

PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

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.

Wave Dates ● Aug-Sept 2021 ● Feb-Apr 2022 ● May - June 2022



3

Waves

12

Counties

8843

Total Respondents

[Go to Survey Sample Overview](#)



EXPLORE KEY FINDINGS PAGES ON...

[Go to Contents Page](#)



Peace & Security



Public Authority



Governance



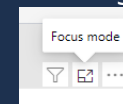
Elections



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](#)



Peace and Security

Key Findings

Perceptions of Peace & Security

- Prospects of Peace
- Everyday Safety Indicators Map
- Currently at Peace?
- Hope & Despair
- At Peace & Everyday Security
- Prospects & Everyday Security

Perceptions of Peace & Conflict

- R-ARCSS Confidence
- Perceptions of R-ARCSS
- Perceptions of Conflict Levels
- Conflict Levels (UCDP)
- Perceptions of Conflict vs...
- Sexual & Gender Related...

Local Peace, Issues & Agreements

- Awareness of Peace Processes
- Community Peace
- Local Issues
- Peace Actors
- Local Agreements in PA-X

Public Authority

Key Findings

Authority & Peace

Dealing with Armed Groups

Care for Community

Authority & Safety

Authority & Peace Perceptions

Dealing with Local Issues

Authority & Actors

Compliance with Authorities

Governance

Key Findings

Government Effectiveness

Government Reconciliation

Effective or Accountable?

Unification of Forces

What is most important?

Army Governance

Government Responses to Insecurity

Electoral System Preference

Elections

Key Findings

Perceptions of Elections

Voting Patterns & Influence

Should elections be held?

Political Parties Visions

Voting & Violence

Political Parties & Security Levels

Other topics:

South Sudanese Identity

Defining own Identity

Tribes

On a mobile phone?

View Everyday Safety levels →

View Political Parties visions →



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 Detro, 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.

Sophia Dawkins

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 conflicts 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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usip.org

PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Survey Sample



SURVEY & SAMPLE OVERVIEW

3

Waves

8843

Total Respondents

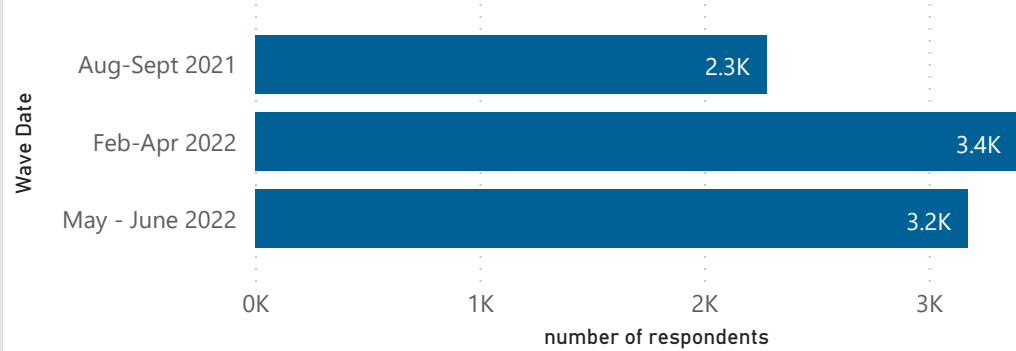
8

ADM1 States

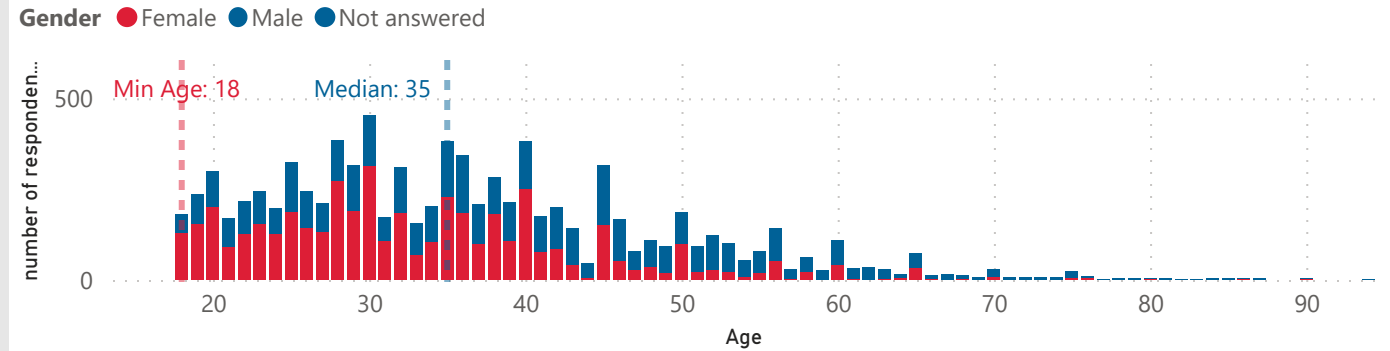
12

ADM2 Areas

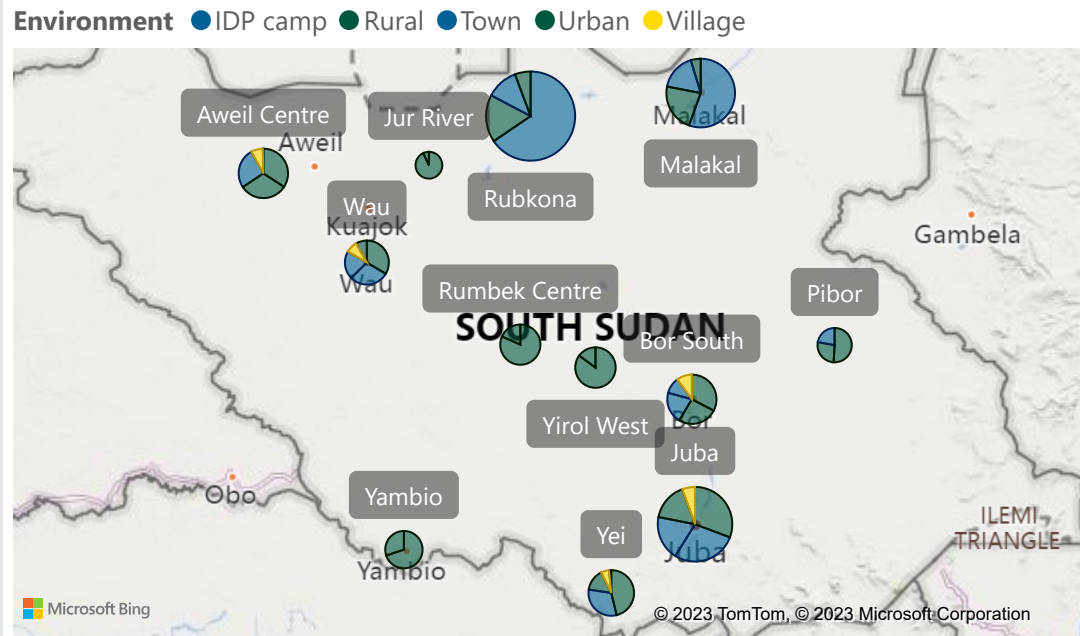
Wave Dates and Number of Respondents



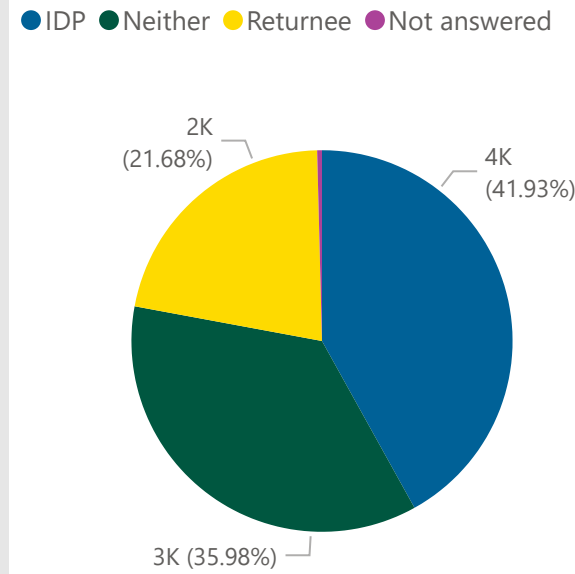
Gender and Age Distribution



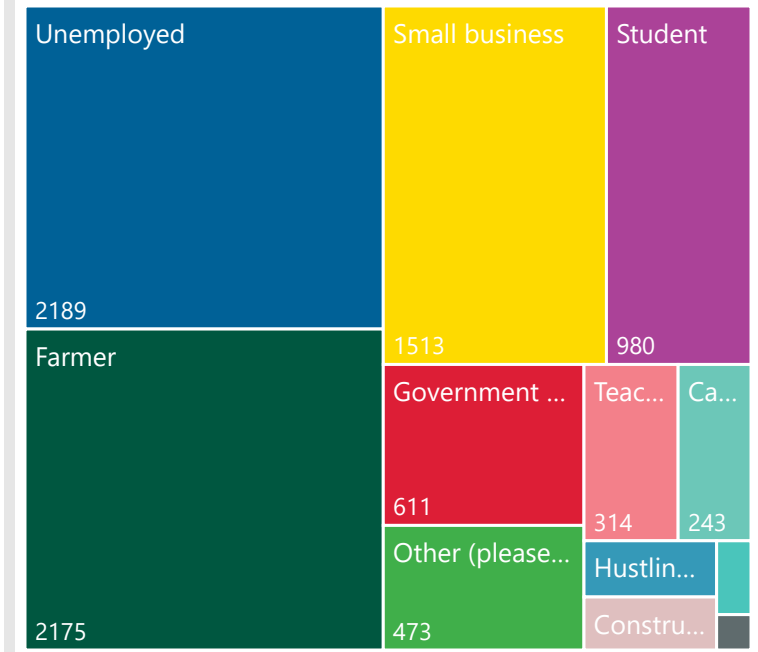
Respondents and Type of Environment by ADM2 Level



Displacement Status



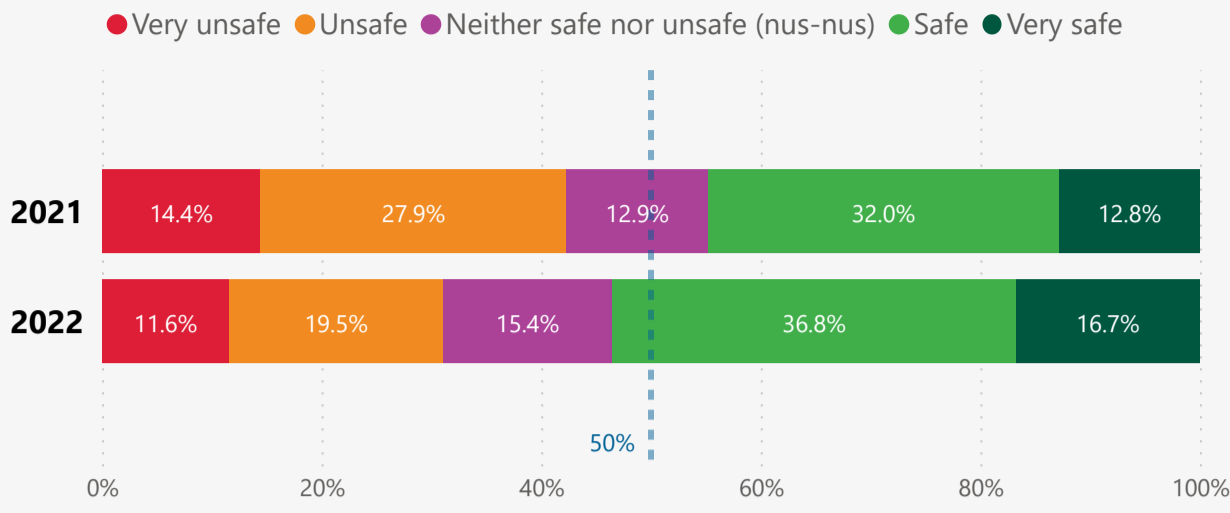
Occupation



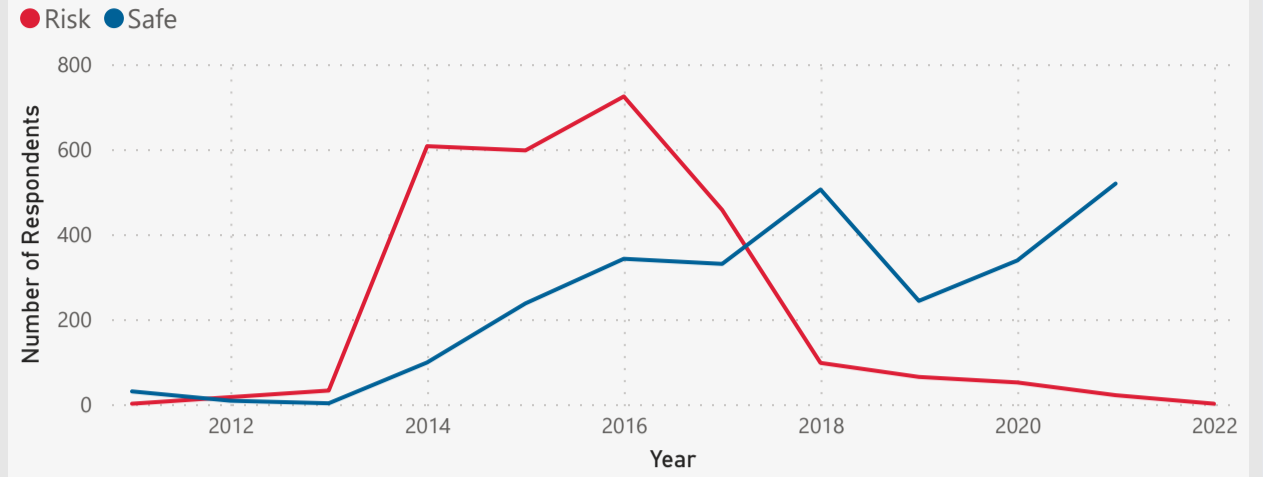


1. Overall, respondents felt **safer** in [the first half of] 2022 than in 2021 in their everyday lives in general, and more comfortable voicing opinions compared to previous years in the conflict, highlighting the importance of sustaining the political transition.

All Everyday Security Indicators

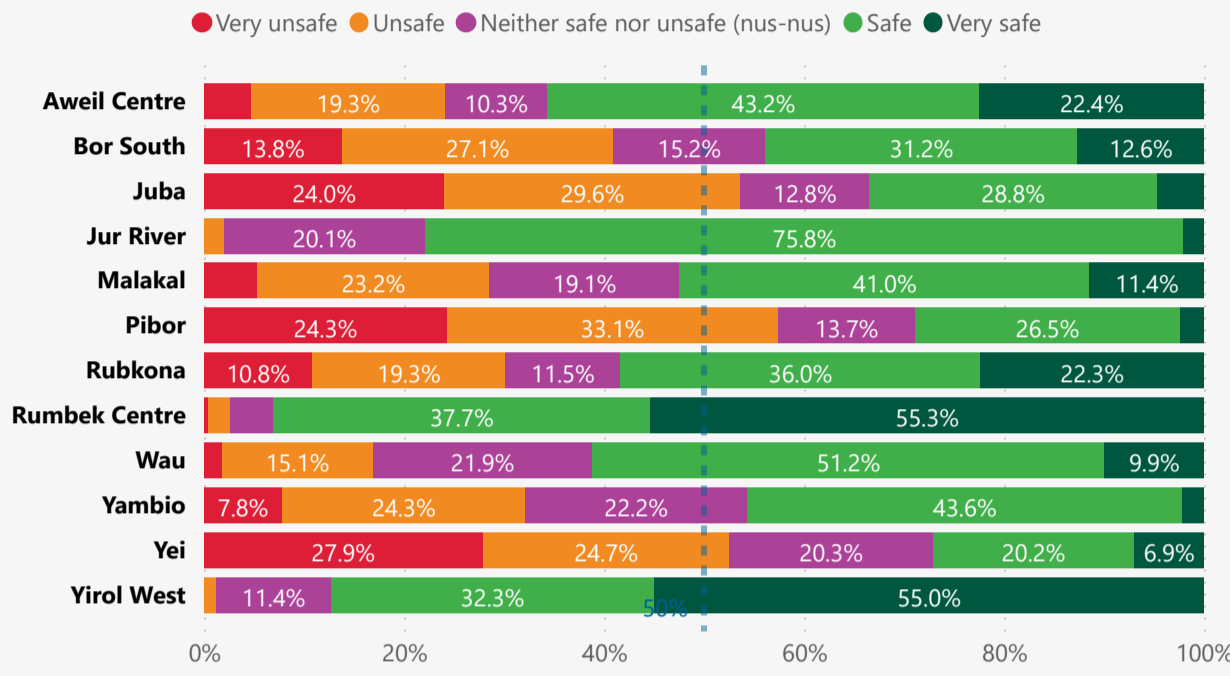


In what year since independence have you felt most at risk/most comfortable voicing your opinion on politically sensitive issues?

