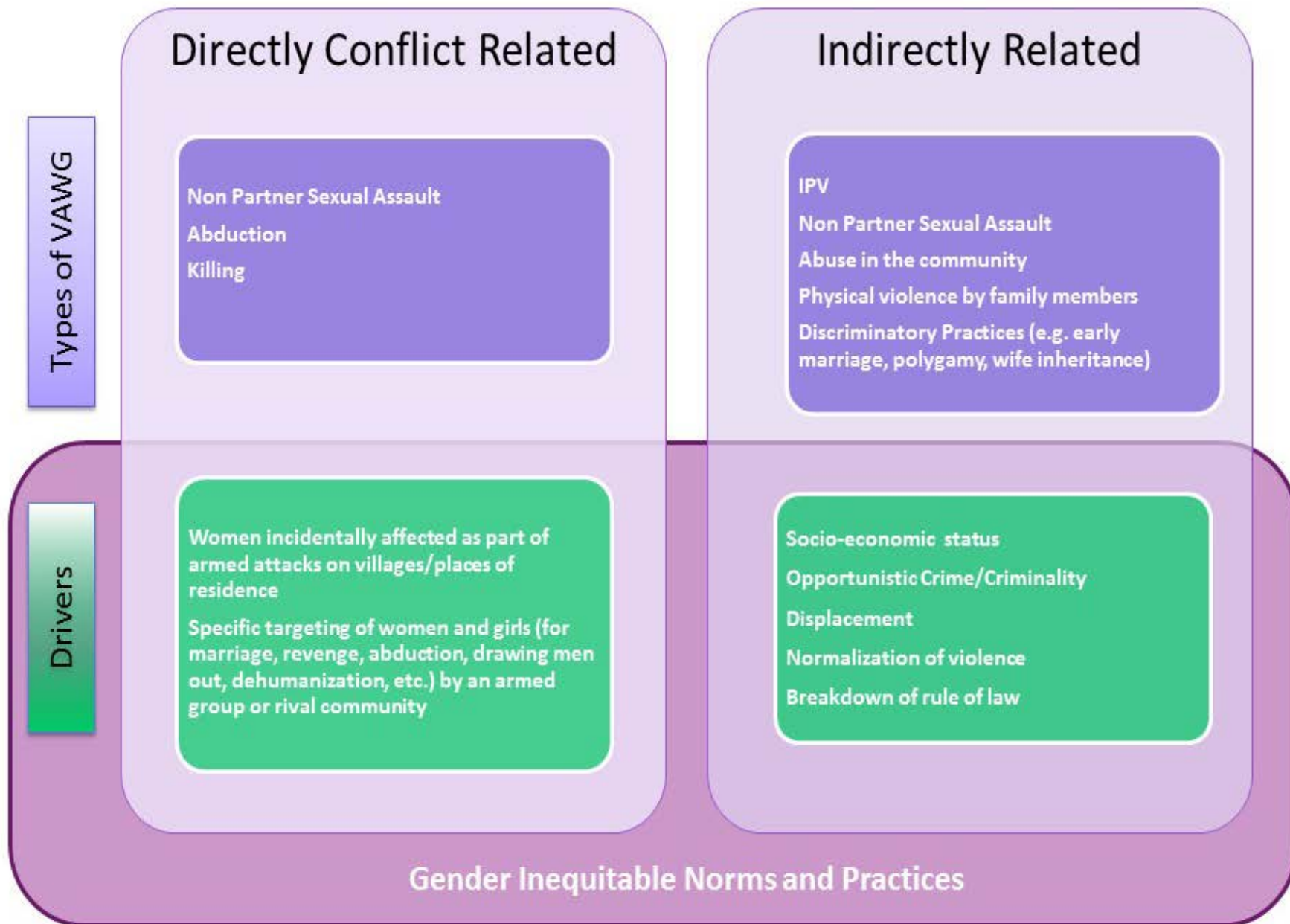
- Crisis 2013 - 2017



- Intercommunal attacks

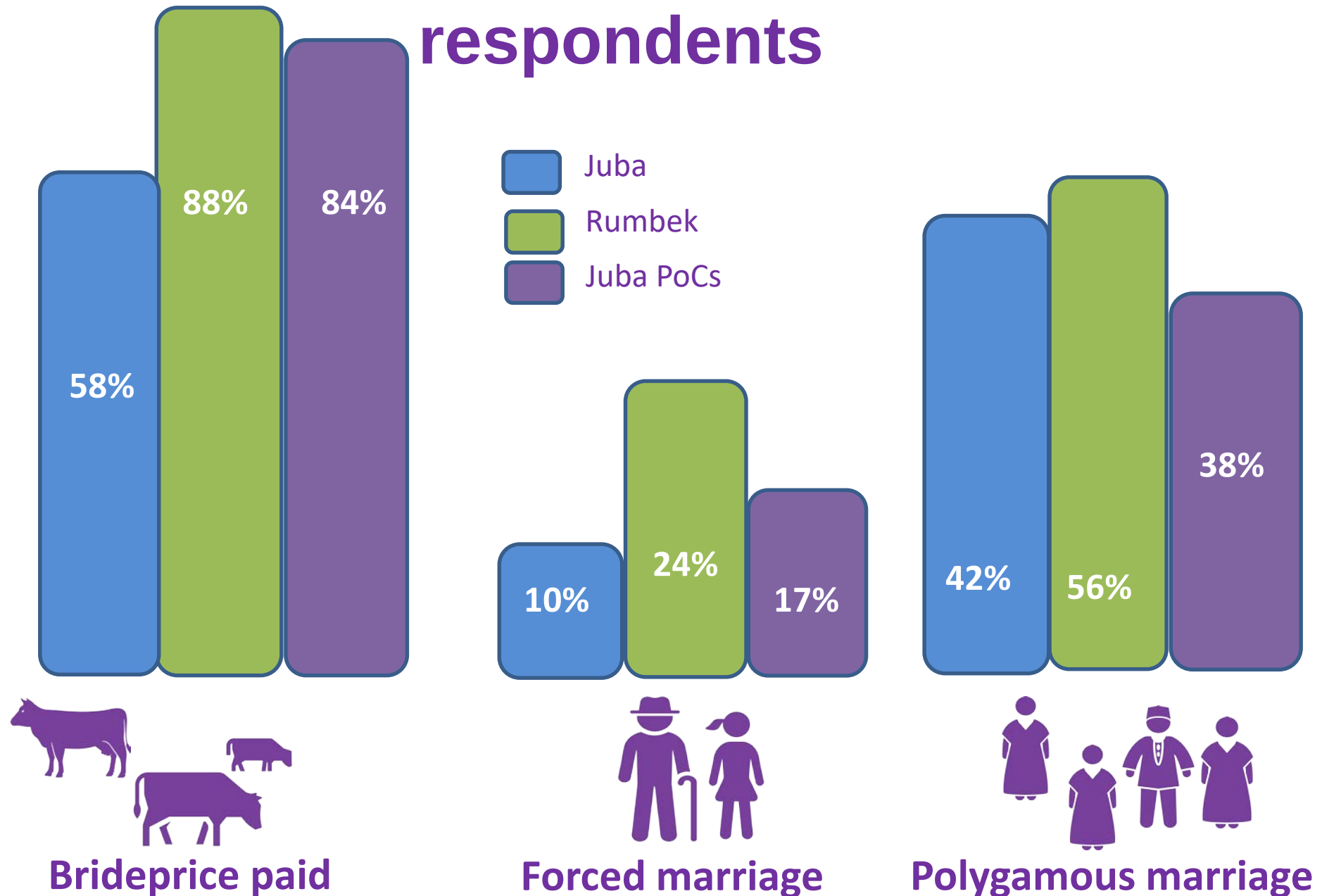


VAWG and Conflict

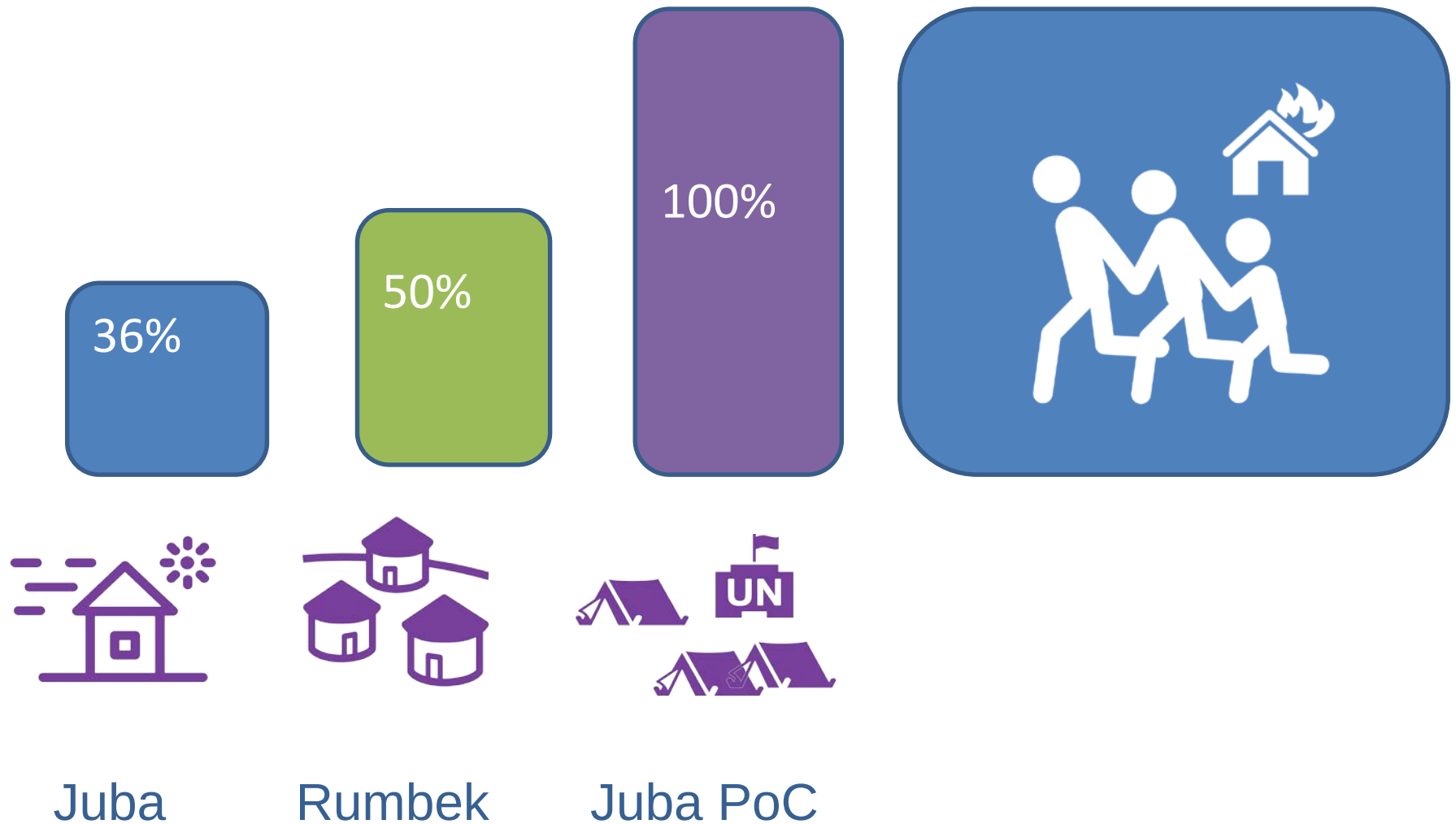




