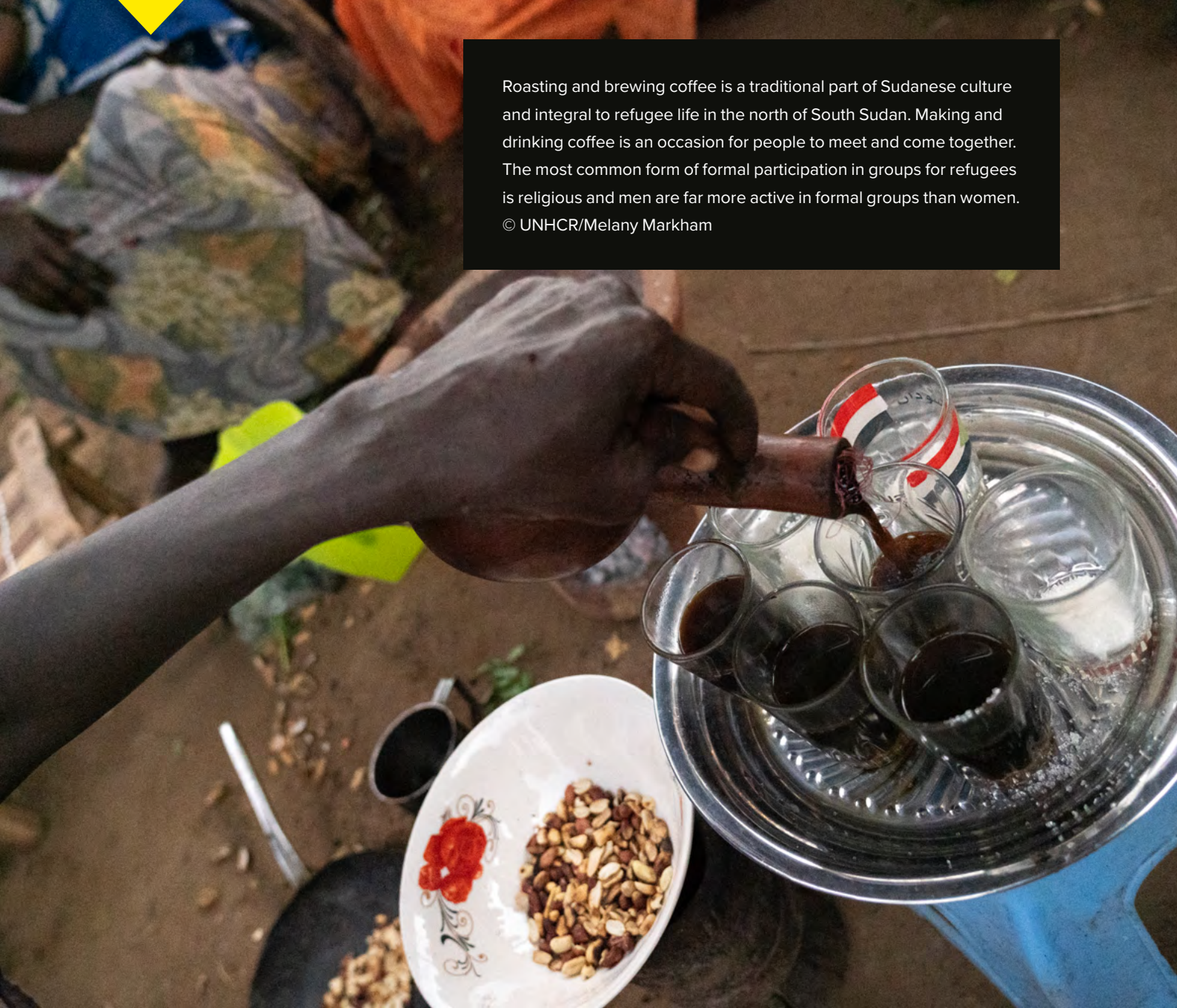


5

Social environment

A close-up photograph showing a person's hand pouring dark coffee from a traditional wooden coffee pot into several small glass cups arranged on a silver metal tray. In the foreground, there is a white bowl filled with roasted coffee beans. The background is slightly blurred, showing a person wearing a patterned headscarf and a blue garment.

