





Perceptions Survey Data Overview

View the full Survey Report



SURVEY OVERVIEW

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.



EXPLORE KEY FINDINGS PAGES ON...

Peace & Security

Public Authority

Governance

Elections

7 E

TIPS ON USING DASHBOARD:

- -Use the page at bottom to show list of pages or use the arrows to navigate to next page.
- -Find links to all pages on the contents page (next page) or links to relevant pages at the bottom of 'Key Findings' pages.
- -Use ctrl+ to select more than one value from a filter, or a visualization.
- -When clicking a data point on a chart/visual, the rest of that page will highlight the relevant data for that selection. Hover over the highlighted areas for detail.
- -To view a visual in full screen, use the 'Focus Mode' button, which is located at the top right of the visual when you hover.
- -To return home (here), refresh browser, or click the PeaceRep logo at the top left corner.

Find out more on the project

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SOUTH SUDAN PERCEPTIONS SURVEY DATA

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Key Findings





About the Project

View the full Survey Report



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

The authors would like to express their deep gratitude to the many people who made this study possible, particularly the thousands of South Sudanese from across the country who graciously made time to participate in the survey. We would also like to extend our appreciation to the United States Institute of Peace (USIP), the African Affairs Bureau, Office of Sudan and South Sudan (AF/SSS), and the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) for the financial support that made this study possible.

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

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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.

<u>Jan Pospisil</u>

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.

Partners of the Project:

PeaceRep: The Peace and Conflict Resolution Evidence Platform



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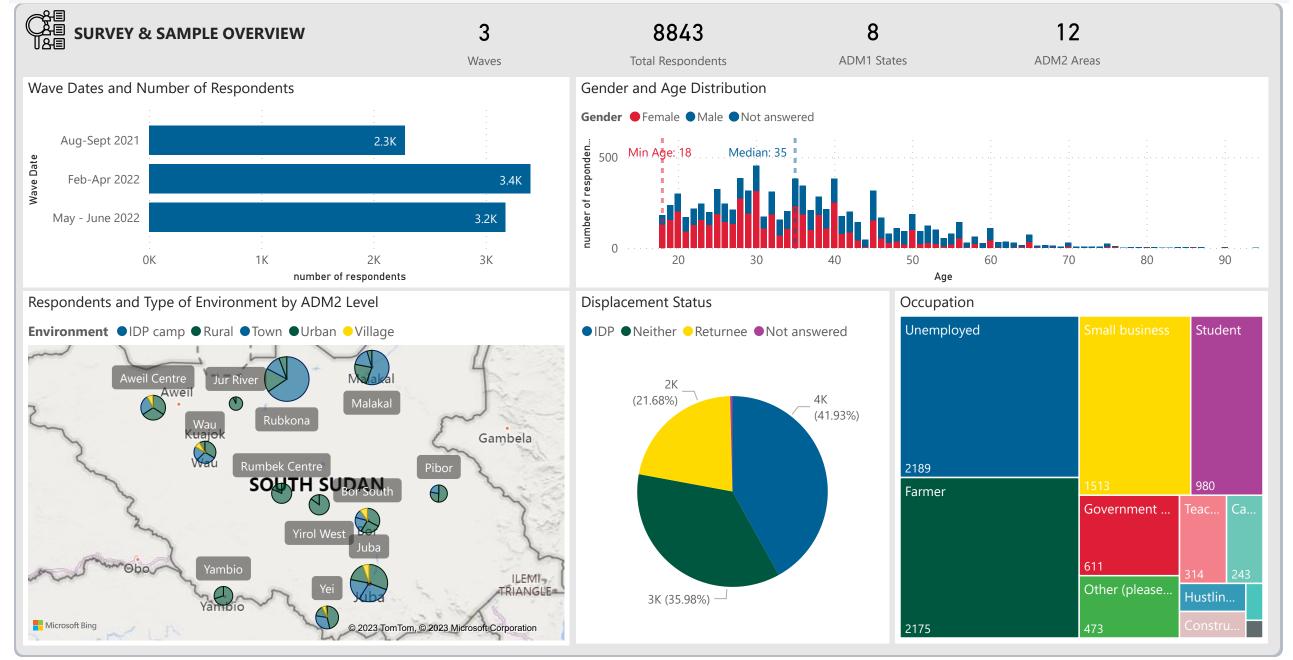
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<u>usip.org</u>

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



Survey Sample







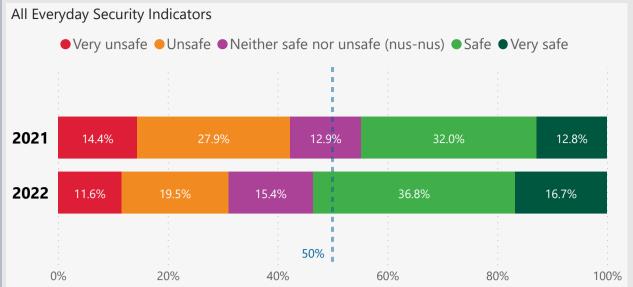
EVERYDAY PEACE AND SECURITY

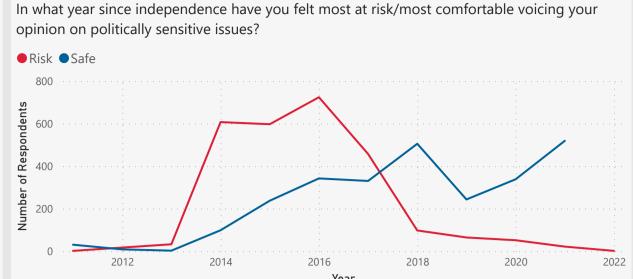
General Key Findings



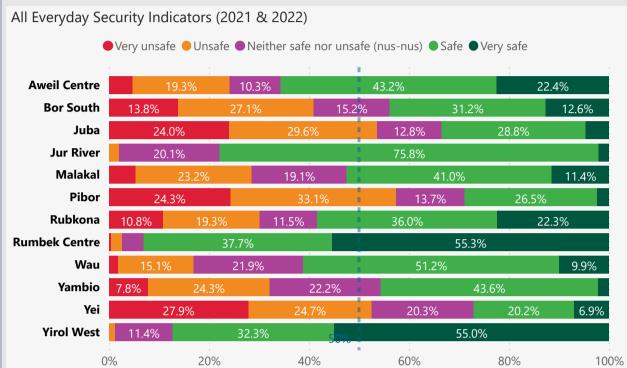
View full report on Security and Governance

