



DRAFT 2-REPORT

End-line Study for UNDP's Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Project in the Republic of South Sudan

**Submitted by Security Research and Information
Centre (SRIC)**

25-Jul-17

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations & Acronyms	
ARCSS	Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in S. Sudan
ATT	Arms Trade Treaty
BCSSAC	Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control
BPS	Baseline Perception Survey
CBR	Centre for Basic Research
CPDS	Centre for Peace and Development Studies
CSAC	Community Security and Arms Control
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DFID	Department for International Development
EAs	Enumeration Areas
EA/GLR	East Africa/Great Lakes Region
ECC	Emergency Call Centres
ERG	Endline Reference Group (ERG)
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ICF	Interim Cooperation Framework
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPCA	Initiative for Peace Communication Association
LEA	Law Enforcement Agencies
NBHS	National Baseline Household Survey
NPSSS	National Prison Service of South Sudan
NWN	National Women's Network
ORC	Opinion Research Institute
PCA	Project Cooperation Agreements
RoLOs	Rule of Law Officers
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual & Gender Based Violence
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRIC	Security Research and information centre
SSIC	South Sudan Islamic Council
SSLS	South Sudan Law Society
SSNBS	South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics
SSNPS	South Sudan National Police Service
SSPRC	South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission
ToR	Terms of Reference
UN AFPs	United Nations Agencies Funds and Programmes
UNMSS	UN Mission in South Sudan
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund

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TRAINING WORKSHOP: GROUP PHOTO



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Public confidence in the police and judiciary on an upward trend largely because of improved service delivery

Weak laws or lack of proper legislation found to perpetuate SGBV ... culprits often escape unpunished

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study was conducted in seven regions that are spread across the following original States; Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria. A number of factors informed the criteria for selection; security, accessibility and whether Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Projects programmes were implemented in targeted Counties falling within the region.

A total of 2511 respondents participated in the Endline Study of whom majority were the youth aged between 26-35 years consisting of 33% of the total. Rural residents were majority, 57.7% while the urbanites consisted of 40.7%. Every effort was made to attain a fair level of gender balance. To some extent, this was realized with the male taking a bigger share of 52% while the female polled 48% of the total. In consideration of the various dialects spoken by the communities, enumerators conversant with local languages were recruited for data collection and to effectively conduct focus group discussion (FGD).

The security situation in South Sudan was described by respondents as alarming, fragile, violent and unpredictable. A myriad of problems were identified as major security threats. The political crisis that commenced in 2013 and related violence; weak security institutional structures; ethnised political and elite competition; proliferation of arms among the communities and failed disarmament interventions coupled with cattle rustling and a culture of violence; are major impediments to peace and reconciliation.

From the key findings, it is evident that CSAC Projects and programmes had great impact and largely contributed to peace, safety and security among the people of South Sudan. As a result of security sector reforms, citizens' trust in the police increased with majority expressing confidence that the police had ability to prosecute and assure justice on reported cases. However, a notable number of respondents seemed unaware of ongoing reforms and programmes. This could be an indication that community involvement in the reform agenda and participation needs to be improved.

The study established that the rate of reporting cases to the police was on the increase. This implied that public confidence in the police and the judiciary was on an upward trend largely because of improvement in service delivery. This was confirmed by respondents from police, correction services and judiciary who expressed determination and zeal towards improving the security and safety situation in South Sudan to the benefit of the whole country.

However, some respondents expressed reluctance in reporting crimes to the police including SGBV due to lack of confidence in the system. This also indicated that such individuals had limited interactions with the court system and their needs too have to be addressed in the course of service delivery for justice to be realized.

Weak laws or lack of proper legislation were found to perpetuate SGBV in the society and culprits often escaped punishment. As part of the remedy to the challenges facing lack of justice for SGBV victims, empowering traditional leaders to deal with SGBV cases instead of looking at them purely from a criminal angle would assist communities because of the diverse causes of SGBV.

Over 56.8% of communities in South Sudan are exposed to intense and violent competition for resources. According to the findings, competition emanate from unequal opportunities, domination of national resources by a few individuals or communities, outdated cultural norms such as raiding of livestock due to limited resources and competition for land.

Among the grievances found to be affecting peaceful co-existence among communities were stated as political injustices, 12.7% followed by poverty, at 12.4%. Negative ethnicity was also found to be a critical issue among the communities in South Sudan. As the country engage in national dialogue, the causes of competition and community grievances need to be addressed.

Mechanism for transforming competition into cooperation should be key parameters for future programmes. Further, the need to establish mechanisms for equitable representation in the key sectors of the society such as political, economic, national and lower levels of government administration cannot be over emphasized as important foundation towards addressing community grievances as the country forge forward in national dialogue.

For national dialogue to effectively take place, the government needs to provide an enabling environment. This could be realized by the support of international and national actors' contribution towards addressing the underlying root causes of national and local drivers of conflict by identifying the problems and prescribing localised solutions. Revisiting historical injustices would ensure healthy cooperation and peaceful coexistence of the various communities in the country.

Coordination between line Ministries in particular Interior and Justice along with respective arms; the Police, Judiciary and Correction was acknowledged as one of the factors that contributed to service delivery. However, respondents felt that there was room for improvement in better coordination, service delivery and distribution of required resources. Respondents also observed that tripartite cooperation and coordination between the donors, government and communities needed to be improved for better management of available resources including humanitarian aid.

Lack of technical expertise was blamed for inefficiency in service delivery particularly in the following; Judiciary, Police and Correction Units. Respondents observed that deliberate effort is required in training more youthful police and members of the judiciary who could be more adaptive to the rapid changes that are taking place not only in South Sudan but also in the region and globally.

Respondents called for immediate civilian disarmament to reduce the number of people moving around with arms in the country. Even though the current situation in South Sudan

might not be suitable for civilian disarmament, communities need to be empowered through development of voluntary and local long-term mechanisms for collecting illegal firearms from their midst as they endeavour to promote peaceful coexistence.

The respondents also recommended that the police should be demilitarised and professionalism should be embraced. Further, police service should endeavour to be friendly and responsive to the members of the public. For these milestones to be achieved, the current officers need to undergo refresher training while future recruits have to undergo training on public relations and human rights in order to transform the culture of violence that according to the respondents causes tension and deep rift between the officers and members of the public.

CSAC Projects were appreciated for their contribution towards improving peace, security and safety for the people of South Sudan. However, insufficient resources were partly blamed for stalling projects, for example Emergency Call Centre (ECC) which stalled after donor funding was no longer forthcoming. Another example cited was failure to embrace information technology (ICT) due to lack of Solar Power which inhibited use of computers donated by UNDP to the police. To prevent projects from failing, respondents from national government recommended that a policy should be instituted for resource allocation to critical initiatives. According to those interviewed, development partners could play a pivotal role in the formulation of such a policy.

As per the findings, the percentage of individuals with confidence in peace and security disaggregated. The factors contributing to disaggregation were pointed out as proliferation of arms, failed disarmament interventions, cattle rustling, a culture of violence negative ethnicity and political instability.

At the local level, the communities benefited from CSAC projects among other development initiatives that have been established to meet their basic needs. Availability of humanitarian support and ongoing security reforms contributed to accessing justice services and raised confidence in the police. To some extent, all these factors positively indicate that the government responsiveness to community needs improved.

Security perceptions at the community level reflected the situation at the national level. Therefore, political instability at the national level affected perceptions of community level security. The current situation has been compounded by competition for available resources at the community level which was rated overall as intense and violent (56.8 %). Therefore, the number of individuals feeling secure disaggregated at endline as compared to two years ago during the baseline study.

According to the findings at endline 58.5% of the respondents felt that SGBV is a major problem in South Sudan and only 19.4% reported a reduction of SGBV incidences. Overall contribution of CSAC projects and programmes and other humanitarian initiatives have contributed positively leading to improved level of community security, reduction in inter-community violence and competition. These positive gains are a good foundation for community interdependence and the envisaged national dialogue.

Endline study 2017 focused on assessing the situation in South Sudan over a period of two years since the baseline study of 2015. The rationale was to assess the situation at endline of CSAC Projects and programmes based on the indicators generated during the baseline study. The table below is a comparison of the situation during the endline and baseline study focusing on five key indicators.

Table 1: Indicators success standards matrix			
Indicators	Situation at Baseline	Situation at Endline	Interpretation of Success disaggregated based on discussions with UNDP
Percentage of individuals with confidence in peace and security in selected States	52.5% (51.2% male and 55.2% female)	47.4% (46.6% male and 48.7% female)	There was a slight reduction in levels of confidence on peace and security. This could be attributed to the ongoing political instability and sporadic attacks.
Percentage of individuals assessing that local government (county) is responsive to community needs	10.5%	67.8%	In terms of responsiveness to community needs, there seemed to be a huge vote of confidence with lower levels of governance as opposed to the central government. This could be attributed to the fact that various projects such as humanitarian aid are implemented at lower levels. The presence of national government is also not evenly felt.
Perceptions of community level security and incidences of SGBV (Sexual and Gender-Based Violence)	35.1% (male 37.3% and female 30.1%)	Community level security, 33% and for SGBV 19.4% (decrease)	There is a slight reduction on the number of people who feel secure at the community level. Additionally, only 19.4% reported a reduction of SGBV incidences.
Proportion of individuals perceiving decrease in levels of inter-communal violence with their neighbouring tribes/clans;	46.2%	22.7%	This indicates a slight reduction from the baseline. The decrement could be linked to continued political tensions in some parts of the country which have hindered smooth implementation of projects by different peace and security actors. In some regions such as Warrap, Jonglei and Unity where implementation of peace and security projects have been going on smoothly, intercommunal violence reduced – this explains the percentage of people who indicated that there was a decrease in levels of intercommunal violence. Notable projects highlighted during this study included women empowerment programs, establishment of peace committees, construction of more police stations leading to deployment of more

			security agents and setting up of shared water points aimed at improving integration of communities especially along the borders.
Proportion of individuals perceiving decrease in levels of competition and grievances between regions	40.3%	17.1%	<p>This indicates a reduction compared to the baseline position possibly due to the prevailing economic difficulties majorly occasioned by inadequate accountability and control structures in the governance and management of available resources for the common good of all.</p> <p>The slightly more than 17% of the respondents who indicated that the intensity of competition had reduced over the past 2 years could be attributed to projects initiated by different peace and security actors including UNDP. These projects could include shared water points established by different donors and also through government initiatives, establishment of grazing committees to improve sharing of available grazing fields and other peace dividend projects.</p>

The following were identified as possible indicators for future programmes:

1. Increased involvement of communities in peace & security initiatives;
2. Establish mechanisms for equitable representation in the key sectors of the society; political, economic, national and lower levels of government administration;
3. Contribution of peace connectors and social cohesion barometer;
4. Consultation of communities on priority areas ahead of new Projects and programmes;
5. Increased levels of community interdependence;
6. Transformation of competition into cooperation;
7. Restructure the national peace architecture.

The security situation in South Sudan was described by respondents as “alarming, fragile, violent and unpredictable.”

“Community involvement and participation in the reform agenda need to be improved.”

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 ABOUT THIS REPORT

This Endline Study Report has Six Chapters; introduction which provides background information, and outlines the Study Objectives. Chapter two focuses on the methodology of the study including data collection and sampling procedure. Chapter three consists the bulk of analysis in particular perceptions on peace and security including SGBV. Levels of inter-community conflicts and leading grievances are also analysed.

Chapter four focuses on access to justice in terms of rating effectiveness of service delivery, challenges facing citizens in accessing justice and identification of priority areas. Further, the chapter discusses government responsiveness to community needs, food security, peace, community security and challenges the government faces in its endeavours to respond to community or citizen's needs. Chapter five captures the key findings, recommendations and conclusion. The final chapter presents the annexures.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Since 2013, the people of South Sudan have been experiencing protracted conflicts which have resulted to political, socio-economic, and humanitarian crisis. To mitigate some of the challenges facing the citizens, the international community continue to seek sustainable solutions to address the crisis.

In 2015, a Baseline Study was conducted by Centre for Basic Research (CBR), to assess the perception of the people of South Sudan on Peace, Community Security, Sexual and Gender Based Violence. The core objective of the study was to generate information and strengthen the implementation of UNDP country office interventions under its Community Security and Arms Control (CSAC) Project. The information generated from baseline survey was to also support future designs of programmes aimed at reducing armed violence and increasing community security and safety in South Sudan.

The findings of the Baseline Survey were used to provide indicators and the strategic direction for CSAC Project in 2016. The Project purpose was to enable a comprehensive and strategic approach to peace and reconciliation through the strengthening of an infrastructure for peace. Following the conclusion of the CSAC Projects and programmes in 2016, Security Research and Information Centre (SRIC) was contracted by UNDP to conduct an Endline Study.

To assess the impact of CSAC, the indicators generated in the Baseline Study of 2015 informed the coded questionnaire and unstructured questions for the endline study 2017. The set of questions were presented in seven different sections and assessed the perceptions of South Sudanese population on community safety and security alongside issues relating to national security.

Further, the endline perception survey assessed the overall contribution of CSAC Project towards improving community security and reducing the levels of ethnic conflicts in South Sudan. The endline study also gauged the extent to which violence has been reduced and the level to which the communities feel secure. Also, the study assessed the contribution of the local government and rule of law institutions towards improving community security.

Three sets of indicators were applied in the assessment; that is from the baseline study of 2015, access to justice and Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) number 16. Justification for inclusion of SDGs goal 16 was the basis of establishing the extent to which South Sudan was complying with international obligations in the provision of safety and security of her citizens.

The additional indicators were also to assess the extent to which the authorities were responsive to community security, safety and the support offered to victims of violence. Specifically, SDG goal 16 provided important benchmarks in the assessment of the contribution made by CSAC projects and programmes towards the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.²

Through a consultative process with the Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSAC) and the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (SSNBS), the following States were sampled; Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria. Even though the endline study concentrated on enumeration areas where CSAC projects were implemented, the scope was expanded. The additional indicators were to assess the citizens' perceptions on peace, security, safety and access to justice. Also, the extent to which the authorities were responsive to community security, safety and the support offered to victims of violence.

Endline Study process was undertaken through four milestones: production of an inception report, preparation and training; pilot endline survey; national endline survey, production of a draft report and a power point presentation; validation workshop and final endline survey report. For each of the four milestones, Security Research and Information Centre closely consulted Endline Reference Group through UNDP Technical Team towards the full realization of contractual obligations and fulfilment of stakeholders' expectations.

Production of an inception report was crucial in unpacking the endline survey objectives and outlined the methodology. Whilst the Baseline Study of 2015 was national and household centred, the endline study 2017 focused on CSAC specific areas whilst analysis was measured on an individual's perceptions. To effectively assess the project performance

² See more at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg16> accessed on 06 June 2017.

and draw lessons learned from the programme implementation, the sample target size for the endline study was significantly reduced to 2,500 from baseline's 2,500.

Preparation and training conducted in the process of implementing Milestone 1 involved the recruitment of the supervisors and enumerators. A competent team of experienced enumerators and supervisors were trained over a two-day programme ahead of the endline survey. The main objective of the training was to equip the participants with knowledge and information about the endline study. Details regarding the objectives of the endline study, process and methodology were presented through use of a Training Manual which also served as a Handbook for the field force.

Pilot Study was conducted with the overall objective of testing the coded questionnaire. It also provided a platform through which field teams were constituted for endline survey. Having tested the field instruments, the field force provided crucial feedback that was applied to improve suitability and precision of the questionnaire. Proposed amendments contributed towards improving the quality of the field instruments. During the pilot study the set objectives were fully realized.

In addition to testing the field instruments, the pilot study provided an opportunity to test-case envisaged outcome of the endline survey. A number of emerging findings were realized through the pilot study. Some of the emerging results indicated that 50% of the respondents expressed that the level of conflict had increased over the past two years. This trend was confirmed by 39% of those interviewed and observed that incidences of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) had increased. This seemed to indicate that conflict remains a major concern for the citizens.

In spite of the fact that a number of projects have already been implemented including those under community security and arms control (CSAC), more than or 60% of the respondents in the pilot study expressed that there was no notable change in terms of how different levels of government respond to their needs. Among those interviewed, over 60% noted that the justice system was ineffective whilst 41.9% observed that inter-communal conflict had increased.

In view to improve justice system and by extension reduce inter-communal conflict, 44.6% of the respondents during pilot study indicated that more resources were required to build capacity of the law enforcement agencies. By reporting to the police, 44.6% expressed that they were assured of getting justice. This was a good indicator that citizens were confident that the justice system would gradually improve particularly with well-trained law enforcement agencies.

Following a successful pilot study, preparations for the endline survey were conducted. The process entailed constituting the field teams for each of the seven regions/states where data collection took place; Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria. Initially, Unity State had been targeted as an enumeration area but due to insecurity, it was replaced with Western Equatoria.

1.3 STUDY OBJECTIVES

The main objective of the endline study was to assess the overall contribution of CSAC Project towards improving community security and reducing the levels of ethnic conflicts while distilling lessons and best practices to feed into the post 2016 CSAC programming as per the following objectives.

Specific objectives:

2. To obtain statistically reliable data on the current perceptions of South Sudanese on peace and security, including SGBV;
3. To assess the current level of national and sub-national governments' responsiveness to citizens' needs;
4. To obtain statistically reliable data on current accessibility of justice services to end users and to identify the primary barriers to accessibility;
5. To establish the current extent and sources of competition and grievances between communities, and its effects on community peace and security;
6. To obtain statistically reliable data on the needs and priorities of end users of justice to enable more efficient and targeted programming and resource allocation;
7. To establish current baselines to enable effective monitoring and impact evaluation of community security and rule of law interventions.

1.4 INDICATORS

The Endline Study was based on the indicators outlined in the tables below. Table 2 assessed the indicators established during the Baseline Study of 2015. Some of the indicators were split into two to render interpretation concise and precise. The indicators were assessed by applying them in the development of quantitative and qualitative study tools. For access to justice, the indicators on table 3 were assessed whilst new indicators were introduced to examine implementation of SDGs as indicated on table 4 below.

1.	Percentage of individuals with confidence in peace in selected States.
2.	Percentage of individuals with confidence in security/safety in selected States.
3.	Percentage of individuals assessing that local government (county) is responsive (effective) to community needs.
4.	Perceptions of security/safety at the community level.
5.	Perceptions of decreasing incidences of GBV (Gender-Based Violence).
6.	Proportion of households perceiving decrease in levels of inter-communal violence with their neighbouring tribes/clans.
7.	Proportion of households perceiving decrease in levels of competition and grievances between regions.
8.	Percentage reduction in the number of incidences of violent conflict between pastoralist tribes and host communities along Sudan-South Sudan border.

Table 3: Indicators for Access to Justice	
1.	Whether and to what extent indigent defendants receive free legal assistance at all stages of criminal proceedings against them.
2.	Whether the rights of accused persons are adequately protected during criminal proceedings.
3.	Whether the population believes that women who are victims of sexual and other gender-based violence are treated fairly by the courts.
4.	The population's perception of the ability of the police to control crime in the community.

Table 4: Indicators for SDG Goal N0: 16	
1.	Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live.
2.	Proportion of population in possessing of small arms and light weapons.
3.	Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanism.

1.5 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The Endline Study is anchored on the concept of Human Security. Developed in 1994 by the United Nations Development Programme,³ the Human Security concept seeks to move the understanding of security away from the focus on what it means for the state to be secure, to what it means for the individual to be secure.⁴ Human security emphasizes on two aspects of individual security namely, freedom from fear and freedom from want. Individuals are secure when they are free from threats to their physical well-being. The Human Security Centre⁵ sees human security as the protection of individuals and communities from war and other forms of violence.