Roasting and brewing coffee is a traditional part of Sudanese culture and integral to refugee life in the north of South Sudan. Making and drinking coffee is an occasion for people to meet and come together. The most common form of formal participation in groups for refugees is religious and men are far more active in formal groups than women.
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Mobility

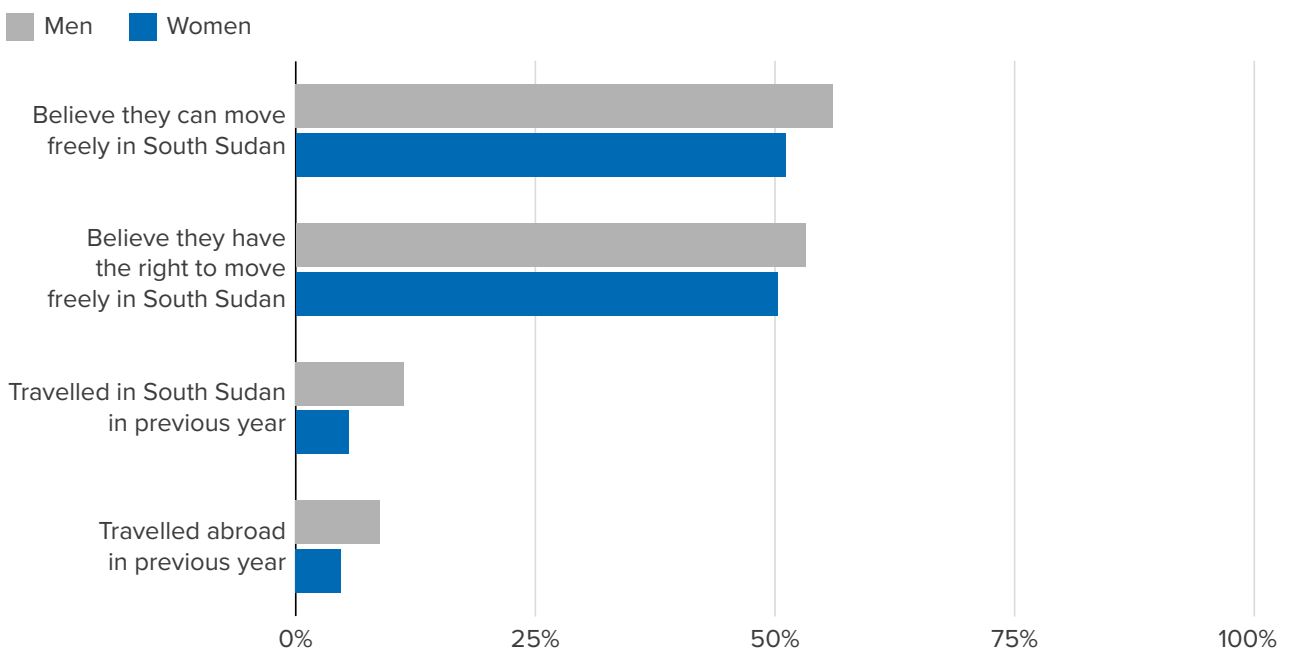


Just over half of registered refugees (53 per cent) believe they can travel freely in South Sudan and that they have the right to do so (52 per cent).

Of those refugees in the North who think they are able to move freely by law, 9 out of 10 believe that they are actually able to do so. In the South, the share is lower at 77 per cent.

A larger proportion of men than women believe they can move freely (56 per cent compared to 51 per cent), and men are twice as likely to have travelled in South Sudan in the previous year than women (11 per cent compared to 5 per cent).