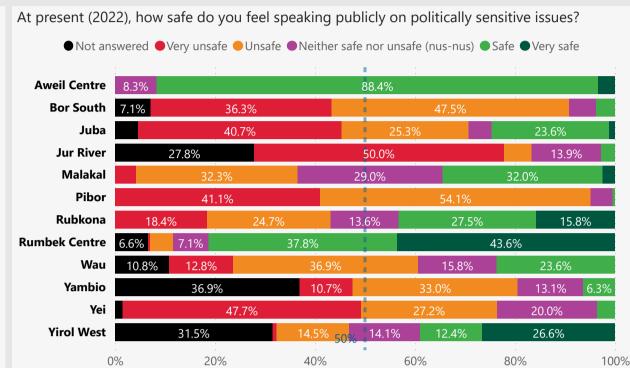
1. Overall, respondents felt **safer** in [the first half of] 2022 than in 2021 in their everyday lives in general, and more comfortable voicing opinions compared to previous years in the conflict, highlighting the importance of sustaining the political transition.





2. However, this was not the experience everywhere as citizens in places like Yei, Pibor and Juba have experienced persistent and acute insecurity.

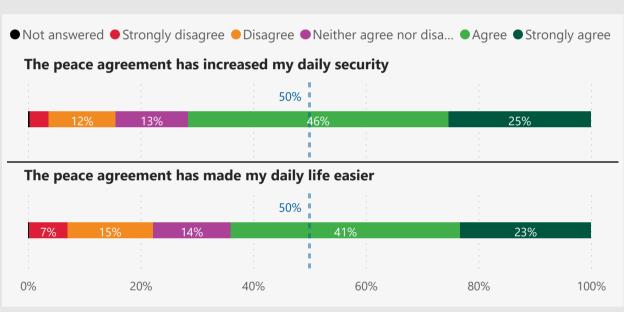


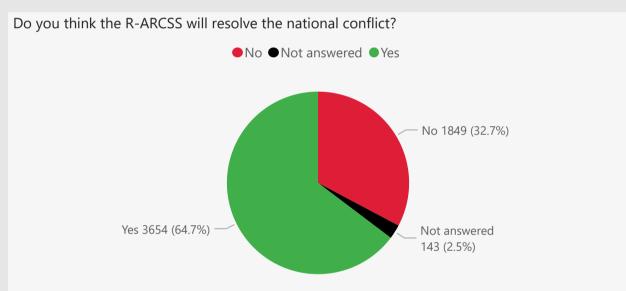


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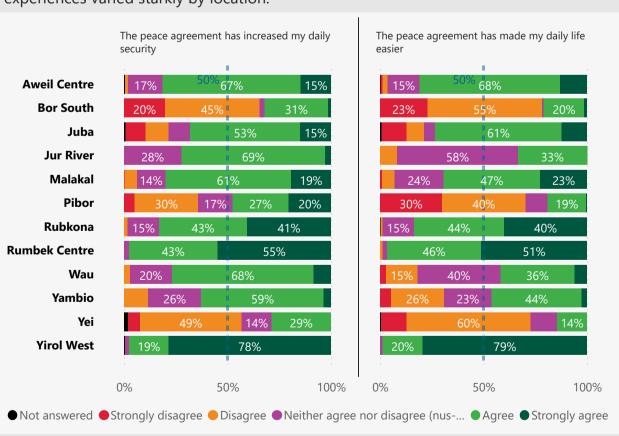
These findings highlight the importance of sustaining the political transition as it appears to be producing a general increase in stability, though it is not evenly distributed. This underlines the need for stabilization policies to prioritize the acute needs of places like Pibor and Yei.

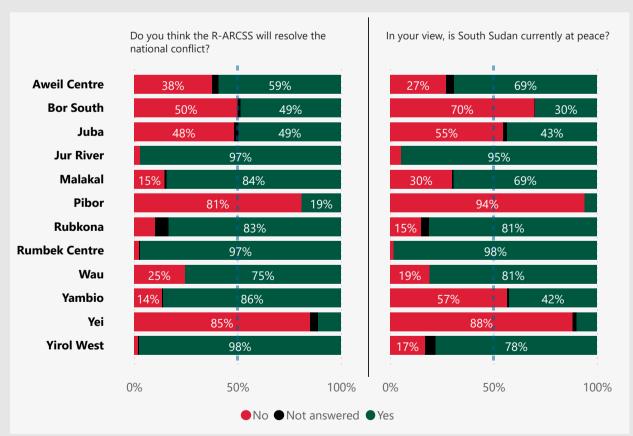
3. The majority of respondents believed that the Revitalized agreement has improved their daily security and made their daily life easier, and had high confidence levels that the R-ARCSS will resolve the national conflict.





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.





<u>(i)</u>

This underlines findings that for South Sudanese to buy into national agreements, citizens need to observe direct improvements to their daily safety.