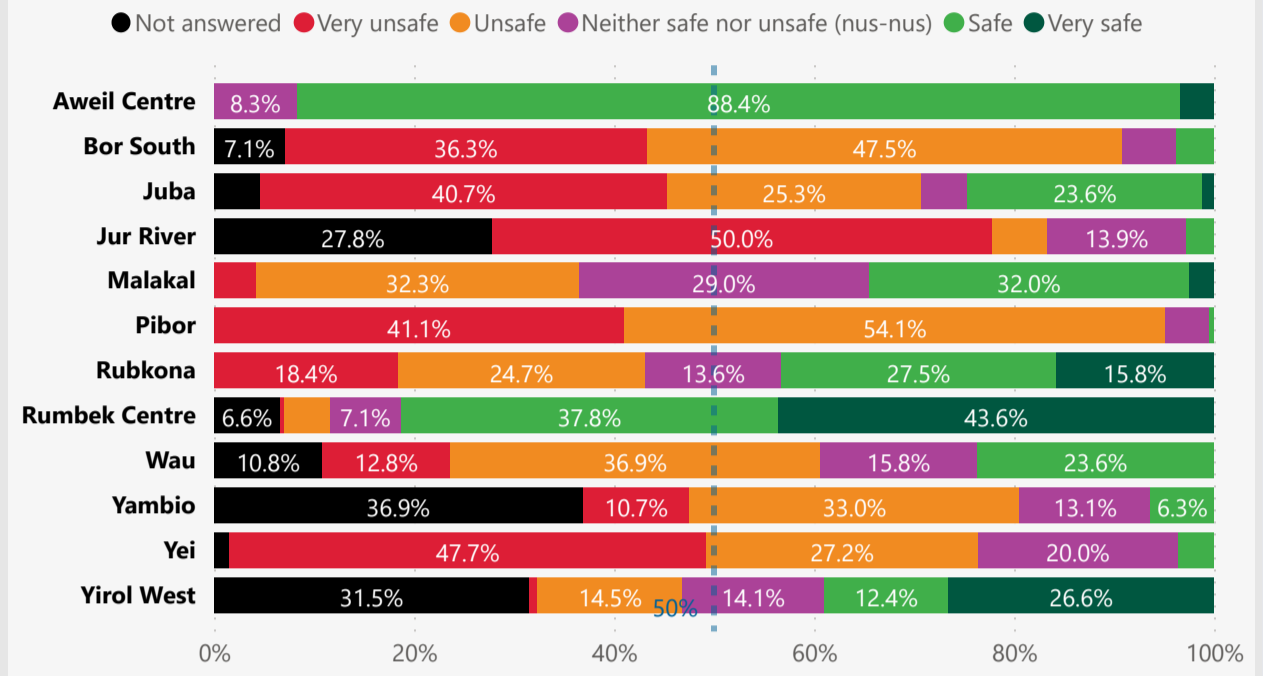


2. However, this was not the experience everywhere as citizens in places like **Yei, Pibor** and **Juba** have experienced persistent and acute insecurity.

All Everyday Security Indicators (2021 & 2022)

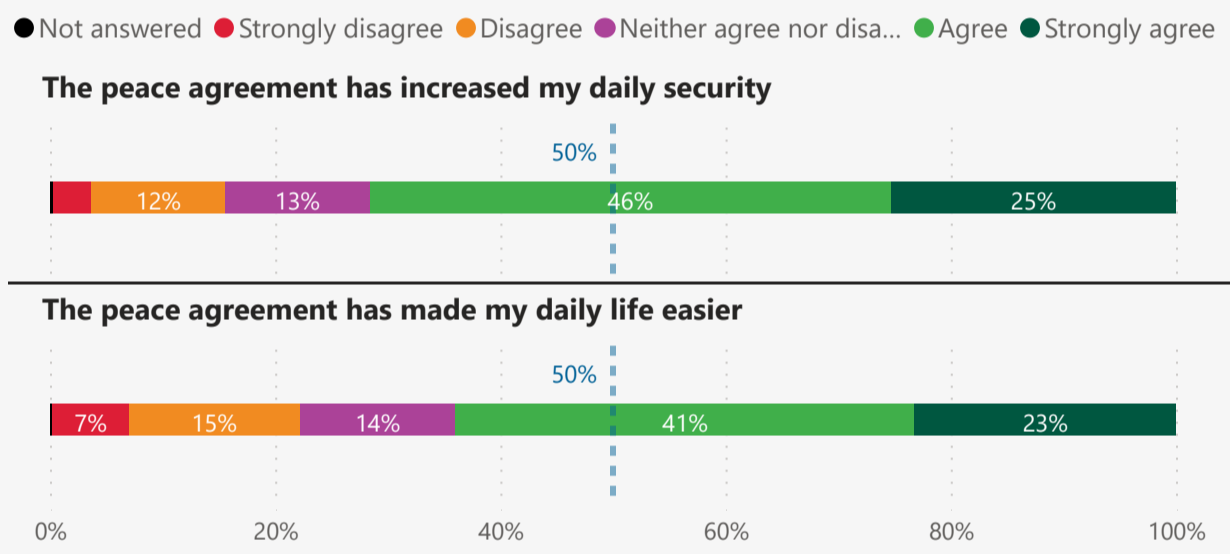


At present (2022), how safe do you feel speaking publicly on politically sensitive issues?

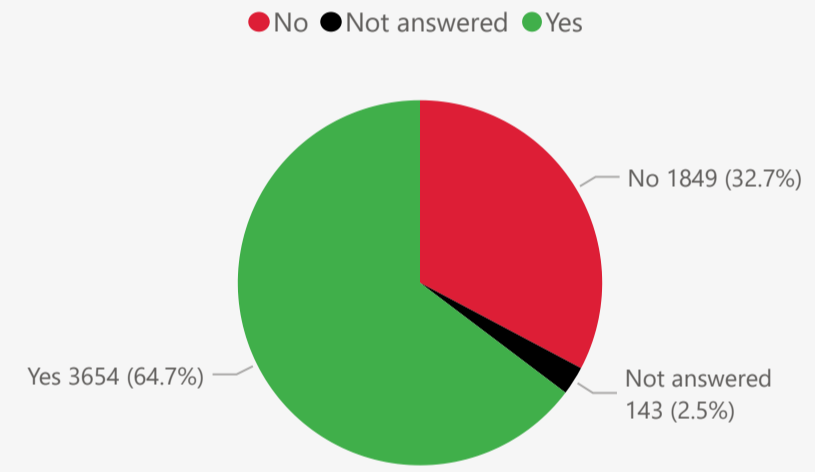


These findings highlight the importance of sustaining the political transition as it appears to be producing a general increase in stability, though it is not evenly distributed. This underlines the need for stabilization policies to prioritize the acute needs of places like Pibor and Yei.

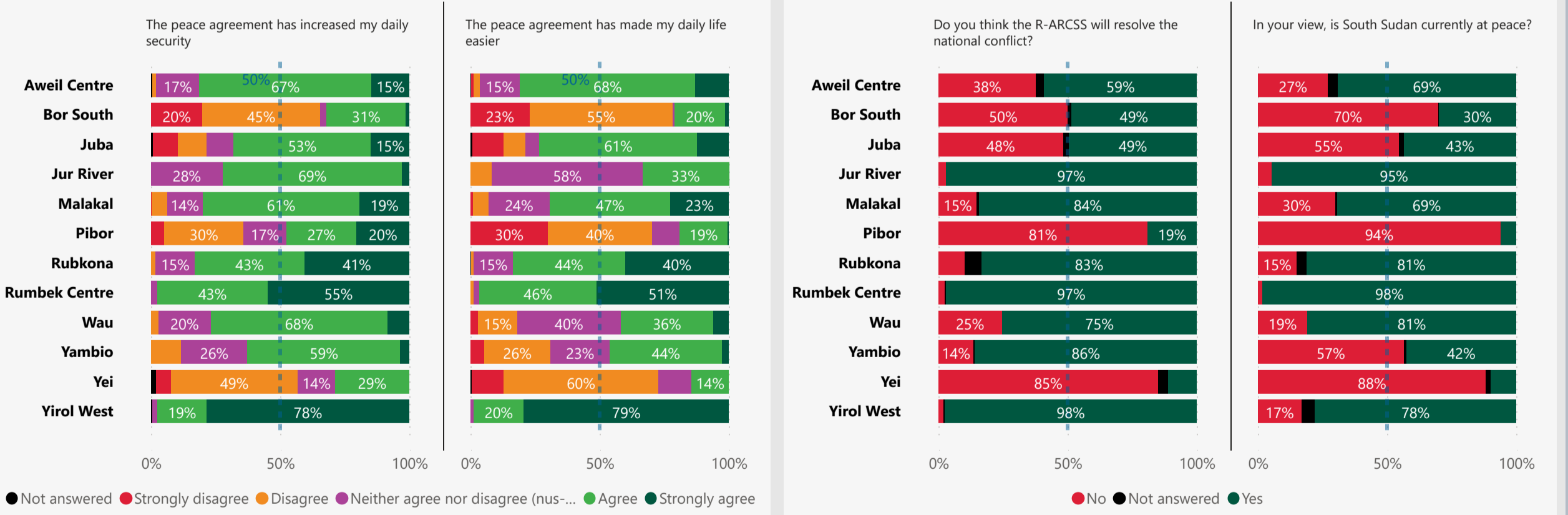
3. The **majority** of respondents believed that the Revitalized agreement has **improved** their **daily security** and made their **daily life easier**, and had high confidence levels that the **R-ARCSS will resolve the national conflict**.



Do you think the R-ARCSS will resolve the national conflict?



4. However, this 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.



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 everyday peace and safety, by location, environment, gender and other variables for the following topics..

Perceptions and Feelings of Peace and Security

- Everyday Safety Indicators Map
- Currently at Peace?
- Prospects of Peace
- Hope & Despair
- At Peace & Everyday Security
- Prospects of Peace & Everyday Security

Perceptions of Peace and Conflict

- R-ARCSS Confidence
- Perceptions of Conflict Levels
- Perceptions vs UCDP
- Perceptions of R-ARCSS
- Conflict Levels (UCDP)
- Sexual & Gender Related Violence