As Mack⁶ has pointed out, the threat of political violence to people, by the state or any other organized political actor, is the proper focus of the concept of human security. In South Sudan context, the state of human security has deteriorated since the outbreak of the ongoing political crisis since 2013. State sponsored violence, including SGBV directed particularly towards political opponents, and communities allied to them on the one hand,

³ See United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) (1994), *Human Development Report 1994*, New York, Oxford University Press

⁴ For a detailed discussion on Human Security, see Kerr, P. 'Human Security', in Collins, A. (2013), *Contemporary Security Studies, 3rd Edition*, Oxford, Oxford University Press

⁵ Human Security Centre (2005), 'Human Security News', www.hsc.list@ubc.ca.

⁶ Mack, A (2004), 'A Signifier of Shared Values', *Security Dialogue*, 35/3: 366-7

and violence orchestrated by opposition-supporting armed groups on the other, have combined to render individual and community security in South Sudan a mirage.

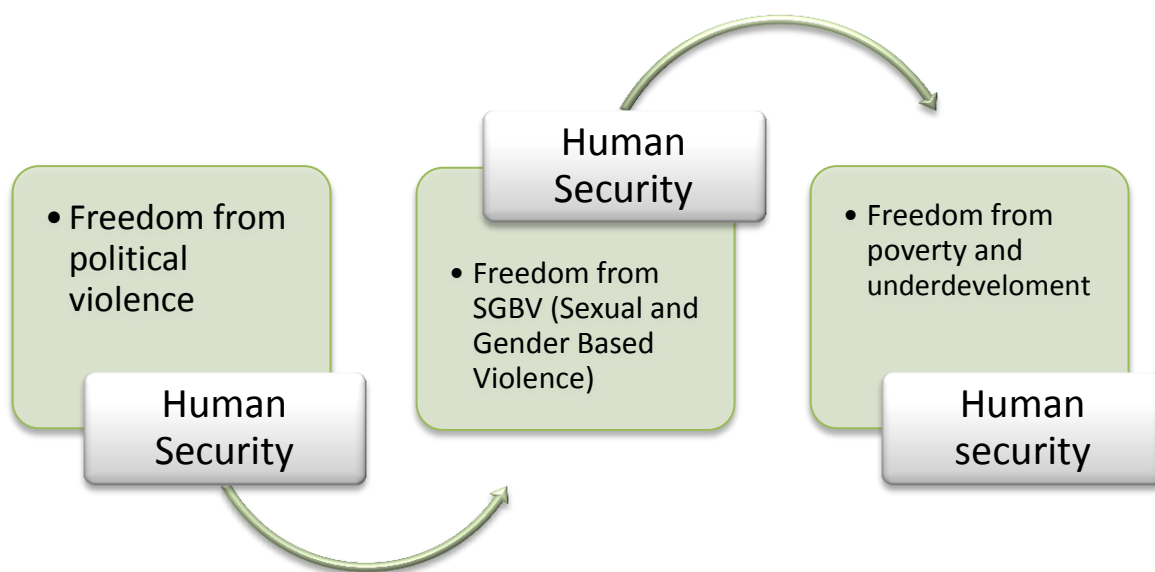
Human security is also understood in a broader context to mean freedom from want. It is not only about freedom from fear of violence, but also freedom from want in the context of underdevelopment. It involves other freedoms and values. In the context of South Sudan, human security is concerned with the protection of people and communities from critical life-threatening dangers. It is human centred and security oriented.⁷

Human security in S. Sudan is about ensuring that people and communities are free from hunger, disease and poverty. It is about ensuring that communities are secure to the extent that their rights are protected. According to Alkiri, the objective of human security is 'to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that advance human freedoms and human fulfilment.'⁸

Development and humanitarian agencies working in South Sudan are driven by this broadened understanding of Human Security in designing programmes that focus on reducing individuals and community vulnerabilities created by poverty, hunger, disease, violence and state neglect.

Conceptual Framework & Human Security

FIGURE1: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK



⁷ See Thakur, R. (2004), 'A Political World View', *Security Dialogue*, 35/3:347

⁸ Alkiri, S. (2004), 'A Vital Core that must be Treated with the Same Gravitas as Traditional Security Threats', *Security Dialogue*, 35/3: 359-60

1.6 THEORY OF CHANGE

In the Endline study, theory of change is anchored on assessing the approach of a mix of upstream policy work and downstream community engagement in order to realise a fundamental transformation towards peace and stability on one hand, and towards sustainable development on the other. It recognizes that both upstream and downstream engagements are linked and inseparable, in the short, medium and long-term and at all levels of South Sudanese transformative agenda.

Theory of Change is based on recognition of the current serious realities and challenges in South Sudan. It recognizes that international support for the country has to be a step-by-step process, based on an overall strengthening of mutual accountability between national and international actors. The establishment of local and national participation and ownership of initiated interventions is at the heart of change theory. Consultation of the population prior to the implementation of new projects would contribute towards desired change through increased level of ownership by the citizens.

UNDP Cooperation Framework in South Sudan aims at a fundamental transformation towards peace and stability on one hand, and towards sustainable development on the other. The theory of change recognizes that the two tracks are linked and inseparable, in the short, medium and long-term and at all levels of South Sudanese society stabilization.

It is envisaged that by engaging in grassroots peace processes and accelerated inter communal interdependency and outreach, working with civil society organisations (CSOs) to amplify the voices of the civil society and blending these interventions with the policy work at the national level, the projects will contribute to a reduction in armed violence in South Sudan. This fits into the Interim Cooperation Framework 2016 -2017, Outcome 3: Peace and Governance Strengthened.

The institutional capacity building for both the law enforcement agencies and legal and justice sectors such as the courts and prosecution units are meant to be steady steps towards the desired end of justice for victims and deterrence to perpetrators of SGBV and other human rights violations.

The partnership with BCSAC is a step towards armed violence reduction through proper management of stocks held both by the state agencies and those outside state control. Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) and peace initiatives are building blocks to the desired state of stability in South Sudan.

The hierarchy of change is therefore double sided, building resilience at grass-root levels through practical interventions and initiatives and impacting the top with policy influence and support to national dialogue towards the desired or envisioned future of peaceful co-existence, stability and sustainable development.

CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS AND METHODS

A perception survey with a representative population of 2,511 respondents was conducted in seven regions/ states; Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile, Warrap and Western Equatoria through participatory evaluation techniques. The survey employed both qualitative and quantitative methods of collecting data. This was achieved through use of a questionnaire, key informant interviews and focused group discussions. Secondary means of collecting data were also used. The term Region was adopted to apply to the specific areas where CSAC Projects were implemented.

To broaden the scope of responses and validate the data, unstructured interviews were conducted among key informants including expert interviews with; national government respondents, donors and UN system, academic institutions, civil society groups and grassroots organisations. Focus group discussion among organized sets at the community level, civil society organisations and experts were useful approaches in triangulating gathered information.

The study made use of Likert scale in order to evaluate the impact of CSAC activities in project areas. This ensured that the scale was balanced on both sides of a neutral option, creating less biased measurement. Essence of using Likert scale was to ensure overall measurement of sentiment around a particular topic, opinion, or experience and to also collect specific data on factors that contribute to that sentiment.

In terms of primary data sources, the study focused on collecting information at sub national and national levels. At sub national level, the following categories were included: community members from the sampled enumeration areas; local leaders (youth, women, religious, political, cultural etc); representatives of formal institutions like local governments; law enforcement agencies; county and state leaders and CSOs representatives.

At national level, the survey team sought to triangulate the information generated from different sources by interviewing key policy leaders who included; UNDP management, project donors, counterparts and wider UN Country Team under outcome 3 of the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF).

The survey targeted 2500 respondents; this was realized and overshoot by eleven, making a total of 2511 respondents for the coded questionnaire. To ensure that the sample was representative of the general population in every enumeration area, effort was made to reach out to a wide stratum of the society. Majority of the respondents were the youth aged 26-35 who constituted over 32%. Middle age, those aged 36-45 were 29% while those

aged 18-25 claimed 27% of the sample; those aged above 46 were the least with a sample size of 19%. Majority of the population (90.9%) were interviewed in a local community setting and 4.2% were internally displaced persons.

As an integral part of the Inception Report, a comprehensive Training Manual was developed. This important Hand Book detailed the endline study process and equipped the field force with information that guided the survey. Important tools and instruments were included in the study, in particular consent form and interview guide used in the survey process.

2.2 SAMPLING PROCEDURE

To ensure a reduced margin of error and as per the terms of reference (ToR), the sample was drawn at 95 percent confidence interval and 5 percent margin of error. A multi-stage sampling process was employed in close consultation with the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (SSNBS).

Sampling procedure was based on area and state estimates so as to make national generalisation. The choice of basing estimates on the area and state with view to establish national generalisation was based on the fact that the two are mutually reinforcing (on endline study) given that national politics play out at state level while ethnic competition at state level have implications on national government operations.

Considering that CSAC has moved towards area based approach that focuses on clusters, SRIC opted to use area estimates because the clusters cut across the state boundaries and as such opposed to relying solely on state estimates. The survey team with guidance from SSNBS Sampler relied on the Enumeration Areas (EAs) that were designated by the SSNBS from the 2009 National Baseline Household Survey, published in 2012, which is also based on the 2008 South Sudan National Population and Housing Census. The essence of using designated EAs by SSNBS was based on the fact that they provided population statistics per State, per County and Boma.

In every enumeration area, the survey team sought to identify the current population estimates and then used the formulae below to establish the desired sample size. The survey team liaised with NBS sampler to identify the minimum sample for every enumeration area. The size of the sample population to be interviewed was determined using Raosoft⁹ sample size calculator guided by the equation presented in Table 2 below.

“Support to the police means engaging with the communities.... Without peace, our country is going to abyss.”

“South Sudanese have never had a mechanism to teach nationalism The country has not melted into one nation.”

⁹ See more at: <http://www.raosoft.com/samplesize.html>. Retrieved on 11/02/2017

Table 5: Sample equation

The following sample equation was applied in the Study.

$$n = \frac{N \times Z^2_{(c/100)} \times r(100-r)}{(N-1)E^2 + x}$$

Where n = sample size
 N = Total number of people in every enumeration area
 E = Margin of error
 $Z^2_{(c/100)}$ = critical value for the confidence level c (1.96)
 r = fraction of responses interested in (0.5)

$$x = Z^2_{(c/100)} \times r(100-r)$$

The calculation of the sample in every enumeration area was based on normal distribution and assumed that there will be more than 30 samples. The study used response distribution of 50% with view to generate the largest sample size and reduce the margin of error.

Table 6: Summary sample equation	
Fraction of responses of interest (r) – population response distribution	0.5
$Z^2_{(c/100)}$ = critical value for the confidence level c (95%)	1.96
Number of targeted individuals	1,265,660 ¹⁰
Desired margin of error (E)	0.05
Total sample size	2,500

2.3 SAMPLING FRAME AND DESIGN

In selecting the enumeration areas, SRIC worked in close consultation with South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics (SSNBS) and Bureau of Community Security and Arms Control (BSAC). This was aimed at ensuring that all considerations were taken into account in selecting survey sites. Due to insecurity, a number of enumeration areas were replaced; Unity State was replaced with Western Equatorial. In Warrap, Jonglei and Eastern Equatorial, some of the enumeration areas were replaced with different sites due to insecurity.

For each State, the survey team randomly selected 2 counties from which enumeration areas were identified. A reduced number of enumeration sites were selected in comparison to the 2015 Baseline enumeration areas that had a national outreach. The study adopted a

¹⁰ This is according to estimates by the National baseline household survey, published in 2012.

random way of selecting respondents in order to ensure every individual within the targeted area stood an equal chance of being selected for the study.

In every enumeration area, 10 individuals (Table 4 below), the minimum number of recommended units for attaining homogeneity – were randomly drawn. The 10 individuals were considered representative and an individual identified for purposes of administering the questionnaire. The study assumed self-weighting or equal probability of selection design to ensure every individual in the population stood an equal chance of selection.

S/N	Region	CSAC Area	POPULATION	Sample Population	Sample EAs
1	Upper Nile	Melut	49242	57	5
		Renk	137751	160	16
		Akoka (Baliet)	48010	56	5
2	Jonglei	Bor South	221106	257	24
		Duk	65588	76	7
		Twik East	85349	99	10
3	Western Equatoria	Yambio	9973	117	10
4	Warrap	Gogrial West	243921	283	32
		Gogrial East	103283	120	13
		Tonj South	86592	101	11
5	Lakes	Rumbek Centre	153550	178	13
		Cueibet	117755	137	13
		Awerial	47041	55	6
6	Central Equatoria	Juba	368436	428	43
		Terekeka	144373	168	19
7	Eastern Equatoria	Torit	99740	116	14
		Kapoeta South	79470	92	9
Total		18	2,061,180	2,500	250

2.4 STUDY LIMITATIONS

A number of limitations were encountered during the endline study and mitigating factors put in place to safeguard quality output. Insecurity led to replacement of identified enumeration areas. Inaccessibility due to poor infrastructure and rainy season limited movement during field data collection. Air travel was the main mode of transport due to insecurity and inaccessibility. This mode of transport was not very reliable because the field teams were forced to put up with several flight cancellations. This delayed fieldwork activities across the 7 regions because of the constant changes in flight scheduling.

CHAPTER THREE: PERCEPTIONS ON PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING SGBV

3. PERCEPTIONS ON PEACE, SECURITY & SGBV

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the findings of the Endline Perception Survey. Data for the survey was collected and analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively through SPSS. The chapter begins with an analysis of the demographics of the respondents. The rationale behind demographic analysis was to establish the degree to which certain aspects of respondents such as age, language, area of residence, level of education, occupation and gender could influence perceptions.

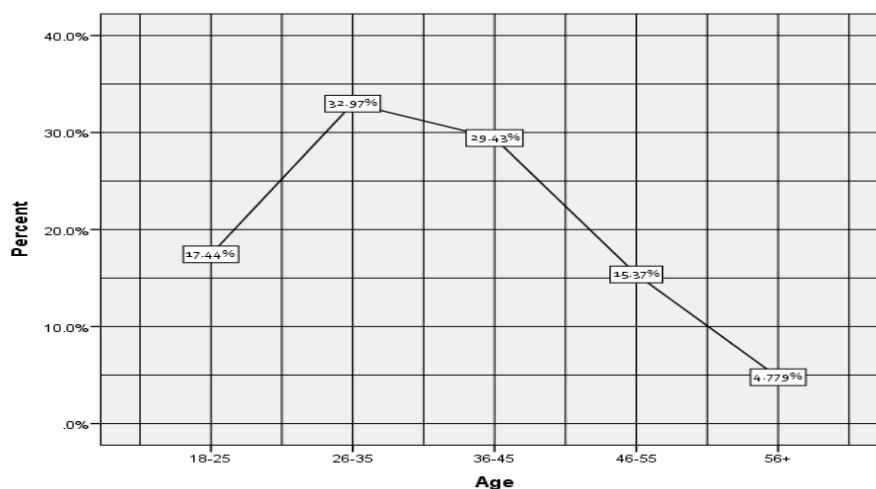
The chapter mainly focuses on perceptions of security at community level, inter-communal violence; national and local governments' responsiveness to community needs and access to justice services. Further, the chapter analyses priority areas in improving the justice system, assesses the impact of community security and the rule of law interventions.

3.1 DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

3.1.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION

The survey sought information from persons aged 18 years and above. Figure 2 below indicates that majority of respondents were the youth, aged between 26-35 years who polled nearly 33%. The middle aged, 36-45 years, comprised 29.4%. At the bottom were the aged, 56 years and above whom comprised of only 4.8% followed by the younger generation, 18-25 years comprising 17.4%. Additional details are outlined in Figure 2 below.

Figure 2: Age distribution



The study also focused on the type of residence from where the interviews were conducted. Findings indicate that majority of respondents were rural residents, 57.7% while the urbanites consisted of 40.7%. Notably, 90.9% of respondents lived in a normal community setting. Respondents living in internally displaced persons (IDPs) camps were 4.2%. A paltry 1.2 lived in other circumstances. In terms of gender, majority of respondents were males, 52% while female were 48%.

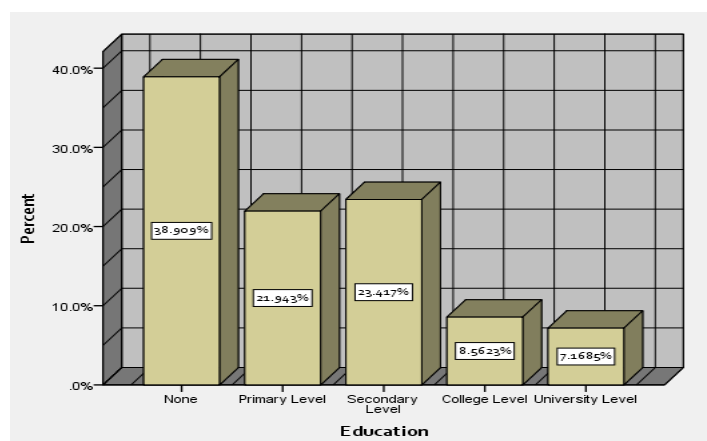
3.1.2 CURRENT RESIDENCE

Table 8: Status of the current residence		
Status of the area	Frequency	Percent
Normal local community setting	2283	90.9
Camp for IDPS	105	4.2
UNPoC under GoRSS	7	.3
UNPoC under SPLM-IO	4	.2
Autonomous community for IDPs	16	.6
Don't know	2	.1
No answer	94	3.7
Total	2511	100.0

3.1.3 LEVEL OF EDUCATION

On education, majority of South Sudanese do not have any formal education. Indeed, close to 40% of the respondents could be said to be illiterate with about 22% having attained primary education and 23% secondary education. The survey also involved about 15% of respondents with college and university education.

FIGURE 3: LEVEL OF EDUCATION



Majority of respondents with university education came from Central Equatoria, 70, followed by Warrap State, 46. In total, 180 respondents who participated in the interviews had attained university education. In contrast, 977 of respondents did not have any education at all with majority coming from Jonglei, 244 and Lakes 214.

3.1.4 OCCUPATION

The need to capture respondent occupation was considered to be central to the survey, since there had been widespread but largely untested allegations that economic deprivation fuelled crime and conflicts. At another level, it was found prudent to interrogate the extent to which absence of or meagre employment opportunities for the youth influence conflicts.

In the survey, majority of respondents were farmers, about 30% followed by professional, 14% and business people, about 13%. The rest of the respondents were pastoralists, housewives, students, civil servants and unemployed.

Table 9: Occupation of the respondents		
Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Civil Servant	226	9.0
Businessperson	322	12.8
Professionals	350	13.9
Farmers	743	29.6
Pastoralists	171	6.8
Students	243	9.7
Housewife	244	9.7
Don't know	4	.2
Working with NGOs	26	1.0
Unemployed	182	7.3
Total	2511	100.0

3.2 PERCEPTIONS ON PEACE AND SECURITY

One of the objectives for conducting end line survey was to obtain statistically reliable data on the current perceptions of South Sudanese on peace and security, including SGBV. To fulfil this objective, data was collected and analysed at national and community levels. The key findings indicate that since the eruption of the 2013 political crisis, the security situation in South Sudan has continued to deteriorate. Mistrust and competition for scarce resources among communities is a major contributor to insecurity in the country.

A myriad of problems were identified as major security threats. Proliferation of arms among the communities and failed disarmament interventions coupled with cattle rustling and a culture of violence are major impediments to peace and reconciliation among some communities in the country. In the absence of peace and reconciliation, arms will continue going back into circulation thus negating government efforts and initiatives towards addressing insecurity in the country.¹¹

¹¹ Interview with South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission April 2017

Militarization of policing and impunity among law enforcement agencies continues to erode public trust on institutions responsible for maintaining law and order. Displacement of communities into IPDs and refugees due to the on-going political crisis is a glaring demonstration of insecurity and vulnerability in South Sudan.

The above findings relate with the UN Security Council briefing in January 2017.