Explore responses to questions related to <u>everyday peace and safety</u>, by location, environment, gender and other variables for the following topics..







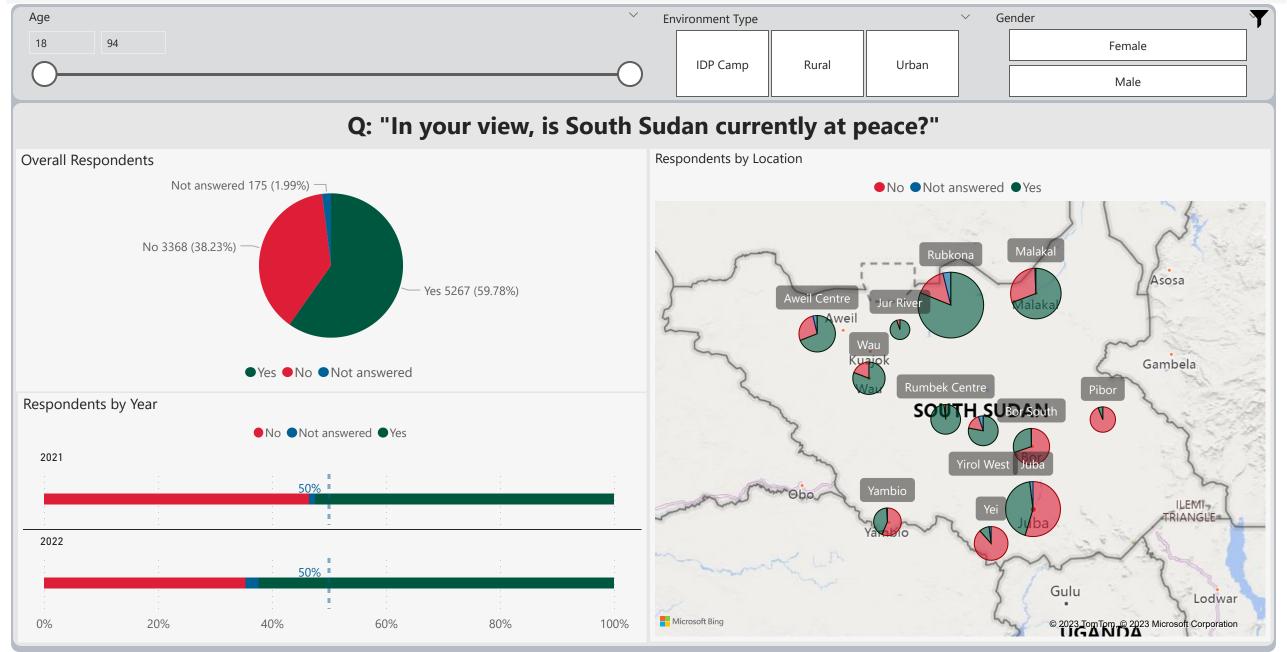




Q: "In your view, is South Sudan currently at peace?"