FIGURE 18 FREE MOVEMENT



Randomly selected adult in sampled refugee households

Participation

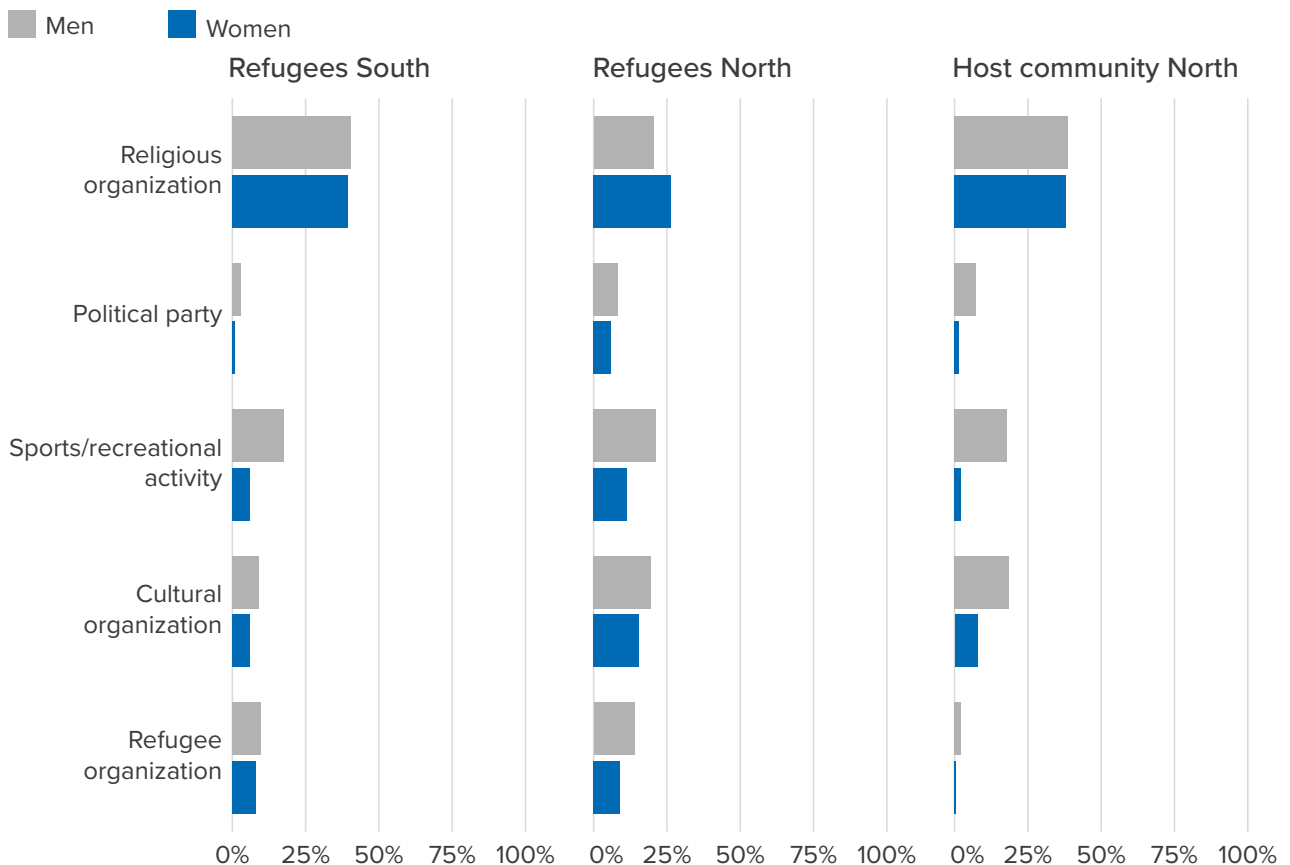


The most common form of organizational participation in local groups or activities in South Sudan is in religious groups.

In the North, 24 per cent of refugees are active members or leaders of religious organizations, as are 40 per cent of the surrounding host community and 38 per cent of refugees in the South. In the North, 11 per cent of adult refugees are active in refugee organizations (also known as community structures), as are 9 per cent in the South.

A far higher share of men participate in a sports or recreational organization than women (21 per cent compared to 10 per cent of women among refugees and 18 per cent compared to 2 per cent in the northern host community).