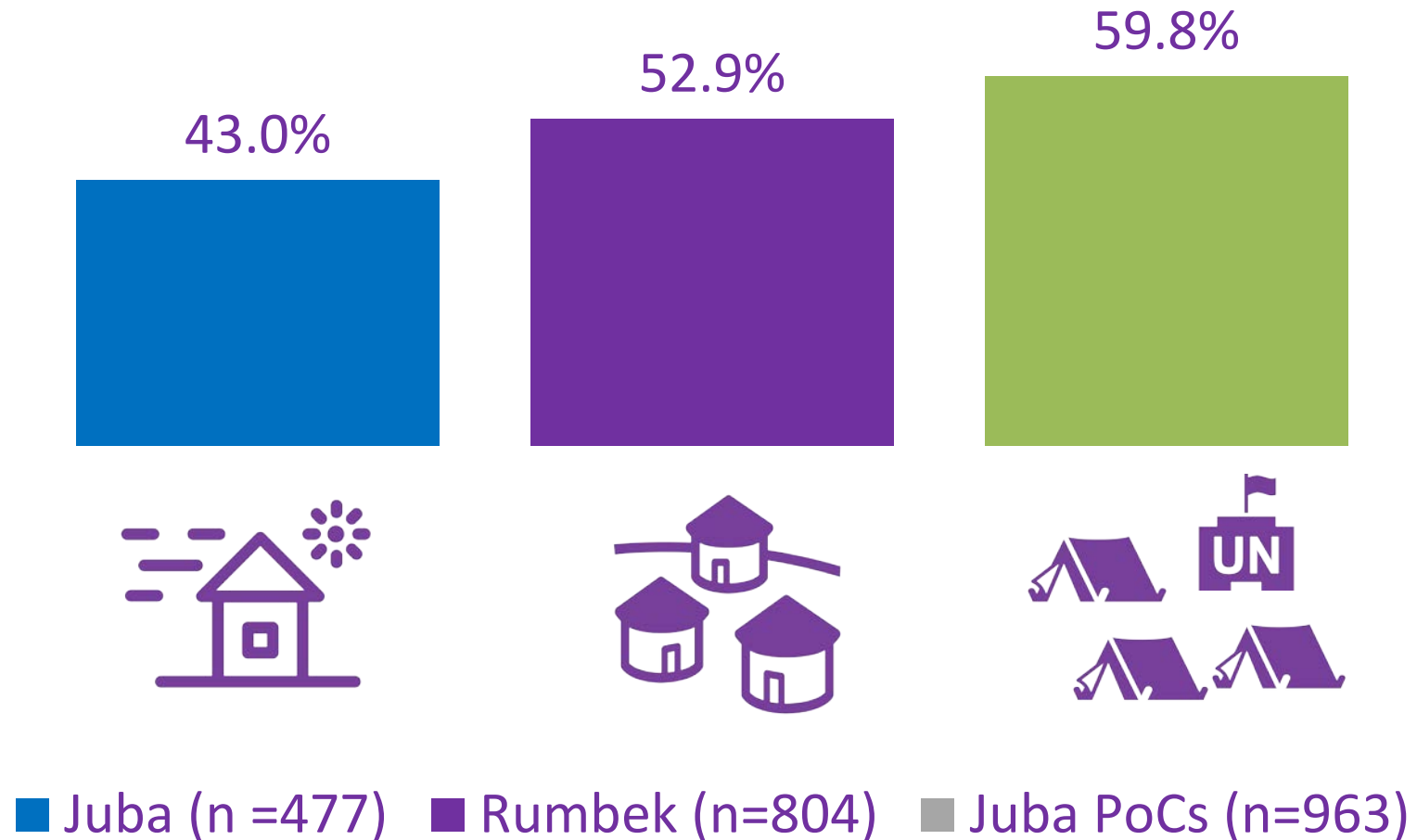
Marriage experiences of respondents



Experiences of Displacement



Has experienced an attack on her village/community of residence