Respondents

8843

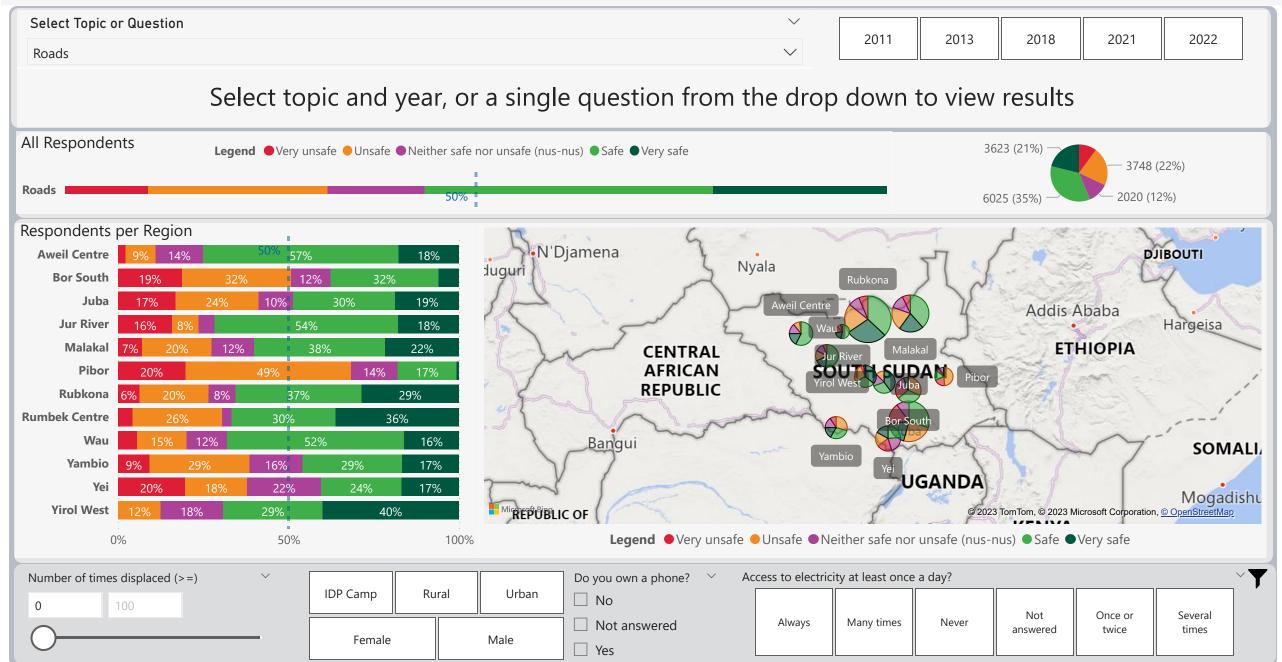


PeaceRep

SECURITY IN SOUTH SUDAN Everyday Safety Indicators

8835

Respondents

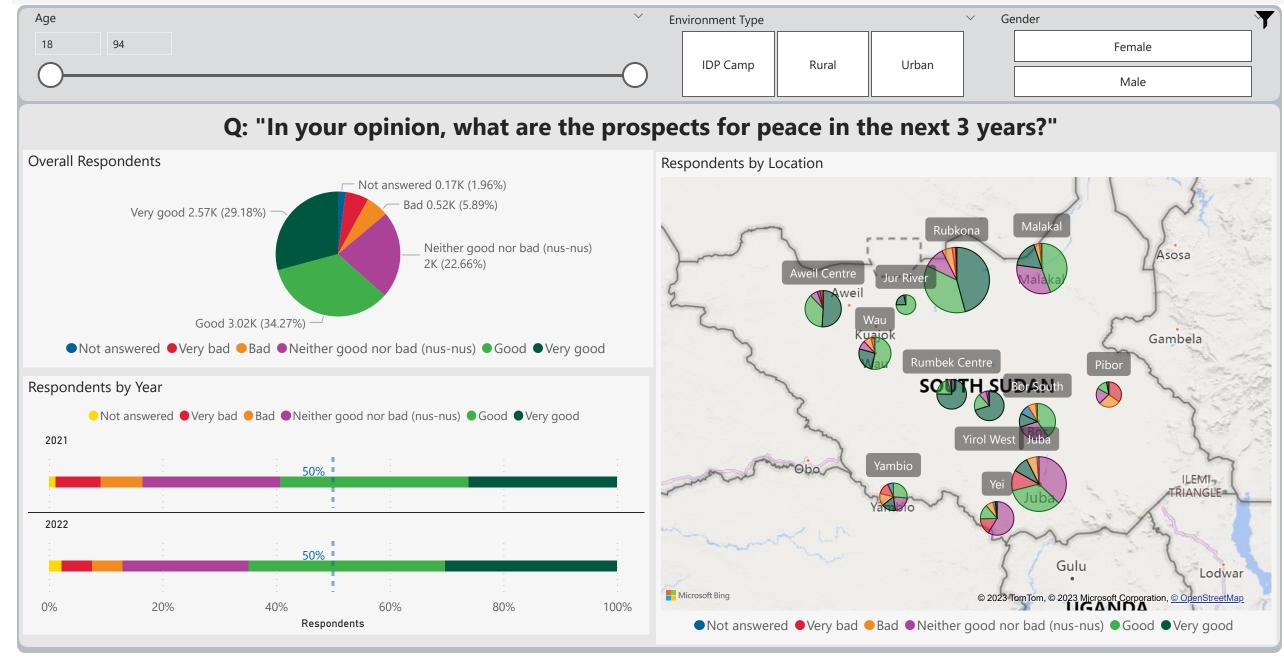








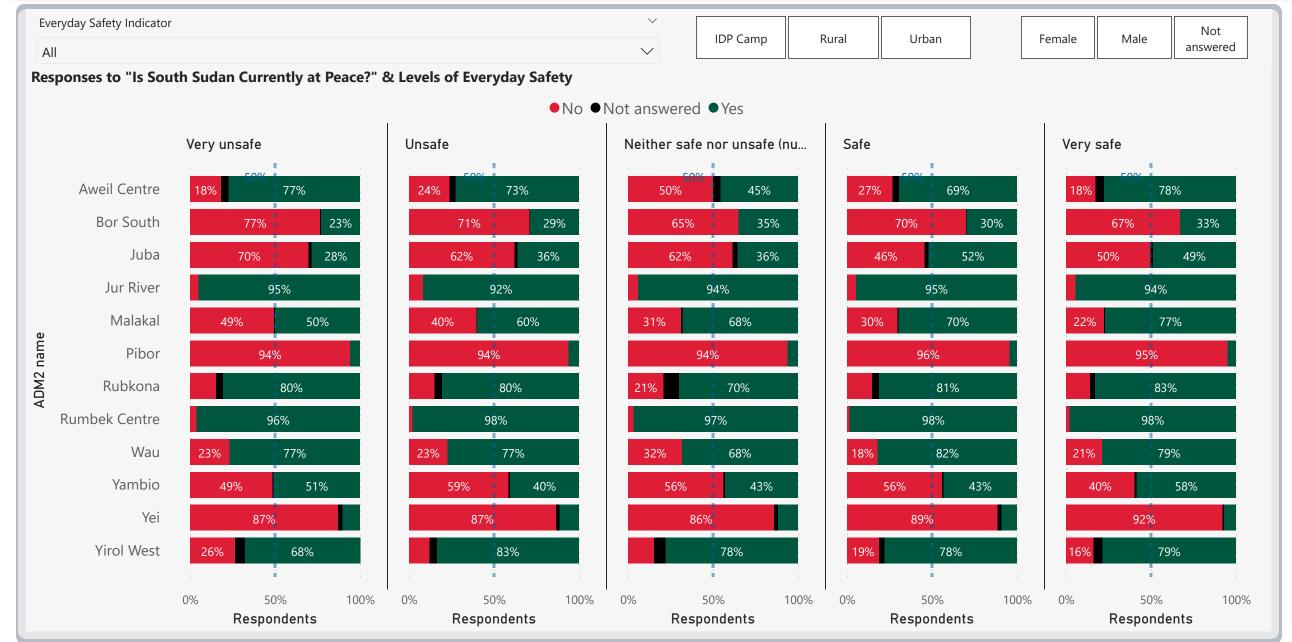
Q: "In your opinion, what are the prospects for peace in the next 3 years?"