“The security and humanitarian environment in South Sudan continues to deteriorate amidst a faltering political process. Fighting in the Equatoria region, in Western Bahr el-Ghazal and Unity State between government and opposition forces has deepened the security crisis, with reports of rape, looting, and destruction of property by armed actors. There are now more than 1.87 million internally displaced people in South Sudan, while 1.15 million refugees have fled to neighbouring countries since the start of the civil war in December 2013.”¹²

To encapsulate the findings and UN Security Council Report, a key respondent summarized the security situation as follows during key informant interview session;

“The situation in South Sudan remains fluid and has been the case since 2013. You are never sure of what to expect but overall for the purposes of this interview I would say that as a result of the prolonged conflict, South Sudanese continue to face dehumanising conditions. The IDPs cannot talk of decent life because they face challenges like poor hygiene, congestion and SGBV cases among other problems.”¹³

The collapse of the Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (ARCSS) has exacerbated the security situation in the country. It has dashed any hope for power sharing between the two competing political divide. Any new peace process will have the burden of addressing the ARCSS’s fatal flaws for a stable future. The SPLA continues to consolidate its control of the State while the SPLA-IO fragment to various units due to dwindling leadership and role in the on-going restructuring of the government in the country.

In terms of physical security there has been relative peace since the declaration of unilateral ceasefire in the country by the president. There has been less firing of guns and if that is to be used as measures of security then one could argue that there is relative peace because government controls the vast majority of the country today.¹⁴

To further corroborate the above views on peace and security in the country, a key respondent was of the view that the economic crisis being experienced across the country had created high levels of insecurity especially in Juba inform of robberies, targeted attacks/snatching of valuables applying violent means, house break-ins and carjacking incidences. He also observed that it’s very risky to move freely in Juba with valuables.¹⁵

¹² http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2017/01/south_sudan_27.php?print=true

¹³ Interview with RRP Section UNIMSS May 2017

¹⁴ Ibid

¹⁵ Interview with Sudd Institute, May 2017

It is important to underscore that the security situation differ from one place to another depending on the extent of impact caused by the current political crisis and other factors such as cattle rustling and unresolved intercommunity disputes.

3.2.1 SECURITY AT NATIONAL LEVEL

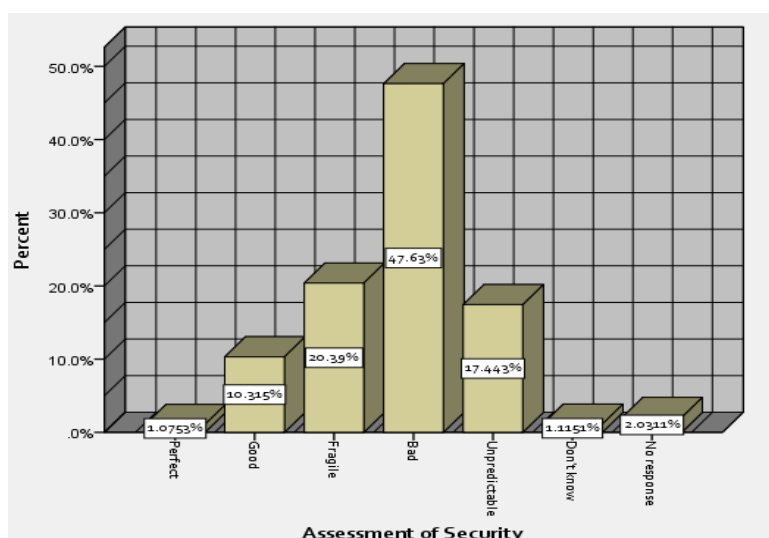
The survey found that about half of the respondents, 47.6% were of the feeling that the security situation at national level was bad. Indeed, the security situation in South Sudan was described by several focus groups discussants as alarming, fragile, violent and unpredictable. This state of affairs was largely attributed to the on-going political crisis in the country, continued fighting in some areas, rampant killing of innocent people, revenge attacks, existence of rebellion against the government and a failing economy.

Further, the worsening security situation was attributed to illegal ownership and possession of small arms by civilians, lack of a national identity that encourages negative competition among various ethnic communities. This seemed to be well illustrated by dominance of the state positions by few communities.¹⁶

A key informant observed that insecurity in the country was as a result of historical fragmentation of the communities in the south by the north, during the many decades of liberation war against the Khartoum government. The informant lamented that:

“This state of affairs is the legacy of decades of conflict in which communities were pitted against one another only to be somewhat artificially and superficially ‘reunited’ without reconciliation of any kind.”

FIGURE 4: ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY



¹⁶ Assertions by participants of focus group discussion held in Juba. Discussion held in May, 2017.

The survey noted that Upper Nile was the worst hit by insecurity with as many as 92% of respondents feeling the state was either fragile or badly off. The other states faced with unpredictable or bad security situation were found to be Central Equatoria, 85% and Western Equatoria, 84%. In focus group discussions, the study revealed that the presence of several militia/ gang groups, illegal weapons and cattle rustling were some of the reasons respondents felt insecure in most of the surveyed states.

A different image was noted in findings for Warrap State; majority of the respondents, 64% pointed out that the region was largely peaceful, only experiencing sporadic inter-communal conflicts mostly in Gogrial East County. Other states considered as relatively secure are Jonglei, 38.5%, Lakes at 33% and Eastern Equatorial.

The absence of peace was noted by many respondents from different States to be forestalling the efforts towards the realization of national cohesion and integration in South Sudan. Many respondents across the States were of the opinion that the government should bolster its efforts towards achieving a ceasefire with the rebels and other militia groups. Such initiatives they noted, should also receive support from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the international community.

The call for a national dialogue to resolve the myriad of security related challenges was pointed out as essential for the future stability of the country. For national dialogue to effectively take place, the government needs to provide an enabling environment. This is in line with the views of the African Union (AU) High Representative for South Sudan Alpha Oumar Konaré about the envisioned “national dialogue” process announced by President Kiir. He said the dialogue “should be led by independent personalities accepted by the people and must include all parties to the conflict.”¹⁷

Table 10: Assessment of security per state

Region							Total
	Perfect	Good	Fragile/ Unpredictable	Bad	Don't know	No response	
Warrap	32	251	69	86	0	5	443
Eastern E	3	108	103	127	2	2	345
Western E	12	30	58	179	0	2	281
Jonglei	21	123	88	139	1	2	374
Central E	1	69	238	177	0	1	486
Upper Nile	2	16	67	140	0	0	225
Lakes	12	106	102	132	0	5	357
Total	83	703	404	980	3	17	2511

¹⁷ African Union (AU) High Representative for South Sudan, Alpha Oumar Konaré, while visiting Yei in South Sudan’s Central Equatoria State, March 2017: See, http://www.securitycouncilreport.org/monthly-forecast/2017-04/south_sudan_30.php

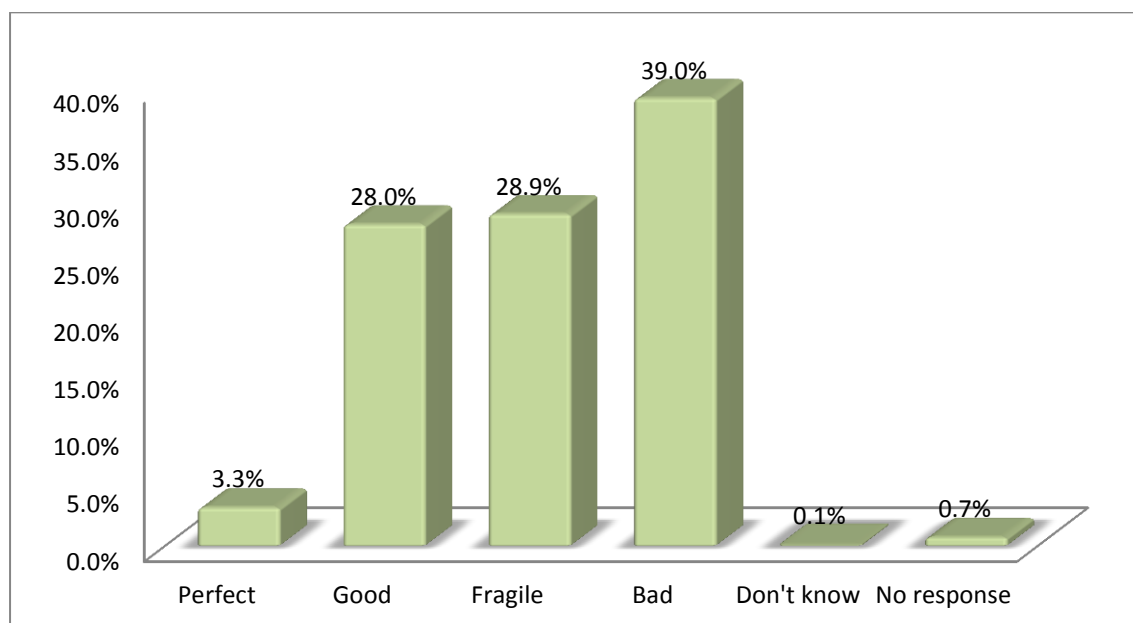
3.2.2 SECURITY AT COMMUNITY LEVEL

The survey established that about 67% of respondents felt insecure in their communities. This is in contrast to 31% who felt that security at community level was not as bad. Further, the survey found that people felt more insecure during the night than during the day. Indeed, 61.1% of respondents felt secure during the day while an overwhelming majority of 80.3% felt insecure during the night.

The state of insecurity caused communities a wide range of problems including hunger (due to food shortage) while children are unable to attend school due to the on-going conflict. Key informants observed that insecurity was fuelled by cattle rustling especially in Jonglei State where, in addition, sharing of the oil proceeds largely contributed to insecurity between different groups. A section of community leaders in Mvolo Community, Western Equatoria State, proposed power-sharing as a remedy to the political wrangling in South Sudan that continues to fuel conflict and insecurity.

Some respondents pointed out that the distrust between communities emanates from the failure by the government to provide essential services and security to the citizens. A different source corroborated this stand point stating that "the elephant in the room on security provision is the predatory behaviour of security actors against communities they regard as enemies and lack of espousing civilian centred policing culture."¹⁸

FIGURE 5: ASSESSMENT OF SECURITY AT COMMUNITY LEVEL



¹⁸ HSBA Synthesis Report; Accessed on 10th June, 2017. Available at: http://www.smallarmssurveysudan.org/fileadmin/docs/issue_briefs/HSBA-IB28-Spreading-Fallout.pdf

Table 11: Status of conflict over the past 2 years						
Regions	Status of Conflict in S. Sudan					Total
	Increased	Remained the same	Decreased	Not aware	No response	
Warrap	199	129	75	32	8	443
Eastern E	186	104	38	10	7	345
Western E	222	39	9	10	1	281
Jonglei	220	94	38	13	9	374
Central E	393	64	21	6	2	486
Upper Nile	215	3	3	3	1	225
Lakes	62	97	159	30	9	357
Total	1497	530	343	104	37	2511

The study established that respondents felt conflicts had increased in all states except Lakes, where the situation had improved. The security perceptions at community level reflect the situation at the national level. With a total of 68% stating that the security situation was either fragile or bad, the communities do not feel secure.

3.3 SEXUAL AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE (SGBV)

When respondents were asked whether sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) was a problem in their communities, a majority 58.5% responded positively while 37% did not consider it a problem. Besides, more than 60% of respondents were aware of SGBV incidences within the community.

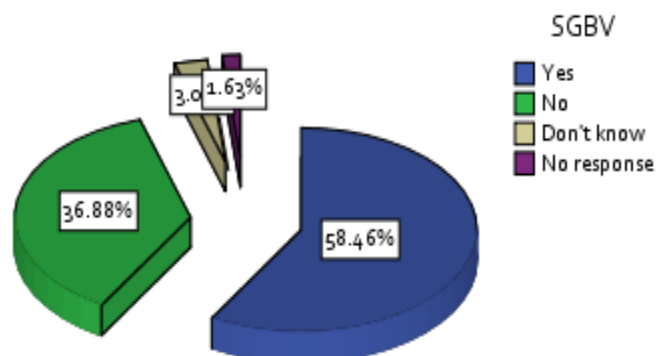
The spread web of implications of SGBV are well captured by the UN Secretary General António Guterres, "For every child who dies, for every woman or girl raped with impunity, for every young boy conscripted into fighting and fed only hatred, there is an angry parent, husband or father plunged into sorrow and prone to seek revenge."¹⁹

Prevailing insecurity and conflict in the country offers a fertile environment for human rights violations and prevalence of SGBV incidences. Inability of the police to investigate cases of SGBV discourages affected victims from reporting. The stigma associated with sexual related crimes hinders victims from reporting to the police. Incidences associated with SGBV have been prevalent since 2013 to an extent that some victims and their families have opted to live in IDP camps for protection.²⁰

¹⁹ See more at <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc12761.doc.htm>

²⁰ A comment by a key respondent from the Ministry of Gender during an interview held in May, 2017.

FIGURE 6: WHETHER SGBV IS A MAJOR PROBLEM



Certainly, SGBV is a major problem in South Sudan having been confirmed by over 58.5% of the respondents. A number of respondents attributed high incidences of SGBV to outdated cultural norms that present women as inferior to men thus opening room for abuse with impunity.

Early and forced marriages in family setting were stated as a contributing factor to SGBV. This is so because some women got married while they were too young to claim any respect in marriage including their choice of whom to marry.

The payment of bride price, though with cultural connotations of appreciation, had the negative effect of husbands and men in general feeling they 'own' women and therefore have a right to treat them as they wished. Marginalization of women by men in property ownership denies them entitlement and therefore exposes them to manipulation and violence while fending for their children.

Further, the survey established that the level of unemployment in South Sudan is very high and that it was worse among women most of whom have not had a chance to pursue education. Therefore, women are least prepared to defend their rights especially when faced by retrogressive cultural perceptions.

Some respondents observed that lack or weak laws to deal with SGBV perpetuates the vice in society because culprits are not punished. It was found that while retrogressive cultural practices contribute to SGBV, the breakdown or neglect of positive cultural norms such as accountability of men on how they treat women and children has also contributed to SGBV.

Whilst rape and abuse of women is culturally abhorred, polygamy as an acceptable practice was cited as a cause of SGBV particularly because affected women were exposed to emotional and psychological abuse; men prefer younger women and relegate older wives to an inferior position. Unfortunately, most SGBV cases are not reported or documented because the survivors seem to accept violations as part of life.

Table 12: Prevalence of SGBV incidences								
Region	SGBV Situation							Total
	Non-existent	Un-common	Common	Prevalent	At crisis level	Don't know	No response	
Warrap	110	243	47	6	22	7	8	443
Eastern E	5	169	135	9	18	3	6	345
Western E	7	74	174	7	16	1	2	281
Jonglei	21	190	123	4	11	9	16	374
Central E	15	200	165	35	41	21	9	486
Upper Nile	2	11	139	52	13	7	1	225
Lakes	33	149	71	26	68	1	9	357
Total	193	1036	854	139	189	49	51	2511

3.3.1 ASSESSMENT OF SGBV OVER THE PAST 2 YEARS

The survey found that cases of SGBV were on the decline mainly in Warrap State, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria while the remaining states posted an increase. Peace and security reported in Warrap State could explain why there were relatively fewer cases of SGBV in the state. Prevailing insecurity and conflict were mainly blamed for the upward trend of SGBV incidences.

Table 13: Perceptions of decreasing incidences of SGBV							
Regions	SGBV Incidences over the past 2 years						Total
	Increased	Decreased	Moderate	Not sure	Don't know	No response	
Warrap	41	130	77	180	4	11	443
Eastern E	82	116	107	22	7	11	345
Western E	156	20	68	35	0	2	281
Jonglei	119	64	94	77	5	15	374
Central	99	28	220	98	26	15	486
Upper Nile	188	8	11	11	5	2	225
Lakes	33	120	100	90	3	11	357
Total	718	486	677	513	50	67	2511

Asked about how to address the issue of SGBV, respondents opined that the first step would be to strengthen legal capacity to deal with the problem. That will entail the establishment of relevant laws, building capacity of law enforcement agencies to deal adequately with SGBV and establishment of safe havens for SGBV victims.

Awareness creation among both men and women on the need to respect the rights and dignity of all people remains critical as observed by some respondents who indicated that wife beating was viewed as a sign of domestic authority by the husband. A key informant observed that awareness creation was required so as to enlighten women on the importance of reporting SGBV cases especially because Standard Operating Procedure (SOPs) exist and provide the pathway over how such cases should be responded to by the relevant authorities.²¹

In a focus group discussion (FGD) session, women respondents emphasized that creation of employment and economic opportunities for both genders would encourage mutual respect and sharing of domestic responsibilities. Respondents observed that underage marriages should be outlawed and perpetrators adequately punished by law. Education was underscored as an important tool to equip women with knowledge so as to defend their rights. Further, the women noted that to address the issue of forced marriages, community awareness on the negative impact of SGBV should be a public welfare.

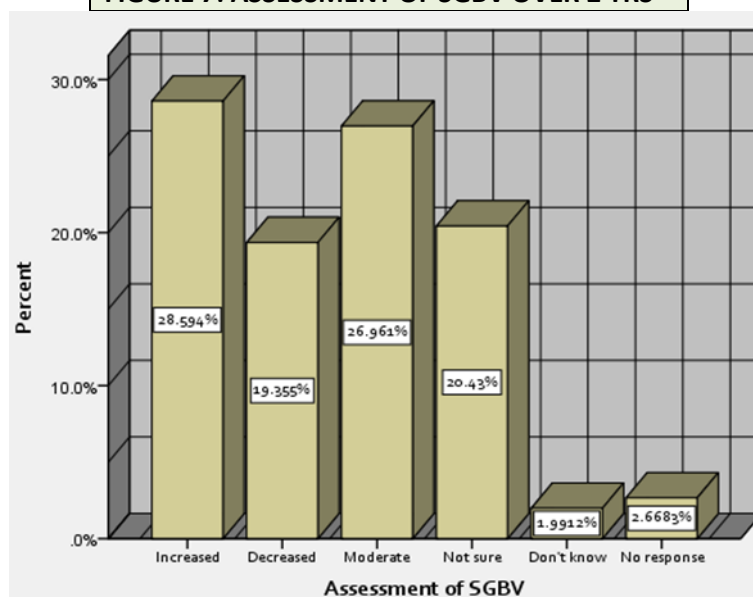
One of the ways suggested by a majority of key informants and participants of FGDs towards addressing SGBV is to empower the traditional leaders to deal with the cases instead of approaching related issues purely from a criminal angle. There are many motivators of SGBV like poverty occasioned by hard economic times.... A traditional leader would be in position to talk to the parents about the dangers and illegality of early marriage and dissolve the marriage instead of arresting and imprisoning the culprits. Economic empowerment of women across the different parts of the country remains critical in addressing SGBV.

Generally, the seven states/ regions covered in this study experienced different levels of SGBV incidents. Compared to the baseline report findings, there seemed to be a reduction in number of reported SGBV incidents in some states like the case of Warrap, Lakes and Eastern Equatoria. Indeed and as shown in figure 7 below, more than 46% of the respondents indicated that SGBV incidents had either reduced or were relatively moderate compared to the situation 2 years ago.

The reduction as earlier stated could be attributed to the relative calm experienced in the states or efforts by different peace and security stakeholders to educate the public on dangers of SGBV, importance of reporting all incidents and other initiatives aimed at fighting the vice in the states. These initiatives should therefore be replicated across all other regions especially in Upper Nile, Jonglei and Western Equatoria where incidents of SGBV were found to be relatively higher with the view to manage the vice in the country.