FIGURE 19 PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZATIONS/ACTIVITIES



Randomly selected adult in sampled households

Safety

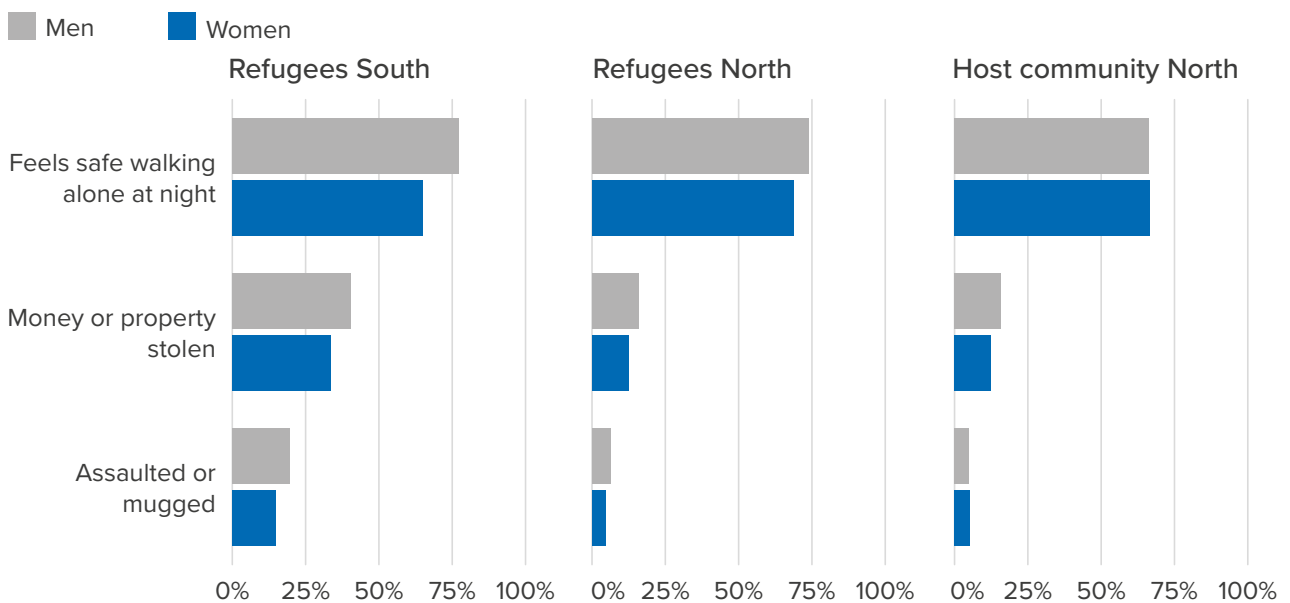


Around two-thirds of adult refugees and the host community feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood at night.¹⁴ Among refugees, more men (75 per cent) feel safe walking in the dark than women (68 per cent).

A larger proportion of refugees in the South (37 per cent) had money or property stolen in the previous year than refugees or members of the host community in the North (both 14 per cent). Similarly, the share of refugees from the South who experienced assault or mugging in the previous year is three times as high as among refugees

or the host community in the North (17 per cent compared to 5 per cent). One exception is the Doro refugee camp in the North, where the share of individuals who had property stolen (23 per cent) or were assaulted (10 per cent) is similar to the South.

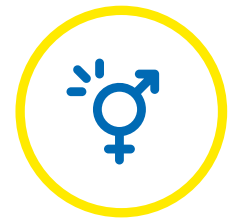
FIGURE 20 PERCEPTION OF SUBJECTIVE SAFETY, REPORTS OF THEFT AND ASSAULT IN THE PAST YEAR, BY GENDER



Randomly selected adult in sampled households

14 Corresponds to SDG Indicator 16.1.4.

Gender-based violence services



The sample population reports being familiar with available gender-based violence (GBV) services. Over three-quarters of refugees nationally are aware of at least one GBV service (77 per cent; 75 per cent in the North and 86 per cent in the South). In the host community in the North the share is 66 per cent. Awareness of GBV services is similar among both women and men.

The most widely-known GBV services among adults are health services for GBV (known by 85 per cent of refugees in the South, 72 per cent of refugees in the North, and 72 per cent of the host

community), followed by safety services such as safe shelters (known by 57 per cent of refugees in the South, 38 per cent of refugees in the North, and 38 per cent of the host community).

