This interactive data report presents the key findings from a survey conducted in South Sudan, by PeaceRep, Detro, USIP and other partners, and allows users to explore and gain insights from this one-of-a-kind data source.

The three-wave survey recorded the views of 8,843 people from 12 counties across 9 states and special administrative areas, covering urban, rural and IDP camp environments. Respondents were asked questions about their daily experiences of safety, based on indicators of ‘everyday peace’ developed through focus groups. They also shared their views on a wide range of related topics, including elections, governance arrangements, security arrangements, trust in public authorities, civic space, national identity, and social cohesion, among others.
About the Project

AUTHORS: David Deng, Sophia Dawkins, Christopher Oringa and Jan Pospisil

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The views in this report are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily represent the views of Detcro, USIP, AF/SSS, or FCDO.

About the Authors:

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David Deng is a human rights lawyer who has been conducting research and advocacy in South Sudan since 2008. Deng’s work has touched on a range of issues, including citizen perspectives on peace processes and transitional justice, land governance, and housing, land and property (HLP) rights, and local security and justice provision.

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Sophia Dawkins is a doctoral candidate at Yale University researching peace processes, human rights and civilian protection issues. Sophia has worked in peacebuilding in South Sudan since 2010. She was a 2019-2020 US Institute of Peace Jennings Randolph Peace Scholar, and her work appears in diverse outlets, including the Washington Post, Political Violence at a Glance, and peer-reviewed Journal of Peace Research and European Journal of International Law.

Christopher Oringa
Christopher Oringa is a lecturer at the Institute of Peace, Development and Security Studies in the University of Juba. Since joining the University of Juba in 2013, his research has focused on peace and development, IDPs and refugees, and education in fragile contexts. He also studies how people, organizations and societies can better resolve their conflicts and innovate in response to complex problems. His work is highly interdisciplinary, drawing on social science, environmental studies, social psychology, philosophy and complex system theory.

Jan Pospisil
Jan Pospisil is Associate Professor at the Centre for Trust, Peace, and Social Relations at the University of Coventry. He is a co-investigator of PeaceRep, a FCDO-funded research program located at the University of Edinburgh. His research focuses on peace processes, political settlements, humanitarian negotiations, and resilience. Jan’s most recent monograph on South Sudanese conflictscapes has been published with transcript in 2021. His previous monograph, “Peace in Political Unsettlement: Beyond Solving Conflict”, has been published with Palgrave Macmillan in 2019.

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This interactive report was developed by Niamh Henry, PeaceRep at the University of Edinburgh. Any feedback on the substance or design of this dashboard, please send to: peacerep@ed.ac.uk
PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN
Survey Sample

**Survey & Sample Overview**

- **Waves:** 3
- **Total Respondents:** 8,843
- **ADM1 States:** 8
- **ADM2 Areas:** 12

**Wave Dates and Number of Respondents**

- Aug-Sept 2021: 2.3K
- Feb-Apr 2022: 3.4K
- May - June 2022: 3.2K

**Gender and Age Distribution**

- **Gender:**
  - Female
  - Male
  - Not answered
- **Age**
  - Min Age: 18
  - Median: 35

**Displacement Status**

- IDP
- Neither
- Returnee
- Not answered

**Occupation**

- Unemployed
- Small business
- Student
- Farmer
- Government
- Small business
- Teacher
- Construction

**Respondents and Type of Environment by ADM2 Level**

- Environment:
  - IDP camp
  - Rural
  - Town
  - Urban
  - Village

**ADM1 States**

- South Sudan
- Juba
- Malakal
- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Yei
- Wau
- Yirol West
- Rumbek Centre
- Yambio
- Pibor
- Jur River

**ADM2 Areas**

- Rubkona
- Gambela
- Jonglei
- Upper Nile
- Upper Equatoria
- Lower Equatoria
- Western Bahr el Ghazal
- Central Equatoria
- Upper Nile
- Western Bahr el Ghazal

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1. South Sudanese strongly (62%) prioritize government accountability. Those who were otherwise divided on how the government should rule, rallied around accountability.