Local Issues, Peace and Agreements

- Community Peace
- Peace Actors
- Local Issues
- Local Agreements in PA-X



PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

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



8843

Respondents

Age

18

94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

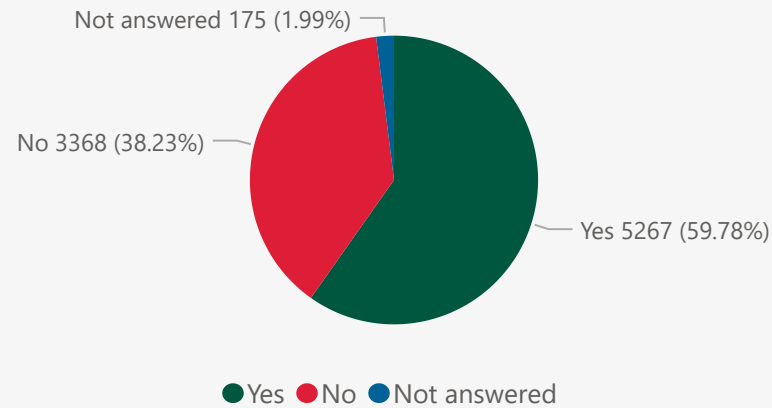
Gender

Female

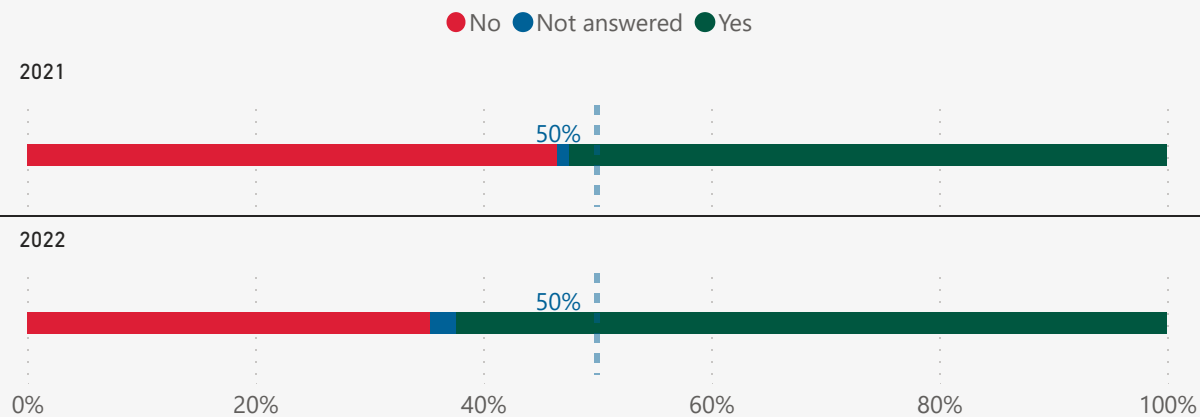
Male

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

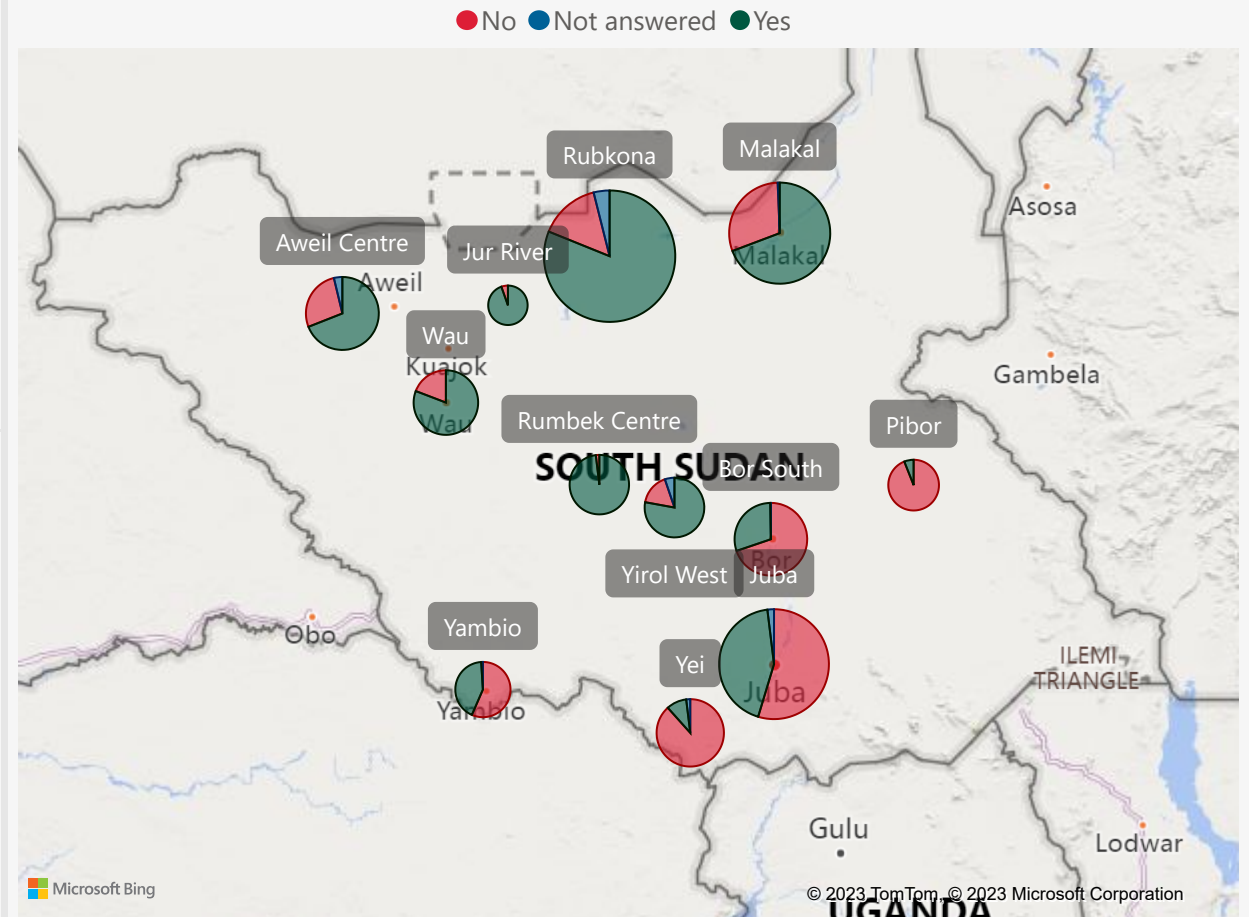
Overall Respondents



Respondents by Year



Respondents by Location





Select Topic or Question

Roads

2011

2013

2018

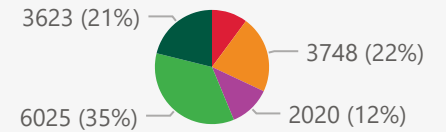
2021

2022

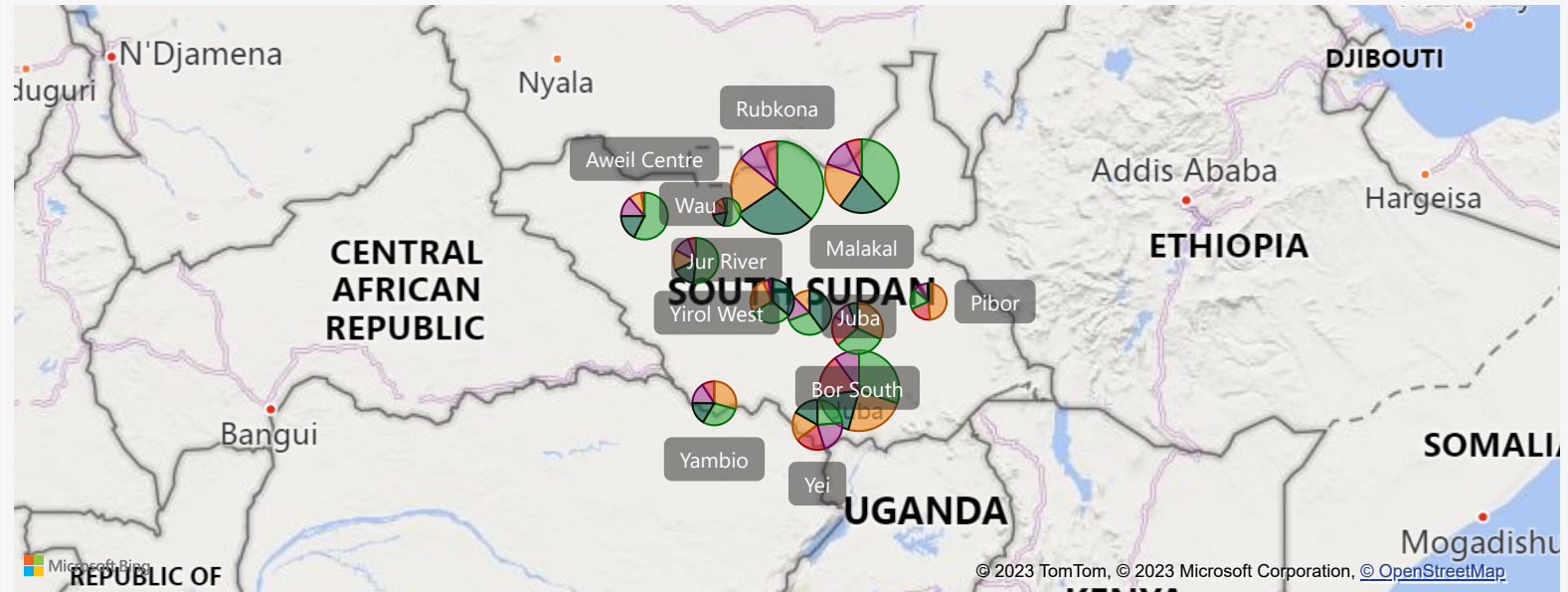
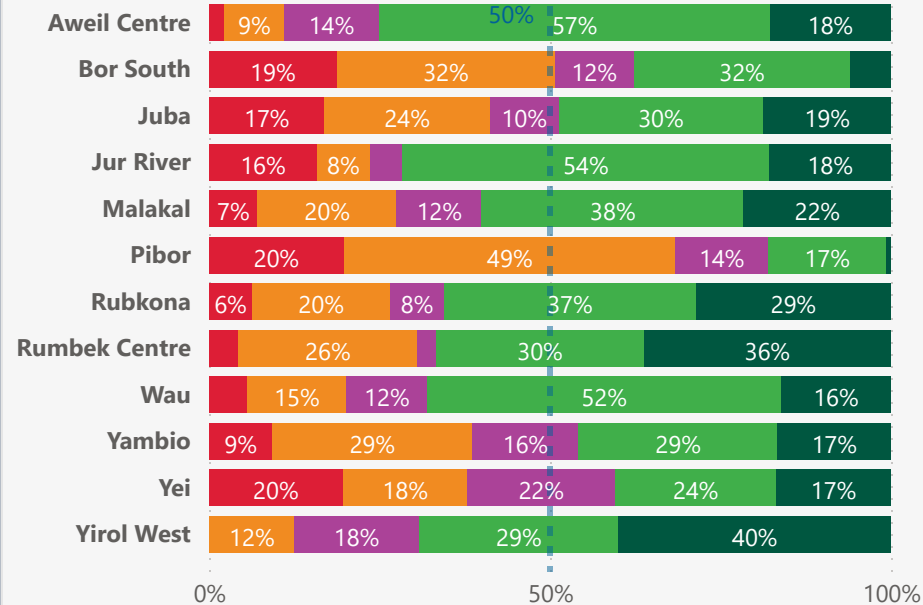
Select topic and year, or a single question from the drop down to view results

All Respondents

Legend ● Very unsafe ● Unsafe ● Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus) ● Safe ● Very safe



Respondents per Region



Legend ● Very unsafe ● Unsafe ● Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus) ● Safe ● Very safe

Number of times displaced (>=)

0 100



IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Female

Male

Do you own a phone?

- No
- Not answered
- Yes

Access to electricity at least once a day?

- Always
- Many times
- Never
- Not answered
- Once or twice
- Several times



PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

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



Age

18

94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

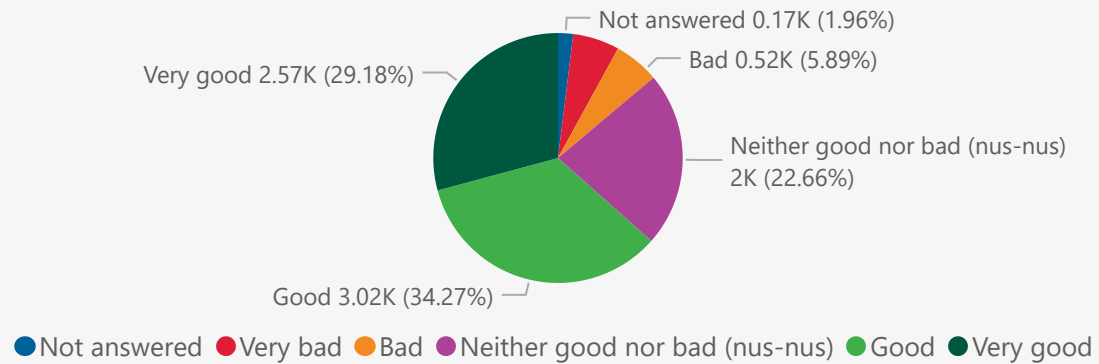
Gender

Female

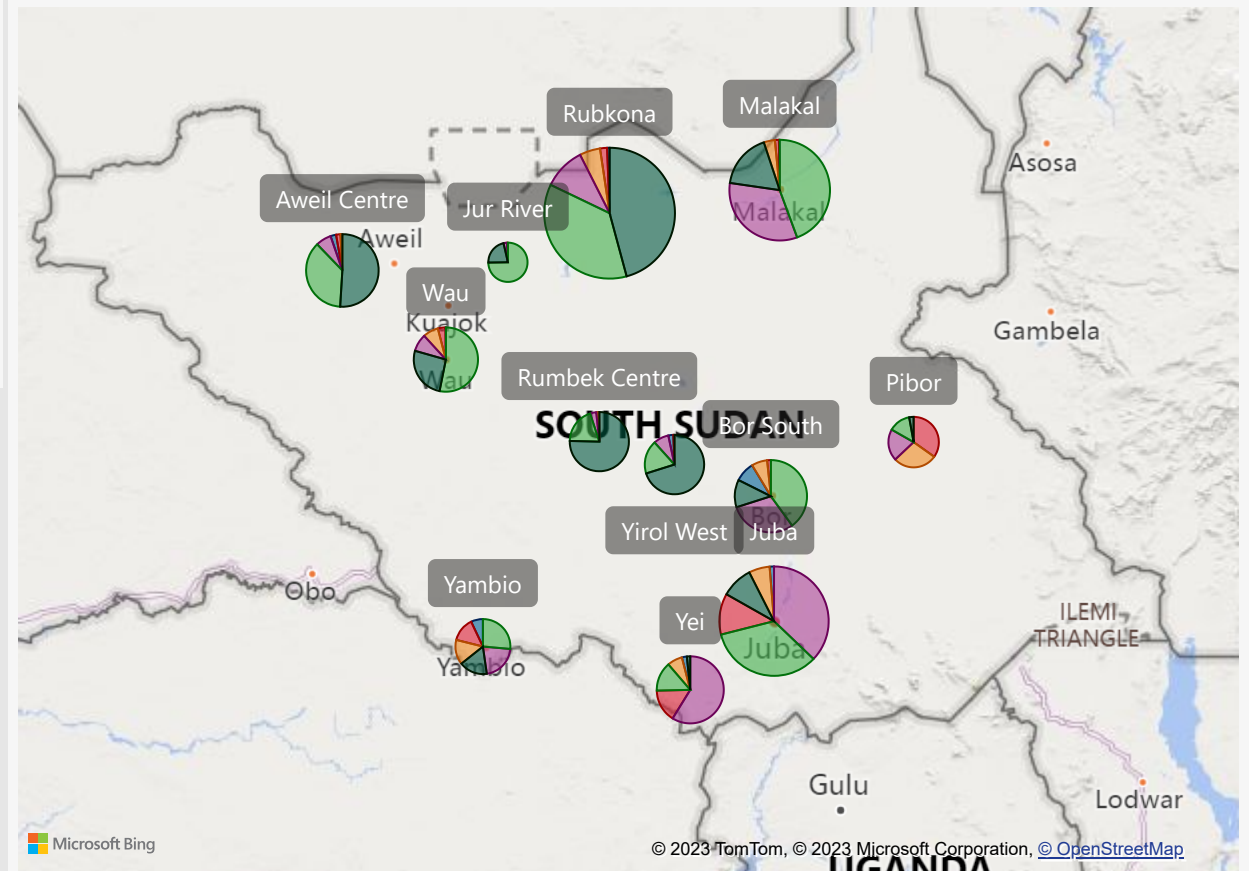
Male

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

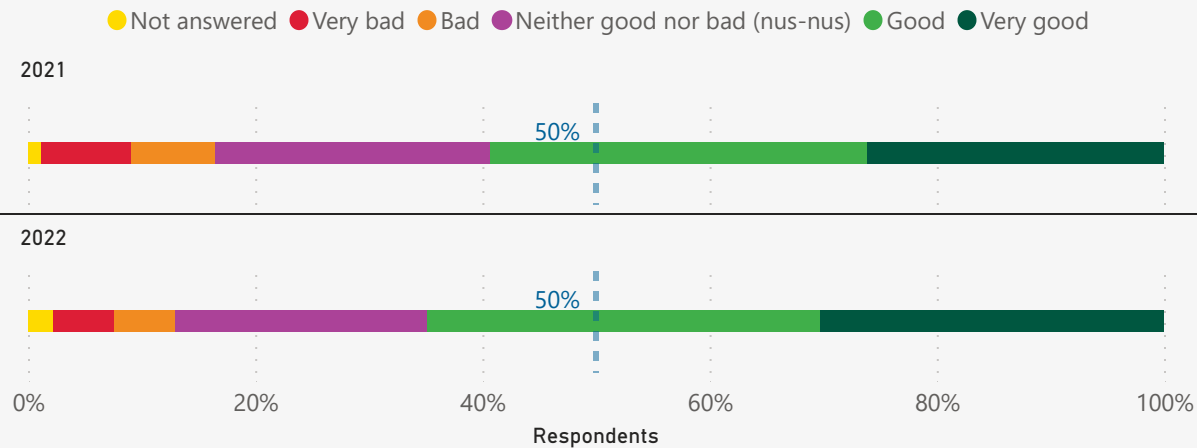
Overall Respondents



Respondents by Location



Respondents by Year



● Not answered ● Very bad ● Bad ● Neither good nor bad (nus-nus) ● Good ● Very good

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



Everyday Safety Indicator

All

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Female

Male

Not answered

Responses to "Is South Sudan Currently at Peace?" & Levels of Everyday Safety

● No ● Not answered ● Yes



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



Everyday Safety Indicator

All

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Female

Male

Not
answered

Responses for Prospects for Peace (in next 3 years) by Respondent's Levels of Everyday Safety

● Not answered ● Very bad ● Bad ● Neither good nor bad (nus-nus) ● Good ● Very good



Displaced times (>=)

0

Age (between)

18

Environment Type: All

IDP Camp Rural Urban

Gender: All

Female Male

Access to electricity at least once a day?: All

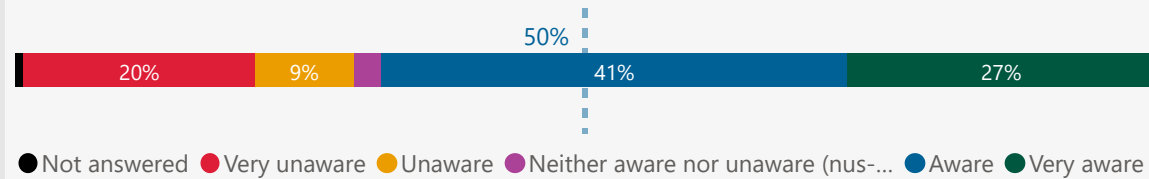
Always Many times Never Not answered Once or twice Several times

Do you own a phone?: All

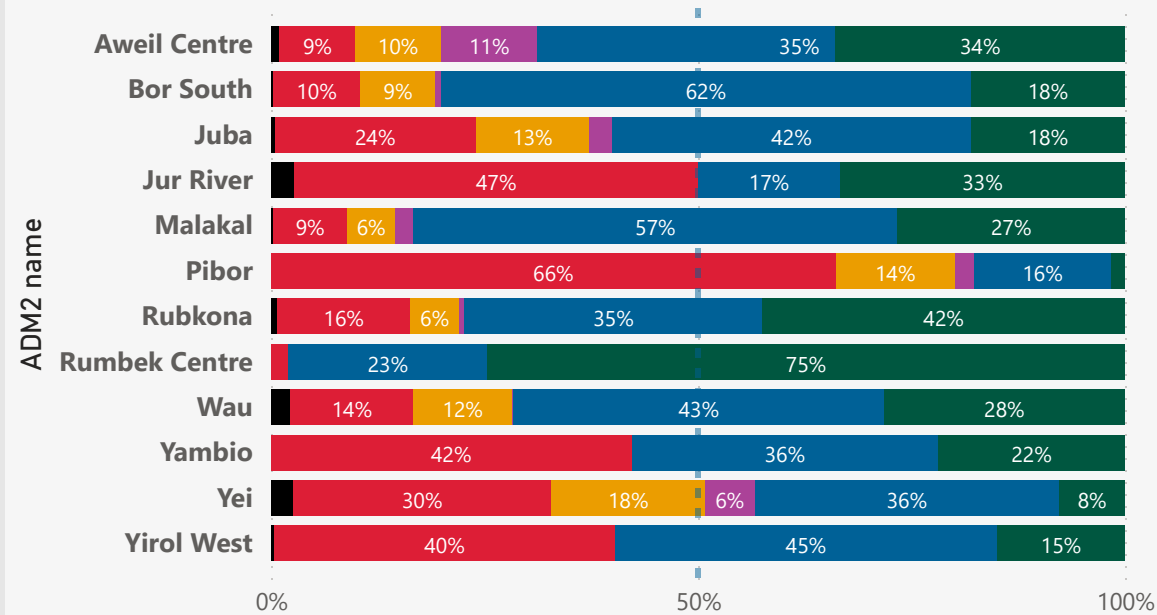
No Not answered Yes

Reset all Filters

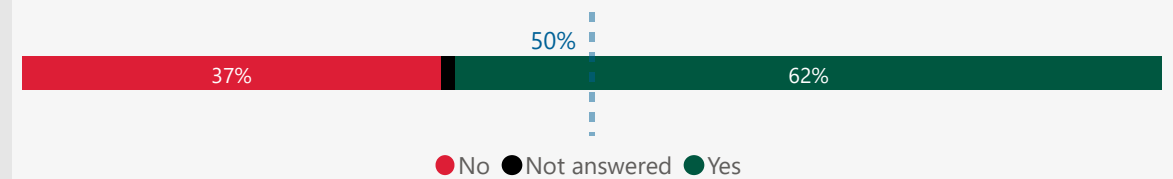
How aware are you about the IGAD-led peace process?



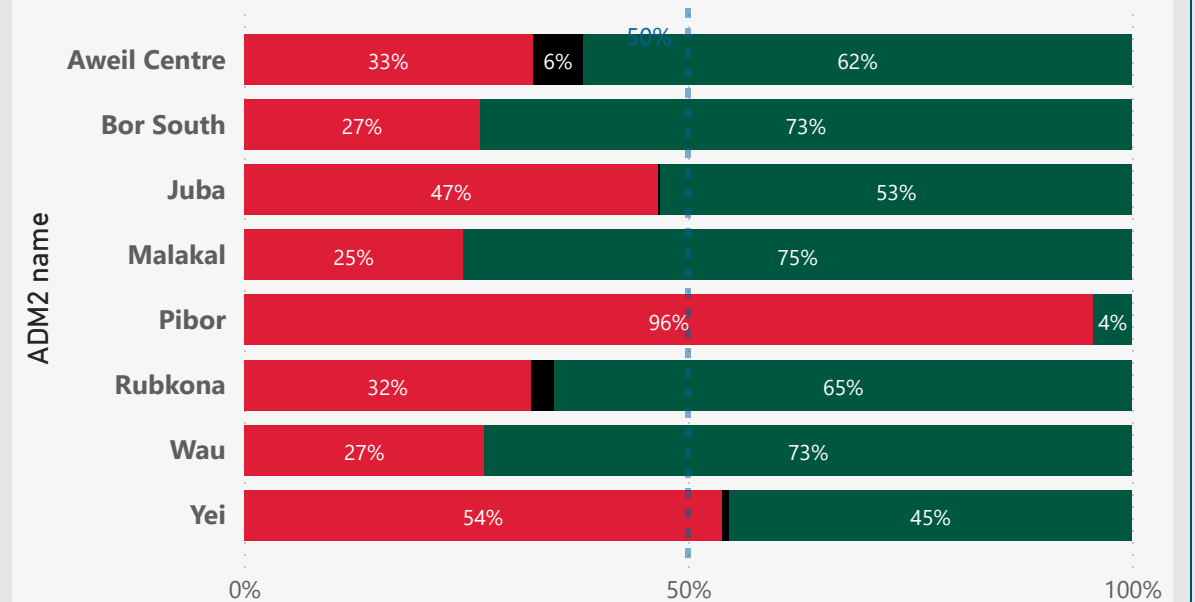
By ADM2



Have you heard of the National Dialogue initiative that was launched in 2017?



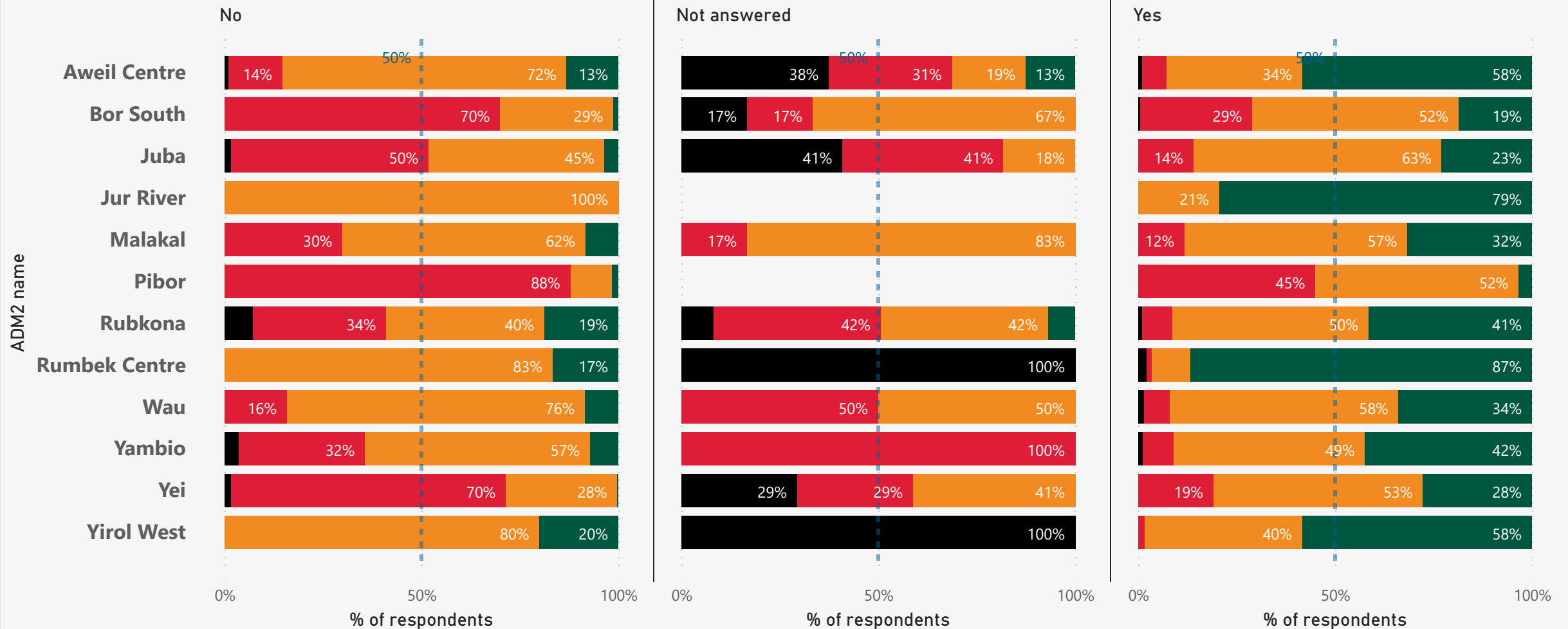
By ADM2





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?"

Q2: Confidence? ● Not answered ● No confidence ● A little confidence ● A lot of confidence





PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Perceptions of R-ARCSS Peace Agreement



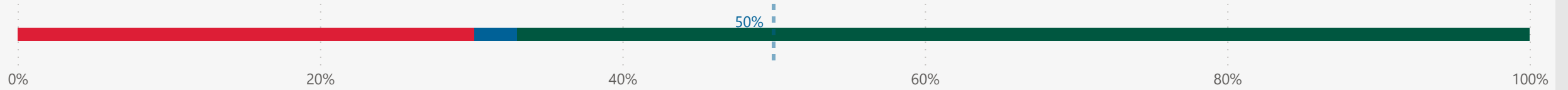
[View agreement details](#)



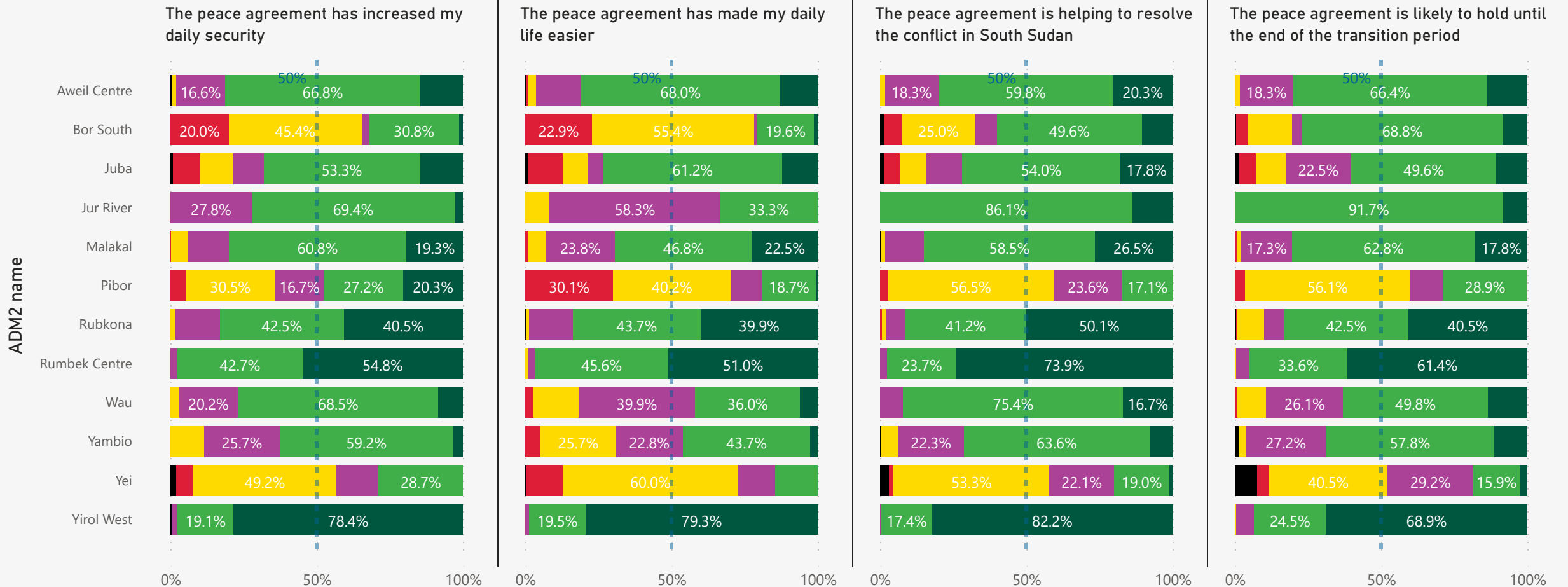
[View agreement PDF](#)



Do you think the R-ARCSS will resolve the national conflict? ● No ● Not answered ● Yes



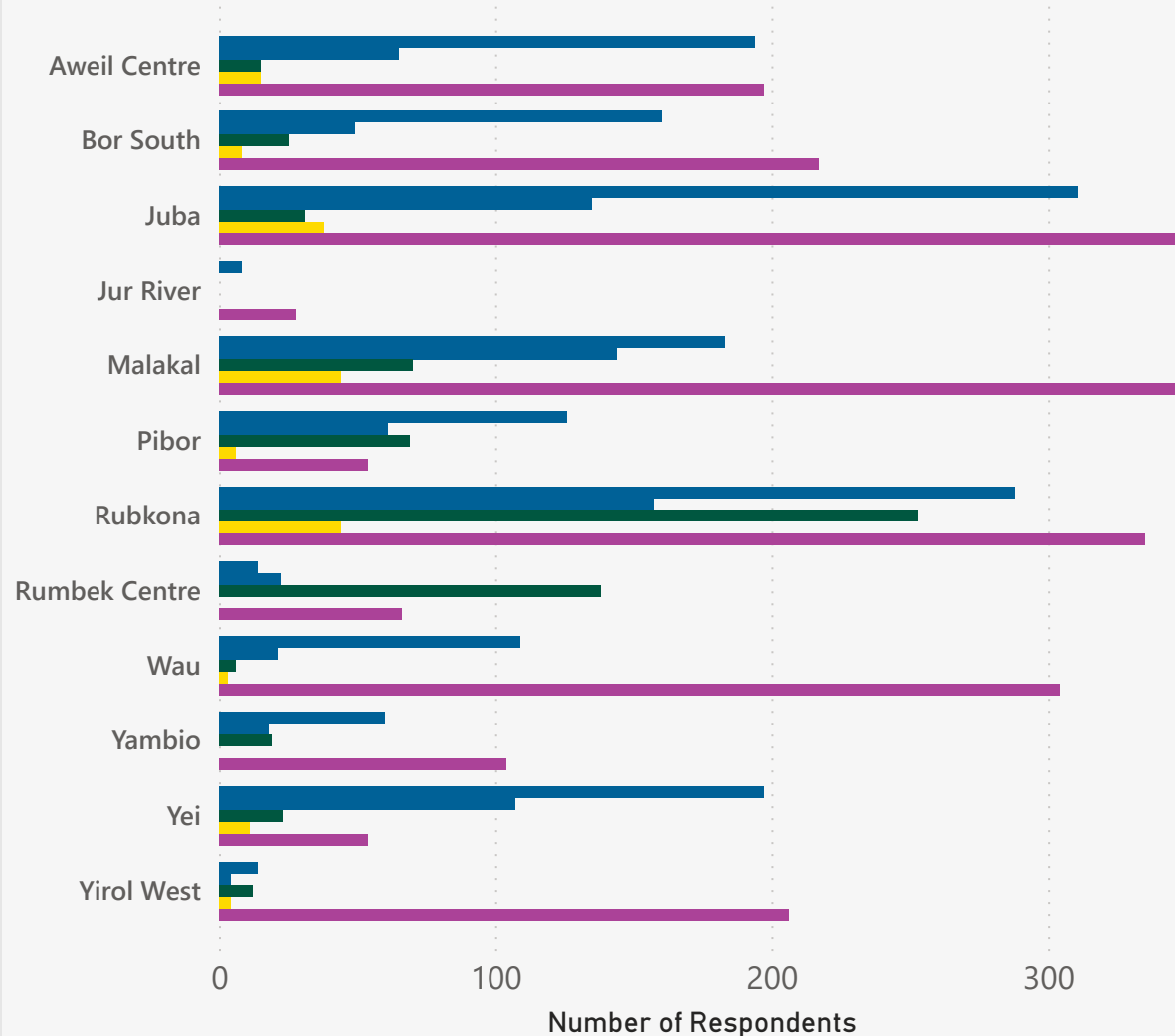
To what extent do you agree with the statements: ● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus) ● Agree ● Strongly agree





In your view, are local, national or international actors most effective at building peace? (click a location name to filter word clouds)

● International actors ● National actors ● Local actors ● None of the above ● All of the above



Which international actors do you trust to build peace?



Which national actors do you trust to build peace?





PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN



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

Age

18

94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

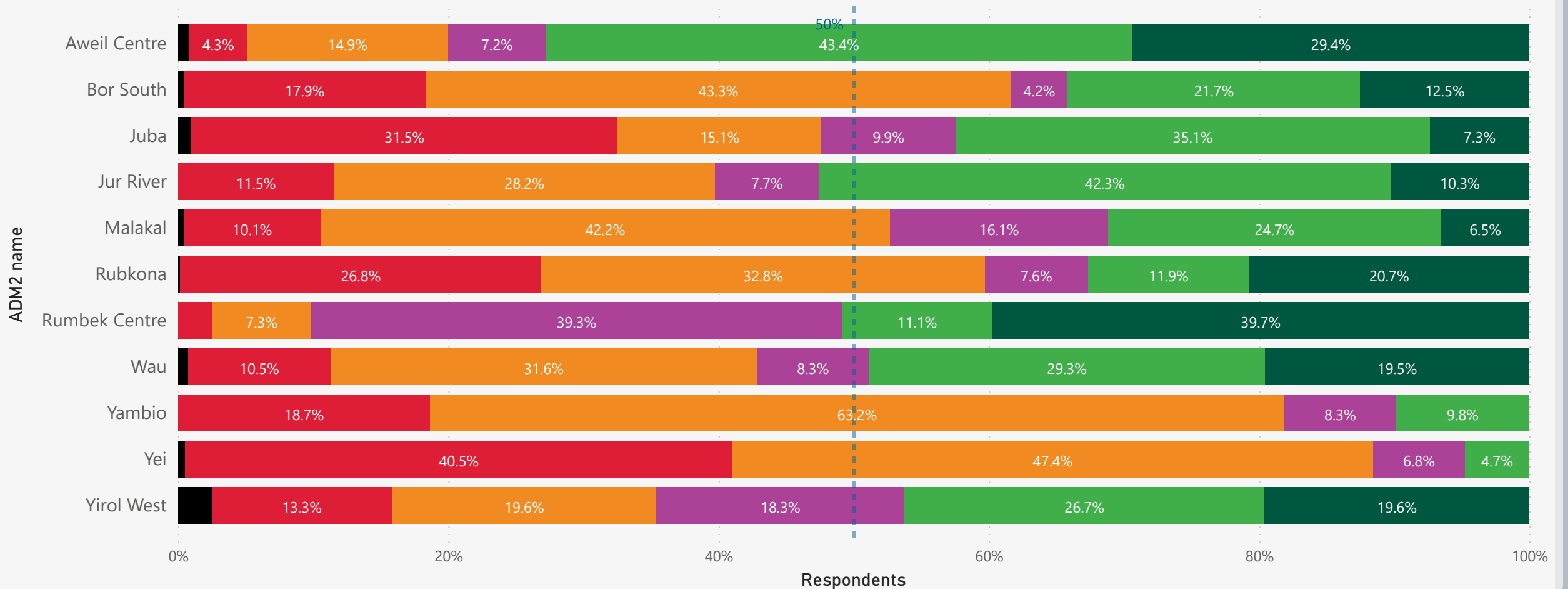
Gender

Female

Male

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

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





Select a topic to view questions related to the specific grievance

Cattle
 Cattleraiding
 Land

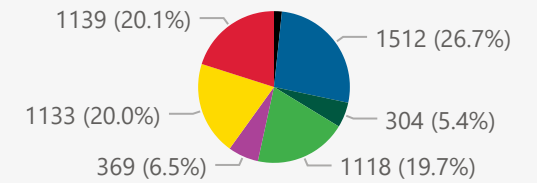
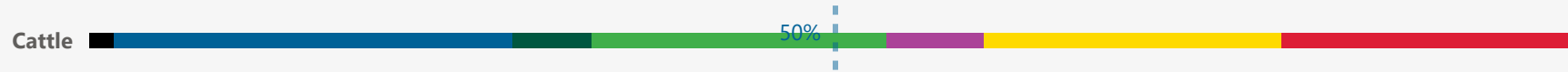
Number of Times Displaced [greater than]

0 100

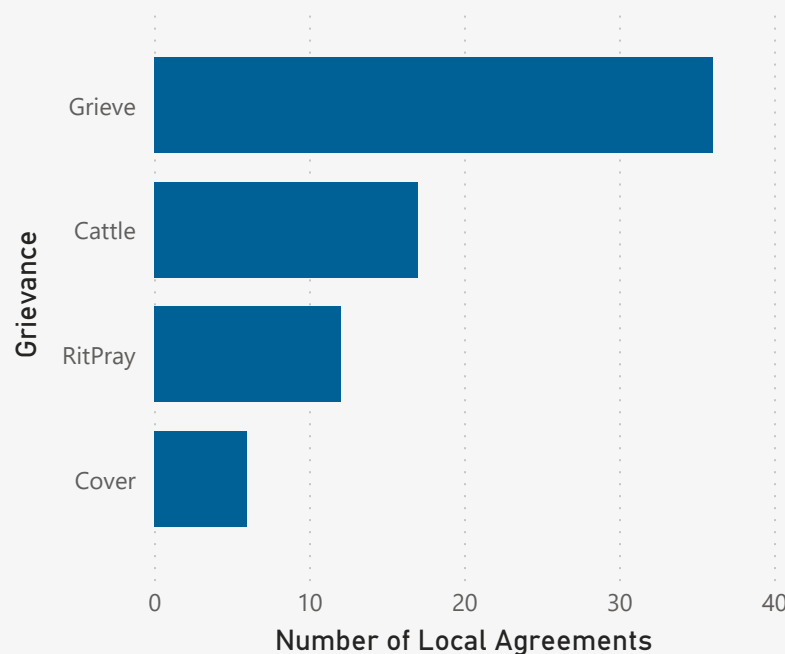
How much of a problem are tensions between cattle keepers and farmers in this area?

All Respondents

Legend ● Not answered ● Not a problem at all ● Very small problem ● Small problem ● Moderate problem (nus-nus) ● Big problem ● Very big problem

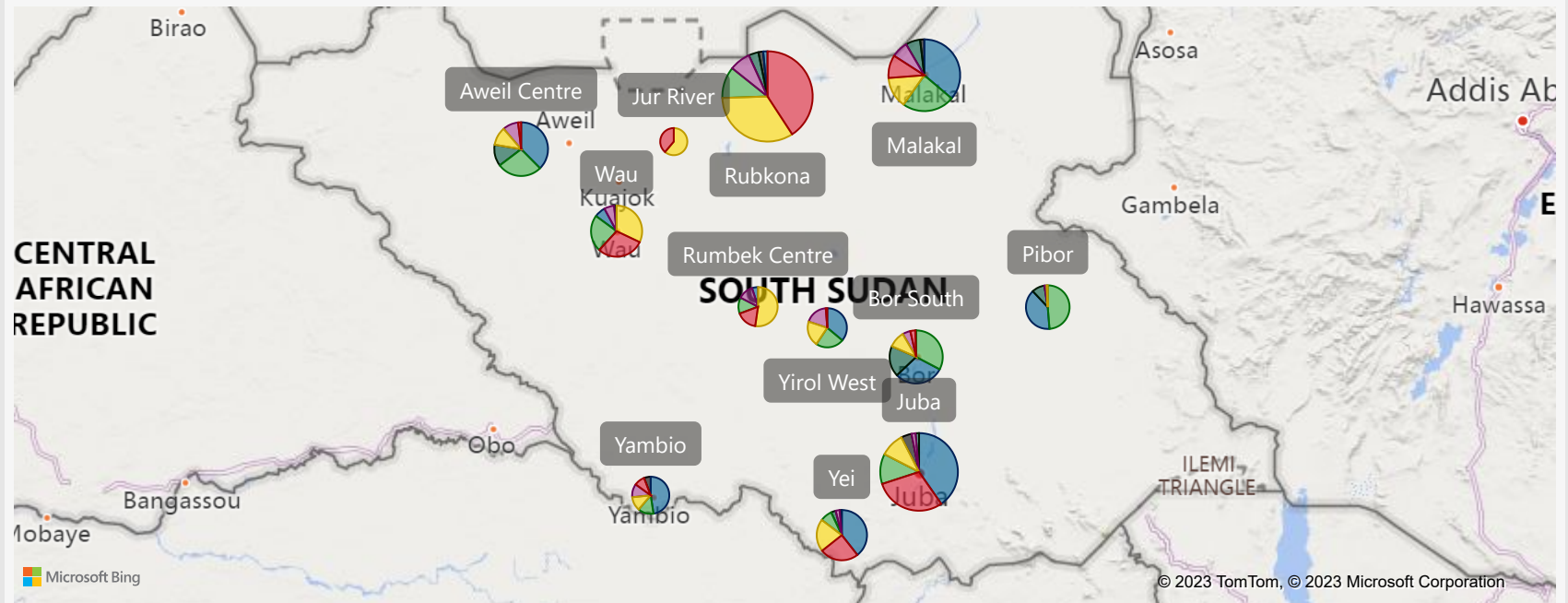


Grievances addressed in South Sudanese Local Agreements



Respondents per Region

Answer ● Not answered ● Not a problem at all ● Very small probl... ● Small problem ● Moderate pro... ● Big problem ● Very big probl...





PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

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



Age

18

94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

Female

Male

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

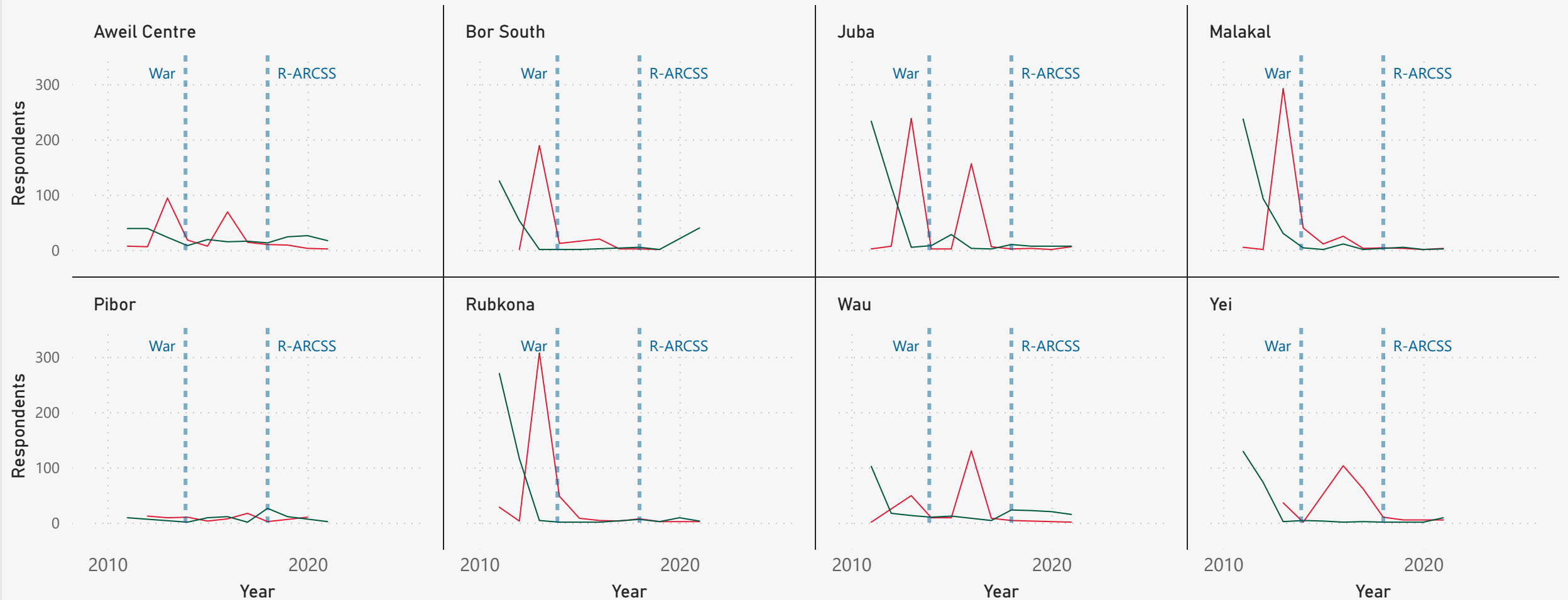
2013

2011

Year most Despair

Year most Hope

— Despair — Hope

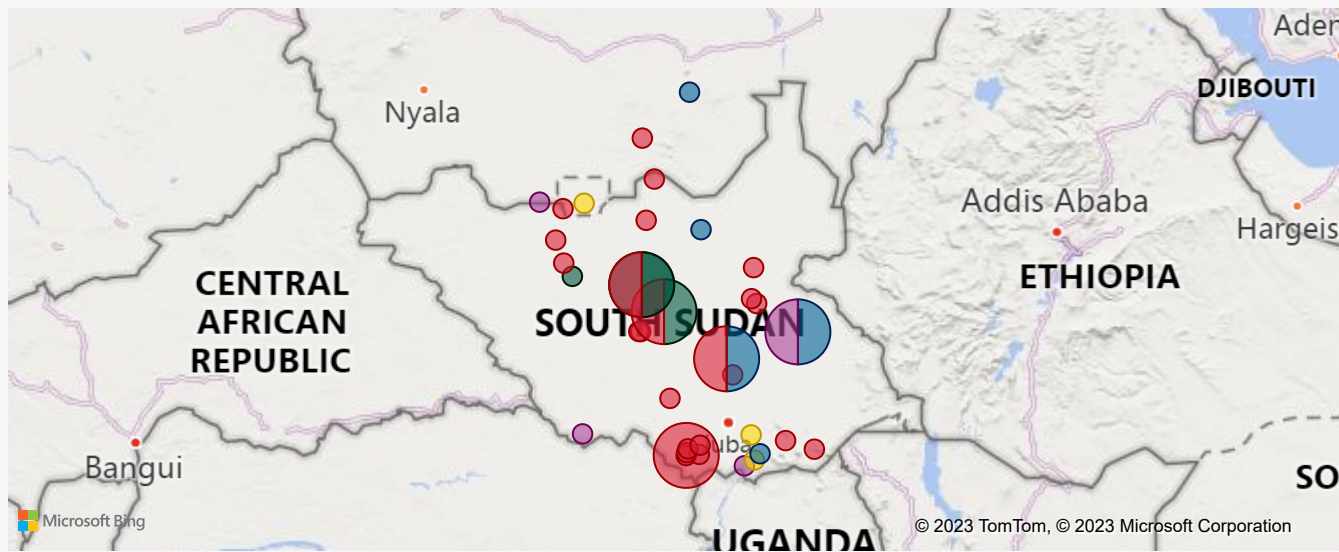


South Sudanese Local Agreements

42

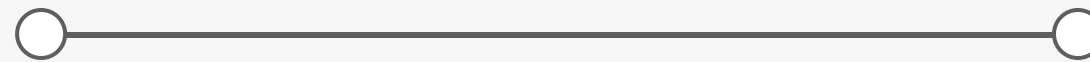
Local Agreements

Stage of Agreement ● Cea ● Imp ● Pre ● SubComp ● SubPar



Filter agreements shown by:

08/03/1999 19/05/2021



Stage

-

Actors Presence:

- CentState
- IntActor
- LocArmedGr
- LocComSoc

Grievances addressed:

- Cattle
- Cover
- Grieve
- RitPray

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	View on PA-X	View PDF
Agreement between the Wonduruba Community and the SPLA Commando Unit	Wonduruba	03 December 2015	View on PA-X	View PDF
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	View on PA-X	View PDF
Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Youth of Dinka Bor and Murle Communities	Boma and Jonglei states	23 May 2017	View on PA-X	View PDF
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	View on PA-X	View PDF
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	View on PA-X	View PDF
Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Gbudue and Maridi States	Gbudue and Maridi States (Western Equatoria State)	02 April 2016	View on PA-X	View PDF
All-Jonglei Conference for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance, held in Bor, 1-5 May 2012: Conference Resolutions and Recommendations	Jonglei	05 May 2012	View on PA-X	View PDF



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

Age

18

94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

Female

Male

Since the war broke out in December 2013, in which year has there been the least amount of conflict between communities in this area?



CONFLICT LEVELS IN SOUTH SUDAN (UCDP)

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



Year:

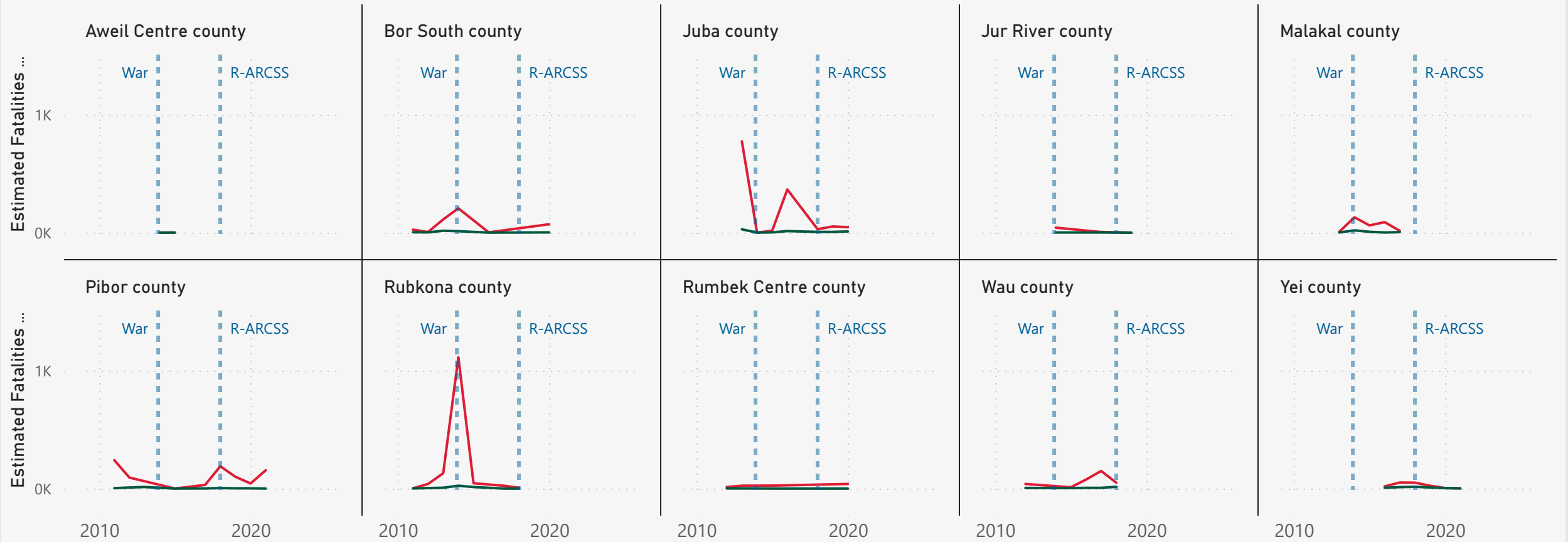
Violence Type: Non-state State-based One-sided

2013
Year Most Events

2014
Year Most Fatalities

UCDP GED Events and Estimated Fatalities in ADM2 Covered in Survey

● Estimated Fatalities ● UCDP Conflict Events



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?"



Filter by Location:

Survey Environment

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

UCDP Violence Type

Non-state
 One-sided
 State-based

Perceptions from Survey

2016

Year Most Conflict

2021

Year Least Conflict

UCDP Events and Fatalities

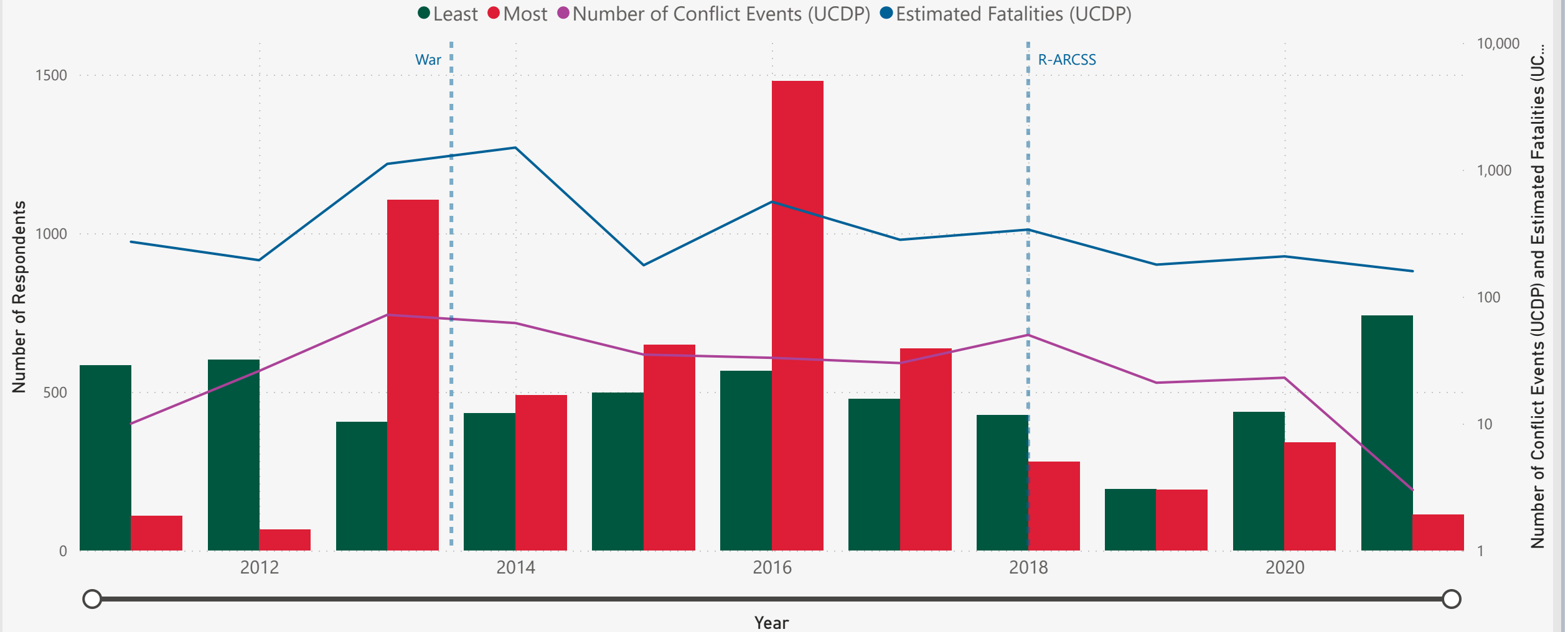
2013

Year Most Events

2014

Year Most Fatalities

Survey perceptions of when least/most conflict and UCDP GED Events and Estimated Fatalities (in ADM2 Covered in Survey) by Year



CONFLICT IN SOUTH SUDAN

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

Age

18

94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

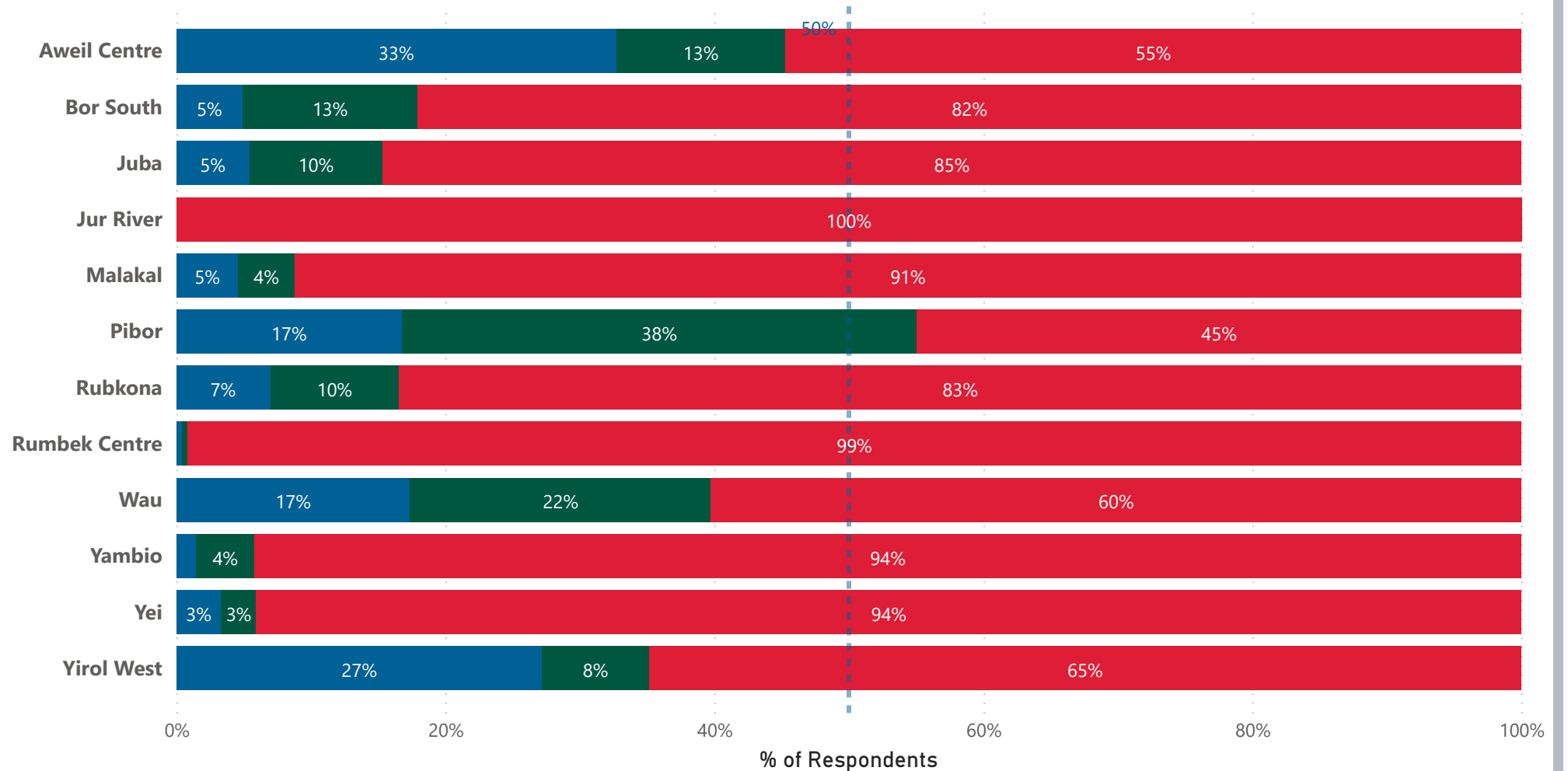
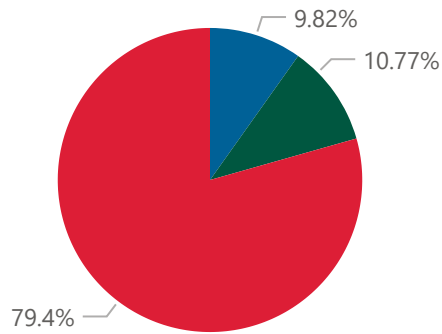
Female

Male

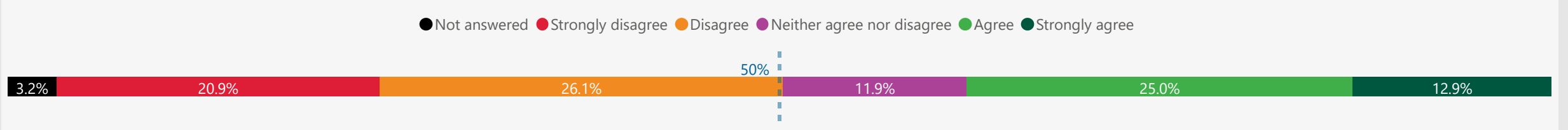
Responses by Location

- More common during the 22-year war
- The same in both wars
- More common during the current war

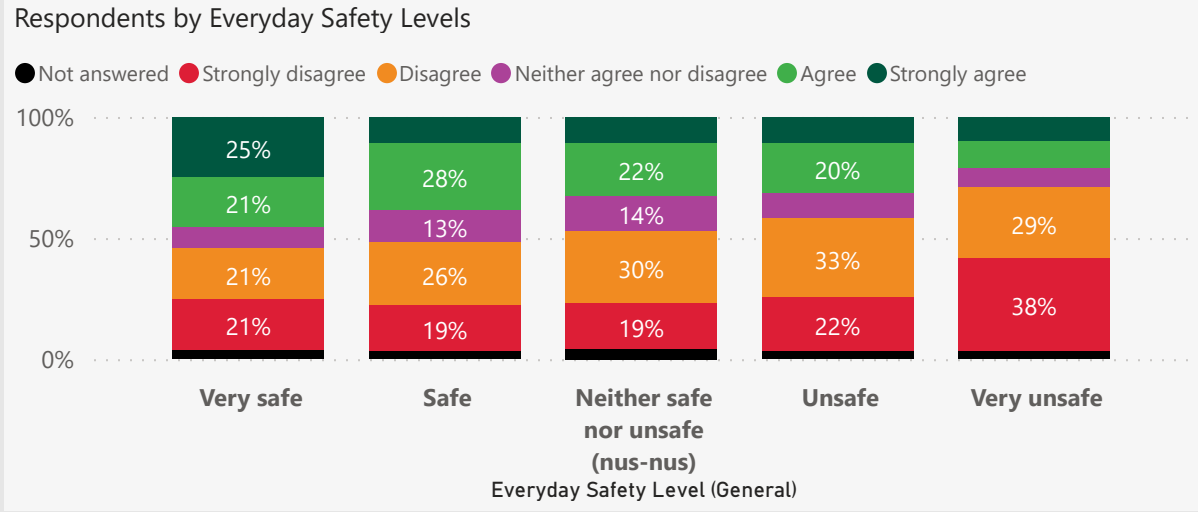
All Respondents



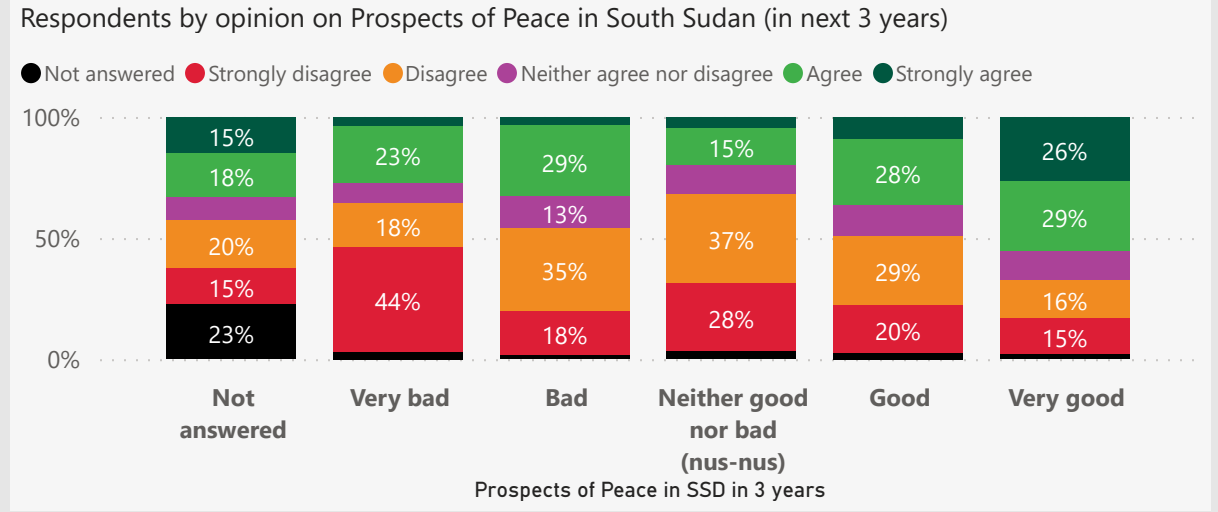
1. More respondents **disagreed** (~47% *strongly disagree/disagree*) than agreed with the statement: **"the national government cares about my community"**



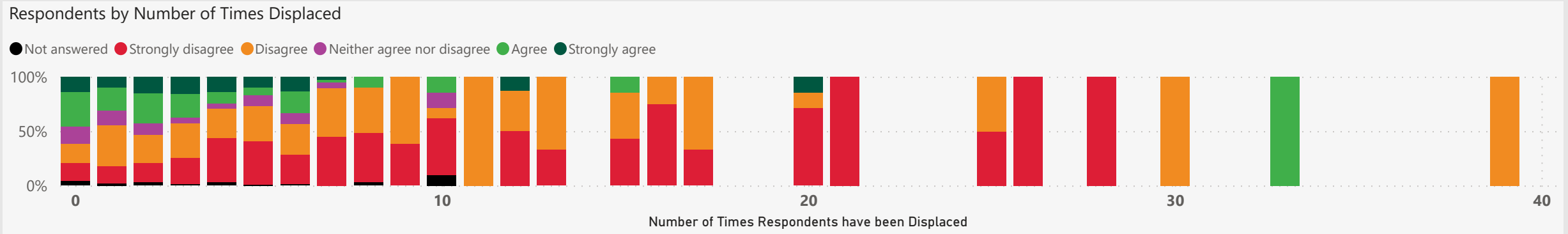
Respondents were more likely to **disagree** with the statement if their everyday security levels (across all indicators) feels 'unsafe' or 'very unsafe'.



Respondents were more likely to **disagree** with the statement, if they were **pessimistic** about the prospects of peace in the next 3 years ('very bad' or 'bad').

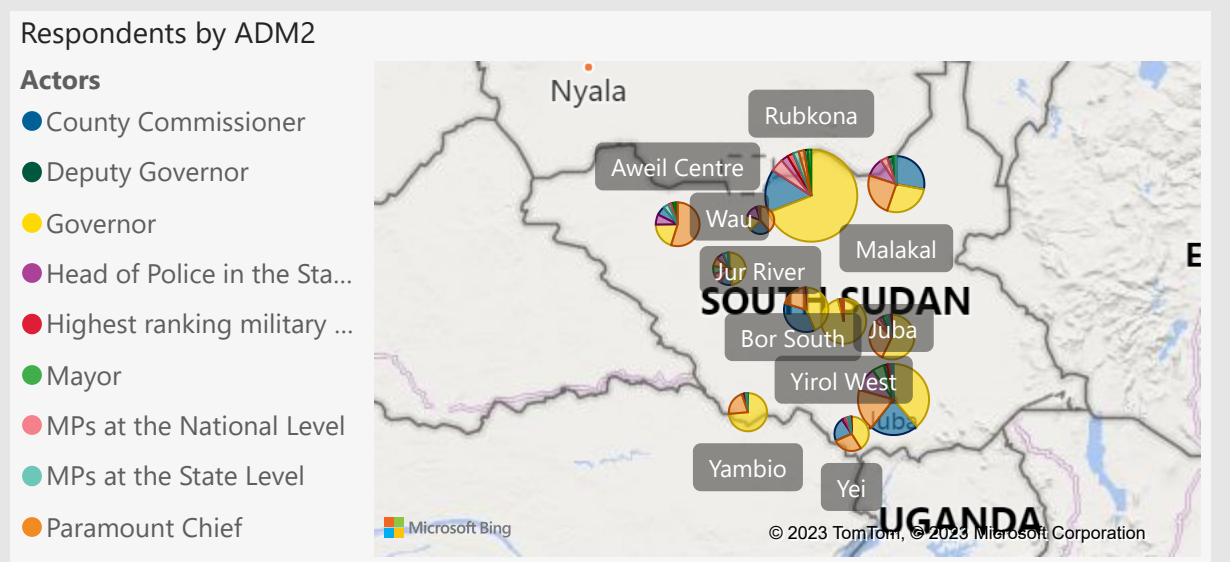
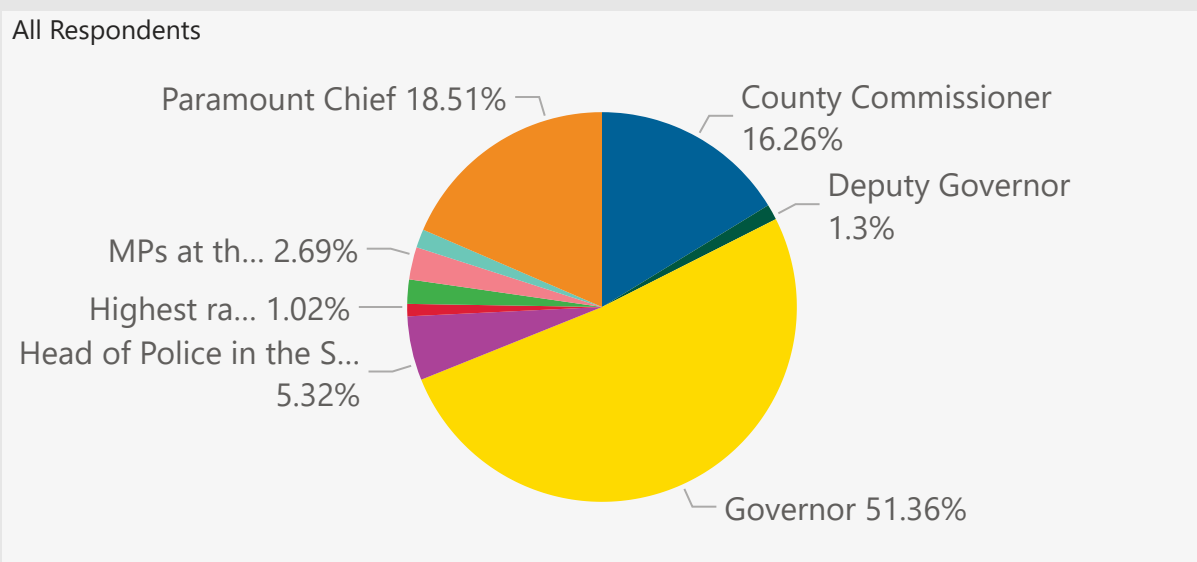


Respondents who have been **displaced more**, are more likely to **disagree** with the statement "the national government cares about my community."



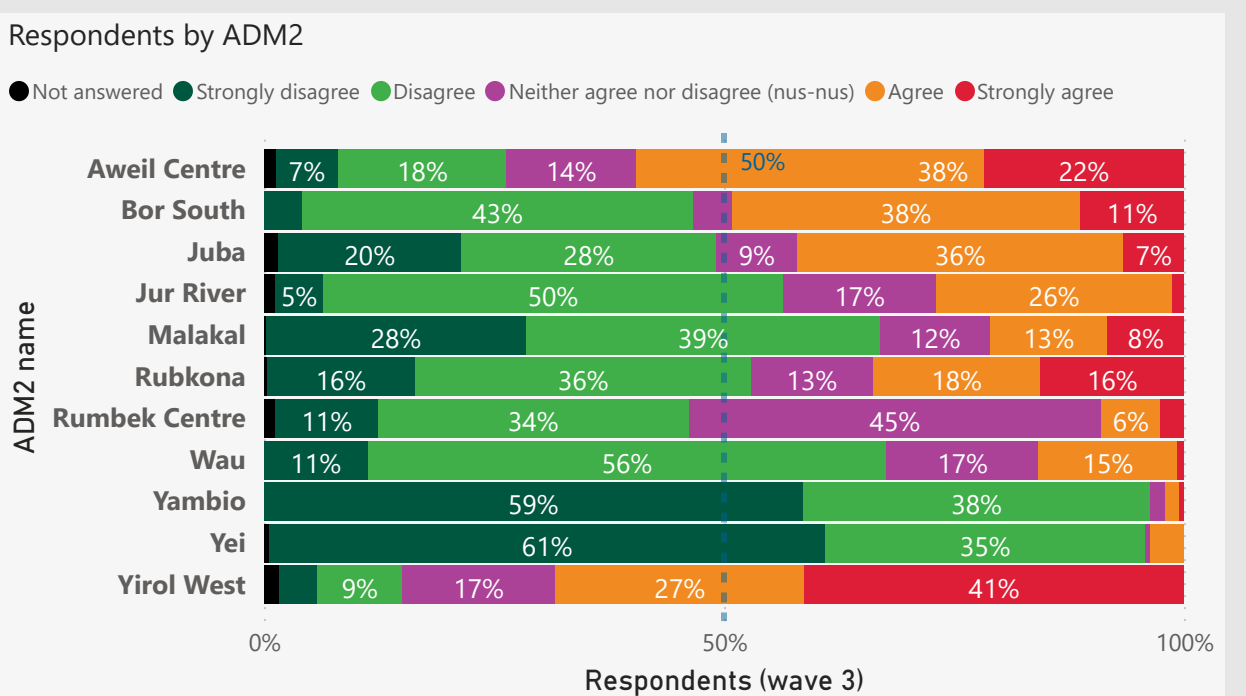
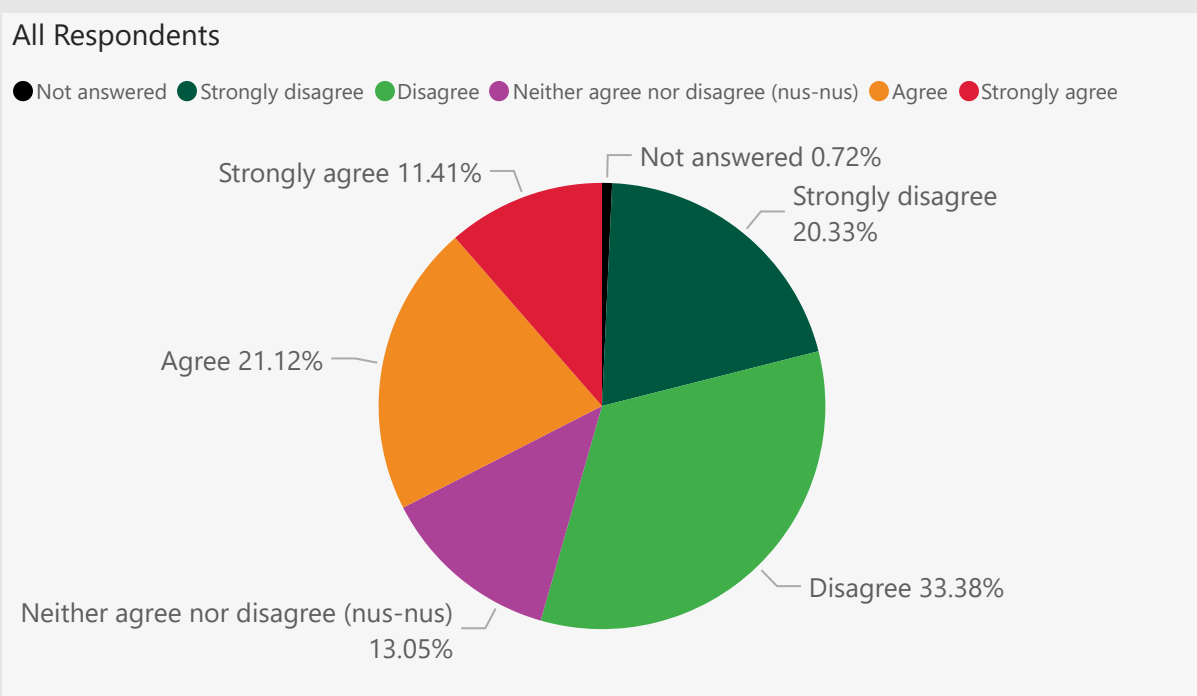
2. Responses to the question: **"who is most influential in making decisions about the safety of your community?"** showed that **National Political Leaders** have **limited influence** in decisions about safety at a local level. **Governors** and **County commissioners** are **most influential** in 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** with the statement: **"If Traditional Leaders in my community told my family that a member should join an armed group, we would comply."**

However, this varied by location; in **Yei, Yambio** and **Rumbek**, very **few** respondents agreed ('agree' or 'strongly agree'). Whereas, in **Yirol West, Aweil, Bor South** and **Juba** **almost half** of the respondents felt that traditional authorities *could* encourage their family members to join armed groups ('agree' or 'strongly agree').



Although the majority disagreed with compliance to join armed groups, one third of all respondents agreeing ('agree' or 'strongly agree') represents a high level of influence held by traditional leaders across the country.

These variations by location were **not** correlated with conflict exposure, displacement status or living environment. Thus, it seems that traditional authorities legitimacy is more strongly determined by social ties in every community.

Conclusions:

- National leaders face a legitimacy challenge; many citizens believe the national government neither cares about their community, not 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 Yirol 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..

Care for Community 	Authority & Safety 	Authority & Peace 	Authority & Peace Perceptions
Authority & Actors 	Dealing with Armed Groups 	Compliance with Authorities 	Dealing with Local Issues

Age

18

94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

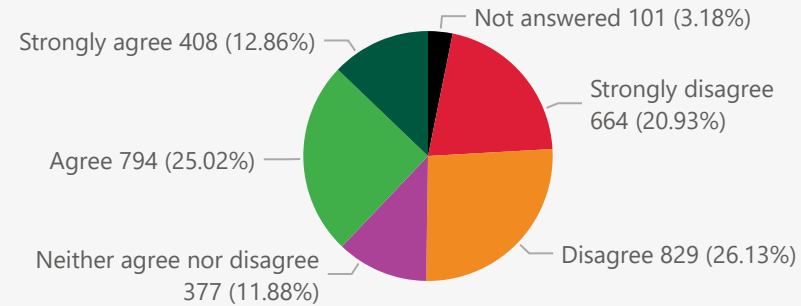
Gender

Female

Male

Q: Do you agree with the statement: "The National Government cares about my community."

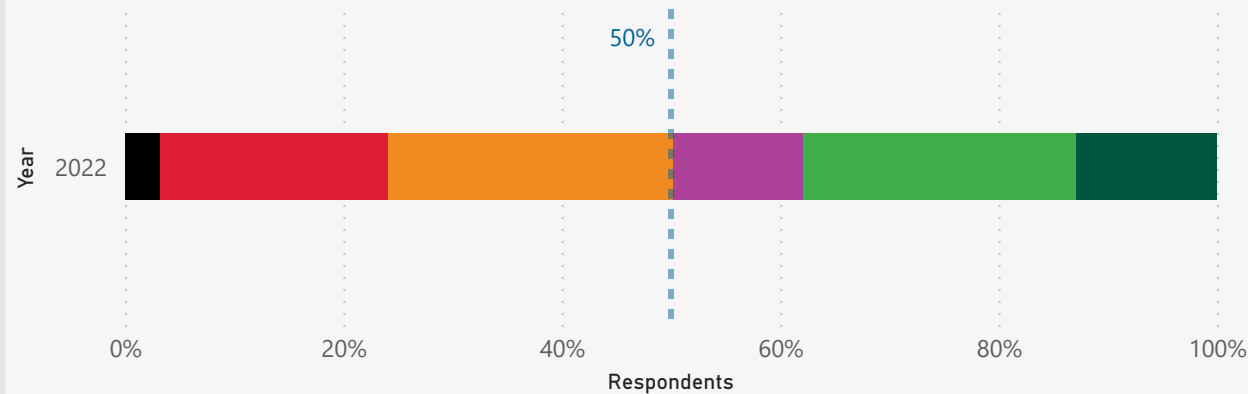
Overall Respondents



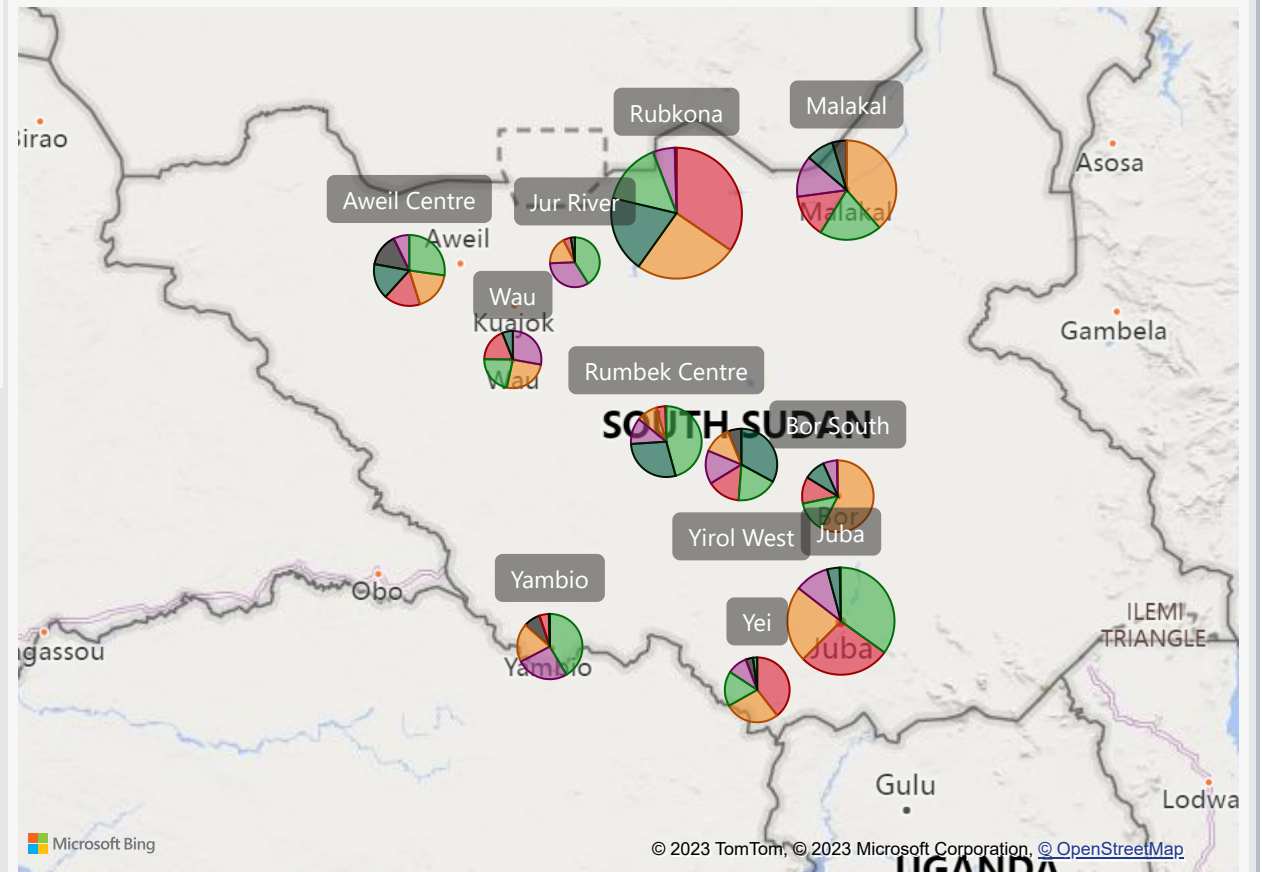
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagr... ● Agree ● Strongly agree

