

#16Days

WhatWorks TO PREVENT VIOLENCE Violence Against Women and Girls in Conflict and Humanitarian Crises

The Global Women's Institute THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE

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Research questions

- What are the forms, trends and prevalence of different forms of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in South Sudan?

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

Methods

Population-based household survey:

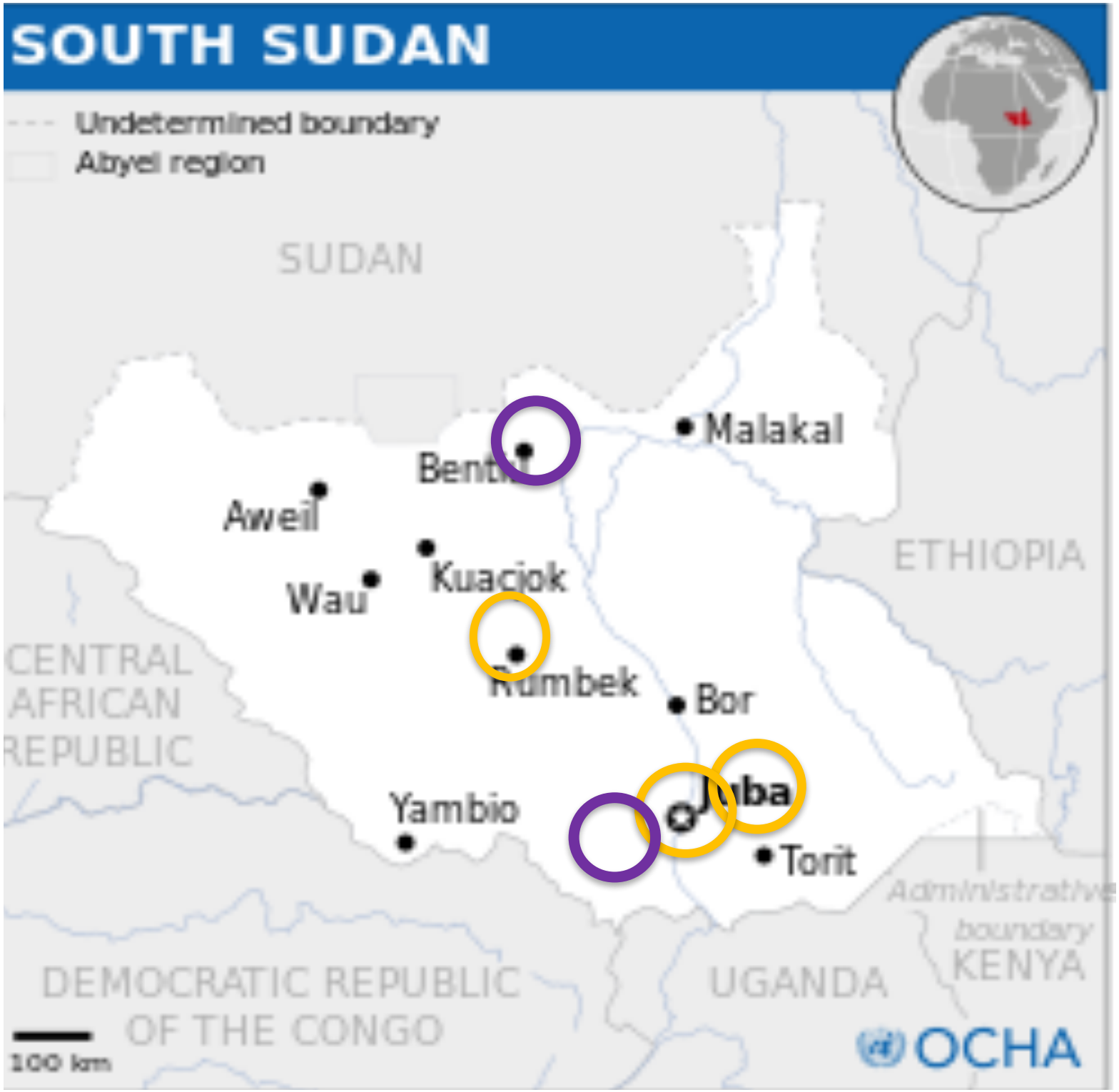
2244 women

481 men

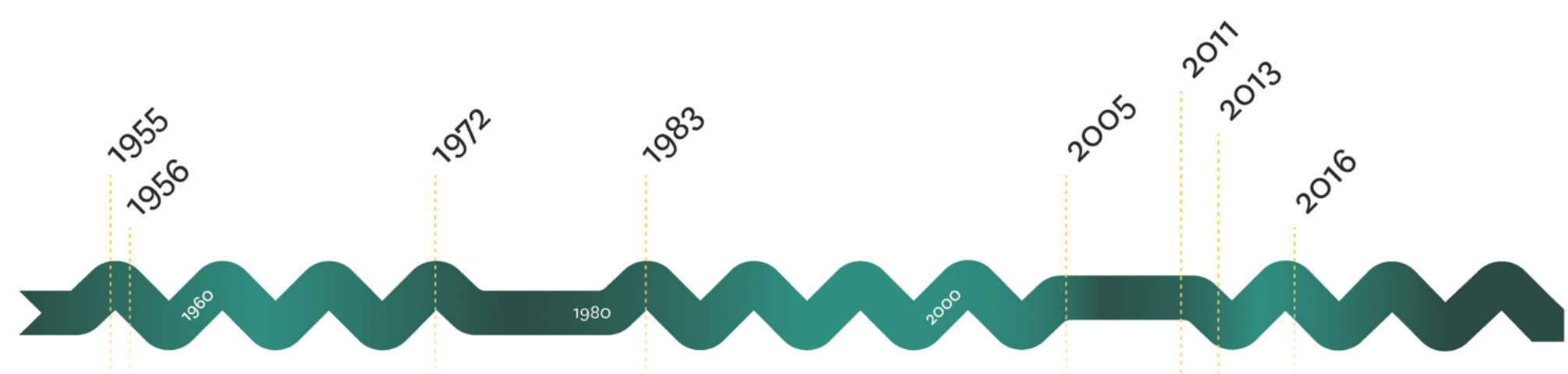
Qualitative research:

Participatory FGDs and In-depth Interviews with key stakeholders, survivors and community members. Over 500 participants




SOUTH SUDAN
Undetermined boundary
Abyei region
SUDAN
Malakal
Aweil
Kuacjok
Wau
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Bor
Yambio
Torit
Administrative boundary
KENYA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
UGANDA
100 km
OCHA

Three Conflicts



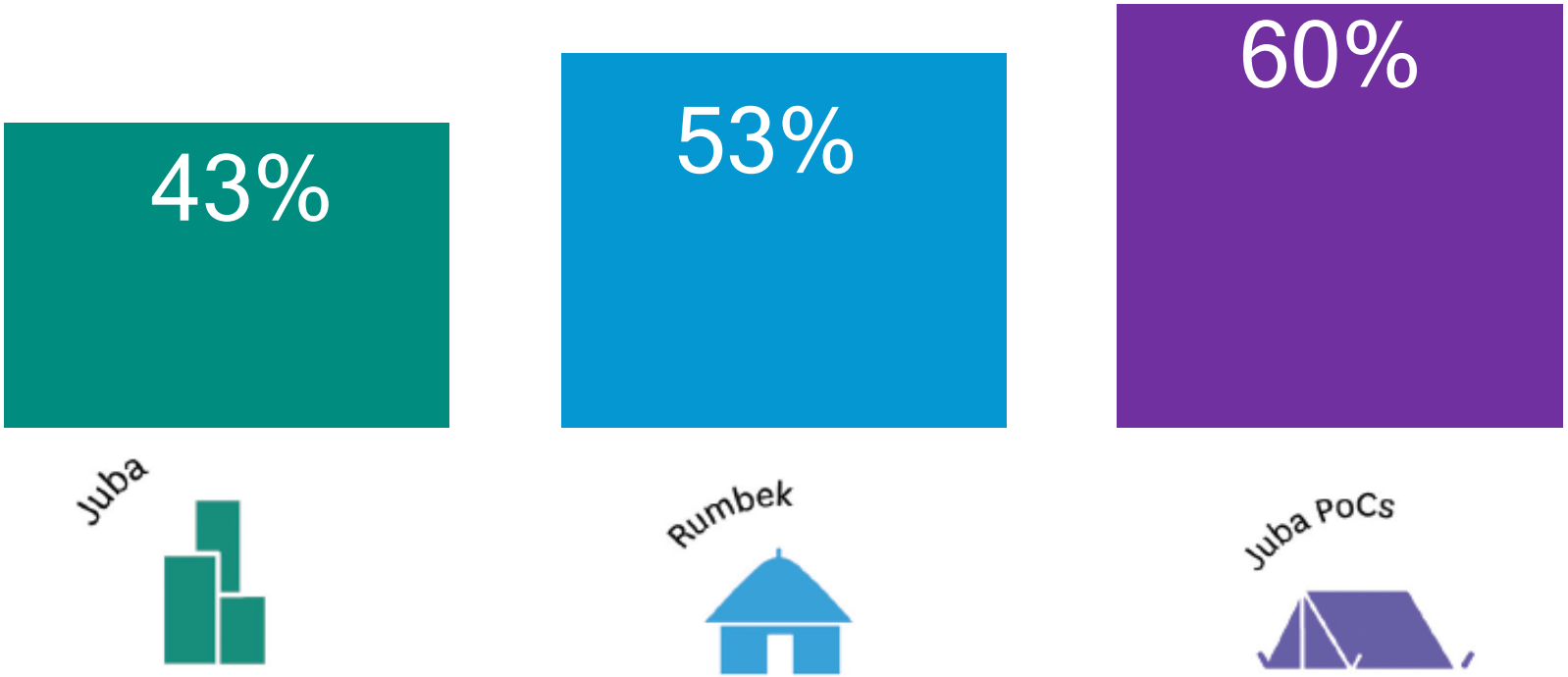
Civil War

2013 Conflict

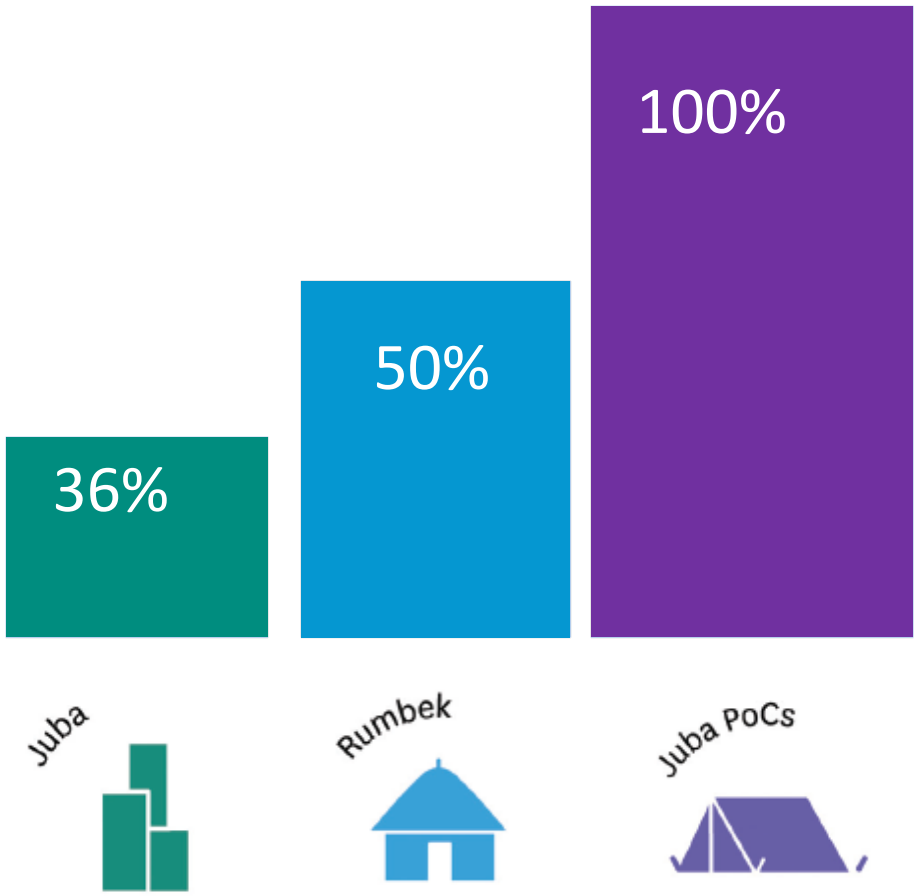
Intercommunal conflict


GWI

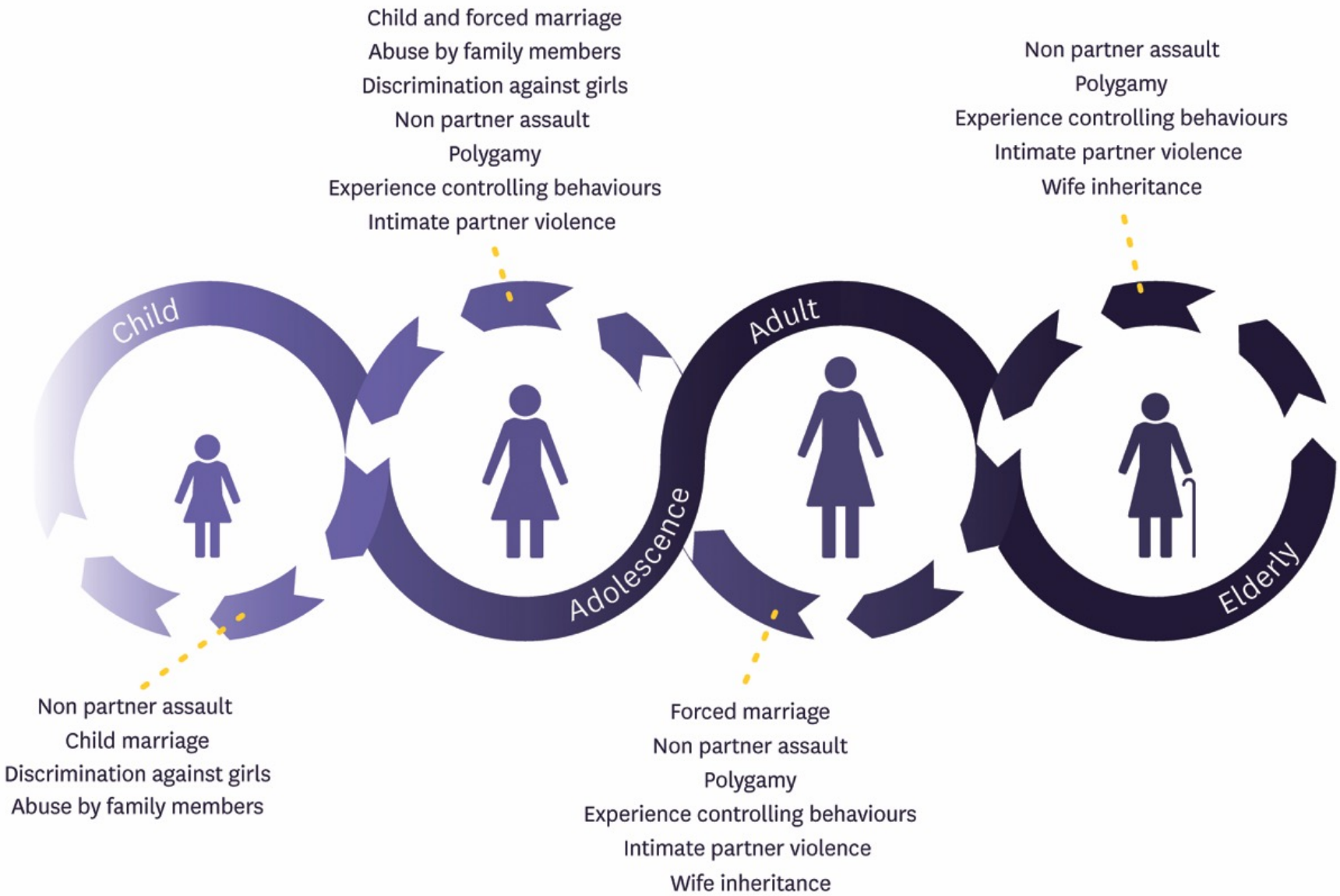
Experiences of attacks on village/community of residence



Experiences of Displacement






Child and forced marriage
Abuse by family members
Discrimination against girls
Non partner assault
Polygamy
Experience controlling behaviours
Intimate partner violence
Non partner assault
Polygamy
Experience controlling behaviours
Intimate partner violence
Wife inheritance
Child
Adolescence
Adult
Elderly
Non partner assault
Child marriage
Discrimination against girls
Abuse by family members
Forced marriage
Non partner assault
Polygamy
Experience controlling behaviours
Intimate partner violence
Wife inheritance

Violence in the Community

Sexual assault against women by non-partners



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

60% < 19 years old

Over 70% of rape suffered by women from Rumbek and Juba PoC sites was related to displacement or attacks on villages

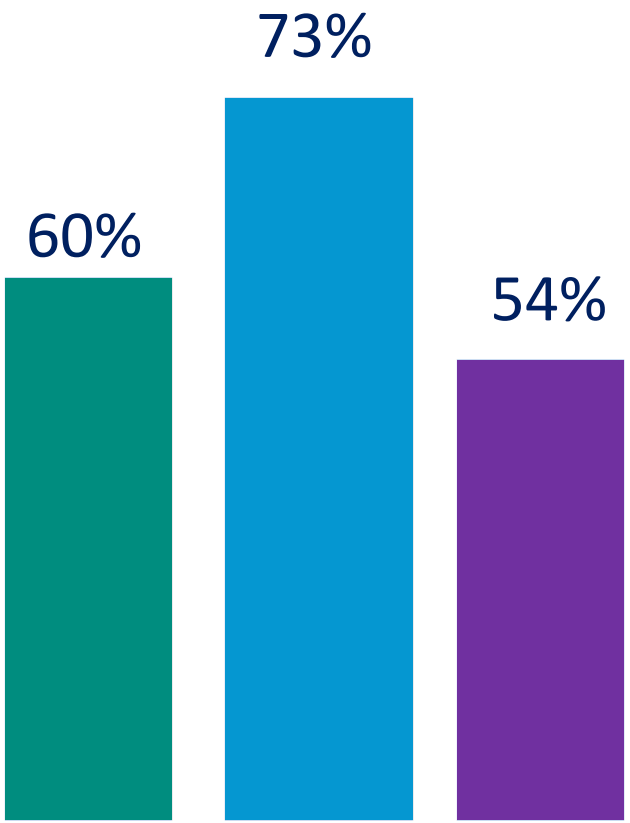


Sexual assault against men

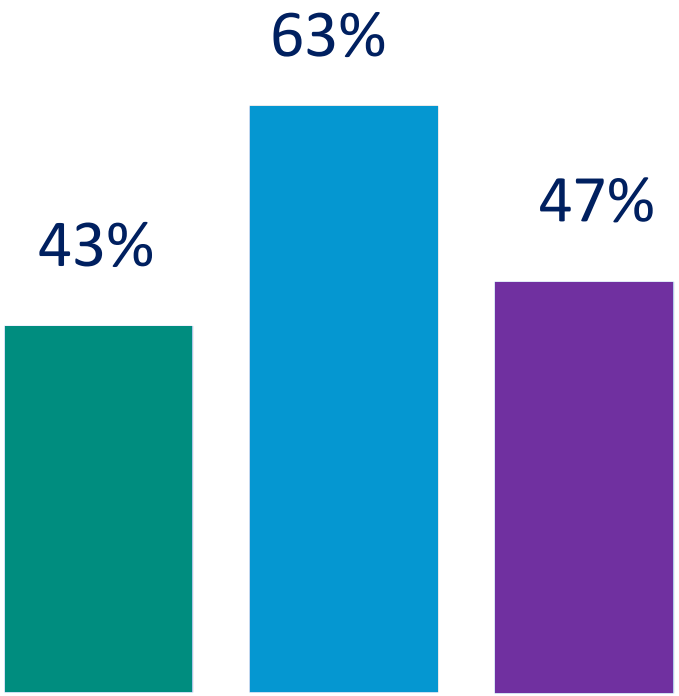
Among male respondents, 6% in Rumbek and 9% in Juba reported that they had experienced non-partner sexual violence during their lifetime.

Violence in the home

Prevalence of physical/sexual violence by intimate partners



Lifetime Prevalence



12 Month Prevalence



n=458



n=679

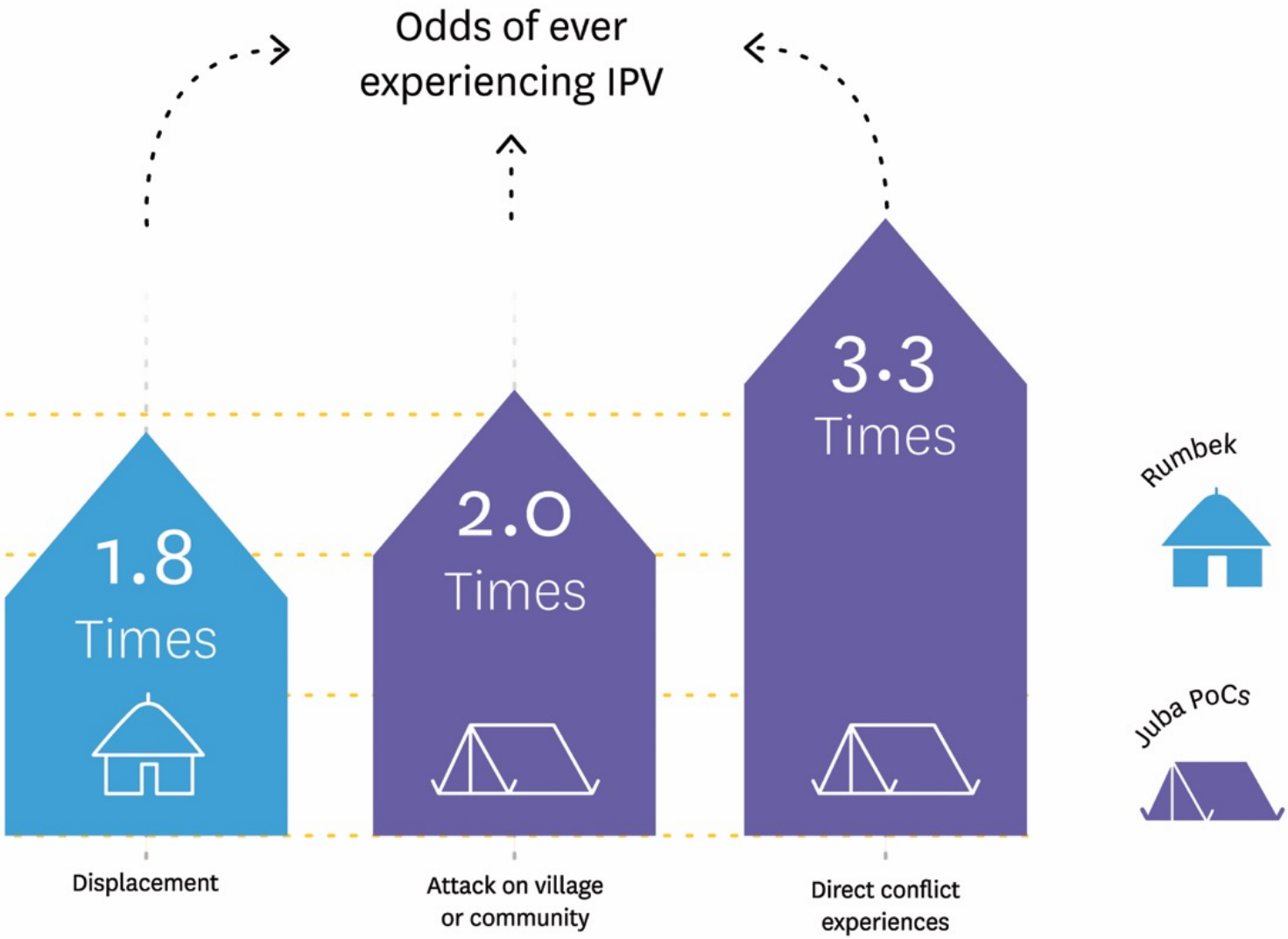


n=727

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



Conflict increases the odds of intimate partner violence



Bride Price is a key driver of child marriage, abduction, and other forms of violence against women and girls





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"NO SAFE PLACE: A LIFETIME OF VIOLENCE FOR CONFLICT-AFFECTED WOMEN AND GIRLS IN SOUTH SUDAN"

“ We caught the man red-handed and handed him over to the police. To my surprise, the police said that he is innocent and re-leased the man. The same day he got out, he attacked our tent and threatened us. He is still around and my children’s lives are at risk.”



“If you want to divorce from your family, you will pay back the dowry to your husband, and you collect the cows from your relatives who distributed them among themselves during your marriage time.”





Recommendations

Prioritise funding for specialised women's and girls' protection and empowerment programmes, including IPV, from the earliest stage of crisis

Invest in specific programs addressing the unique needs of adolescent girls

- Promote the integration of programmes addressing VAWG and community-level violence with long-term peacebuilding

- Support women's groups and the women's movement to build local capacity to improve the status of women



“We are tired of being raped. We met with the chiefs and raised our concerns. We have had no response yet.”




Thank You



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