- It is important for citizens to be able to hold the government accountable, even if that means it makes decisions more slowly.
- It is important to have a government that can get things done, even if citizens have little influence over its decisions.

Overall there was overwhelming support for parliamentary input into presidential decision making, even if that slowed down decisions.

Citizens' capacity to hold the government accountable was listed as the most important thing for more than a third (37%) of all respondents (in Wave 2).

What is most important?

- That the government spends funds transparently
- That the government responds firmly to insecurity
- That the government reflects the ethnic diversity of South Sudan
- That the government is independent of the army
- That citizens can hold the government accountable
- None of the above

Not answered

This preference for accountability highlights the importance of policies that preserve a strong parliament. Mechanisms for citizen input into government should be created.

There is a consensus across all locations and living environments, that army unification increases local stability. If government and opposition forces are not unified, elections should be delayed.

The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.

If government and opposition forces have not unified by the end of the transitional period in February 2023, elections should be delayed until they are able to unify.

Respondents were divided on how strongly the government should respond to insecurity, even if that meant violating human rights.

- Respondents who identified as "very unsafe" voiced the strongest support for forceful government responses.
- However, those who felt moderately "unsafe" were the most likely group to object to the government responding firmly to insecurity, even if that meant violating human rights.

This consensus highlights the importance of policies for unification of forces. It also indicates that if elections take place before unification of forces, insecurity is likely. An extended transition period should make this a priority.

2. There are variations by location and gender on perceptions of what kind of government there is, and there is no consensus on the electoral system the South Sudanese prefer (power sharing or first past the post).

Respondents' view on how strongly the government should respond to insecurity, even if that meant violating human rights.

- Respondents who identified as "very unsafe" voiced the strongest support for forceful government responses.
- However, those who felt moderately "unsafe" were the most likely group to object to the government responding firmly to insecurity, even if that meant violating human rights.

Policy makers should not assume a power-sharing electoral system is the preference of the South Sudanese, as there is no consensus for either; despite past agreements and laws favoring power-sharing. Security sector policies need to address the unique protection needs of people experiencing different degrees and types of insecurity, as some communities are vulnerable to national political generating local insecurity.

Explore responses to questions related to governance, by location, environment, gender and other variables for the following topics..

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Not Answered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td>37.3%</td>
<td>27.3%</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>22.6%</td>
<td>29.0%</td>
<td>24.4%</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
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<td>24.8%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pibor</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona</td>
<td>8.9%</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>15.4%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yirol West</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td>46.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Electoral System Preference</th>
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<th>Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Not Answered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male 17%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 13%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 20%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 20%</td>
<td>41.9%</td>
<td>31.7%</td>
<td>24.8%</td>
<td>12.8%</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Policy makers should note that women are more likely to support security responses that were strong, but violated human rights.

Respondents who identified as "very unsafe" voiced the strongest support for forceful government responses.

However, those who felt moderately "unsafe" were the most likely group to object to the government responding firmly to insecurity, even if that meant violating human rights.

Explore responses to questions related to governance, by location, environment, gender and other variables for the following topics..
**GOVERNANCE**

Government and Opposition Reconciliation - National & Local

**Wave 2**
Feb-Apr 2022

3394 Respondents

---

**Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDP Camp</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Environment Type**

- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

---

**Gender**

- Female
- Male

---

Government and opposition parties at the national level have reconciled with one another.

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree...
- Agree
- Strongly agree

---

**ADM2 name**

- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Juba
- Jur River
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rubkona
- Rumbek Centre
- Wau
- Yambio
- Yei
- Yirol West

---

**Respondents**

- 0%
- 100%
- 50%

---

**Wave 2**

Feb-Apr 2022

3394 Respondents

---

**Government and opposition parties in this area have reconciled with one another.**

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree...
- Agree
- Strongly agree

---

**ADM2 name**

- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Juba
- Jur River
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rubkona
- Rumbek Centre
- Wau
- Yambio
- Yei
- Yirol West

---

**Respondents**

- 0%
- 100%
- 50%
Government and opposition parties in the national government are able to work effectively together.

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

ADM2 name |
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
Aweil Centre | 21% | 68% | 8% |
Bor South | 41% | 14% | 39% |
Juba | 20% | 14% | 42% | 5% |
Jur River | 25% | 50% | 20% | 13% |
Malakal | 9% | 50% | 75% | 34% | 6% |
Pibor | 17% | 52% | 34% | 17% | 13% |
Rubkona | 10% | 47% | 38% | 34% |
Rumbek Centre | 13% | 38% | 43% | |
Wau | 11% | 29% | 58% | |
Yambio | 5% | 23% | 50% | 18% | 6% |
Yei | 19% | 58% | 13% | 6% | 36% |
Yirol West | 19% | 58% | 17% | 40% |

Government and opposition parties in this area are able to work together effectively.

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

 ADM2 name |
---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
Aweil Centre | 21% | 68% | 8% |
Bor South | 41% | 14% | 39% |
Juba | 20% | 14% | 42% | 5% |
Jur River | 25% | 50% | 20% | 13% |
Malakal | 9% | 50% | 75% | 34% | 6% |
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Wau | 11% | 29% | 58% | |
Yambio | 5% | 23% | 50% | 18% | 6% |
Yei | 19% | 58% | 13% | 6% | 36% |
Yirol West | 19% | 58% | 17% | 40% |
Q: Which of the following statements about the government do you agree with most:

**A) EFFECTIVE:** It is important to have a government that can get things done, even if citizens have little influence over its decisions.

**B) ACCOUNTABLE:** It is important for citizens to be able to hold the gov. accountable, even if that means it makes decisions more slowly.

---

**All Respondents**

- 1219 (36%) agree with **A)** EFFECTIVE
- 2094 (62%) agree with **B)** ACCOUNTABLE
- 65 (2%) not answered

---

**By ADM2 Area**

- A) EFFECTIVE: [Map showing distribution across different regions]
- B) ACCOUNTABLE: [Map showing distribution across different regions]
Which of the following are most important?

- That the government spends funds transparently
- That the government responds firmly to insecurity
- That the government reflects the ethnic diversity of... (omitted)
- That the government is independent of the army
- That the government can get things done efficiently
- That citizens can hold the government accountable
- Not answered
- None of the above

All Respondents

- That the government spends funds transparently: 33%
- That the government responds firmly to insecurity: 15%
- That the government reflects the ethnic diversity: 15%
- That the government is independent of the army: 9%
- That the government can get things done efficiently: 7%
- That citizens can hold the government accountable: 15%
- Not answered: 8%
- None of the above: 16%

Respondents by ADM2 name:

- Rubkona: 18%
- Juba: 16%
- Malakal: 6%
- Pibor: 12%
- Aweil Centre: 44%
- Rumbek Centre: 12%
- Yirol West: 6%
- Bor South: 37%
- Yambio: 32%
- Wau: 16%
- Yei: 19%
- Jur River: 14%

Wave 2: Feb-Apr 2022, 3394 Respondents
**GOVERNANCE**

**Government - Insecurity Response**

Wave 2
Feb-Apr 2022

3394 Respondents

Q: "The Government should respond firmly to insecurity, even if that means violating human rights sometimes."

**Everyday Safety Indicator**

All

**Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels**

- Very unsafe
- Unsafe
- Neither safe nor unsafe
- Safe
- Very safe

By ADM2

Number of times respondents have been displaced (≥)

0

100

Environment Type

- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender

- Female
- Male

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The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

The parties to the revitalized peace agreement will make an honest effort to unify their forces.

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree
The peace agreement is likely to hold until the end of the transition period.

If government and opposition forces have not unified by the end of the transitional period in February 2023, elections should be delayed until they are able to unify.
Of the following processes provided for in the revitalized peace agreement, which do you think is the most important?

- Creation of a unified national army
- Criminal prosecution of perpetrators of human ... (omitted)
- Development of a permanent constitution
- Economic reforms
- Elections
- Humanitarian assistance for populations affected...
- Not answered
- Other (please specify)
- Reconstruction of damaged or destroyed infras...
- Return, resettlement and reintegratio... (omitted)

Other processes specified
- Education and health services
- Healthcare and roads
- Roads and health facilities
- Security
- Water points to be constructed as soon as possible
- We need investors to come avail us with job opportunities
- We need peace for development
### Of the following processes provided for in the revitalized peace agreement, which do you think is the most important?

- Creation of a unified national army
- Criminal prosecution of perpetrators of human rights violations
- Development of a permanent constitution
- Economic reforms
- Elections
- Humanitarian assistance for populations affected by conflict
- Not answered
- Other (please specify)
- Reconstruction of damaged or destroyed infrastructure
- Return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced persons

#### All Respondents

- **Return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced persons**: 37%
- **Creation of a unified national army**: 13%
- **Criminal prosecution of perpetrators of human rights violations**: 7%
- **Economic reforms**: 6%
- **Elections**: 5%
- **Development of a permanent constitution**: 5%
- **Humanitarian assistance for populations affected by conflict**: 5%
- **Not answered**: 2%
- **Other (please specify)**: 2%

---

**Wave 2**

**Feb-Apr 2022**

**3394 Respondents**
How much confidence do you have in the ability of the Revitalized Transitional Government to implement the peace agreement?

- **RTGONU Confidence**
  - Not answered
  - No confidence
  - A little confidence
  - A lot of confidence

What should be the top priority for the Transitional Government?

- Peace implementation
- Security
- Food aid
- Health services
- Education
- Fix the economy
- Elections
- Repatriation
- Physic education
- Constitution
- Other priorities (specified)

Other Priorities (specified):
- Roads
- Implementation
- Unity
- Peace
- Gun
- Soldiers
- Children
- Jobs
- Peaceful
-jure
- Sudanese
- Reconciliation
- Houses
- Love
- Development
- Repatriation
- Unity
- Nation
Q: Do you agree with the statement: "The army should govern the country."

Q: Do you agree with the statement: "The army should govern the country."
The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.
- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree ...
- Agree
- Strongly agree

The army should govern the country.
- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree ...
- Agree
- Strongly agree
**GOVERNANCE**
Perceptions of type of Government and Electoral System

**Wave 2**
Feb-Apr 2022
3394 Respondents

- **Environment Type**
  - IDP Camp
  - Rural
  - Urban

- **Gender**
  - Female
  - Male

---

**Type of Governance**
- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Agree
- Strongly agree

**It doesn't matter what kind of government we have.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADM2 name</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>14.6%</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
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<td>Yambio</td>
<td></td>
<td>62.1%</td>
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<td>Yei</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yirol West</td>
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</table>

**The winner of elections should share power with the loser.**

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<td>40.8%</td>
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<td>Juba</td>
<td>16.3%</td>
<td>26.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
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<td>Yambio</td>
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<td>Yirol West</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The winner of elections should take all positions in national government.**

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<td>Bor South</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>13.8%</td>
<td>29.5%</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pibor</td>
<td>42.7%</td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona</td>
<td>12.4%</td>
<td>43.6%</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>29.1%</td>
<td>47.3%</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>44.7%</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>60.5%</td>
<td>14.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>45.6%</td>
<td>12.0%</td>
<td>26.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yirol West</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GOVERNANCE
Perceptions of Women and Governance

Wave 2  Feb-Apr 2022  3394 Respondents

Age of Respondents (between)
0  100

Environment Type
IDP Camp  Rural  Urban

Gender
Female  Male

Perceptions of Women and Governance

- I would vote for a qualified female candidate to an elected position in government.
- Leaders listen to the needs and ideas of women in this area.
- Women are adequately represented in decision-making processes in this area.
- Women should be represented in 35% of positions in the executive as provided for in the peace agreement.

Not answered  Strongly disagree  Disagree  Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)  Agree  Strongly agree

ADM2 name
- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Juba
- Jur River
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rubkona
- Rumbek Centre
- Wau
- Yambio
- Yei
- Yirol West

Wave 2
Feb-Apr 2022
3394 Respondents

Respondents
0%  50%  100%
0%  50%  100%
0%  50%  100%
0%  50%  100%
0%  50%  100%