²¹ A key respondent remarked on fighting SGBV in S. Sudan. The interview was held on 22nd May 2017, at the National Transformational Leadership Institute, University of Juba

FIGURE 7: ASSESSMENT OF SGBV OVER 2 YRS



3.4 LEVEL OF INTER-COMMUNITY CONFLICTS OVER A 2 YEAR PERIOD

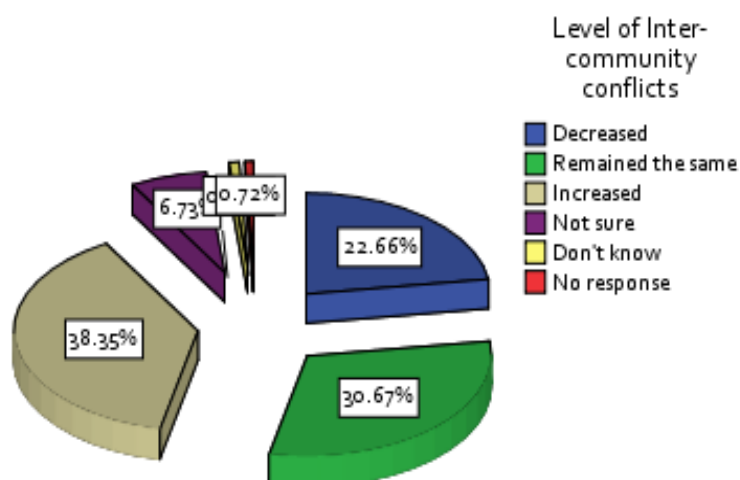
The survey found that the level of intercommunity conflicts had either increased (38.35%) or remained the same (30.67%) over the past two years. Respondents cited the main sources of inter-communal conflicts as; scarcity of resources (30.5%), political instability (25.6%) and ethnicity (17.9%). Increase in levels of inter-communal conflicts could be explained by the fledgling peace efforts that have so far not yielded the desired results. Fierce elite competition for control of political power at the national level has negative bearing to inter-communal conflicts.

Remarkably, 22.66% of the respondents felt that levels of inter-community conflicts had decreased, particularly in states such as Warrap, Jonglei and Unity that reported low levels of insecurity over the same period. However, the reduction is comparatively lower in relation to the baseline report findings which showed that 46.2% of the citizens were of the view that intercommunal violence with the neighbouring tribes/ clans had reduced. The decline could be linked to continued political tensions in some parts of the country which have hindered smooth implementation of projects by different peace and security actors.

It is worth noting that in some of the areas such as Warrap, Jongeli and Unity where implementation of peace and security projects has been going on smoothly, intercommunal violence has reduced. Notable projects highlighted during this study included; women empowerment programs, establishment of peace committees, construction of more police stations leading to deployment of more security agents and setting up of shared water points aimed at improving integration of communities especially

along the borders. Figure 8 below shows the level of inter-community conflicts over the past two years.

FIGURE 8: LEVEL OF INTER-COMMUNITY CONFLICTS OVER A 2 YEAR PERIOD



3.4.1 MAIN SOURCE OF INTER-COMMUNAL CONFLICTS

The study established that increase in level of inter-communal conflicts corresponds with heightened levels of competition for resources. Level of competition among communities was rated overall as intense and violent (56.8 %) and moderate (39.3%). Key informants noted that intense competition among communities emanated from; unequal opportunities, domination of national resources by a few individuals or communities, outdated cultural norms such as raiding of livestock, limited resources and competition for land.

Political control of the state and related resources was captured by the study as the major contention that accounts for the current crisis in the country. This competition is most severe amongst the political elite who are fighting for the control of state power as a tool to control state resources. Figure 9 below shows the levels of competition among communities.

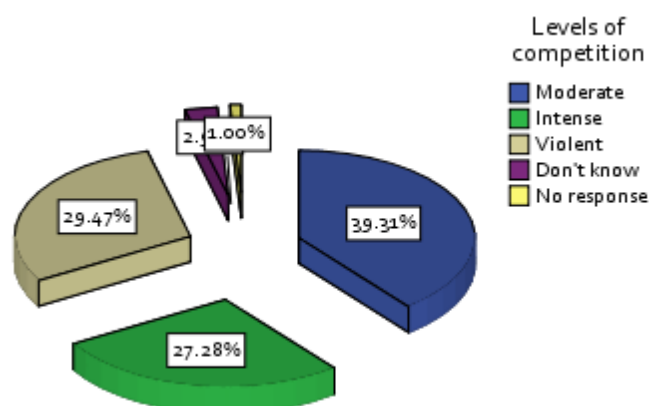
Table 14: Sources of inter-communal conflicts		
Inter-Communal Conflicts	Frequency	Percent
Scarcity of resources	767	30.5
Unequal opportunities	272	10.8
Politicization	642	25.6
Ethnicity	449	17.9
Unequal distribution of resources	249	9.9
Proliferation of SALW	52	2.1
Cattle rustling	36	1.4
Don't know	18	.7
Famine	10	.4
No response	16	.6
Total	2511	100.0

3.4.2 LEVEL OF COMPETITION

The level of competition among communities was rated as, intense 27.3%, violent 29.5% and 39.3% moderate. Key informants were of the opinion that competition among communities emanate from; unequal opportunities, domination of national resources by a few individuals or communities, outdated cultural norms such as raiding of livestock due to limited resources and competition for land.

FIGURE 9: LEVELS OF COMPETITION AMONG COMMUNITIES

The major contention is political control of the state and related resources which accounts for the current crisis in the country. The competition is therefore more severe among the elite class who are seeking to attain or retain political power.



The study also sought to measure whether there was any change in terms of competition for resources over the past two years. As shown in the figure 10 below, majority of the respondents were of the view that competition had intensified as indicated by 40.7%, followed by 36.2% who posited that the situation had remained the same and a further 17.1% who opined that competition for resources and opportunities had

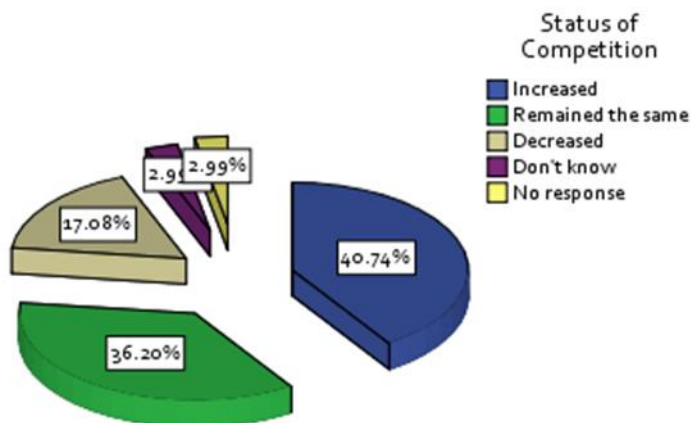
reduced. This corroborates earlier findings that the level of competition among communities was intense.

Generally, these results could be interpreted to mean that the intensity of competition for resources and other opportunities was different across the seven regions covered under this study. The reduction of people who indicated that there was a decrease on levels of competition in relation to the baseline position could be attributed to the following; prevailing economic difficulties majorly occasioned by inadequate accountability; control structures in the governance and management of available resources for the common good of all. A key informant in Juba summarised this position by commenting that:

“This country is endowed with so many resources...lack of accountability and control structures on use and management of these resources has made the country incapable of providing services to the people rendering communities desperate and also intensifying competition for the available resources.”²²

The slightly more than 17% of the respondents who indicated that the intensity of competition had reduced over the past 2 years could be attributed to projects initiated by different peace and security actors including UNDP. These projects include: shared water points established by different donors and also through government initiatives; establishment of grazing committees to improve sharing of available grazing fields and other peace dividend projects.

FIGURE 10: STATUS OF COMPETITION



3.4.3 LEADING GRIEVANCES BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

The leading grievances among the communities were stated as political injustices, 12.7% followed by poverty, at 12.4%. Negative ethnicity was also found to be a critical issue among the communities in South Sudan as indicated by 11.8% of the respondents. Other

²² Comments by a key informant in Juba while commenting on competition among Communities; interview held in May, 2017.

grievances mentioned included limited resources (10.3%), cattle rustling/ raids (9.3%), economic crisis (8.8%) and unequal distribution of resources (6.3%) and corruption as mentioned by 4.3% respondents respectively. Based on the responses, it is evident that the political situation in South Sudan is a major concern to the citizen given its relationship to the current poverty levels, perceived or imagined unequal distribution of resources and negative ethnicity.

Table 15: Leading community grievances		
Grievances between Communities	Frequency	Percent
Poverty	311	12.4
High population	14	.6
Economic crisis	221	8.8
Limited resources	259	10.3
Negative ethnicity/ tribalism	297	11.8
Political injustices	319	12.7
Cattle rustling	234	9.3
Unequal distribution of resources	157	6.3
Don't know	233	9.3
Corruption	108	4.3
No response	285	11.4
SGBV	73	2.9
Total	2511	100.0

3.4.4 ATTEMPTS TO ALLEVIATE ANIMOSITY AMONG DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES

Several initiatives have been undertaken by different actors to alleviate animosity amongst communities. The fact that majority, 62.1% of the respondents did not respond to the question implies that the citizens may not have been aware of various projects within their locality. Projects initiated by CSOs 5.9%, peace conference at 4.7%, efforts by local administration 4.3% and community dialogue 3.2% were among the mechanisms applied to alleviate animosity among different communities. The low responses imply that there is room for improving publicity and awareness creation on the initiatives geared to harness peaceful coexistence.

Table 16: Alleviation of animosity		
Attempts to Alleviate Animosity	Frequency	Percent
Projects initiated by CSOs	149	5.9
Religious peace initiatives	29	1.2
Efforts by local administration	108	4.3
Intercommunity dialogues	191	7.6
Deployment of security forces	81	3.2
Peace conferences	118	4.7
Not applicable	276	11.0
No response	1559	62.1
Total	2511	100.0

3.4.5 IMPROVING COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

Opinions on what could greatly improve cooperation between communities included a call to forge national identity where citizens would view themselves as South Sudanese first and secondly as belonging to various ethnic communities in the country. The possibility of this would be grounded in appreciation of diversity as a positive attribute to national identity. "Customary systems were identified as key contributing factors towards improving cooperation between communities. Notably, chiefs have been very important in regulating cooperation and managing conflict as well as dispensing justice."²³

The second opinion was granting of equal opportunities for all. It was heavily repeated by various respondents that employment opportunities in the government at both national and State levels should be based on merit and not ethnic affiliation. The dominance of single communities in certain sectors of the government was of great concern to most respondents. One key respondent captured it well "provide equal opportunity for all based on merit but not on tribal basis and develop national identity."²⁴

The third critical element was a call to peace talks and dialogue. The process should be all inclusive and coordinated by religious leaders with support from the international community. According to respondents, the peace talks and dialogue forums should openly address all aspects that are ailing the South Sudan nation.

Initiation of policy is an important approach towards addressing marginalization of some communities and regions. National agenda should inform policy as opposed to the current situation of tribal affiliation. At the same time, the government should create platforms for other parties to freely express themselves and offer citizens opportunity to structurally have a voice in governance.

Intercommunity marriages was identified by a cross section of the population as a way of bridging gaps among the communities in view to address existing animosity. This would

²³ DFID South Sudan, June 2017.

²⁴ Key Informant Interview with Respondent, University of Juba held in May 2017.

further contribute to the development/cultivation of a national identity. At the same time many respondents called for disarmament of the civilian population to reduce armed violence and promotion of education to enlighten the people on nationalism and governance structures. Further, the respondents noted that those in leadership should change their attitude and seek to unite the country as opposed to destroying it through divisive politics for self-preservation.

In a focus group discussion, a respondent stated that “peace is vital in achieving cooperation among communities and of course, the second in line is good governance.” Another respondent stated; “federalism is needed in South Sudan to enable people to go back to their regions and thus reduce competition.”²⁵

3.4.6 FACILITIES THAT HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

Schools (26%), churches and mosques (13%) and health facilities (11.5%) were rated as the leading facilities that enhance community cooperation. Therefore, there is need to deliberately locate such facilities where communities could share them as opposed to locating at the centre of individual ethnic groups.

In terms of enablers of cooperation between communities, a majority of 26% of the respondents were of the opinion that schools encouraged peaceful coexistence between different communities followed by spiritual places (churches and mosques) indicated by 13.2%. Others mentioned were health facilities (11.5%), economic related facilities such as shared trading centres, cultural centres (8.1%), security related facilities such as police stations (6.7%), shared water and grazing points (6.4%) and also sporting facilities (5.4%) as observed by respondents respectively.

All these facilities lay emphasis on direct services to communities as opposed to reforms at higher levels of governance. This is also in-line with comments and views from various key informants who indicated that there was need for the donor community to shift focus and fund initiatives which translate to direct services or benefits to the communities. One of the key informant consulted for the study noted that:

“...the donor community has been very supportive of the SSG but in most cases this support is hardly felt at the local level...it is important for development partners to devolve their support to the grassroots level where services are needed so as to improve livelihoods and directly impact peoples’ lives.”²⁶

²⁵ Participants in a FGD held at Torit, Eastern Equatorial April 2017

²⁶ A key informant remarks while commenting on enablers of cooperation between communities in S. Sudan. Interview held in Juba May, 2017.

Table 17: Facilities and community cooperation		
Facilities Contributing to Cooperation between Communities	Frequency	Percent
Schools	654	26.0
Churches and Mosques	331	13.2
Sports grounds	135	5.4
Health facilities	288	11.5
Construction of a police station and other security facilities	167	6.7
Economic related facilities	204	8.1
Cultural Centres	176	7.0
Don't know	249	9.9
Water/ grazing points	160	6.4
No response	147	5.9
Total	2511	100.0

3.4.7 ACTIVITIES CONTRIBUTING TO COOPERATION BETWEEN COMMUNITIES

Table 18: Activities improving cooperation		
Activities improving cooperation between communities	Frequency	Percent
Community meetings	282	11.2
Sports	733	29.2
Arts	359	14.3
Religious activities	183	7.3
Intermarriages	163	6.5
Youth and women forums	54	2.2
Trade	274	10.9
Don't know	184	7.3
Education	103	4.1
No answer	176	7.0
Total	2511	100.0

The study also sought to identify activities that contribute to cooperation between communities in S. Sudan. The essence of this question was to identify activities which need to be supported so as to enhance harmonious coexistence of different communities in the country. Among the activities highly rated were sports, 29.2% with 733 respondents; arts 14.3%; community meetings 11.2% and trade 10.9%. These statistics are a

pointer to the activities and areas that require more resources in future programmes in view to contribute to cooperation between communities.

3.4.8 FACTORS UNITING COMMUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE PEACE

Table 19: Factors uniting communities

Uniting Factors	Frequency	Percent
Dialogue	239	9.5
Language	40	1.6
Community policing	41	1.6
Trade	31	1.2
Peace activities	349	13.9
Free movement of people across boundary	56	2.2
Trust among communities	133	5.3
Religious practices	132	5.3
Co-curricular activities	83	3.3
General disarmament	42	1.7
Don't know	290	11.5
Social activities - intermarriages	531	21.1
No response	283	11.3
Sharing of facilities/ resources	260	10.4
Total	2511	100.0

A number of factors are essential in the road map to national cohesion and integration; inclusive and effective national dialogue; tolerance of dissenting opinion by giving the opposition space; allocation of jobs based on merit and not tribal considerations and respect for the rule of law. The international community has continued to support South Sudan with technical and financial support in this process.

In a focus group discussion, an individual expressed the essence of inclusive politics by saying; "avail everybody access to the national cake, dominance by a single ethnic group should cease." A key respondent captured it as, "we must rally

behind the national dialogue for people to express their grievances if it is done with a pure heart or Gods' fear."²⁷

It is notable from the above responses that social activities such as intermarriages (21.1%), peace activities (14%) and sharing of resources (10.4%) were highly rated as factors that unite communities. These should be encouraged alongside political integration towards a stable South Sudan.

Establish a mechanism for equitable representation in the key sectors of the society

Community involvement and participation in the reform agenda needs to be improved

²⁷ Interview session conducted with SPLA Official, April 2017.

3.4.9 PROMOTING NATIONAL COHESION AND INTEGRATION

Table 20: Promoting National Cohesion and Integration

Promoting National Cohesion	Frequency	Percent
Uphold democracy	148	5.9
Disarmament	112	4.5
Promote peace and security	858	34.2
National dialogue - Cease fire	507	20.2
Good leadership and governance	212	8.4
Sensitization on human rights	97	3.9
Youth empowerment	57	2.3
Don't know	249	9.9
National language	55	2.2
No response	216	8.6
Total	2511	100.0

On promotion of National Cohesion and Integration, respondents observed that the solution has to start with addressing the current political crisis in the country.

There is a need to establish mechanisms for equitable representation in the key sectors of the society such as political, economic, national and lower levels of government administration.

Respondents called for civilian disarmament to reduce the number of people moving around with arms in the country. Further, they expressed that the police should be demilitarised and must embrace professionalism, endear themselves to the population by being friendly and responsive. Other considerations are captured in Table 20 above.

Respondents called for civilian

3.5 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This section was meant to establish current levels of awareness of all the 17 SDGs and what South Sudan citizens consider as the priority SDGs to be implemented in their country.

3.5.1 PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE ON SDGS

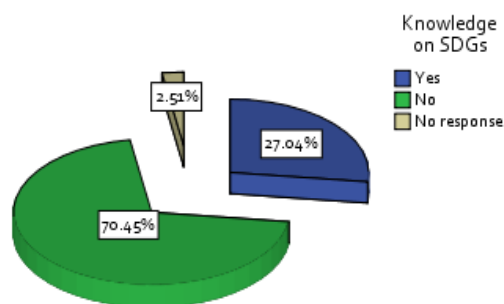
Survey findings on whether the citizens had knowledge of the SDGs, majority at 70.45% expressed lack of public knowledge about the SDGs while 27.04% indicated that they were knowledgeable about all the 17 SDGs. Those who opted to abstain from the question were 2.51%. The situation was not different from qualitative interviews where there was noticeable lack of knowledge. Most respondents had a vague idea of SDGs but could hardly mention them by name or even identify the one that relates to peace, security and justice.

Lack of sufficient knowledge and information on SDGs calls for awareness creation

Partnership with media on awareness creation would be one of the approaches to fill knowledge gap on SDGs

FIGURE 11: PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE OF SDGS

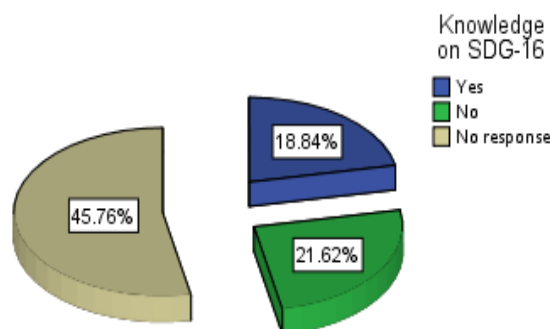
Key informant respondents from government and institutions of higher learning were conversant with SDGs and specifically number 16. However, most of the respondents expressed lack of sufficient information on SDGs stating that the knowledge gap needed to be filled in view of enabling implementation and compliance with international obligations.



3.5.2 PUBLIC KNOWLEDGE ON SDG GOAL NUMBER 16

Asked about SDG number 16, a majority 45.76% opted to abstain from the question, while 21.62% indicated that they were not knowledgeable about SDG#16. Only 18.84% acknowledged that they were aware of SDG#16 and mentioned that it relates to a nexus between peace and justice vis a vis strong institutions of governance. They hastened to add that conflict undermines development and the institutions of accountability. Limited knowledge on SDGs could be interpreted to mean lack of awareness among the citizens and the negative effects of conflict that has disrupted the development pathways.