Q: "In your view, is South Sudan currently at peace?" & Everyday Safety Levels







Q: "In your opinion, what are the prospects for peace in South Sudan in the next 3 years?" & Everyday Safety Levels







ONGOING PEACE & TRANSITION PROCESSES

Apr 2022

5670

Awareness of IGAD-led Peace Process, and the National Dialogue Initiative

Last data collection

Respondents





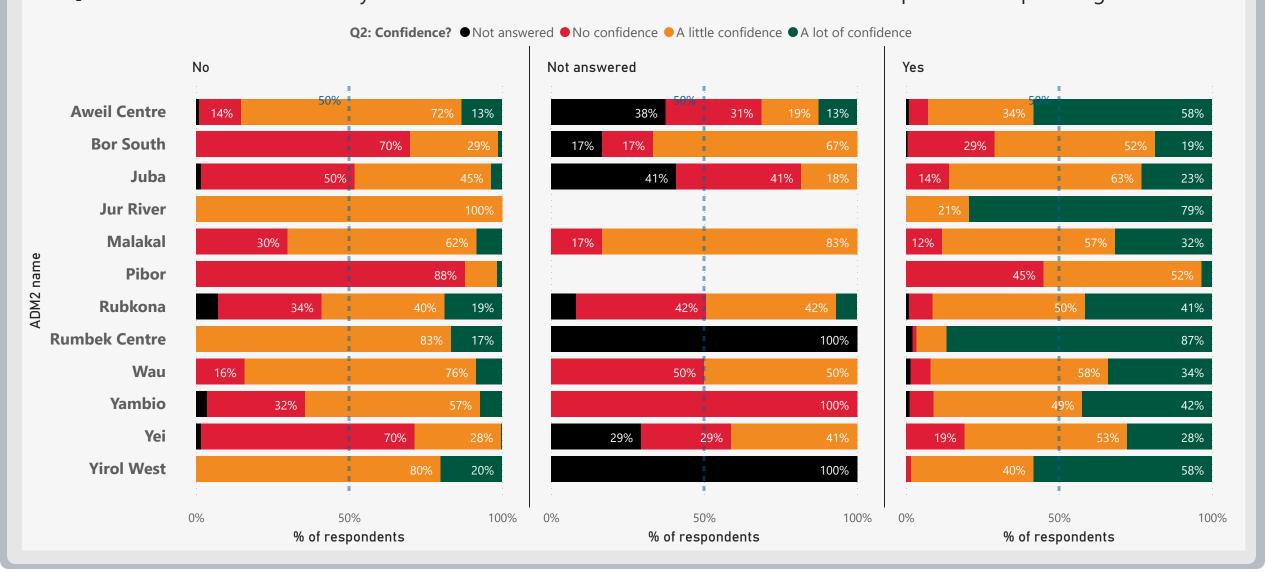


PEACEREP: SOUTH SUDAN

Perceptions of Peace



Q1: "Do you think the Revitalized Peace Agreement (R-ARCSS) will resolve the national conflict in South Sudan?" & Q2: "How much confidence do you have in the Revitalized Transitional Government to implement the peace agreement?"







PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Perceptions of R-ARCSS Peace Agreement



View agreement details

View agreement PDF





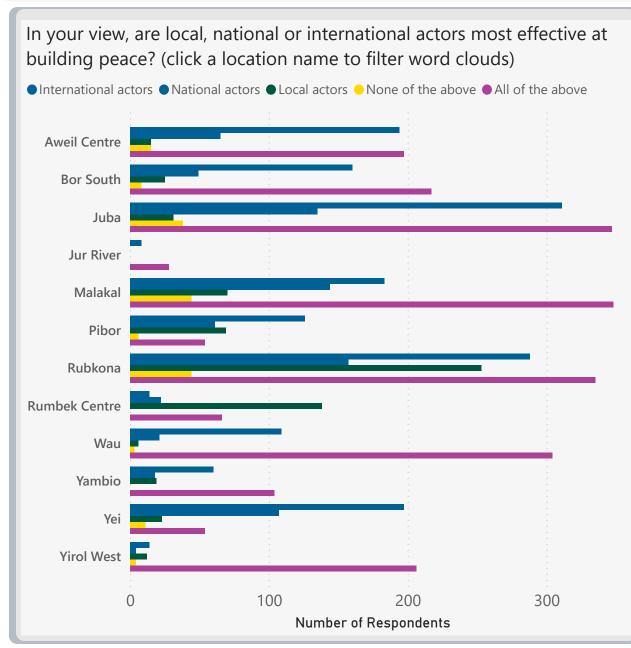




PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Regional Perceptions of Peace Actors