Experience of sexual violence by a non-partner



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28%



Juba

33%



Rumbek

29%

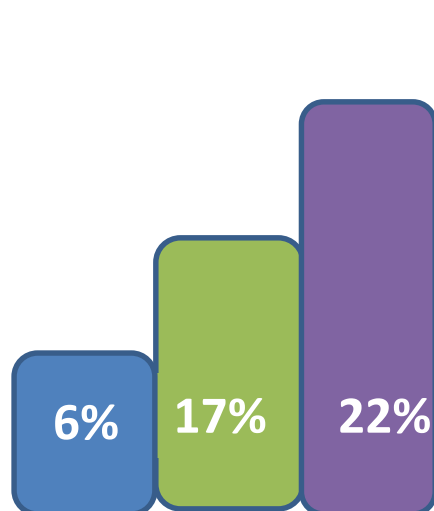
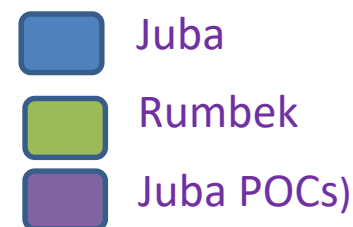


Juba PoCs

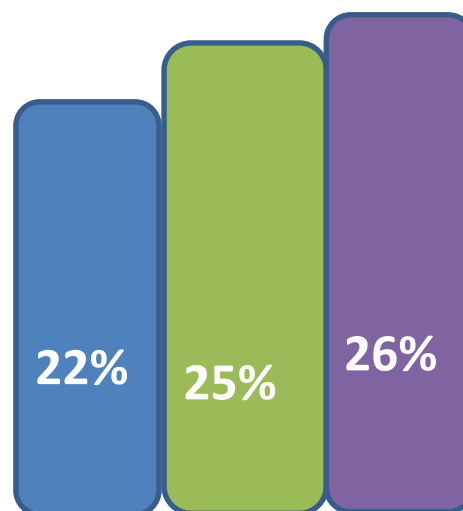
More than 40%
experienced
non-partner SV
more than once.