FIGURE 12: KNOWLEDGE ON GOAL NUMBER 16



Based on the low levels of knowledge about the SDGs among the respondents, it was not possible to establish the extent to which South Sudan was complying with international obligations in the provision of safety and security of her citizens from this parameter. However, from other responses it is evident that the country has a number of milestones to achieve towards realization of human security. This fact also applies to the assessment on the extent to which the authorities were responsive to community security, safety and the support offered to victims of violence.

It is critical that awareness is created on SDGs and more specifically Number 16, as an important benchmark in the assessment of the contribution made by projects and programmes towards the promotion of peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, access to justice for all and building of effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels in South Sudan.

CHAPTER 4: ACCESS TO JUSTICE

4. ACCESS TO JUSTICE

In order to understand existing gaps and priority areas for support, the study sought to rate the effectiveness of the justice system in terms of services, challenges faced by citizens in accessing services and also ease at which citizens access services.

4.1 JUSTICE SERVICES

In rating the effectiveness of the justice system, the study compared responses across the seven regions selected for the study as shown in table 21 below. Majority of the participants indicated that the justice system was very effective; Jonglei state expressed effectiveness in justice system though Warrap had the highest number of people who were of the view that the justice system was very effective. Indeed more than 69% of the respondents in Jonglei were of the view that the justice system within the state was effective. This was followed closely by Warrap with more than 67%.

Other regions in which more than 50% of the residents were of the view that the justice system was effective included Upper Nile and Lakes with 54.2% and 52.4% respectively. In Eastern Equatoria, slightly more than 41% of the respondents indicated that the state had an effective justice system. Central Equatoria and Upper Nile had the least number of people who felt that the justice systems in the two regions were effective as indicated by 33.13% and 32% of the respondents respectively.

Though rated as generally effective, a number of challenges were associated with access to justice. These included weakness due to political interference, corruption and high legal fees. Courts were dominated by old and insufficiently trained personnel and in most cases with language barrier. Communities covered long distances to access courts.

A respondent in a focus group discussion (FGD) captured the situation as “access to justice in South Sudan is at a very sorry state. Corruption, incompetence and intimidation is at the centre of such services.”²⁸ Another expressed as follows; “access to justice is in a sorry state. A lot of crimes happen but most of them go unpunished. Police and the army who are supposed to protect the population are the source of this problem.”²⁹

²⁸ FGD respondent in Torit East Equatoria on May 2017

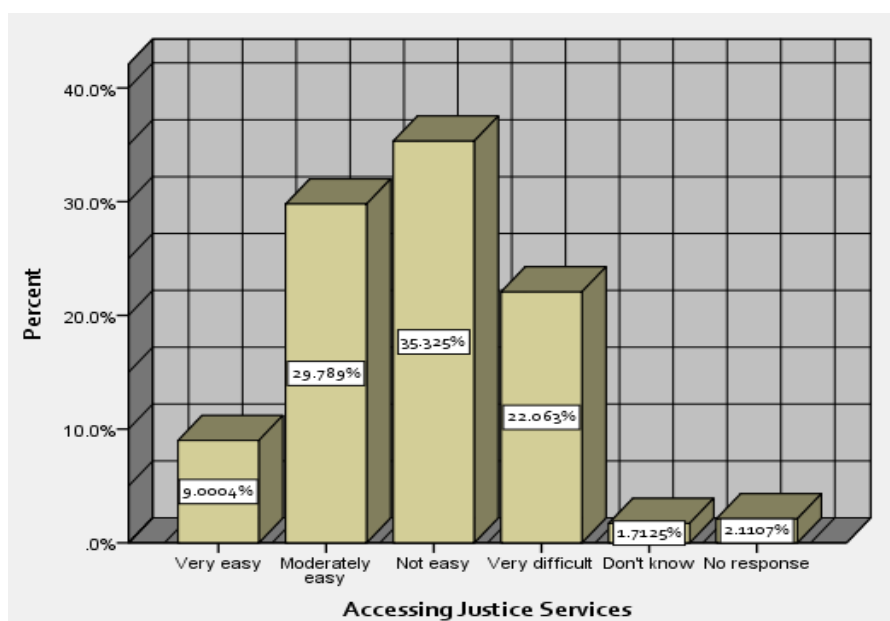
²⁹ Local Government Officer Imatong-East Equatorial, May 2017

Table 21: Rating the effectiveness of the justice system							
Regions	Rating the Effectiveness of Justice System						Total
	Very effective	Effective	Ineffective	Non existent	Don't know	No response	
Warrap	112	186	124	11	2	8	443
Eastern	9	134	182	13	1	6	345
Western	23	67	154	15	21	1	281
Jonglei	79	182	94	10	7	2	374
Central	16	145	243	24	45	13	486
Upper Nile	25	97	88	12	0	3	225
Lakes	34	153	118	25	9	18	357
Total	298	964	1003	110	85	51	2511

4.1.1 EASE IN ACCESSING JUSTICE SERVICES

On the ease at which South Sudanese access justice services, 35.3% of the respondents were of the opinion that it was not easy to access the services. Generally, more than 57% of the respondents consulted for the study indicated that access to justice services was both not easy and very difficult in some areas compared to 38% of the respondents who felt that it was either very easy or moderately easy to access the services.

FIGURE 13: EASE IN ACCESSING JUSTICE SERVICES



4.1.2 CHALLENGES CITIZENS FACE IN ACCESSING JUSTICE SERVICES

In terms of challenges citizens faced in accessing justice services, and as shown in the table 19 below, majority of the respondents indicated that corruption was the biggest at 26.9% followed in a distance by justice and unaffordable legal fees as indicated by 14.4% and 14.1% of the respondents respectively.

Other challenges mentioned included language barrier (6.6%), delays in concluding court and pending cases (6.4%), lack of sufficient correctional facilities (3.1%) and also lack of sufficient judges (2.4%). Findings from key informant interviews pointed to the fact that South Sudan has lawyers who were educated and trained in Arabic and are now occupying positions yet they can't speak English fluently thus creating communication breakdown and miscarriage of justice.

It was also noted that South Sudan justice institutions struggled with interference from the Executive and there were cases of observable politically motivated judgements and pronouncements. Further, lack of sufficient training and experience affected justice system and in some instances, some judges were facing challenges adapting to the Common Law System due to language barrier. A key respondent while commenting on access to justice services noted that:

"Access to justice, in most cases depends on individuals. Some people fear to open up cases against crime perpetrators because of certain interests, thus making access to justice very weak in the country. Many cases are dismissed and many criminals have gone unpunished."³⁰

The above assertions were also confirmed by an advocate of the high court based in Juba who was one of the key informants chosen for this study. The informant lamented that:

"Justice System is not independent; most of the cases in court are influenced by the top politicians to meet their own selfish interests. Citizens and lawyers have spoken of regular injustices, backlog of cases and lack of law knowledge by the judges to prosecute cases. The system is too weak and cannot be trusted by the citizens."³¹

Lack of sufficient training and experience affected justice system in South Sudan

Access to justice in South Sudan is at a very sorry state. Corruption, incompetence and intimidation is at the centre of such services

³⁰ A key respondent while commenting on the ease of accessing justice services in S. Sudan. Interview held in May, 2017.

³¹ Remarks by an advocate of the high court based in Juba; he was expressing views on independence of the justice system. Interview held in May, 2017.

Table 22: Challenges to Justice Services		
Challenges experienced in Accessing Justice Services	Frequency	Percent
Language barrier	165	6.6
Distance	361	14.4
Lack of sufficient judges	60	2.4
Lack of sufficient correctional facilities	79	3.1
Corruption	675	26.9
Unaffordable legal fees	354	14.1
Delay of justice	161	6.4
Don't know	225	9.0
Biasness	135	5.4
No response	296	11.8
Total	2511	100.0

According to a report by Saferworld on exploring the justice sector reforms in S. Sudan, the justice system is marred by a myriad of challenges which need to be addressed in order to ensure more S. Sudanese gain access to justice services. The report mentions lack of basic infrastructure; from court houses to office buildings, desks, chairs and stationery, and lack of adequate human resources; from judges to paralegals to defence attorneys and public prosecutors as some of the notable challenges bedevilling the justice system. Lack of judges contributes to backlogs throughout the justice sector, seen most commonly in the number of detainees awaiting trial. The report further mentions language barrier as a big issue in S. Sudan considering that most of the judges worked in Arabic and dealt with laws that were written in Arabic. Independence brought a shift towards embracing English as the primary language of the legal system, with local orders, state and national laws being drafted in English.³²

On the flipside, a number of efforts were underway and aimed at reforming the justice system in S. Sudan. In appreciation of the efforts made towards improving access to justice services, a key respondent noted that "development partners through UNDP had participated in improving the capacity of lawyers and judges. This has been realized through training and development of a template for case management. In the course of time, the initiative has led to improvement of performance of legal staff. For justice system to be administered effectively and efficiently, both human and capital resources are required. Administration of justice will certainly impact positively on peace and security."³³

³² Saferworld (October, 2011). Institutions, laws and services: Exploring justice sector reform in South Sudan (ISBN 978-1-904833-71-0).

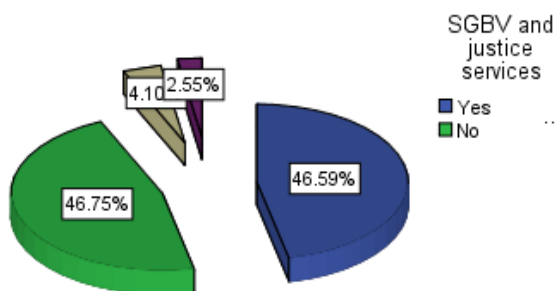
³³ Interview session with Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, May 2017

4.1.3 WOMEN ACCESS TO JUSTICE SERVICES – SGBV

The study sought to also understand whether women who experienced SGBV were treated fairly upon reporting to justice institutions. As shown in figure 14 below, respondents seemed to be torn between Yes and No; both responses were indicated by almost a similar number of people. As the chart figure shows, respondents who felt that women were being treated fairly by the justice system accounted for 46.6% while 46.8% were of the contrary view.

Findings from key informant interviews however argued that due to poor investigative skills by police, there was significant victim stigmatization at police stations when SGBV cases are reported, making it difficult to pursue cases. The hostile environment at these facilities was one of the reasons cited for the victims’ less enthusiasm to report SGBV cases. In fact, it was argued that the best option for SGBV victims to get justice would be to empower the traditional leaders to deal with SGBV cases instead of looking at them purely with criminal lenses.

FIGURE 14: SGBV VIS JUSTICE SERVICES



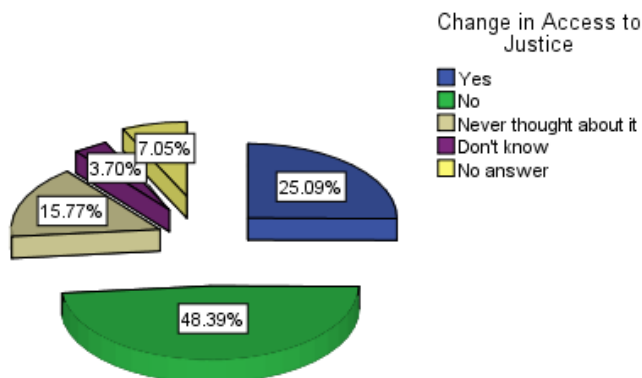
The views of a key informant summarised the proposal expressed by other respondents regarding administration of justice to SGBV survivors; “there are many motivators of SGBV like poverty occasioned by hard economic times...a traditional leader will be in a position to talk to the parents about the dangers and illegality of SGBV and early marriage while taking into consideration the social cultural and economic considerations to the satisfaction of both parties instead of

merely arresting and imprisoning the culprits.”

4.1.4 CHANGE IN ACCESSING JUSTICE SERVICES OVER THE PAST 2 YEARS

On whether there had been any notable change in terms of accessing justice services over a period of two years, a majority of 48.4% were of the view that there was none while 25.1% indicated that there were some notable changes. More than 25% of the respondents indicated that they had never thought about it, did not know or simply opted to abstain from the question.

FIGURE 15: CHANGE IN ACCESSING JUSTICE



4.2 PRIORITY AREAS IN IMPROVING THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

In order to effectively recommend ways of improving the justice system, the study sought to identify priority areas for support by the government and development partners.

4.2.1 HOW ACCUSED PERSONS ARE TREATED WITHIN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM

One of the reform areas within the justice system in African countries has been the relationship between the public and the security sector duty bearers. In this context, the study sought to understand how accused persons were being treated within the justice system.

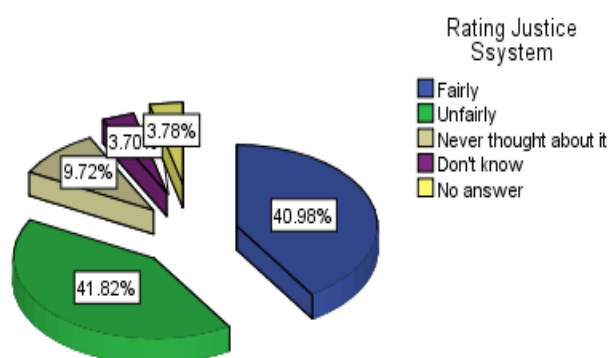
As shown in the figure 16 below, results on whether the accused were being treated fairly or unfairly were almost the same as indicated by 40.98% and 41.82% respectively. A further 9.72% indicated that they had never thought about how accused persons were treated by the justice system while about 7% chose to abstain from the question.

This could be interpreted to mean that the situation varied from one entity to the other or simply from one region to the other. For instance, access to justice was seen by many respondents to be poor, and this informed the need for expanded access to justice by majority of the people. These were echoed by respondents during FGD (Western Equatoria Jonglei, Warrap and Upper Nile States).

The more than 16% of the respondents who chose to abstain from the question or indicated that they had never thought about the situation could be understood to mean that they either had never reported any case to the police or any other source of justice or simply were just ignorant of the issues facing the justice system in the country.

Essentially, one could make a case and point out that there is a gap in terms of raising awareness and civic education at the grassroots level. Also, improving the relations between the law enforcement agencies and their client could boost confidence and progressively improve delivery of justice.

FIGURE 16: RATING JUSTICE SYSTEM



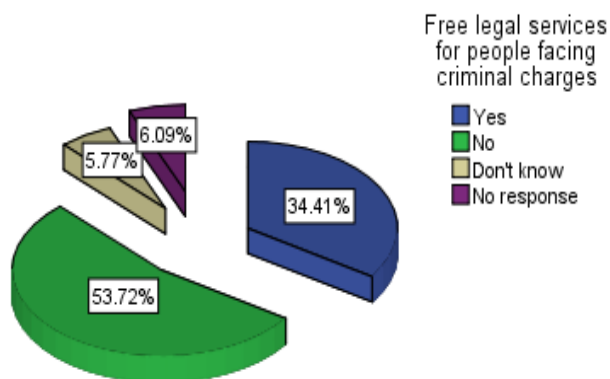
4.2.2 FREE LEGAL SERVICES FOR PEOPLE FACING CRIMINAL CHARGES

On whether people facing criminal charges had access to free legal services, a majority of 53.72% of the respondents were affirmative while 34.41% were of the contrary view. The 34.41% of the respondents who held contrary view could be interpreted to mean that the major hindrances to accessing justice must be addressed.

In particular political differences, bribery, self-interest, nepotism/ tribalism, corruption, and weak system of rule of law were cited as a priority. Similar views were captured during FGD in Western Equatoria Jonglei, Warrap and Upper Nile States. Respondents who either did not know or opted not to respond were 5.8% and 6.1% respectively.

FIGURE 17: FREE LEGAL SERVICES

A key informant was emphatic that the Ministry of Justice needed to provide lawyers for those who cannot afford because some of the suspects are convicted out of ignorance. Indeed, paralegal services have been dysfunctional and require to be reinstated as a means to prisoners accessing free legal services.³⁴



4.2.3 RESOURCES REQUIRED IN ENABLING MORE PEOPLE ACCESS JUSTICE SERVICES

The study sought to understand resources necessary to enable more people access justice services in the country. As shown in the table 23 below, majority of the respondents felt that there was need to establish more courts across the regions to cut on the distance citizens travel to access justice services. This was indicated by 24% of the respondents across the seven regions.

Improving the capacity of law enforcement agents is required as indicated by 22.8% of the respondents. They observed that resources were required to improve the capacity for the police to conduct investigations, prosecute cases and skills in espousing human rights. Skills in customer care especially with regard to receiving complainants and other people seeking justice services were underscored as a priority.

Resources required to improve	Frequency	Percent
More courts	603	24.0
More police stations/ personnel	553	22.0
Community sensitization programmes	382	15.2
Local justice systems	293	11.7
Training law enforcement agents	573	22.8
Don't know	36	1.4
No response	71	2.8
Total	2511	100.0

³⁴ National Prisons Service panel interview conducted in May 2017.

A further 22% of the respondents indicated that there was need to build more police stations and also increase police personnel across the regions. This could be an indication that the physical distance involved in accessing justice services could be discouraging citizens from reporting cases to the authorities.

Also, this is an indication that the government should increase budgetary allocation to support police activities in maintaining law and order as well as providing an alternative channel of justice such as Chief’s Courts.

Other resources mentioned included community sensitization programmes to raise awareness on the importance of reporting. Also, resources are required to improve public trust on the justice system and establishing local justice systems as indicated by 15.2% and 11.7% of the respondents.

4.3 MOST REFORMED GOVERNMENT ENTITY

4.3.1 THE MOST REFORMED ENTITY OR ORGAN OVER A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS

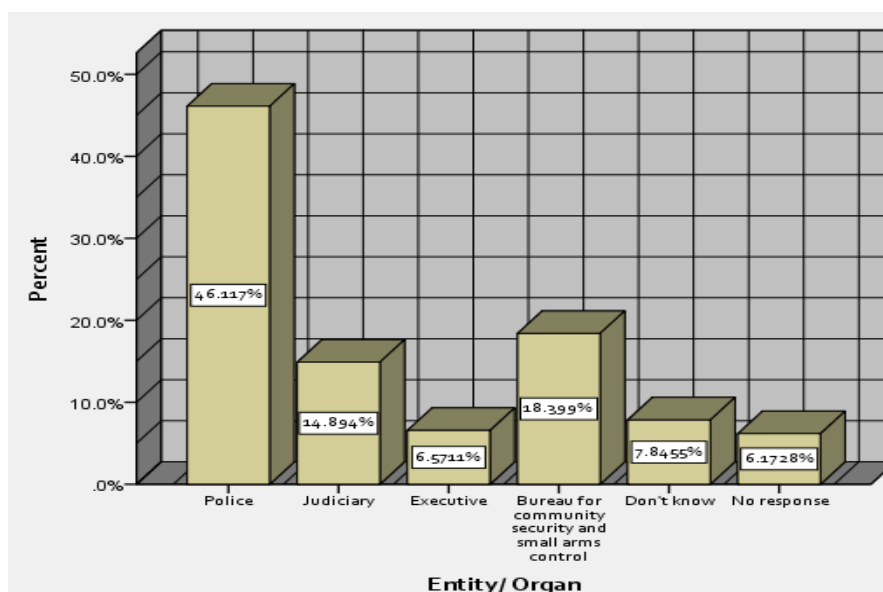
In order to measure the level of reforms across different government entities in the country, the study sought to establish the most reformed institution. As figure below shows, a majority of the respondents – 46% - indicated police as the most reformed institution, followed by Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSAC) as indicated by 18.4%. Judiciary came third as indicated by 14.89% of the respondents while the executive was indicated as the least reformed institution as mentioned by 6.57% of the respondents.

The findings could be attributed to the fact that there has been a lot of focus on reforming the police in S.Sudan. According to one of the key informants interviewed for this study, the SSNPS has enjoyed good support from the government and development partners especially in improving their response to distress calls. The informant went further to report that through support from the government and other development partners, they were in the process of digitizing some of their operations with the view to improve reporting and follow up of reported incidences. This could be the reason as to why the public feels that the police have reformed the most.