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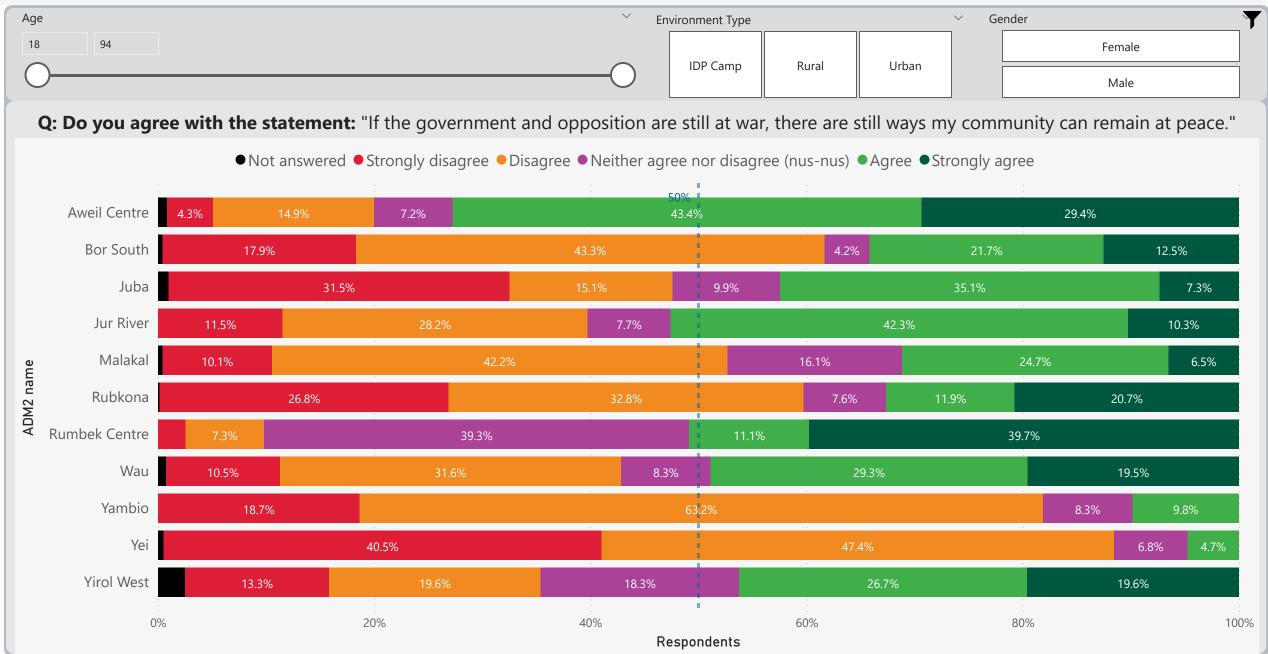








Q: "If the government and opposition are still at war, there are still ways my community can remain at peace."



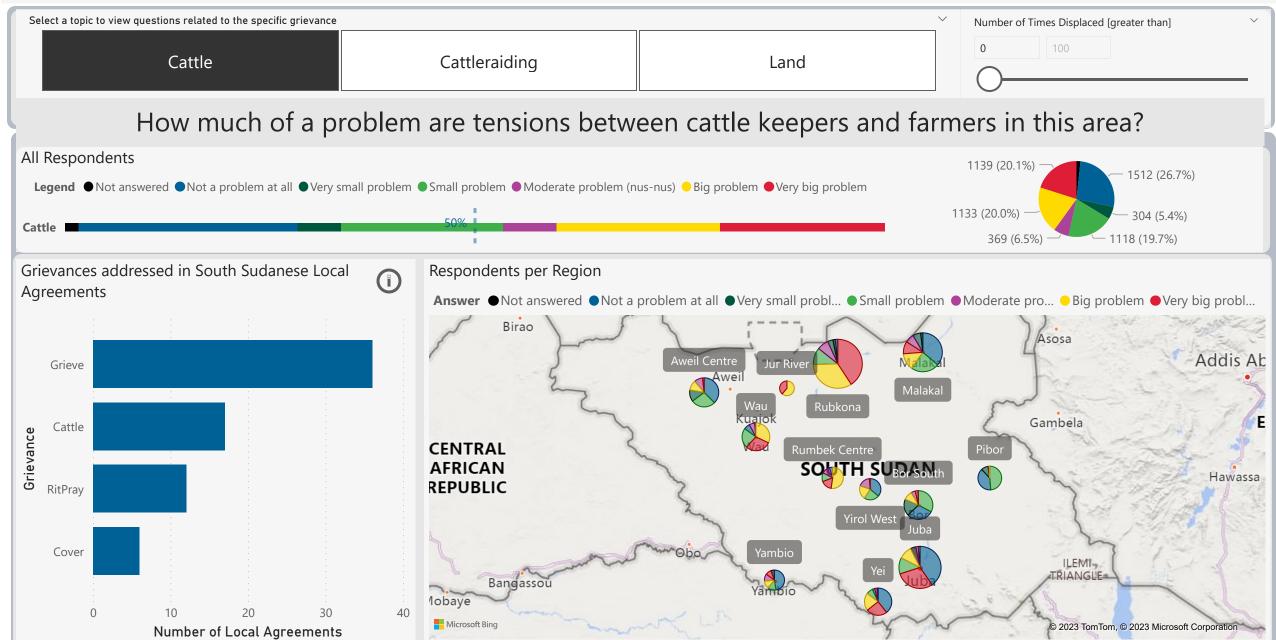




LOCAL ISSUES IN SOUTH SUDAN

Local Grievances

Explore local agreement data

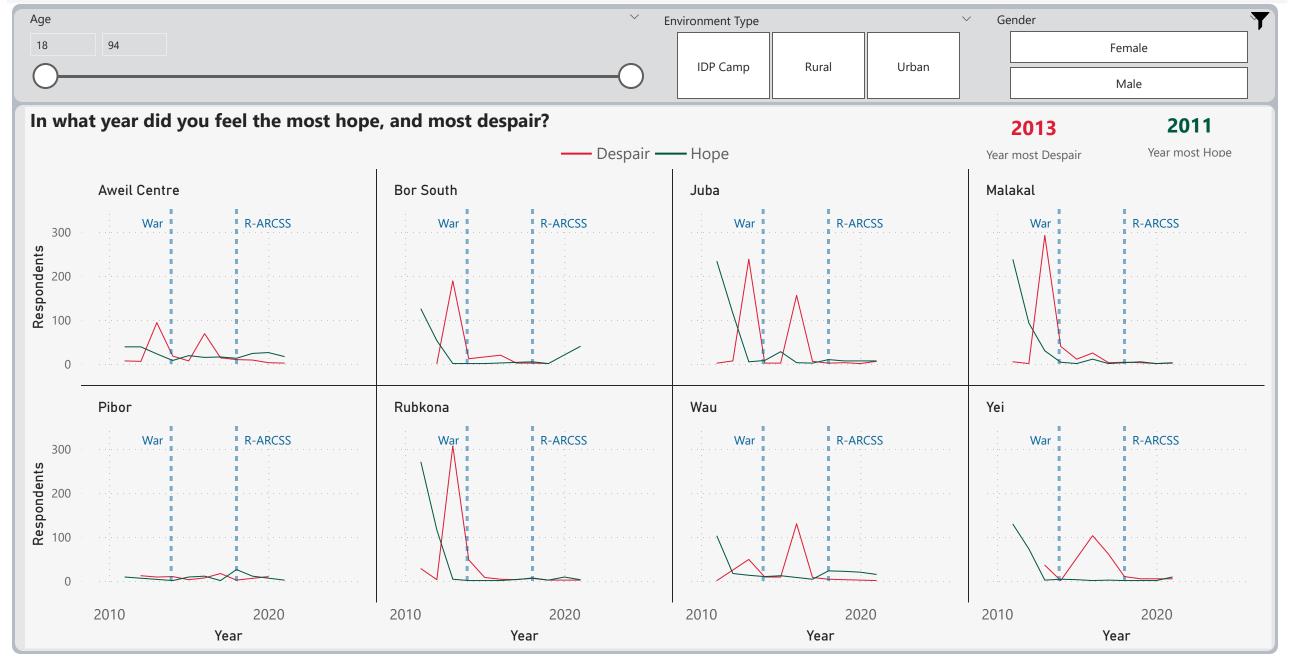








Q: "In what year did you feel the most hope, and most despair?"





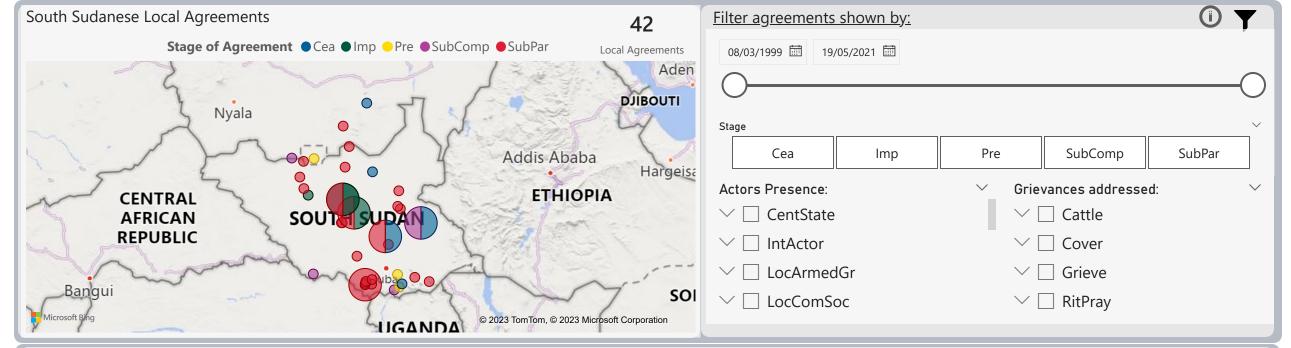


LOCAL AGREEMENTS IN SOUTH SUDAN

Local Peace Agreements



ADM2 name	\
All	~



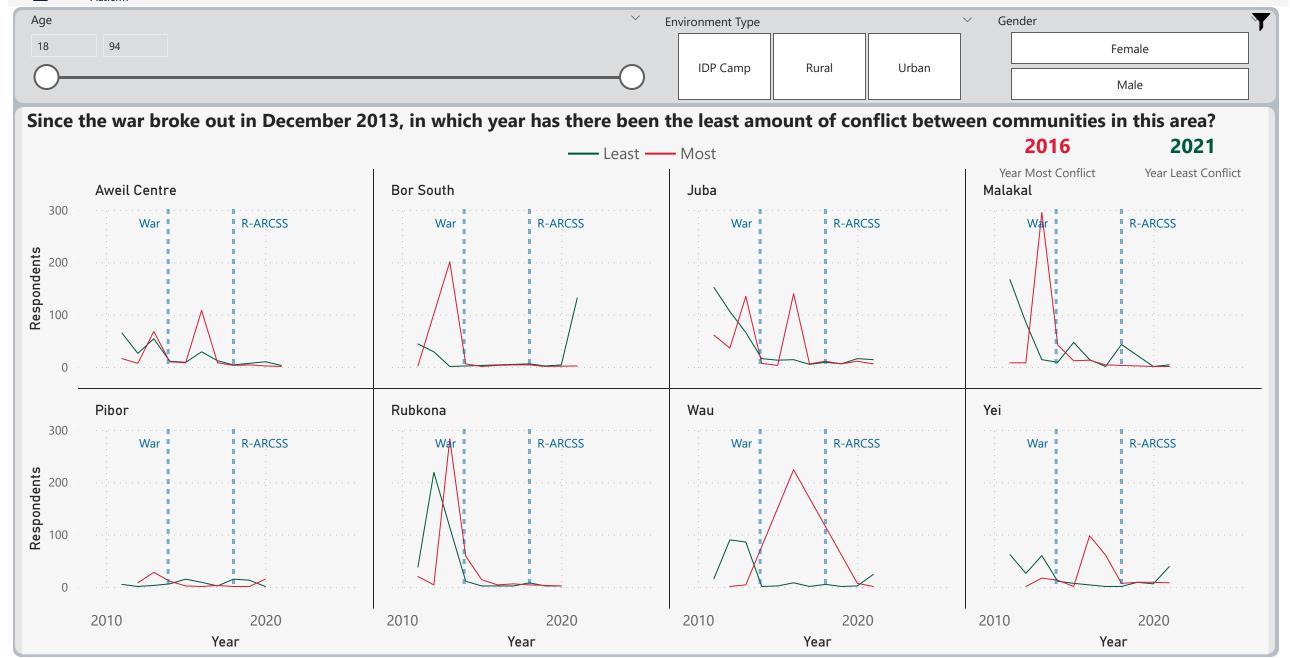
Agreement Name	Area	Date Signed	View on PA-X	View PDF
1st Review of the Marial Bai Agreement on Cattle Seasonal Movement, Wau State	States of Wau, Tonj, Gogrial	01 November 2019	ଡ	ල
Agreement between the Wonduruba Community and the SPLA Commando Unit	Wonduruba	03 December 2015	©	<u>ල</u>
Agreement on a Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic of South Sudan and the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Defense Army, Cobra Faction	Jonglei State	30 January 2014	©	@
Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Youth of Dinka Bor and Murle Communities	Boma and Jonglei states	23 May 2017	®	@
Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Jonglei State between Government of the Republic of South Sudan and South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army-Cobra Faction (SSDM-SSDA-Cobra) (Yau Yau Agreement)	Jonglei State	09 May 2014	©	@
Agreement on the Demands of the Equatoria Non-Allied Force (ENAF) Yei State Government NSS/ISB and EPC Peace Desk and Communique	Yei River State, particularly greater Lainya and Yei	18 February 2019	@	<u>ල</u>
Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Gbudue and Maridi States	Gbudue and Maridi States (Western Equatoria State)	02 April 2016	<u>ල</u>	@
All-Jonglei Conference for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance, held in Bor, 1-5 May 2012: Conference Resolutions and Recommendations	Jonglei	05 May 2012	@	ල -



PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN



Q: "Since the war broke out in Dec 2013, in which year has there been the most and least amount of conflict?"





CONFLICT LEVELS IN SOUTH SUDAN (UCDP)



UCDP Event and Fatality data for the locations and time period covered by this survey¹



Data taken from UCDP GED 22.1 for events in South Sudan, see The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP):

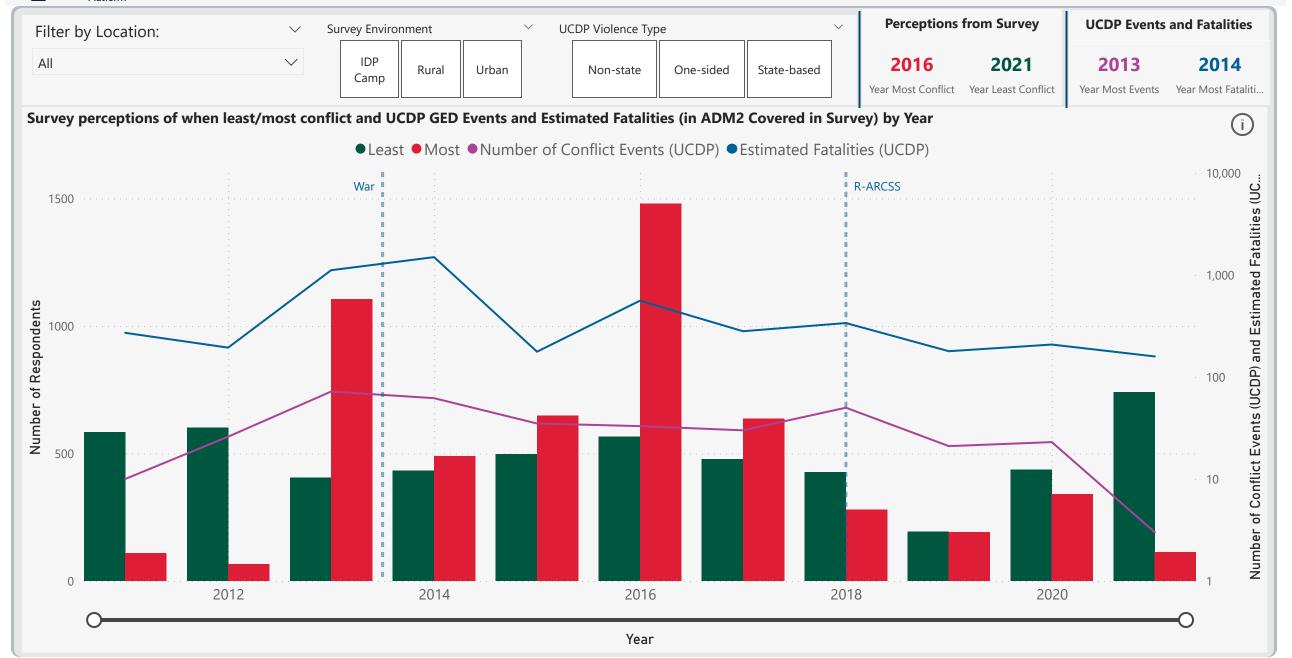
¹Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson & Magnus Öberg (2022). Organized violence 1989-2021 and drone warfare. Journal of Peace Research 59(4).



CONFLICT IN SOUTH SUDAN



UCDP & Q: "Since the war broke out in Dec 2013, in which year has there been the most and least amount of conflict?"





CONFLICT IN SOUTH SUDAN

Do you think conflict-related sexual violence was more common during: the <u>current war</u> (2013-present), during the <u>22 year war</u> (1983-2005), or that it was <u>the same during both</u> wars?

