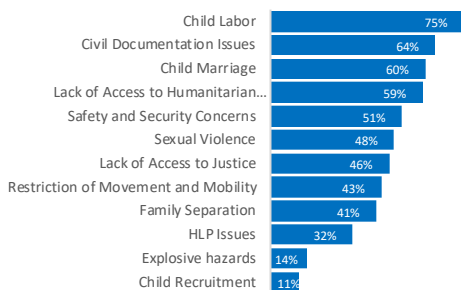
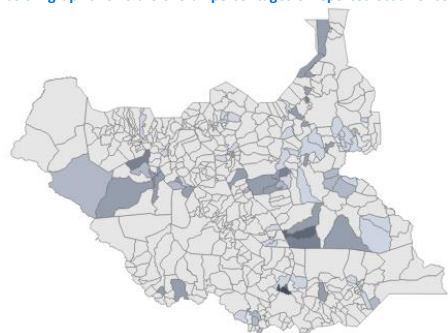
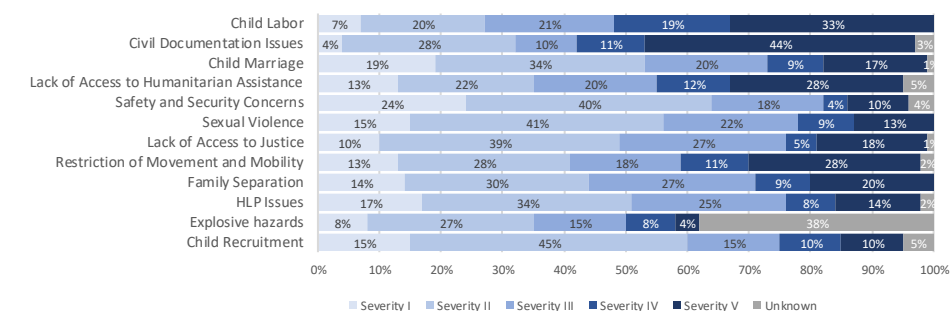


The Protection Monitoring System (PMS) of the Protection Cluster (PC) in South Sudan was rolled out as pilot in October 2022. The below information reflects the 2nd round of data collection based on harmonized and agreed upon methods and tools. The PMS relies on contributions by PC member organizations to collect data via a Key Informant Interview (KII) questionnaire at payam-level across twelve thematic areas thereby monitoring the occurrence of protection violations, their scale and impact on communities over time. Key informants are selected to represent a variety of backgrounds and profiles in a community. At country-level, the PMS is coordinated through the Cluster's Protection Monitoring (PROMO) working group. The roll out of the PMS is generously supported by UNHCR and ECHO.

In November 2022, protection monitors conducted 209 key informant interviews covering 104 payams in 34 counties in all ten states of South Sudan. The below graph shows the overall percentages of reported occurrence of protection violations:



The below graph shows the reported severity of protection violations and issues in the payams covered by protection monitoring in November 2022:



The below high-level protection snapshots of the 12 thematic areas monitored, are, for the most part, based on multiple choice answers, and percentages reflect the number of times a key informant (KI) chose one of the response options.