“Establish more courts across the regions to cut on the distance citizens’ travel to access justice services.”

“Ministry of Justice need to provide lawyers for those who cannot afford because some of the suspects are convicted out of ignorance.”

FIGURE 17: MOST REFORMED ENTITY/ORGAN



4.3.2 MONITORING AND IMPACT EVALUATION OF COMMUNITY SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW INTERVENTIONS

This section was meant to establish current baselines to enable effective monitoring and impact evaluation of community security and rule of law interventions.

4.3.3 BEST PLACED INDIVIDUAL/INSTITUTION TO ASSESS SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW

On the individual or institution to assess security and rule of law, a majority (33.25%) of the respondents were of the view that elders were the best placed followed by local administrators (22.3%) and religious leaders (20.8%). Other individuals mentioned included the politicians (8.3%) and ordinary citizens (12.6%). Confidence in elders and administrators is an opportunity that requires attention in terms of capacity building in support of advocacy and improvement of security and rule of law.

The study revealed that elders held a prominent role in bringing about peace in the country as indicated by one of the key informant who mentioned that:

“Ceasefire or mopping out illegally held arms is a necessary short-term goal. But bringing about lasting peace and alleviating poverty will involve substantial grass-roots efforts. Local elders, religious figures, and civic activists can share a message of mercy and forgiveness that transcends ethnic, national, political, and religious divisions that have too often catalysed youth into battle.”³⁵

The above observation was echoed by majority key informants who seemed to suggest that the clergy, elders and other community leaders (both genders) were important resources that could help diffuse existing and simmering tensions across the country. It was

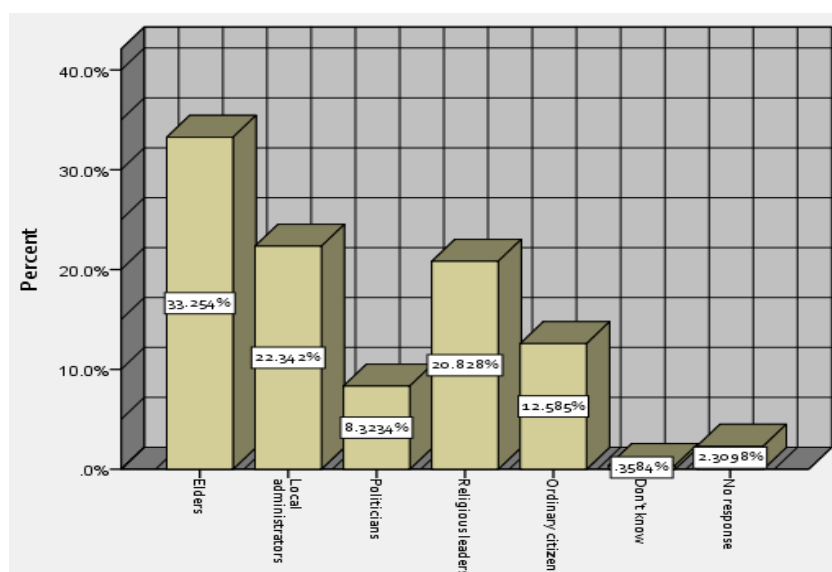
³⁵ A key respondent in Bor while emphasizing on the need to involve local elders in grassroots peace and security initiatives. Interview held in May, 2017

apparent that some of the local elders were gatekeepers of their communities as was mentioned by a key informant who commented that:

“In some of these areas, humanitarian workers and other groups cannot venture out to new areas without the support and guidance of local elders or others who hold their community’s confidence.”³⁶

It is therefore important for different government and development partners working towards improving cohesion and peaceful coexistence amongst different communities in S. Sudan should make use of elders and other community leaders in spearheading locally instituted dialogues among communities in order to bridge divides and ensure sustainable peace in the country.

FIGURE 18: BEST PLACED TO ASSESS SECURITY AND RULE OF LAW



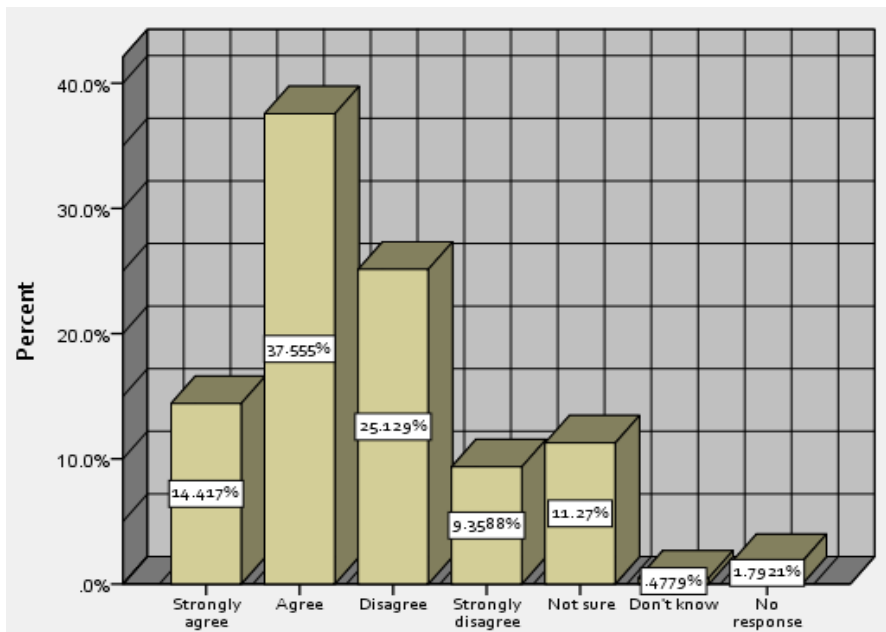
4.3.4 TRUST ON POLICE TO PROSECUTE SUCCESSFULLY

On the trust of the community on police in terms of their ability to prosecute and assure justice on reported cases, more than 52% of the respondents agreed with the statement that by reporting a case to the police, they were assured of getting justice. This compared to approximately 34.5% of the respondents who indicated the contrary could be an indication and a further confirmation from the earlier findings that the police had reformed to a great extent. Also, more citizens were beginning to develop trust on the institution.

A further 11.27% of the respondents who indicated that they were not sure on whether by reporting a case to the police they were assured of justice could be understood to mean that they had little or no experience with the police through reporting or were simply ignorant of the reform processes within the institution. This could also be an indicator that involvement of communities in the reform agenda was lacking. Increased bottom-up approach could contribute to awareness of ongoing programmes and community participation necessary in achieving set objectives and goals.

³⁶ Ibid

FIGURE 19: ASSURANCE OF GETTING JUSTICE



4.3.5 TRUST ON POLICE TO KEEP INFORMATION SHARED CONFIDENTIAL

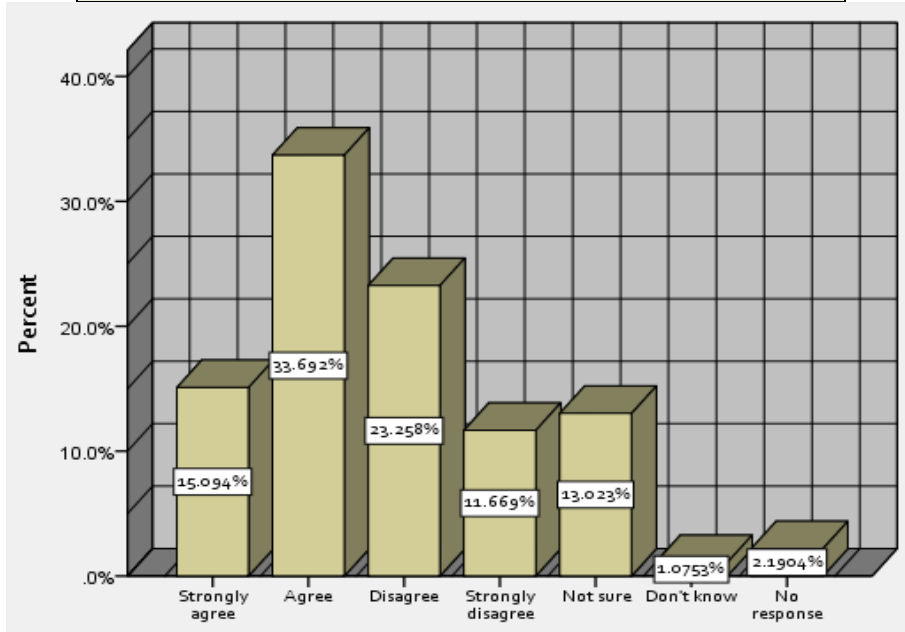
The study sought to establish whether the public trusted the police to keep information provided confidential. As shown in the figure 20 below, more than 48% of the respondents indicated that they agreed with the statement that information provided to assist the police in prosecution of cases would be kept confidential. This compared to slightly more than 34% of the respondents who disagreed with the statement. It is also a clear indication that more people were beginning to trust the police.

Citizens were ready and willing to share information aimed at supporting prosecution of pending cases. The fact that citizens’ trust in the police showed improvement could be attributed to the contribution made by development partners, government and other entities in reforming the police (SSNPS).

To build national cohesion and peaceful coexistence, elders should spearhead locally instituted initiatives.

Increased bottom-up approach could contribute to awareness of ongoing programmes and community participation.

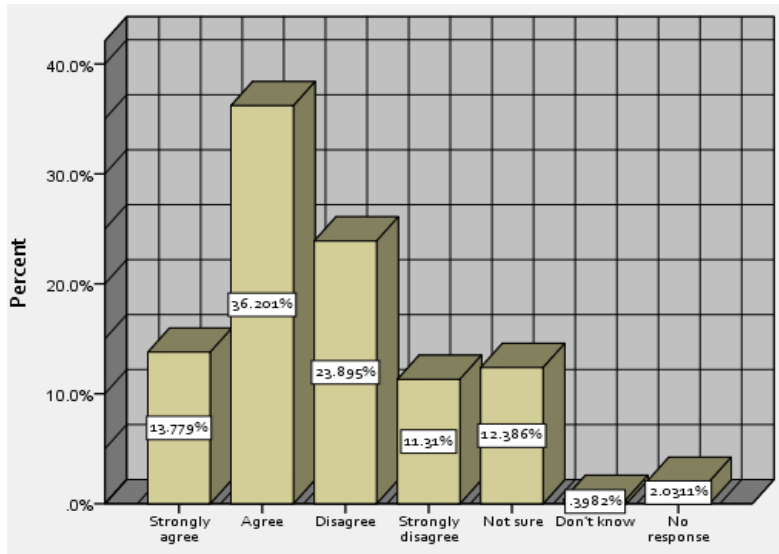
FIGURE 20: CONFIDENTIALITY IN PROSECUTION



4.3.6 TRUST ON COURT SYSTEM TO RENDER FAIR JUDGEMENT

FIGURE 21: CONFIDENCE WITH COURT SYSTEM

On the court system, the study sought responses on whether the public agreed with the statement that “by reporting/ taking a case to court, they were assured of getting justice.” This question was meant to gauge the trust on the court system to render justice to the public. As the figure 21 shows, more than 49% of the respondents were affirmative while 35% were of the contrary opinion. A further 12.4% of the respondents indicated that they were not sure of the situation, a clear indication that they have had limited interactions with the court system.



The findings show that there are still challenges with the court system that have to be resolved in in order to win the trust of the people. According to one of the key informants in Juba, the capacity gaps within the system coupled with inadequate awareness of the functionality of the justice system implies that most people, especially the vulnerable populations in South Sudan, cannot have access to the formal justice system. The

informant also noted that judges were working under poor conditions and therefore lacked motivation to execute their roles in a professional way. He noted that:

“Judges are poorly paid - highly paid judge in this country, earns 19,000 South Sudan pounds - and work under poor working conditions. Judiciary is not independent; the system is not accountable but a rubber stamp to executive orders corrupt.”³⁷

The findings corroborate earlier ones by Saferworld in their study: “Exploring justice sector reform in S. Sudan” in which they indicated that chiefs and judges who provide related services in the criminal justice sector were affected by poor compensation and irregular pay, leaving them vulnerable to bribery and other forms of corruption. Lack of proper training and infrastructure investment through the regular government budget has resulted in considerable dependency on donor support for infrastructure and operational development.³⁸

4.4 GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS TO CITIZENS’ NEEDS

4.4.1 STATUS OF CRIME OVER A PERIOD OF 2 YEARS

In order to establish the status of crime over a period of 2 years, the study sought to establish whether there was any change in reporting of crime incidences. As shown in the figure 22 below, majority of the respondents were of the view that reporting had increased as indicated by 38.7%. A further 30.8% of the respondents were of the view that reporting of crime incidences had remained the same while 23.5% indicated that reporting had decreased.

An increase in reported cases could be interpreted to mean that more people were beginning to trust the justice system in procuring justice upon reporting. To build on the gains it is crucial to increase public awareness programmes on the need to report all crime incidences and maintain momentum in reported cases. There is also room to make further investment in improving access of justice services probably through building more police stations or courts near communities.

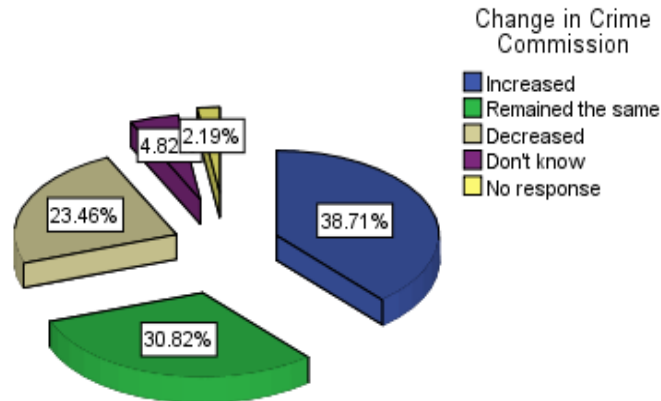
Challenges with the court system need to be resolved in order to win the trust of the people
--

Public confidence in the police and the judiciary is on upward trend because of improved service delivery

³⁷ An advocate of the high court while commenting on the challenges of the court system in rendering judgement. Interview conducted in May, 2017.

³⁸ Abraham Sewonet Abatneh & Simon Monoja Lubang (2011) Police reform and state formation in Southern Sudan, *Canadian Journal of Development Studies / Revue canadienne d'études du développement*, 32:1, 94-108, DOI: 10.1080/02255189.2011.576143

FIGURE 22: CRIME STATUS IN 2 YEARS

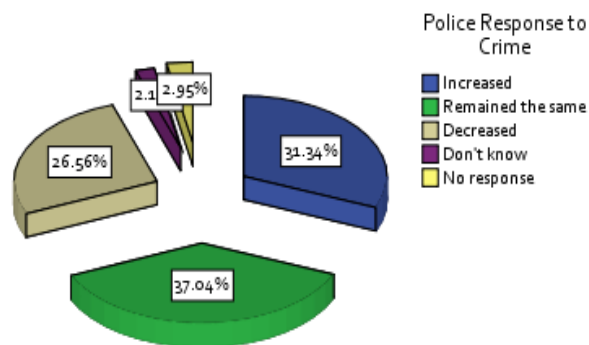


4.4.2 POLICE RESPONSE TO CRIME

The study sought to gauge whether there had been any change in police response time when called upon to assist during crime incidences. As shown in the figure 23 below, a majority of the respondents (37%) indicated that there was no notable change; 31% indicated that the response time had reduced or improved while 26.6% were of the view that the response time had worsened.

According to a key informant, Emergency Communication Centre (ECC), a police pilot project greatly improved response to reported cases. The ECC was established in partnership between the government and development partners. For the operational period, ECC played a key role in coordinating police on patrol to rapidly respond to reported cases. The centre rendered policing services efficient and effective over the period it was operational. In the absence of a sustainability policy, ECC has not been effective since the crisis of July 2016. The Centre requires support from development partners and the government in order to restore full operations and realize its full potential in rapid response mechanism.³⁹

FIGURE 23: POLICE RESPONSE TO CRIME



³⁹ Emergency Call Centre (ECC), interview session held in April 2017.

4.4.3 NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS

The endline study sought to establish the level of national and local government responsiveness to community needs. It was found that, in most of the states covered by the study, the majority of residents felt that their needs were not being fully met whether by the central government or by the local government. In Western Equatoria State, majority of the respondents reported that both the local and national governments have abdicated their primary responsibilities to the citizens in particular provision of security, education, adequate food supply and other basic needs. Similar concerns were expressed by most of the respondents in the other States.

A respondent in Western Equatorial noted that “children are not getting quality education due to non-payment of salaries to teachers.” Failure by the government to perform its role has seen non-governmental organizations (NGOs) stepping in to fill the gap through offering services in essential sectors such as education and health care. Indeed, asked about satisfaction by government responsiveness to community needs, 65% of respondents denied while only 17.8% confirmed.

4.4.4 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS

The central government’s responsiveness to community needs was rated at 46.2% bad and 31.5% fair. However, a minority 15.3% and 4.7% found it good and very good respectively. Failure by government to fulfil community expectations with regards to meeting their needs could partly be explained by; the onset of the political crisis in 2013, the proliferation of armed rebel groups fighting the government, and the collapse of global oil prices. Figure 24 below shows the rate of central government responsiveness to community needs.

The on-going conflicts and political tensions in parts of the country were highlighted as indicators of failure by the government to provide security to citizens. Respondents in a FGD stated; “the government is doing poorly in terms of basic social services especially at this time of crisis” another observed, “the government is trying its best but with this current crisis, everything is just terrible.”⁴⁰

A majority of key informants interviewed for this study seemed to blame the government failure to respond adequately to community needs on their inability to establish accountability and proper control systems to curb corruption and misappropriation of resources. A key informant commented that:

“The S.Sudan government responsiveness to citizen’s need is limited. Government relies only on oil as the source of revenues yet the prices of oil have dropped immensely worldwide. Little revenues collected from oil production, are mismanaged by some individuals in the government. War has also affected the oil production. Currently oil workers are killed and kidnapped limiting the production of oil and also contributing to government’s failure to meet the needs of the people.”⁴¹

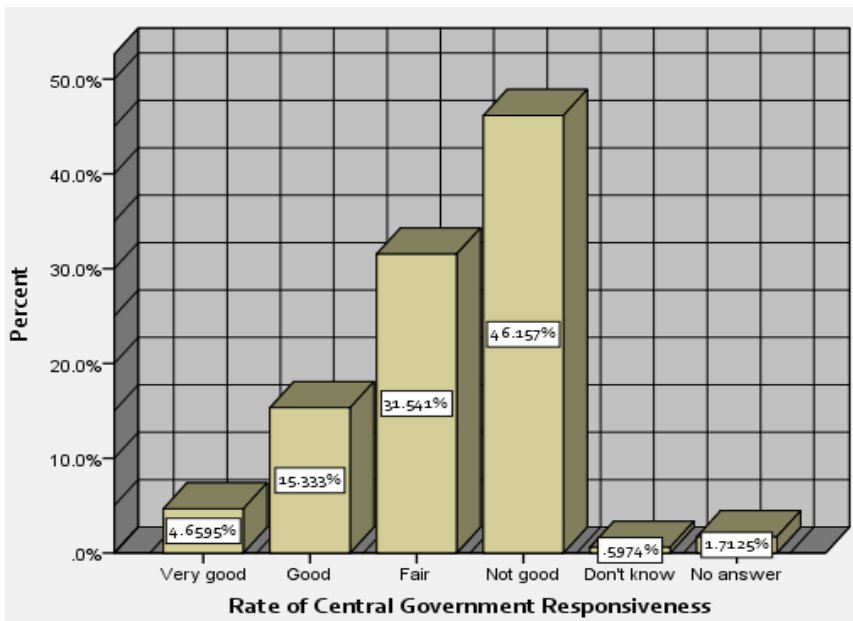
⁴⁰ Focus Group Discussion (FGD) in Torit East Equatorial

⁴¹ Remarks by a key informant in SSCC while commenting on government responsiveness to community needs. Interview held in May, 2017.

