The global community is beginning to address the issue of sexual violence against men and boys (SVAMB). However, little information is known about the levels and characteristics of this type of violence in conflict and humanitarian settings. International consensus has not yet been reached about the magnitude of this problem.

**BACKGROUND**

To examine the prevalence and characteristics of experiences of SVAMB from the male perspective in two areas of South Sudan.

**OBJECTIVE**

To examine the prevalence and characteristics of experiences of SVAMB from the male perspective in two areas of South Sudan.

**METHODS**

- Representative population-based household survey with men and women (15-64).
- Focus groups discussions with stakeholders and community members.

**RESULTS**

We have seen about three cases. A boy of 18 years was working in the shop. After work when he was going home he was followed by man who employed him that raped him. Another boy of 17 years was also raped by a foreigner. And a man of 32 years was also raped when he was drunk by a male friend of his.

- Female Key Informant in Juba

- Male Key Informant in Juba

**CONCLUSIONS**

- Men and boys are willing to report experiences of violence, even in very patriarchal contexts.
- While rates of SVAMB are high, women and girls bear a much larger share of violence based on gender across South Sudan.
- The ongoing conflicts of South Sudan shape the frequency and characteristics of SVAMB.

- Among male survivors, 67% in Juba and 61% in Rumbek told someone about the experience.
- 57% in Juba and 50% in Rumbek sought help or services after the incident. Those in Juba sought help from family and friends, while in Rumbek they sought help from police or traditional courts.