Trend vs. October: ↓ % decrease ↑ % increase

<p>Child Labor - 3% ↓</p> <p>Adolescent boys (55%) and adolescent girls (48%) are most affected by child labor, according to KIs. 88% of reported child labor involves domestic work outside the home, 75% involves lifting of heavy objects, while 21% entails involvement in illicit and/or degrading activities. 69% of KIs reported child-headed households and lack of work opportunities for women as main contributing factors. School drop-out (84%) and psychosocial trauma (64%) are reported as most common effects of child labor.</p>	<p>Lack of Access to Humanitarian Assistance - 14% ↓</p> <p>83% of KIs reported older men and women, especially those living with disabilities, as the population group faced with the highest challenges in accessing humanitarian assistance. Corruption (57%), lack of awareness on how to access humanitarian assistance (51%), and lack of registration/food distribution cards (47%) are the most cited reasons for lack of access to assistance, of which food, health and shelter are the ones most often referenced (57-66%).</p>	<p>Lack of Access to Justice - 14% ↓</p> <p>The two population groups reportedly most impacted by lack of access to justice were adult women (30%) and adolescent girls (37%). GBV (83%) as well as other forms of physical violence (83%) are the issues for which justice is sought most frequently. Corruption (73%) and payment the GBV Intake and Initial Assessment Form (48%) are the two main barriers to accessing justice as reported by KIs. Customary law is the preferred method of achieving justice in the community, according to 81% of KIs.</p>	<p>Civil Documentation Issues - 3% ↑</p> <p>72% of KIs reported the issuance of birth certificates as rare in their communities, while IDs can reportedly not be obtained by the community according to 82% of KI. Inability to register SIM cards (72%) and inability to be employed (65%), are the most common repercussions of under-documentation or gaps in documentation. Inability to reach registrars is most cited barrier (66%) to accessing civil and identity documentation.</p>	<p>Child Marriage - 5% ↓</p> <p>20% of KIs reported child marriage occurring very often in their respective communities, and 99% reported adolescent girls to be the most affected by child marriage in their respective communities.</p>	<p>Safety and Security Concerns - 9% ↓</p> <p>Physical violence and abuse (74%), violence against children (59%), conflict-related sexual violence/harassment (55%) and abduction, kidnapping, arbitrary arrest, and detention (30%) are the most reported violations affecting the safety and security of monitored communities.</p>
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<p>Family Separation - 25% ↓</p> <p>52% of KIs reported that family separations have equally affected all age groups. Some KIs reported boys and girls as well as adolescent girls to be the most affected. Domestic violence (77%), early marriages (60%), disagreement within the family (60%) and the death of a caregiver (59%) are among the most cited reasons for family separations.</p>	<p>Sexual Violence - 13% ↓</p> <p>According to KIs, other community members (38%) youth groups (32%) and business owners (27%) are among the main factors contributing to the risk of sexual violence in communities. Overall, 44% of KIs said that survivors do not report the incident, while 42% said reporting is mainly done to health centers. Fear of stigma (73%), lack of knowledge of rights (70%) as well as fear or retaliation (64%) are barriers that prevent survivors from reporting, KIs indicate.</p>	<p>Restriction of Movement - 13% ↓</p> <p>Within the communities, KIs cite fear of death or injury (62%), fear of GBV (62%), and fear of kidnapping (44%) as most common factors resulting in mobility reduction or constraints. Such movement restrictions negatively impacted livelihoods (79%) and access to life-saving services (67%).</p>	<p>HLP Issues - 14% ↓</p> <p>71% of KIs reported persons with disabilities as the most affected by difficulties related to their housing, land, and property rights. Main factors causing HLP challenges are floods (58%), lack of title deeds (56%), unlawful forced evictions (56%) and destruction caused by armed conflict (42%). Homelessness (80%), increased violence (68%) and GBV (58%) are the top three impacts on the affected communities.</p>	<p>Explosive Hazards - 40% ↓</p> <p>73% of KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards hindering access to livelihoods, and 42% reported access to education for children hindered. Reportedly, 69% of explosive hazard incidents happened to community members while farming, and 35% by stepping on explosive ordinance. In response to victims of explosive hazard incidents, 15% of KIs reported emergency medical aid was provided.</p>	<p>Child Recruitment - 39% ↓</p> <p>KI reported boys being the most likely victims of child recruitment. According to 47% of KI reports, as a prevention strategy, 45% community members request help from authorities and 45% move to another location.</p>
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<p>Mobility – Host Community members leaving their homes</p> <p>According to KIs, host community members have been observed leaving in the following 24 payams: Alali, Bangasu, Bor, Central Malakal, Dengjok, Kaldak, Kurmuot Manyang-ngok, Mugwo, Nyainthokmalual, Nyandit, Nyongkuach, Nzara Centre, Payal, Pwata, Roam, Rubkuay, Thaker, Tharjiath, Tutnyang, Ulang, Verteth, Yambio Town and Yei.</p>	<p>Mobility – IDPs leaving and returning home</p> <p>According to KIs, IDPs are leaving the area and returning to their former areas of habitual residence in the following 11 payams: Central Malakal, Machi Two, Marial Bai, Mugwo, Nzara Centre, Payal, Refaj, Rubkuay, Thaker, Tutnyang and Yambio Town.</p>	<p>Mobility – IDPs leaving to other areas</p> <p>According to KIs, IDPs are leaving the area and moving to other areas from the following 14 payams: Alali, Ayod, Central Malakal, Chamakori, Dengjok, Kaldak, Mugwo, Nyandit, Payal, Rubkuay, Tharjiath, Tutnyang, and Yambio Town.</p>	<p>Mobility – Returns</p> <p>According to KIs, people have been returning to the following 15 payams: Adong, Anyidi, Belewach, Central Malakal, Dengjok, Kaldak, Kolnyang, Magwi, Northern Malakal, Nyandit, Nyongkuach, Payal, Rubkuay, Tutnyang and Yambio Town.</p>	<p>Mobility - Arrivals</p> <p>According to KIs, people have been arriving from other areas to the following 18 payams: Adong, Alali, Anyidi, Ayod, Bangasu, Belewach, Central Malakal, Dengjok, Kaldak, Kolnyang, Lekuangle, Magwi, Northern Malakal, Nyandit, Nyongkuach, Nzara Centre, Tutnyang and Yambio Town.</p>	<p>Mobility – Refugee Return</p> <p>According to KIs, returning refugees have been observed in the following 16 payams: Adong, Alali, Ayod, Belewach, Central Malakal, Kaldak, Kimba, Kolnyang, Munuki, Northern Malakal, Nyainthokmalual, Nyandit, Nyongkuach, Nzara Centre, Tutnyang and Yambio Town.</p>
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At any given time, protection monitors reported the following 13 payams as inaccessible due to natural disasters: Pulturuk, Nyambor, Chuil, Wath-alel, Kedad, Waat, Niemni, Kuach, Nyathoah, Padiet, Dongchak, Dingkar, Kuerguini. Three payams were inaccessible due to conflict, namely Kator, Lelo and Lomeyen, while another three payams, Refaj, Kiech and Kuon were reported as inaccessible due to other reasons.

93 KI interviews were conducted in collective sites or IDP camps.

74% of monitored payams are in predominantly rural areas.

Protection monitors requested 69 urgent follow-ups regarding reported instances of child labor and child marriage, sexual violence and safety and security.

Organizations contributing to the PMS in November: African Community Agency for Development and Relief, Agency for Women and Children Development, Alliance for Action Aid, Christian Agency for Humanitarian Relief and Development, Community Aid for Relief and Development Organization, Community in Need Aid, Dan, Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, Mission Community Development Agency, Mission to Alleviate Suffering in South Sudan, Norwegian Refugee Council, OSIL Partners in Relief and Development, Road to Economic Development Organization, Survivor Aid, UNHCR/Adventist Development and Relief Agency, UNHCR/Community Aid for Relief and Development Organization, UNHCR/Humanitarian & Development Consortium, UNHCR/International Rescue Committee, UNHCR/INTERSOS, UNHCR/Jesuit Refugee Service, UNHCR/Mission to Alleviate Suffering in South Sudan, Voice of the Peace, Wider Aid & Development Agency - South Sudan. **Thank you to all the member organizations for their contributions!**