Another key informant from the clergy noted that the government had sufficient resources but lacked sufficient controls and accountability structures to ensure that the resources were only used for the common good of the county and its citizens as opposed to a few highly placed individuals in the government. He commented that:

“Government has sufficient resources to meet citizen’s needs but there are many loopholes of accountability which some highly placed individuals take advantage of to serve their own selfish interests. For example, gold mining in Kapoeta, benefits a few of the majority population.”⁴²

FIGURE 24: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT



Most respondents were of the view that social services were only available to a few people favoured by the government while the rest were neglected.

A key respondent contextualised the situation as “the government has not been responsive to the basic social needs; people are suffering ...

civil servants have not been paid for months and it is difficult to survive, especially with the current economic crisis.”⁴³

4.4.5 RESPONSIVENESS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS ON COMMUNITY NEEDS

With regard to responsiveness of State Governments on community needs, the study revealed that all states with the exception of Warrap, have poorly responded to community needs. Eastern Equatoria, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria, Lakes and Upper Nile all reported not good or fair responses to community needs by the State government.

A relatively large number of respondents in Warrap reported State response to community needs as good. The explanation for this finding could be based on the fact that Warrap is the home state of President Salva Kiir, reflecting the unflinching support most African

⁴² A key informant commenting about government responsiveness to community needs. Interview conducted in May, 2017, Juba.

⁴³ Local Government Officer Imatong-East Equatoria

leaders derive from their ethnic backyards. Table 24 below shows the findings with regards to state government’s responsiveness to community needs.

4.4.6 COUNTY GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS TO COMMUNITY NEEDS

In order to effectively compare levels of responsiveness by different levels of government, the study also sought to rate the county government responsiveness to citizen’s needs. As shown in the table 24 below, majority of people were of the opinion that the County Governments were fairly responsive as indicated by 40.8% of the respondents. A further 27% of the respondents seemed convinced that the county governments were responsive enough to community needs.

Analysis across the spectrum of responses indicate that more than 67% of the respondents were of the view that the level of responsiveness by the county governments was either very good, good and fair compared with 30.5% of the respondents who indicated that level of responsiveness was not good. Generally, there seemed to be a huge vote of confidence with lower levels of governance as opposed to the central government – in terms of responsiveness to community needs. This could be attributed to the fact that projects such as humanitarian aid are implemented at lower levels. The central government’s presence is also not evenly felt across the country and therefor the lower rating by the citizens especially at the grassroots level.

Table 24: State government responsiveness to community needs

Region	State Governments Responsiveness to Community Needs						Total
	Very good	Good	Fair	Not good	Don't know	No response	
Warrap	20	146	178	93	0	6	443
Eastern Equatoria	4	43	174	121	1	2	345
Western Equatoria	2	30	100	149	0	0	281
Jonglei	68	95	147	56	5	3	374
Central Equatoria	9	56	207	212	2	0	486
Upper Nile	2	31	120	70	0	2	225
Lakes	9	86	110	136	0	16	357
Total	114	487	1036	837	8	29	2511

On responsiveness to community needs, there seemed to be a huge vote of confidence with lower levels of governance as opposed to central government.

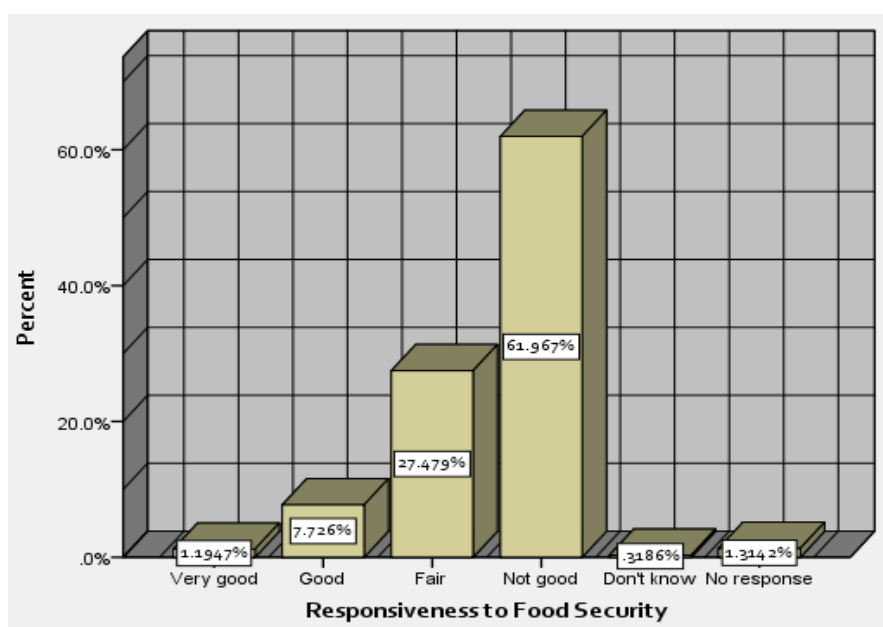
4.4.7 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIVENESS TO FOOD SECURITY

The study sought to establish the perceptions of citizens in relation to responses by central government to specific needs. On food security, a large majority of respondents (61.9%) felt that the central government had failed in addressing food security needs of the people. Only 27% of the respondents felt that the government had marginally addressed food security needs.

Over the past two years, South Sudan has been afflicted by a severe famine, leading to calls by aid agencies, including the United Nations, for humanitarian support in the form of food aid to communities ravaged by hunger in many parts of the country. The food security challenge has been made worse by the raging violent conflict.

Problems relating to food security were also apportioned to Humanitarian Organisations that source food globally without exploiting the full potential of fertile agricultural land in South Sudan. Companies that deliver food aid were also faulted for empty trucks that return to source without delivering goods from various states. The respondent went further to explain that in one of the field missions, he appreciated locally made furniture and wished it could be supplied to the capitals by trucks returning from delivering humanitarian aid. The opportunity for promoting local economic activities should be pursued as an alternative towards addressing problems facing the citizen including food security.⁴⁴

FIGURE 25: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS TO FOOD SECURITY

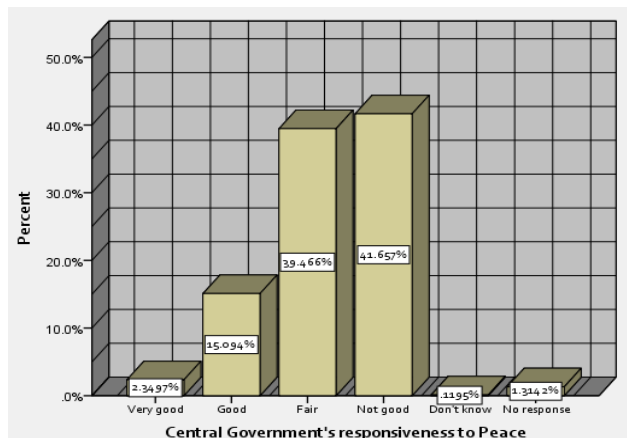


⁴⁴ Interview with an Envoy in Juba, May 2017

4.4.8 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS TO PEACE

On the issue of government responsiveness to the promotion of peace amongst communities, the study found that majority of the respondents felt the government had done poorly (41.6%), or that it had only fairly responded (39.4%). Only 15% reported government response to promotion of peace as good. Indeed, this underlines lack of trust in the government that could be explained by the deteriorating peace and security.

FIGURE 26: CENTRAL RESPONSIVENESS TO PEACE



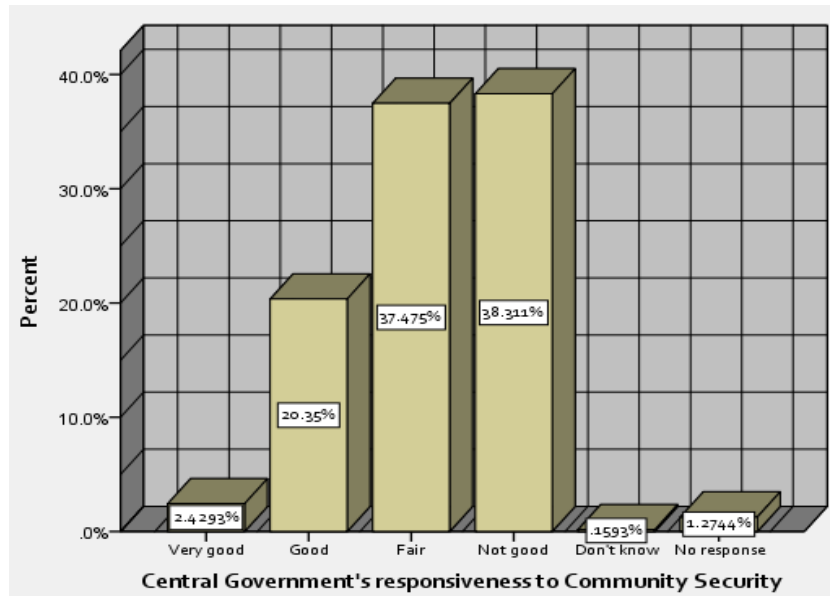
The current situation of raging political crisis that has been marked by gross human rights violations, killings, rape, gender and sexual violence defines unresponsiveness to peace. Internal displacements and general break down of law and order characterized by deep societal divisions' demands government's responsiveness to peace. The figure 26 presents the findings from FGDs and KIs in the sampled states.

4.4.9 CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS TO COMMUNITY SECURITY NEEDS

The study sought to establish the views of citizens regarding the central Government's responsiveness to community security needs. Overall, 38.3% of respondents expressed displeasure with government response, while 37% returned a verdict of fair response. At least 20% said government responsiveness to community security needs is good. This finding is almost similar to the responses on the question of government response to promotion of peace. It could also be explained by the same factors, given the similarity between peace and security issues. It also reflects the poor overall perception of community security in all States sampled except for Warrap State.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) revealed that citizens felt secure only during the day, and that in some States, venturing out at night was unthinkable owing to imminent danger associated with marauding militia, gangs and other bad elements, including government soldiers. Figure 27 below shows results of respondents' views regarding central government responsiveness to community security needs.

FIGURE 27: CENTRAL RESPONSIVENESS TO COMMUNITY NEEDS



4.4.10 CHALLENGES ENCOUNTERED

This question sought to assess the challenges in providing basic social services to the population. Historically, the government continues to face challenges related to insecurity because since separation from the Khartoum administration, realistic gains have not been achieved in consolidating all former liberation forces.

The other major challenge was pointed out as corruption described as a “serious disease practiced by government officials.”

“...It is driven by greed, tribalism, public apathy or resentments, marginalization of some communities by others, poor infrastructure and devaluation of the national currency thereby eroding the capacity of the government to deliver services.”⁴⁵

Further, 24% of respondents attributed the failure of the government to provide basic services to embezzlement of public resources, insecurity, 21.1% and poor road network, 14.2%. Other challenges mentioned were poor governance as manifested in tribalism/ nepotism, political instability and high population.

All states expressed overall poor perception of community security except Warrap state.

Embezzlement of public resources, insecurity and poor road network were blamed for government failure to provide basic services.

⁴⁵ A key informant remarks while commenting on corruption within the government institutions.

Table 25: Challenges encountered by government		
Challenges	Frequency	Percent
Corruption	603	24.0
Insecurity	530	21.1
Poor governance	102	4.1
Economic crisis	286	11.4
Political instability	155	6.2
Poor infrastructure	357	14.2
High population	14	.6
Don't know	286	11.4
Response	178	7.1
Total	2511	100.0

4.4.11 MEANS OF ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

The question focused on identifying means of addressing the challenges hindering the government in provision of social services to the population. Establishment of strong institutions was viewed by many respondents as capable of addressing most of the challenges related to service delivery. An all-inclusive national dialogue to address underlying grievances would go a long way in cultivating trust among the various communities and the instruments of state governance. Equal opportunity for all will increase a sense of belonging and nationalism among the various communities and thereby oblige citizens to safeguard their nation rather than looting it.

A key informant summarised the proposition as;

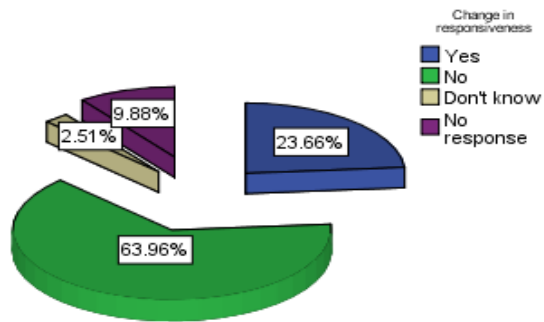
“Restore trust and confidence in the people, allocate jobs and promotions on merit and the matter will be resolved.” This is to be complimented by “bringing warring parties to the negotiating table. Also rehabilitation and reconstruction of roads need to be prioritized as a means to improving transportation and rapid response.”⁴⁶

4.4.12 CHANGE IN RESPONSIVENESS TO CITIZENS' NEEDS

In this question, the survey sought to find out whether there was any change in different government levels' responsiveness to the citizens needs over the past two years. It was found that there was little change in responsiveness by different levels of government to citizens needs in the past two years. Indeed, about 64% of respondents felt there was no change at all while 23.7% felt there were some changes.

⁴⁶ Senior School Official at Riak Dor Secondary School, Rumbek May 2017.

FIGURE 28: CHANGE IN RESPONSIVENESS



CHAPTER 5: KEY FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

5. KEY FINDINGS, CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 FINDINGS

5.1.1 PERCEPTIONS ON PEACE AND SECURITY INCLUDING SGBV

Since the eruption of the 2013 political crisis, the security situation in South Sudan has continued to deteriorate. Among the factors identified to be a major contributor to insecurity were mistrust and competition for scarce resources among communities. To confirm the situation, close to a half of the respondents, 47.6% felt that security at the national level was bad. The survey established that about 67% of the respondents felt insecure in respective communities.

The survey found that the level of intercommunity conflicts had increased (38.35%) and main sources of inter-communal conflicts were reported to be scarcity of resources (30.5%), politicization (25.6%) and ethnicity (17.9%).

The fact that 62.1% of the respondents did not respond to the question on attempts made to alleviate animosity among different communities imply that there is room for improving the initiatives and harness peaceful co-existence. Direct involvement of communities and their leaders should increase visibility of the initiatives being undertaken to promote peaceful coexistence.

According to 58.5% of the respondents consulted, SGBV is a major problem in South Sudan. Leading causes include outdated cultural norms, early and forced marriages. The stigma and trauma associated with the SGBV incidences discourages individuals from reporting the cases. In some of the communities, victims of SGBV are ostracised and are not married off to prospective suitors.

5.1.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

A majority of respondents, 70.45% expressed lack of public knowledge about the SDGs while 27.04% indicated that they were knowledgeable about all the 17 SDGs. Key informants from government and institutions of learning were aware of SDGs including number 16. However, they expressed lack of sufficient information on SDGs stating that knowledge gap needed to be filled to enable the officers play respective roles more effectively towards the implementation of SDGs and compliance with international obligations.

5.1.3 RESPONSIVENESS TO CITIZENS NEEDS

On central government responsiveness to peace and security, majority of the respondents felt that the government had done poorly and that citizens only felt secure in the day. With the exception of Warrap, the rest of the States observed that the central government had poorly responded to community needs. According to a police source, the capital (Juba) was reported to be returning to normal and the situation had improved at 70% rate.

County governments received a favourable verdict that they were fairly responsiveness to peoples' needs as indicated by 40.8% of the respondents. A further 27% of the respondents seemed convinced that the county governments were responsive enough to community needs.

Regarding food security, a large majority of respondents (61.9%) felt that the central government had failed in addressing food security needs for the people of South Sudan.

5.1.4 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Establishment of strong institutions was viewed by many respondents as capable of addressing most of the challenges related to service delivery.

To improve police service, a national screening within the force is required in view to find out the actual number of officers and to determine individual capacity. Information gap exist in determining individual capacity and training needs.

Challenges affecting delivery of justice service include the fact that the majority of the police lack various skills including information communication technology, forensic science and effective investigation. Police key informants expressed the desire to improve the current situation but cited lack of resources as a great impediment.

5.1.5 NATIONAL COHESION AND INTEGRATION

Among the activities highly rated for contributing towards cooperation between communities, sports were acknowledged by 29.2% with 733 respondents followed by arts 14.3%; community meetings 11.2% and trade 10.9%.

The respondents were emphatic of the need to forge national identity where citizens would view themselves first as South Sudanese and secondly as belonging to various ethnic communities. The possibility of this would be grounded in appreciation of diversity as a positive attribute to national identity.

5.1.6 ACCESS TO JUSTICE

Majority of the participants indicated that the justice system was very effective. However, a number of factors were blamed for ineffectiveness in delivery of justice that is; political

interference, corruption, unaffordable fees, delays in concluding court processes and pending cases.

Among the respondents consulted, 57% indicated that access to justice services was both not easy and very difficult; 35.3% complained that the courts were far removed from some communities and long distances had to be covered to access justice.

Dominance of senior and poorly trained personnel, who were struggling with language barrier, was also cited as a factor hindering access to justice. A more youthful judiciary would be effective towards improving the current situation.

At least 48.4% of the respondents were of the view that there was no notable change in terms of accessing justice services over a period of two years while 25.1% indicated that there were some notable changes. Some of the challenges facing delivery of justice included insufficient correctional facilities and also lack of sufficient judges.

Elders, local administrators and religious leaders were identified as the individuals or institution most suited to assess security and rule of law with respondents views expressed by 33.25%, 22.34% and 20.82% respectively.

Respondents expressed trust in the police in terms of their ability to prosecute and assure justice on reported cases. A remarkable 52% of the respondents agreed with the statement that by reporting a case to the police, they were assured of getting justice. On the contrary, 19% disagreed with the statement.

The rate of reporting cases to the police was found to have increased as indicated by 38.7% of the respondents. An increase in reported cases is a confirmation that the citizens' trust in the justice system was in the process of being restored.

Majority of the respondents, 46% indicated that police were the most reformed institution, followed by Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSAC) indicated by 18.4%. This indicates that the initiatives implemented through CSAC had impact on security sector reforms.

5.2 LESSONS LEARNED & BEST PRACTICES

- ✚ Regular field visits were reported as playing a key role of informing implementers of facts and reality on the ground.
- ✚ Development partners need to make use of easy language that resonates with respective communities as opposed to using complex language which is foreign at the grassroots. For example, phrases like cohesion, integration and sustainable were reported to be complex and hard to interpret to the communities. Consulting and involving communities would contribute to identifying priorities and mode of communication.

- ✚ Partnership with media was applauded as an effective mechanism for creating community awareness. Hence future programmes need to factor media in respective implementation budgets.
- ✚ Adequate resources need to be allocated to running programmes to safeguard completion while a sustainability policy should be instituted to guarantee impact.
- ✚ Partnership and cooperation in the implementation process of programmes is not only cost effective but it also demonstrates to the communities the importance of interdependence.

5.3 CONCLUSION

Even though the security situation in South Sudan has continued to deteriorate since 2013, the initiatives implemented at various levels of the country have improved the level of community security. This does not contradict half of the respondents, 47.6% who felt that security at the national level was bad. While the situation at the national level reflects at the community level, it is evident that CSAC Projects and programmes among other humanitarian initiatives continued to build communities' resilience and improved the level of security and safety.

A comparison between baseline and endline indicators presented a positive scenario with improvement in access to justice, confidence in police and determination by law enforcement agencies to improve the situation in South Sudan for the benefit of her citizens. With regard to SGBV, the communities were not keen to report incidences to authorities due to stigma associated with the crime and concern that the police were not doing enough to defend the victims and to uphold justice against the perpetrators.