FIGURE 21 KNOWLEDGE OF ONE AVAILABLE GBV SERVICE



Randomly selected adult in sampled households

Discrimination

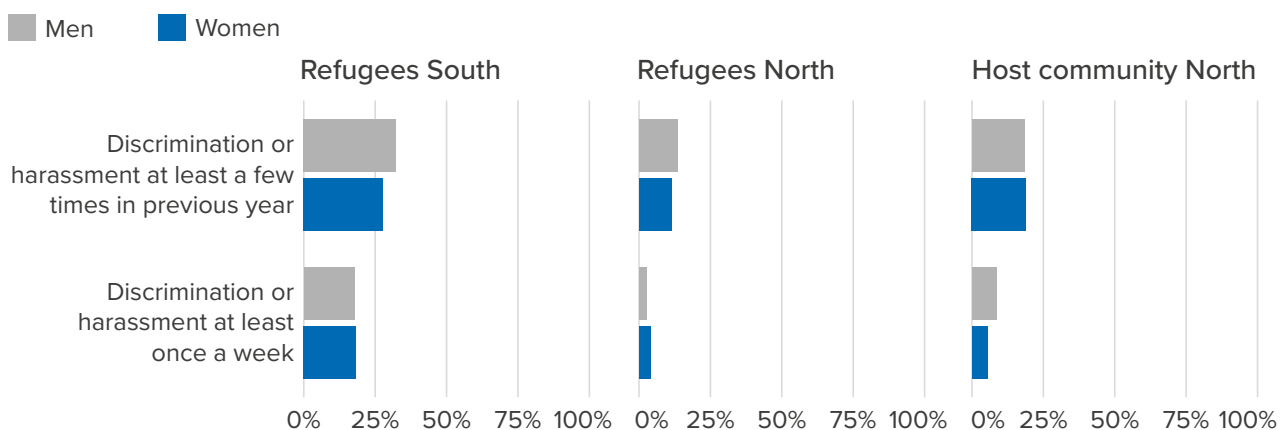


Close to half of adult refugees in the South (48 per cent) have experienced discrimination or harassment, either a few times in the previous year or as often as once a week.

This can include being treated rudely or with a lack of respect, encountering others who act superior to them, being called names or being threatened and harassed, either by other refugees or members of the host community. The share of refugees in the North who have experienced such frequent discrimination is less than half as large, at 15 per cent (for refugees nationally, 22 per cent). In the host community in the North the share is 26 per cent.

A larger share of refugees in the South report experiencing discrimination from members of the host community than refugees in the North (92 per cent compared to 56 per cent of those refugees who experienced discrimination).¹⁵ This is correlated with a larger share of refugees in the South living in close proximity to the host community in settlements, whereas refugees in the North almost exclusively live in camps.

FIGURE 22 EXPERIENCED DISCRIMINATION IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR

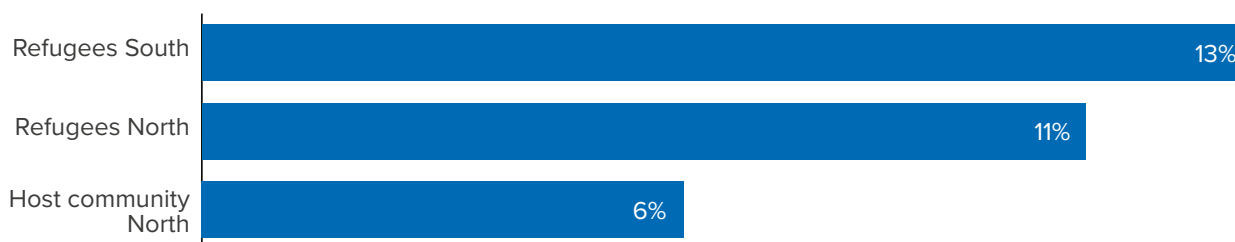


Randomly selected adult in sampled households

¹⁵ Only refugees were asked from whom they experienced discrimination.

The proportion of adults that experienced a dispute in the previous two years is around 11 per cent for refugees overall. The share is lower for adults in the host community in the North at 6 per cent.

FIGURE 23 EXPERIENCED A DISPUTE IN THE PREVIOUS TWO YEARS



Randomly selected adult in sampled households



Manahil Hamid (15) drinks tea for breakfast before she goes to school. Her mother has eight children and, like 90 per cent of female headed households in the Maban refugee camp in the north of South Sudan, her family is severely food insecure. Many households limit the portion size and reduce the number of meals eaten every day.

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