60% < 19
years old

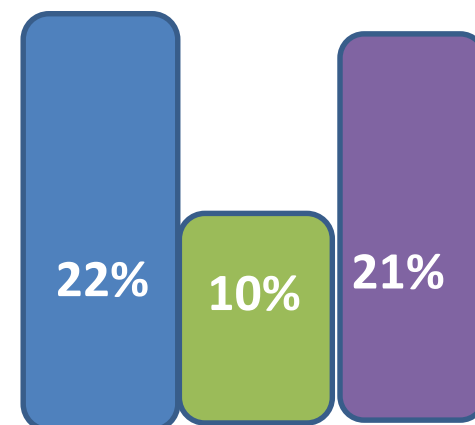
Prevalence of non-partner sexual violence



Rape



Other sexual violence



Sexual exploitation

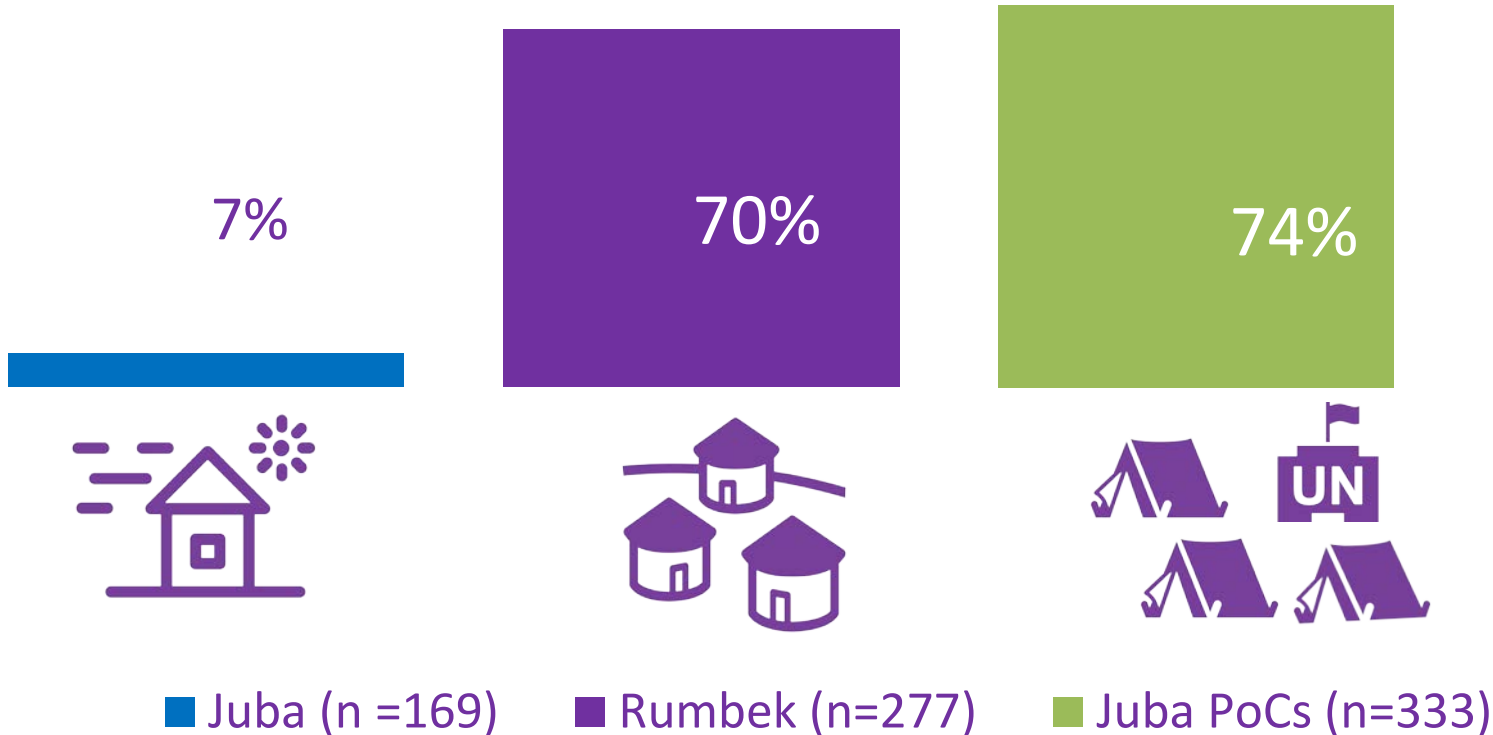
Experience of Rape or Sexual Assault - during an raid/attack, abduction, or during displacement



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Perpetrators of Non-Partner Sexual Violence



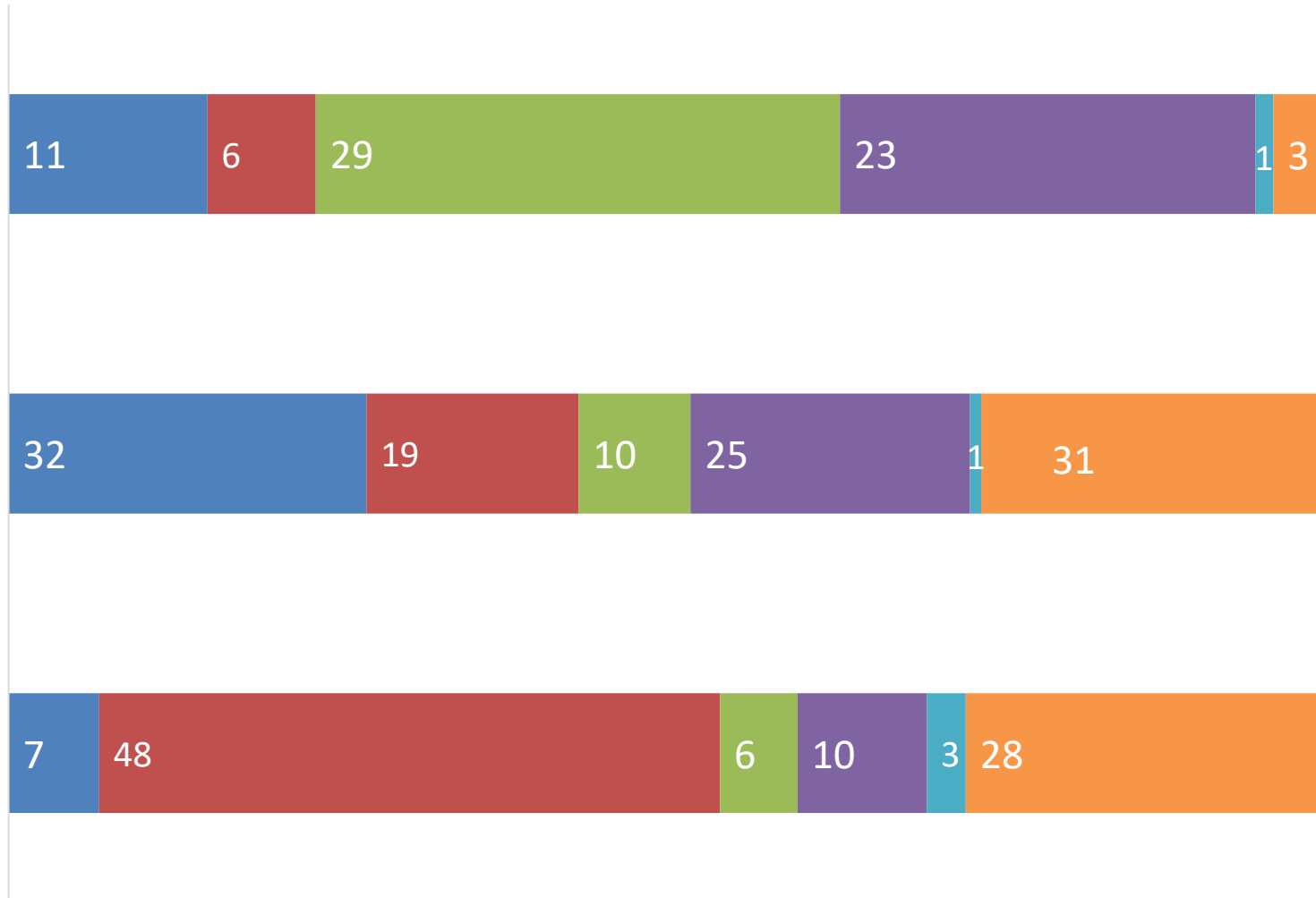
Juba PoC



Rumbek



Juba



family members

other known

police or armed actors

from another community

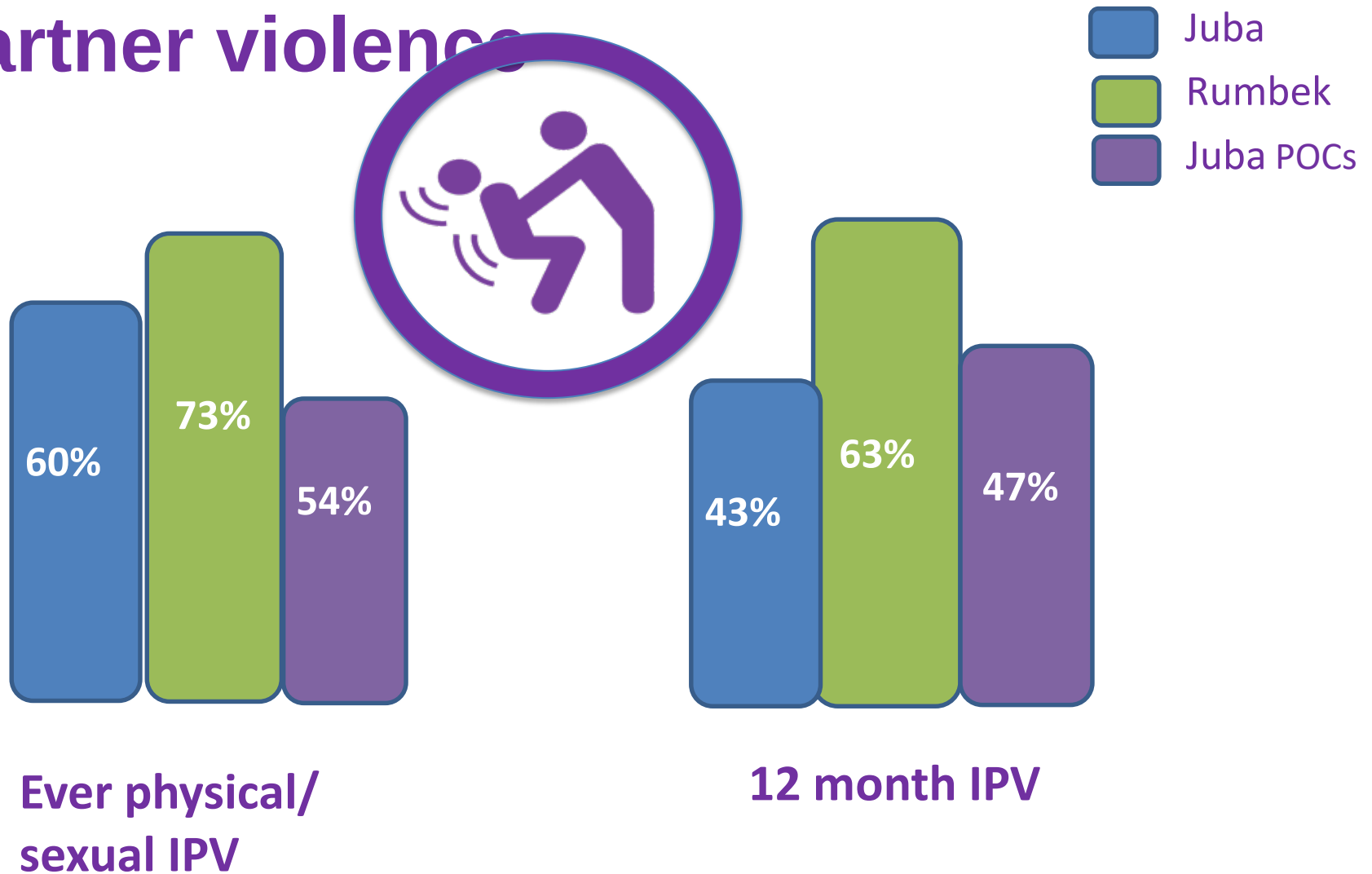
humanitarian actors

stranger

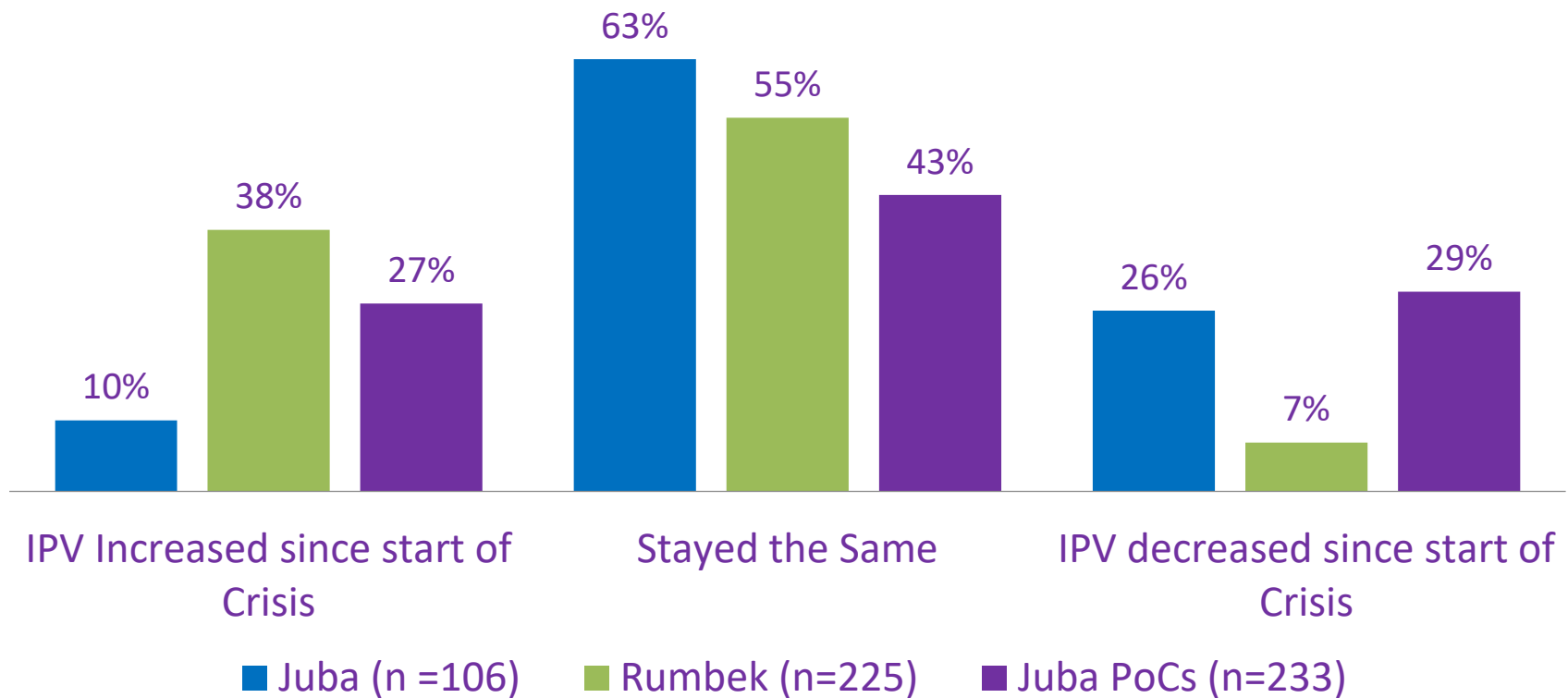
It is common in our custom to beat a woman when she has made a mistake - not to the extent of killing her completely, but to discipline her.

Male chief

Prevalence of intimate partner violence



Perceived change in IPV among women who have experienced IPV since the start of the 2013 Crisis



Increased risk of IPV if respondent experienced attack on her village



1.74 (1.07 – 2.83)*



Juba

OR 2.53 (1.79-3.57)***



Rumbek

2.82 (2.06 – 3.88)***



Juba PoCs

Conclusions



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- Nearly 1 in 3 women in the study experienced non-partner sexual violence, mostly conflict-related, although the context and drivers varied greatly by site
- Despite the high levels of NPSV, intimate partner violence is the most common type of violence experienced by women and girls in all sites (53-73%)
- Experiences of conflict increase the risk of IPV in all three sites
- VAWG is rooted in patriarchal norms and practices

“For the women of South Sudan, nothing will change unless our government tells people not to fight...

We (women) are vulnerable - we have no one to support us.... “

Woman from Rumbek



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THANK YOU



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