This interactive data report presents the key findings from a survey conducted in South Sudan, by PeaceRep, Detcro, 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.
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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.

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1. Overall, respondents felt safer in the first half of 2022 than in 2021 in their everyday lives in general, and more comfortable voicing opinions compared to previous years in the conflict, highlighting the importance of sustaining the political transition.

2. However, this was not the experience everywhere as citizens in places like Yirol West, Aweil Centre, and Juba have experienced persistent and acute insecurity.

3. The majority of respondents believed that the Revitalized agreement has improved their daily security and made their daily life easier, and had high confidence levels that the R-ARCSS will resolve the national conflict.

4. However, this was increase in stability was also not evenly distributed, as the more unsafe people felt, the more skeptical they were of the national peace agreements: these experiences varied starkly by location.

Explore responses to questions related to everyday peace and safety, by location, environment, gender and other variables for the following topics:

- Perceptions of Peace and Conflict
- Local Issues, Peace and Agreements
- Everyday Safety Indicators Map
- Perceptions vs UCDP
- Local Agreements in PA-X
- Social & Cultural Relations
1. More respondents disagreed (~47%) strongly disagree/disagree than agreed with the statement: "the national government cares about my community".

2. Responses to the question: “who is most influential in making decisions about the safety of your community?” showed that National Political Leaders have limited influence in decisions about safety at a local level. Governors and County commissioners are most influential in the majority of areas.

However, this is not the case in outlier Aweil, as the majority (~55%) believe that the Paramount Chief holds the most influence in decisions about safety in Aweil (where a number of local agreements have been brokered by traditional authorities). By contrast, only 2% of respondents in Rubkona (where displacement levels are high) said the Paramount Chief was influential.

3. Traditional Authorities are perceived to have power in motivating families to engage in armed struggle, with a third of all respondents agreeing (almost half Paramount Chief was influential).

Conclusions:
- National leaders face a legitimacy challenge, many citizens believe the national government neither cares about their community, nor has great influence to make decisions that effect their safety.
- The most unsafe, and displaced communities feel the weakest stake in national government - and these are the most difficult populations to reach through public consultations and service delivery. However, if they are continuously excluded, the national government will face difficulties in establishing a trusted and meaningful central state for all South Sudanese.
- National leaders should work through local leaders (formal and traditional) as they have high levels of trust among citizens, particularly traditional authorities, state governors and local governments.
- In contexts like Yei and Aweil, policy makers may find traditional authorities to be an important partner in dissuading citizens to join armed groups.

Explore responses to questions related to public authorities, by location, environment, gender and other variables for the following topics..
**General Key Findings**

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 making decisions more slowly.
   - It is important to have a government that can get things done, even if citizens have little influence over its decisions.
   - Not answered

   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 citizens can hold the government accountable
   - That the government responds firmly to insecurity
   - That the government reflects the ethnic diversity of South Sudan
   - That the government spends funds transparently

   Respondents from various locations and communities were more likely than men to support security responses that were forceful, but violated human rights.

   - Women were more likely than men to support security responses that were strong, but violated human rights.
   - Respondents who identified as ‘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..**

   - Government Recordation
   - Government Effectiveness
   - Effective or Accountable?
   - Unification of Forces
   - Army Governance

   **GOVERNANCE**

   **3. 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 past the poll).**

   **Preference**
   - Male 17%
   - Female 20%

   **Strongly disagree**
   - Male 37.9%
   - Female 42.7%

   **Disagree**
   - Male 26.2%
   - Female 30.3%

   **Agree**
   - Male 17.4%
   - Female 24.6%

   **Strongly agree**
   - Male 14.5%
   - Female 16.5%

   **None of the above**
   - Male 29.9%
   - Female 37.8%

   **Not answered**
   - Male 60.5%
   - Female 55.6%

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

   **What is most important?**
   - Male 100%
   - Female 100%

   **If the winner of elections should take all positions in the General Key Findings**

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

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

   **If the government responds firmly to insecurity, even if that means violating human rights sometimes.**

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

   - Government Recordation
   - Government Effectiveness
   - Effective or Accountable?
   - Unification of Forces
   - Army Governance
1. There is a consensus that elections are linked to a considerable risk of violence. Almost 60% think the risk of violence is high or somehow high, and 40% of respondents are both afraid and hopeful about elections. How would you assess the risk of violence in relation to the elections?

- Not answered
- Very low
- Low
- Somehow low
- High
- Very high

- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Agree
- Strongly agree

The plan for an election makes me feel afraid about the future of South Sudan.

The plan for an election makes me feel hopeful about the future of South Sudan.

3. Most likely, elections will be approached in community-voting patterns. While individual voting has strong backing in theory, South Sudanese still prefer their families and communities to vote the same way.

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

My vote is an individual choice. I do not need to vote the same way as my family or community.

All members of my family should vote the same way.

All members of my community should vote the same way.

4. South Sudanese are split on whether elections should produce a winner-takes-it-all government, or if power-sharing and consociational arrangements should continue.

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

The winner of elections should take all positions in national leadership.

The winner of elections should share power with the loser.

5. The political opposition has not yet been able to present credible voting alternatives (to the SPLM) that would be likely to perform well in upcoming elections, and the popularity of political parties is closely tied to the delivery of public goods and services, with the provision of local security being a critical one. **asked in wave 3 only**

Which political party do you think has the best vision for South Sudan? If you think that no political party has a good vision, you can answer 'none'.

- United South Sudan Party (USSP)
- United South Sudan African Part...
- United Democratic Salvation Pro...
- United Democratic Republic of A...
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement...
- Sudan People's Liberation Move...
- Sudan People's Liberation Move...
- Sudan People's Liberation Move...
- Sudan People's Liberation Move...
- Sudan African National Union (S...
- South Sudan United Movement ...