The respondents observed that women empowerment through micro-finance and social groups should be supported not only to address the poverty levels amongst women but also to economically empower them to address SGBV and related injustices they were exposed to due to poverty and dependence on men.

Overall, awareness level for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) appeared to be low with only a few respondents from government and institutions of learning expressing limited knowledge of Goal number 16. A number of government employees observed that they were already implementing SDGs but they needed support to deepen their understanding for effective participation in the implementation process.

The study established that the citizens' level of education was low and needed to be prioritized in view to increase awareness levels and participation in ongoing projects and initiatives. Formal education would also play a key role in enabling communities learn to coexist for the common good of the society. Essentially, education changes individuals' perspectives, broadens analysis of issues and widens world view. Also, education is a central pillar towards strengthening the notion of patriotism and national identity.

A well-educated population will be empowered to seek justice and improve participation in political and economic processes in support of peace and security. For constructive competition where individuals and communities learn to concede defeat, traditional sporting activities like wrestling should be revived and promoted. Such initiatives will create opportunities to cement interdependence, cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

While civilian disarmament is an important element in reduction of armed violence, the situation currently in South Sudan is not conducive for such an intervention. The emphasis should be on confidence and trust building among communities and security agencies in the country.

Destruction of recovered illegal firearms at the community level is important for building trust and confidence in local and national governments and to show case commitment to ensure safety, security and peaceful coexistence for the people of South Sudan.

Common markets are crucial towards enhancing community interdependence and need to be a central pillar for interdependence. When communities converge at the market place, in addition to exchanging commodities they interact and get to appreciate that they are dependent on each other.

A key outcome of the study is the fact that there is positive perception on peace and security that needs to be enhanced through the national dialogue. In line with national dialogue, strengthening local administration and governance structures are also key initiatives that will eventually impact on the national government levels. As a result locally targeted capacity building interventions would be enhanced.

Prevailing insecurity and conflict were mainly blamed for the upward trend of SGBV incidences

To deal with SGBV related problems, legal capacity needs to be strengthened & relevant laws should be established

5.4 PROGRAMMATIC RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Expansive and sustainable public awareness programmes are required in view to sensitize the communities of the importance to report SGBV incidences and other crimes to the authorities.
2. Safe havens for SGBV victims should be established to serve as rehabilitation centres that provide the victims with a sense of belonging and grant them the opportunity to recover from trauma as they heal.
3. Community sensitization programmes are required at the grassroots to create awareness of initiatives undertaken to address SGBV and related police reforms. In particular, awareness on Referral Path Way needs to be raised so as to inform the public on the steps to follow with regard to reporting SGBV incidences to respective authorities.
4. Support is required towards the improvement of technical capacity for law enforcement agencies and the judiciary in view to counter SGBV through effective investigations, prosecution and punishment of perpetrators.
5. To improve institutional capacity, further police training is required to improve skills in legal aspects and ability to handle crimes.
6. For parliamentarians to play their legislative role effectively, they require specialized training including mechanisms on improving citizens' accessibility to justice.
7. Police require technical and financial support to conduct national screening in view to establish the total number of officers currently serving the institution and to determine training needs. As a matter of priority, an electronic data base is required to align the officers' profile, to streamline future recruitment and deployment.
8. Provision of paralegal services was emphasized as a crucial approach as a means to decongesting the prisons considering that some of the suspects are convicted out of ignorance and due to lack of legal advice or intervention.
9. Access to justice services needs to be improved through the construction of more police stations, customer care desks and courts near communities.
10. In terms of justice service delivery, police require specialized skills in ICT, forensic science, conducting effective investigations and successful prosecution of various crimes including SGBV.
11. The Directorate of Gender require further support towards ending child marriages by 2030 in line with addressing SGBV in the country and specifically the protection of the girl-child's education and prosperity.

12. Low level education manifested through 40% illiteracy among those interviewed is an indication that more resources should be invested in the sector as a matter of priority.
13. Inter-communities dialogue should proceed simultaneously at the State, county and national government levels as key milestones towards building envisaged national dialogue and to create cohesion at all levels.
14. Documentation and dissemination of peace dialogue should be undertaken for purposes of providing learned lessons.
15. To enhance inter community cooperation, adequate resources should be directed to sports, arts, community meetings and trade.
16. Initiatives to support common markets that target intercommunity trade should be enhanced and new ones created where none exist.
17. Support is needed towards establishing a mechanism on how to instil, in the minds of young children, that they are South Sudanese as opposed to ethnic divisions.
18. Destruction of small arms and light weapons recovered through disarmament should be destroyed at the community level to demonstrate government's commitment towards increasing community safety, security and peaceful coexistence.
19. Safe armouries should be provided or constructed for safe storage of recovered arms ahead of destruction.
20. Inter-Agency coordination among different institutions dealing with peace, safety, security, access to justice and SGBV needs to be enhanced.
21. A mechanism for holding public servants accountable and responsible in an effort to improve access to justice and rule of law needs to be established. In the absence of such a mechanism, the current situation will prevail to the detriment of innocent citizens.
22. The government of South Sudan needs to participate more in the implementation process of Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) in view to address the sources of arms that keeps piling in the country and constitute great security threat.

5.5 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

23. National agenda should inform policy as opposed to the current situation of ethnic and individual preservation interests.

24. To achieve national cohesion and integration, a policy should be put in place to ensure that children are taught early in school about nationalism and patriotism.
25. The current police training programme is short and the learning period needs to be increased from six months to three years. A policy needs to be instituted to ensure officers are properly and fully prepared in terms of acquiring high standards and specialized skills.
26. Humanitarian organisations should support and integrate economic activities to deter conflict; for example, establish agricultural activities along shared water sources and create economic models.
27. A sustainability policy is required to ensure that the government undertakes projects and programmes initiated by development partners. Projects should not fail due to lack of resources as this has a direct impact on peace, safety and security. An example was cited of Emergency Call Centres (ECC) that supported the police in the effective and efficiency delivery of service. The centres have since stalled due to lack of resources.

5.6 REFERENCES

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CHAPTER 6: ANNEXURES

6. ANNEXURES

6.1 RISKS AND MITIGATING MEASURES

Risks and Mitigating Measures		
	<i>Risk</i>	<i>Mitigation</i>
1	Political instability	Continuous assessment of safety and security was conducted in consultation with security agencies. Consequently, Unity State was replaced with Western Equatorial. In addition, a number of enumeration areas in Warrap, Jonglei, Lakes, Upper Nile and Eastern Equatoria were adjusted to avoid insecure sections.
2	Language limitations & team inconsistency	Access to internet could be attributed to the fact that a large number of enumerators were from Central Equatorial. Inability to speak local languages prevented such enumerators from being deployed to other States. To mitigate the problem, new enumerators with local language strength were trained at the State level.
3.	Limited time	To ensure successful and efficient completion of the endline study, SRIC had to negotiate with UNDP for no cost extension with two months period. New dates were agreed upon and captured in Note to File.
4.	Availability of interviewees	In some instances, the targeted respondents and interviewees had to be replaced by those available.
5.	Logistic problems caused by unseasonal weather	Unprecedented delays were occasioned by inaccessibility due to poor road network. In a few cases, the field teams were delayed by rainfall.

6.2 DATA COLLECTION TOOLS/QUESTIONNAIRES & GUIDES

6.2.1 FDG AND KII INTERVIEW QUESTIONS



Focused Group Discussion (FDGs) and Key Informant Questions

A. Perceptions of South Sudanese on peace and security, including SGBV;

1. What is your assessment of peace and security situation in South Sudan?
2. In your opinion what could greatly improve cooperation between communities?
3. In your opinion, what needs to be done to realize national cohesion and integration in South Sudan?
4. What are the contributing factors to SGBV?
5. In your view, what is the most effective way to deal with SGBV perpetrators?
6. Are you aware of SDG Goal number 16?
7. Explain what SDG Goal number 16 is all about.
8. Among the 17 SDG Goals, which one would you like to see implemented in your County?

B. Level of national and sub-national governments' responsiveness to citizens' needs;

1. In your view, how has the government been responsive to citizens' basic social needs?
2. What challenges do you think the government has encountered in providing basic social services to the population?
3. How could these challenges be addressed?

C. Accessibility of justice services to end users and to identify the primary barriers to accessibility;

1. What is your view on access to justice services in South Sudan?
2. What changes have you witnessed in this sector over the past 2 years?
3. In your opinion, which institutions should be capacitated to address any existing challenges?
4. What could be done to improve access to justice services for all?

D. Extent, sources of competition and grievances between communities; effects on community peace and security;

1. In your opinion, what is the state of competition among communities in the country?
2. How has the current competition situation impacted on peace and security?
3. What do you think should be done to improve resource sharing or reduce negative competition among different communities in this area/ state?

E. Needs and priorities of end users of justice to enable efficient, targeted programming and resource allocation;

1. What is your view on access to justice services in South Sudan?
2. What are the major hindrances to accessing justice services by the end users?
3. In your view, what could be done to improve the current situation?

6.2.2 GUIDE TO FGD & KII GUIDES

Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews: Endline Study for UNDP CSAC Project; April-May 2017

Step 1: Salutation

Good morning/afternoon, Sir/Madam: My name is _____
(interviewer).

Step 2: Introduction of Topic

SRIC (Security Research and Information Centre) is undertaking an Endline Study which has been commissioned by UNDP for Community Security and Arms Control Project. The overall objective of the endline study is to;

- Assess the overall contribution of CSAC Project towards improving community security and reducing the levels of ethnic conflicts;
- Gauge the extent to which violence has been reduced;
- Find out level to which the communities feel secure;
- Establish the contribution of the local government and rule of law institutions towards improving community security/safety.

Step 3: Introduce interview

A number of questions have been carefully prepared to guide this discussion as we seek to hear your opinion. We invite you to speak freely, feel comfortable and share information from your own experience. Please note that there are no right or wrong answers.

Step 4: General information

This session will take about 45 min to an hour. In the course of discussion, the facilitator may prompt for clarity, examples and consensus building. We are most obliged to answer any questions that you might have about the survey now and after the session.

Step 5: Seek consent

At this point, ask the respondents if they consent to the interview

State whether the respondents consent was granted; Yes----- No----- (tick correctly)

Step 6: Declaration

I _____, the enumerator/supervisor responsible for the interview taking place on ----- April/May 2017, certify that I have read the above statement to the

respondent. I here-by confirm that they have consented to the interview. I pledge to conduct this interview as indicated on instructions. I commit to inform my supervisor of any problems encountered during the interview process.

Step 7: No Consent

If the respondents fail to grant consent, do not proceed with the interview or FGC; select other participant/s.

Step 8: Appreciation

As you close the session and stand to leave, please shake the respondent’s hand in appreciation.

BASIC INFORMATION ON FGD PARTICIPANTS (to be filled by facilitator)

Summary of Focus Group Discussion (FDG)	
Date of FGD interview	
Name of Facilitator/Moderator	
Venue of the meeting	
State	
County	
Payam	
Boma	
Total number of participants	Male:
	Female:
Language(s) of discussion	

FGD ATTENDANCE LIST (To be filled by a representative of FGD participants)

Focus Group Discussion (FDG) Attendance List			
Name	Gender	Age	Position/Responsibility in community
1.			

Key Findings	

Abbreviations & Acronyms	
Abbreviations or acronyms	Meaning
1.	

6.3.3 CODED QUESTIONNAIRE



CODED QUESTIONNAIRE

End-line Study for UNDP's Community Security & Arms Control (CSAC) Project, South Sudan

Group		Date of interview
Enumerator's Signature		
Supervisor's Name		
Supervisor's Report	Complete <input type="checkbox"/>	Incomplete <input type="checkbox"/>
State & Region		

ENDLINE STUDY FOR UNDP CSAC PROJECTS

Introduction

This questionnaire is designed to assess the overall contribution of UNDP CSAC Project towards improving community security and reducing the levels of ethnic conflicts in South Sudan. Kindly answer all the questions as truthfully as possible. All information volunteered, including respondent identity, will be confidential.

77 = Don't know	88 = No Answer
Region (Enumeration Area) where the interview was conducted:	

Part ONE: Respondent's residential details			
i	Language used during the interview:		
ii	Administrative Area	State	
iii		County	
iv		Payam	
v		Boma	
vi	Location of current residence	1. Urban Area 2. Rural Area	
vii	Status of current area of residence	1 = Normal local community setting 2 = Camp for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) 3 = UN Protection of Civilian (PoC) Site under GoRSS 4 = UN Protection of Civilian (PoC) Site under SPLM-iO 5 = Autonomous Community for IDPs 6 = Other (Specify.....)	

1. Sample point.....	
2. Gender (tick) 1 = Male, 2 = Female	
3. Age bracket: 1 = (18 – 25), 2 = (26 – 35), 3 = (36 – 45), 4 = (46 – 55), 5 = 56+	
4. Highest level of Education: 1 = None 2 = Primary level 3 = Secondary level 4 = College level, 5 = University level.	

5. Occupation (Artisan, lawyer, doctor, teacher, farmer, herder, etc)	
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Part TWO : Perceptions of security at the community level and incidences of Sexual & Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)

6. In your opinion what could greatly improve cooperation between communities? 1 = cultural cooperation 2 = economic cooperation 3 = social cooperation 4 = Other (specify)	6.	
7. What facilities have contributed to cooperation between communities in this area? i) ii) iii)	7.	
8. What activities have contributed to cooperation between communities in this area? i) ii) iii)	8.	
9. What unites the members of your community, on the basis of which sustainable peace could be built?	9.	
10. In your opinion, what needs to be done to realize national cohesion and integration in South Sudan.....	10	
11. What is your assessment of security in South Sudan? 1 = Perfect 2 = Good 3 = Fragile 4 = Bad 5= Unpredictable	11.	
12. What is your assessment of security in the community where you come from 1 = Perfect 2 = Good 3 = Fragile 4 = Bad 5= Unpredictable	12.	
13. To what extent do you feel secure moving around during day time in your area? 1 = Very secure 2 = Secure 3= Insecure 4= Very Insecure	13.	
14. To what extent do you feel secure moving around during night time in your area? 1 = Very secure 2 = Secure 3= Insecure 4= Very Insecure	14.	
15. Compared to the past 2 years, what is the state of security in your community now? 1= Improved 2= Remained the same 3= Deteriorated	15.	
16. Has your community experienced armed conflicts in the recent 2 years? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Can't remember	16.	
17. In your opinion, do you think conflict in South Sudan has reduced or increased in the past two years? 1= Increased 2= Remained the same 3= Decreased 4= Not aware	17.	
18. In your opinion do you think sexual and gender based violence is a major problem in South Sudan? 1= Yes 2= No	18.	
19. Are you aware of any case of sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) in your community? 1= Yes 2= No 3= No response	19.	
20. If your answer to question 14 is "YES", what do you think is the major contributing factor to SGBV? 1= Cultural factors 2= Illiteracy 3= Poverty 4= Early marriages 5= Social breakdown due to conflict 6= Natural disaster	20.	

7= Other (specify)		
21. How would you rate the SGBV situation in your community 1= Non-existent 2 = Uncommon 3 = Common 4 = Prevalent 5 = At crisis level	21.	
22. What is your assessment of SGBV over the past 2 years? 1= Increased 2 = Decreased 3= Moderate 4= Not sure	22.	
23. Have you heard about Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)? 1= Yes 2= No	23.	
24. If your answer to Qn. 18 above is “YES”, do you know the one relating to peace and security? 1= Yes 2= No 3= No response	24.	

Part THREE: Inter-communal violence

25. In your opinion, would you say there is peace between your community and the neighbouring ones? 1 = Yes 2 = No	25.	
26. How would you rate the level of inter-community conflict in the past 2 years? 1= Decreased 2= Remained the same 3= Increased 4= Not sure	26.	
27. What is the main source of inter-communal conflict? 1= Scarcity of resources 2= Un-equal opportunities 3= Politicization 4= Ethnicity 5= Unequal distribution of resources 6= Other (specify).....	27.	
28. How would you describe the level of competition among communities in this area? 1= Moderate 2= Intense 3= Violent	28.	
29. In your view, would you say competition for resources/ opportunities have reduced or increased in the past 2 years? 1= Increased 2= Remained the same 3= Decreased	29.	
30. What are the leading grievances? Kindly list; i) ii) iii)	30.	
31. Are you aware of any incidences of violent conflict between pastoralist tribes along South Sudan-Sudan border 1= Yes 2= No	31.	
32. Has there been any attempt to address the sources of conflict/competition with a view to alleviate animosity among different communities in this area/ State? 1= Yes 2=No	32.	
33. If your answer is YES to Question 55 above, briefly explain your answer.	33.	
34. What is the major impact on peace and security as a result of competition for opportunities and resources?	34.	

Part FOUR: National and local government responsiveness/sensitivity to community needs.

35. Are you satisfied with your government’s responsiveness/sensitivity to community needs? 1 = Yes 2 = No 3 = Not sure 4 = Not at all	35.	
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57. What are the challenges citizens faces in accessing justice services? 1= Distance 2= Cost 3= Language 4= Corruption 5= Other: (specify).....	57.	
58. How effective are the justice providers? 1= Not effective 2= Moderately effective 3= Very effective	58.	
59. In your opinion, do you think women who experience gender based violence are treated fairly by the justice system? 1= Yes 2= No	59.	
60. Have you ever taken any case/ issue to court? 1= Yes 2= No	60.	
61. If your answer to Question 45 is “YES” briefly share your experience	61.	
62. Compared to the last 2 years are there any notable changes in terms of access to justice? 1= Yes 2= No 3= Never thought about it	62.	

SIX: Priority areas in improving the Justice System

63. In your assessment, how are accused persons treated within the justice system? 1= Fairly 2= Unfairly 3 = Never thought about it	63.	
64. Do people in your community facing criminal charges receive free legal assistance? 1= Yes 2= No	64.	
65. What are some of the challenges experienced in accessing justice in your community? (Rank them in order of priority with 1 indicating the prominent challenge). i) ii) iii) iv)	65.	
ii) What resources would be required to enable more people access justice? 1= More courts 2= More police stations/personnel 3= Community sensitization programmes 4= Local justice systems 5= Training Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA). 6= Other (specify)	66.	
iii) Which government entity or organ would you say has reformed the most over the past 2 years? 1= Police 2= Judiciary 3= Executive 4= Bureau for Community Security and Small Arms Control (BCSAC). 5= Other (specify)	67.	
iv) Where should the government and other development partners direct more resources to enable more citizens to access justice services? 1= Courts 2= Police 3= Training LEAs 4= Local justice systems 5= Awareness creation 6=Other(specify).....	68.	

Part SEVEN: Monitoring and impact evaluation of community security and rule of law interventions

v) In your opinion, who is the best placed individual/ institution to assess security and rule of law in your community?	69.	
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DRAFT 2-REPORT

1= Elders 2= Local administrators 3= Politicians 4= Religious leaders 5= Ordinary citizens 6= Other(Specify).....		
vi) To what extent do you agree with the following statement: “ <i>By reporting a case to the police, I am assured of getting justice</i> ” 1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= Disagree 4= Strongly disagree 5= Not sure	70.	
vii) To what extent do you agree with the following statement: “ <i>information provided to the police to assist in prosecution of cases will be kept confidential?</i> ” 1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= Disagree 4= Strongly disagree 5= Not sure	71.	
viii) To what extent do you agree with the following statement: “ <i>By taking/reporting a case to court, I am assured of getting justice</i> ” 1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= Disagree 4= Strongly disagree 5= Not sure	72.	
ix) Over the past 2 years, has reporting of crime incidences in your community increased or decreased? 1= Increased 2= Remained the same 3= Decreased	73.	
x) Over the past 2 years, has the police response to crime incidences in your community increased or decreased? 1= Increased 2= Remained same 3= Decreased	74.	
xi) Over the past two years, what is your general feeling of crime and conflict in your area of residence? Briefly explain.	75.	

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME