

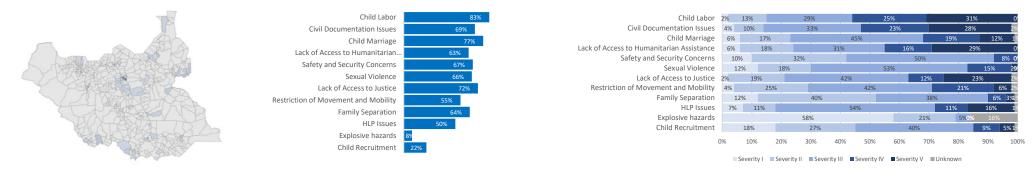
PMS – PROTECTION MONITORING MONTHLY REPORT

FEBRUARY 2023

(Field testing period)

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 5th 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 February 2023, protection monitors conducted 255 key informant interviews covering 68 payams in 25 counties in eight states of South Sudan. The below graph The below graph shows the reported severity of protection violations in the payams covered by protection monitoring in February 2023: shows the overall percentages of reported occurrence of protection violations:



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. January 2023: $\sqrt{\%}$ decrease $\uparrow \%$ increase no change

Child Labor - 1% 个	Lack of Access to Humanitarian Assistance - 1% 🥠	Lack of Access to Justice - 10% 个	Civil Documentation Issues - 10% 🕠	Child Marriage - 15% 个	Safety and Security Concerns - 15% 个
Adolescent boys (32%) and adolescent girls (21%) are most affected by child labor, according to KIs. 75% of reported child labor involves domestic work outside the home, 56% involves lifting of heavy objects, while 25% entails involvement in illicit and/or degrading activities. 56% of KIs reported lack of work opportunities for older individuals main contributing factors. School drop-out (52%) and exploitation and abuse (53%) are reported as most common effects of child labor.	82% of KIs reported all groups were affected by lack of humanitarian assistance. Corruption (59%), lack of awareness on how to access humanitarian assistance (44%), and poor targeting (35%) are the most cited reasons for lack of access to assistance, of which WASH, Food and Shelter are the ones most often referenced (39-44%).	82% of KIs reported all groups were affected by lack of access to justice. Physical violence (62%), GBV (52%) as well as family disputes (41%) are the issues for which justice is sought most frequently. Corruption (75%) is the most cited barriers to accessing justice as reported by KIs. Customary law is the preferred method of achieving justice in the community, according to 75% of KIs.	55% 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 60% of KI. Ability to gain employment (61%) and access banking (55%), are the most common repercussions of lack of documentation. Unaffordable transport cost (59%) and fees (49%) are most cited barrier to accessing documentation.	12 % of KIs reported child marriage occurring very often in their respective communities, and 95 % reported adolescent girls to be the most affected by child marriage in their respective communities.	Conflict-related sexual violence/harassment (61%) and physical violence or assault or abuse (43%) and violence against children (24%) are the most reported violations affecting the safety and security of monitored communities.
Family Separation - 16% 个	Sexual Violence - 3% 个	Restriction of Movement - 4% 个	HLP Issues - 9% 个	Explosive Hazards – 47% 🕠	Child Recruitment - 22% 个
79% of KIs reported that family separations have equally affected all age groups. Domestic violence (41%), disagreement within family (31%) and death of caregiver (35%) are among the most cited reasons for family separations.	According to KIs, other community members (42%), local authorities (35%) and Youth groups (22%) are among the main factors contributing to the risk of sexual violence in communities. Overall, 55% of KIs said fear of stigma is main barrier that prevent survivors from reporting.	Within the communities, KIs cite checkpoints (50%) and fear of GBV (42%) as most common factors resulting in mobility reduction or constraints. Such movement restrictions negatively impacted proliferation of GBV (48%), lack of access to life- saving services (45%) and livelihoods (41%).	55% 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 the local authorities (57%), armed actors (19%) and non-state armed actors (19%). Homelessness (73%), increased violence (33%) and loss of income (19%) are top impacts on the communities.	42 % of KIs reported the presence of explosive hazards hindering access to livelihoods. Reportedly, 37% of explosive hazard incidents happened to community members while farming.	80% of KI reported boys being the most likely victims of child recruitment. According to KI reports, as a prevention strategy, 38% community members engage in negotiations and 29% seek help from authorities.
Mobility – Host Community members leaving their homes		Mobility – IDPs leaving to other areas			Mobility – Refugee Return
According to Kls, host community members have been observed leaving in the following payams: Adok, Ayod, Bangasu, Bilkey, Bor2, Bou, Dongchak, Guat, Jekow, Juong Kang, Kol, Leer, Lelo, Luom, Mangala North, Mayom2, Nyal, Padeah, Rubkuay, Thaker, Tutnyang	According to KIs, IDPs are leaving the area and returning to their former areas of habitual residence in the following payams: Adok, Ayod, Bangasu, Bilkey, Central Malakal, Dongchak, Jekow, Jotoma, Juong Kang, Kigila, Leer, Luom, Maiwut, Mangala North, Pwata, Rubkuay, Thaker, Tutnyang	According to KIs, IDPs are leaving the area and moving to other areas from the following payams: Adok, Ayod, Bilkey, Dongchak, Jotoma, Juong Kang, Leer, Luom, Mangala North, Mayom2, Rubkuay, Thaker, Tutnyang, Yei	According to KIs, people have been returning to the following payams: Adok, Ayod, Bangasu, Bilkey, Central Malakal, Jekow, Jotoma, Juong Kang, Kigila, Kol, Leer, Luom, Maiwut, Mayom2, Nyal, Rubkuay, Thaker, Tutnyang, Yei	According to KIs, people have been arriving from other areas to the following payams: Adok, Ayod, Bangasu, Bilkey, Central Malakal, Guat Jotoma, Juong Kang, Kigila, Kol, Leer, Luom, Maiwut, Mayom2, Northern Malakal, Nyal, Rubkuay, Southern Malakal, Thaker, Tutnyang, Yei	According to KIs, returning refugees have been observed in the following payams: Adok, Ayod, Bangasu, Bilkey, Jotoma, Juong Kang, Kigila, Kol, Leer, Luom, Maiwut, Mayom2, Northern Malakal, Nyal, Rubkuay, Thaker, Tutnyang, Yei
At any given time, protec	218 of monitored payams are in predominantly rural Protection monitors requested 59 urgent follow-ups regarding reported areas. instances of child marriage, safety and security and child labor.				

Organizations contributing to the PMS in February 2023: African Community Agency for Development and Relief, Agency for Women and Children Development, Alliance for Action Aid, Community Aid for Releif and Development Organization, Community in Need Aid, Danish Refugee Council, International Rescue Committee, INTERSOS, Mission Community Development Agency, Mobile Humanitarian Agency, Norwegian Refugee Council, Road to Economic Development Organisation, Survivor Aid, UNHCR/Adventist Development and Relief Agency, UNHCR/Community Aid for Relief and Development Organization, UNHCR/IntersoS, UNHCR/IntersoS, Guncil, UNHCR/IntersoS, UNH