Respondents by Year

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



Respondents by Location



● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disa... ● Agree ● Strongly agree

Everyday Safety Indicator

All

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

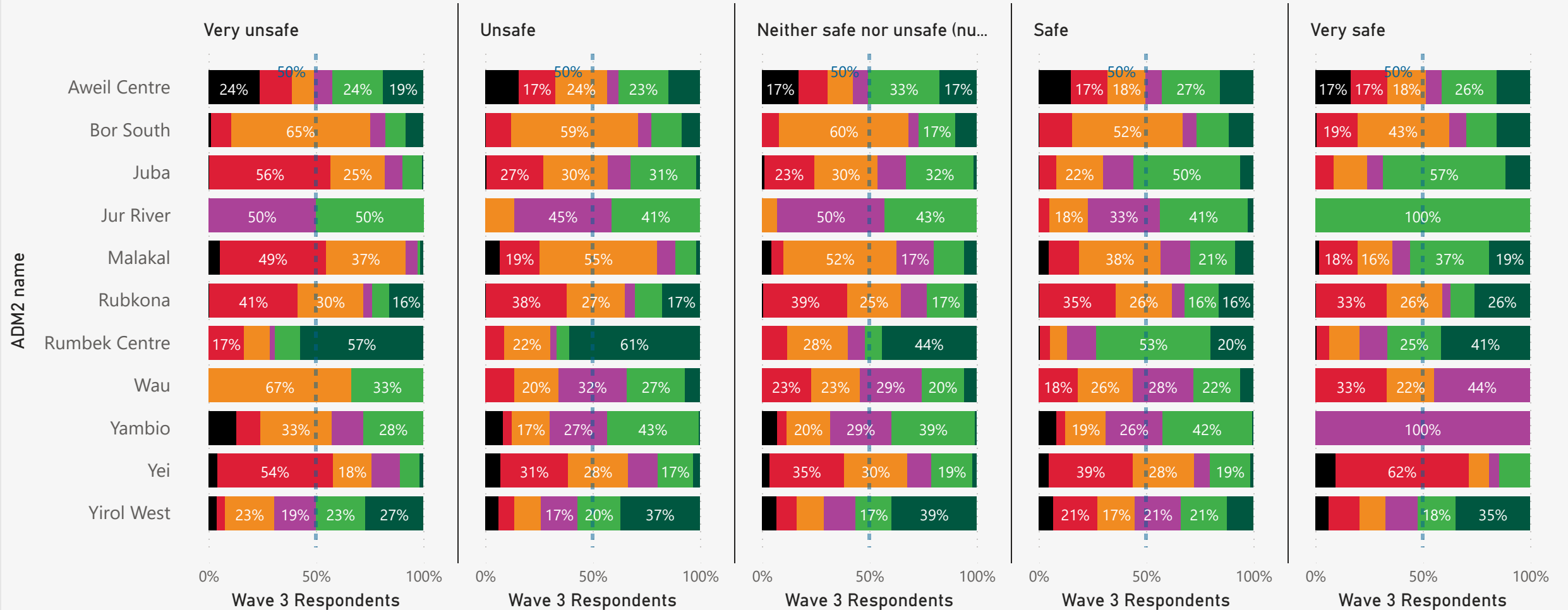
Gender

Female

Male

Responses for the statement "The National Government cares about my community" & Everyday Security

"The National Government cares about my community" ● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Agree ● Strongly agree



Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100

○

Environment Type

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban
 Female
 Male

Gender

Responses for: "The National Government cares about my community" & "In your opinion what are the prospects for peace in S. Sudan in the next 3 years?"

"The National Government cares about my community" ● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Agree ● Strongly agree



Q: Do you agree with: **"The National Government cares about my Community"**
& Q: **"Is South Sudan currently at peace?"**



Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100

Progress bar for displacement filter

Environment Type

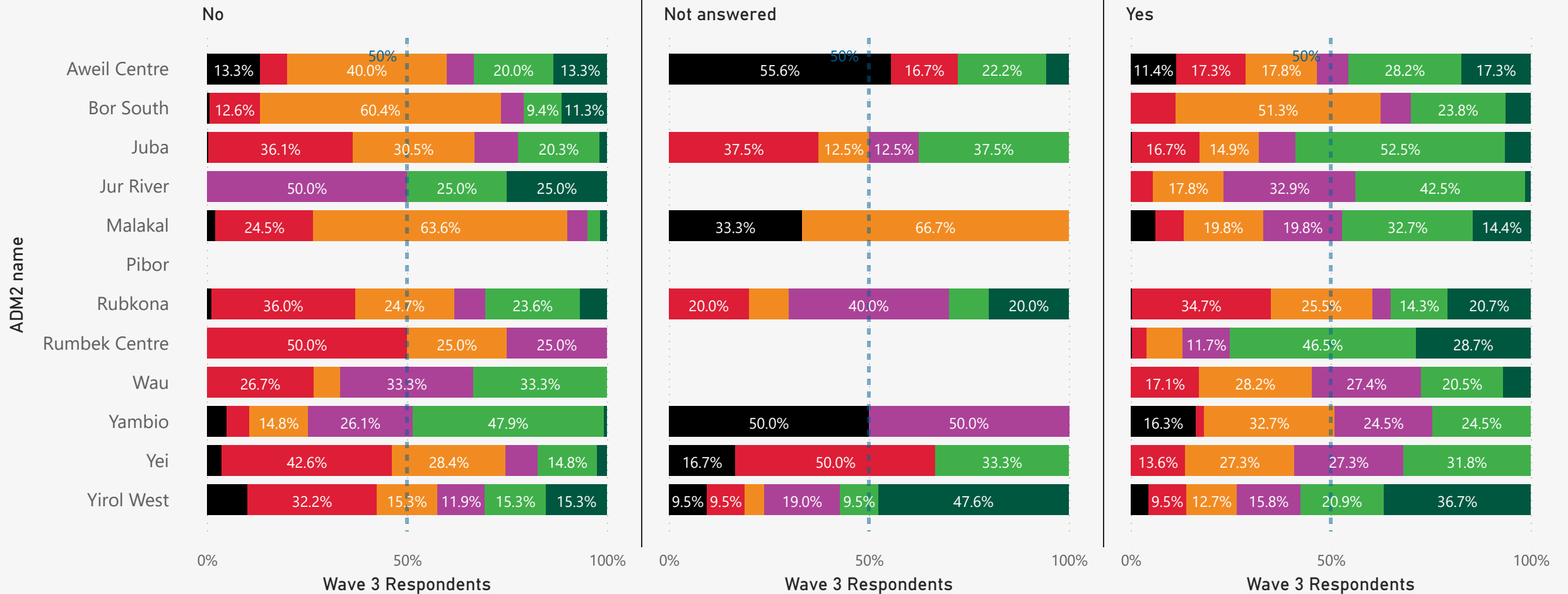
IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

Female
 Male

Responses for: "The National Government cares about my community" & "Is South Sudan currently at peace?"

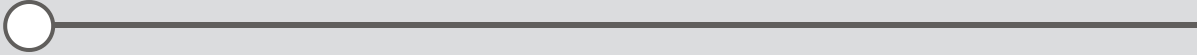
"The National Government cares about my community" ● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Agree ● Strongly agree





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



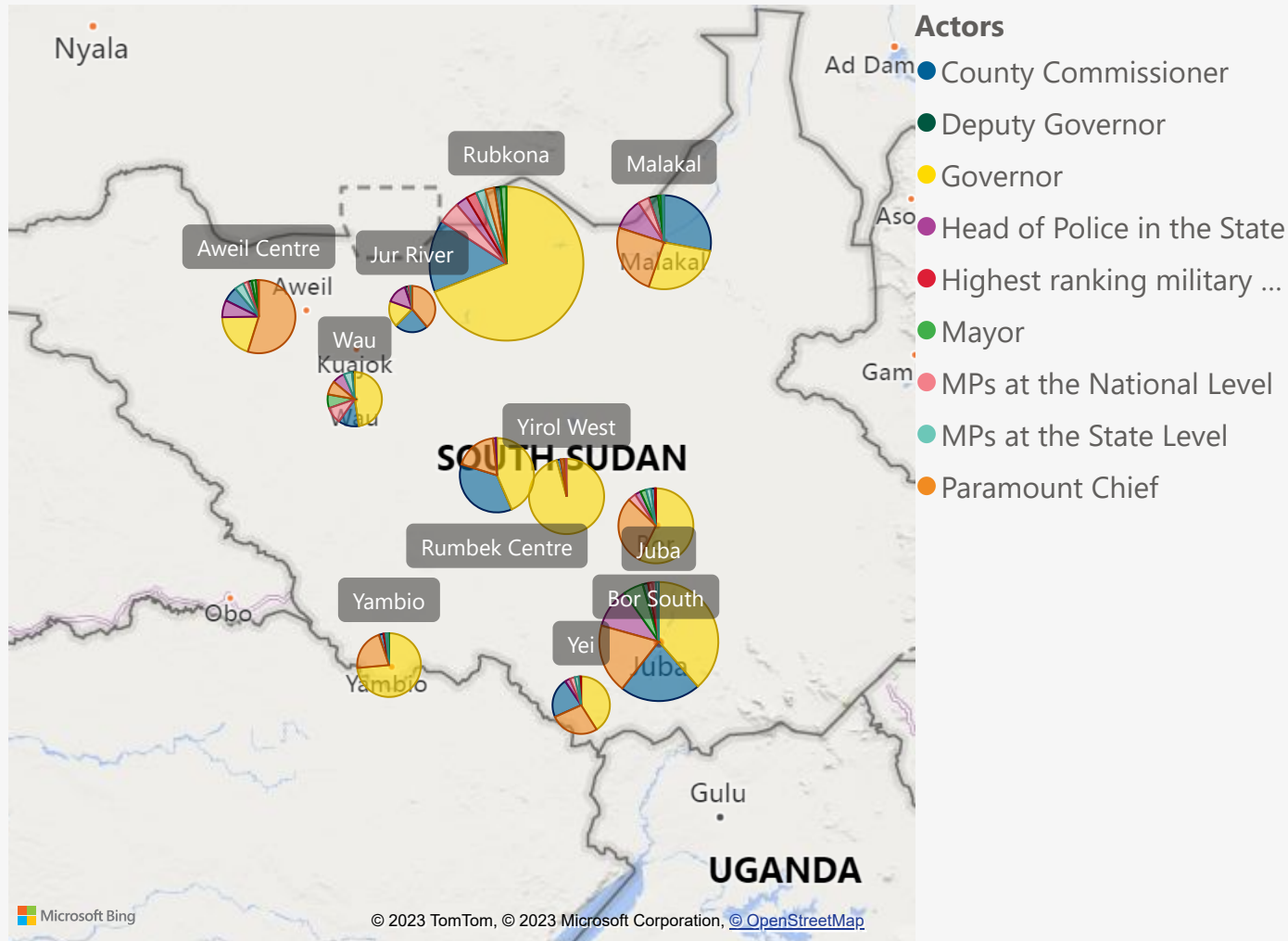
Environment Type

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

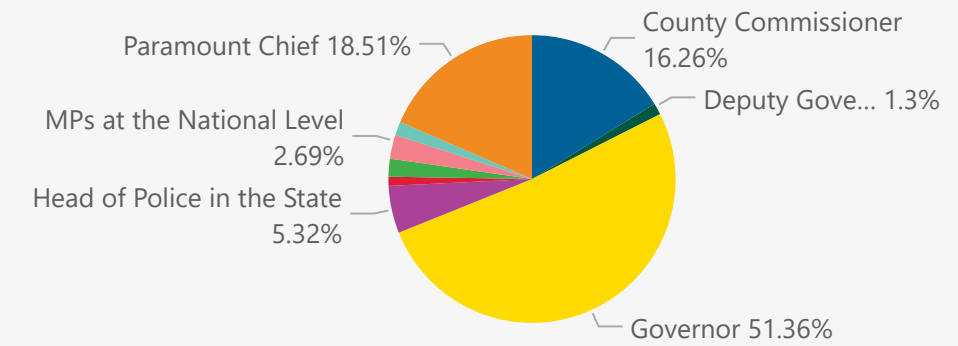
Gender

Female
 Male

Q: "Who is most influential in making decisions about the safety of your community?"



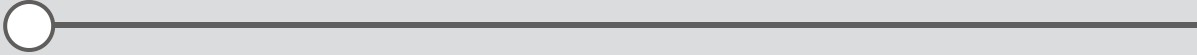
All Respondents



Other (specified)

Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

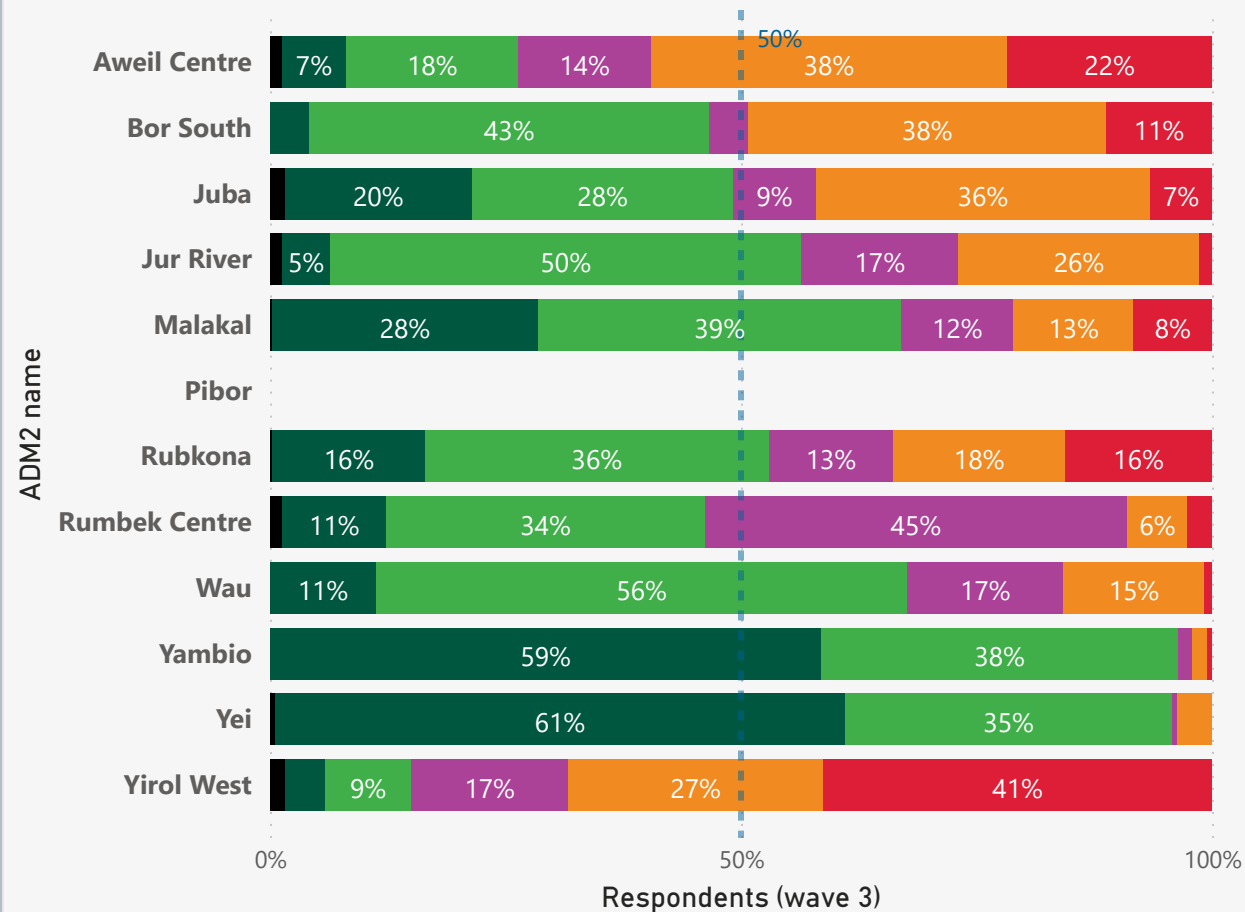
IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

Female
 Male

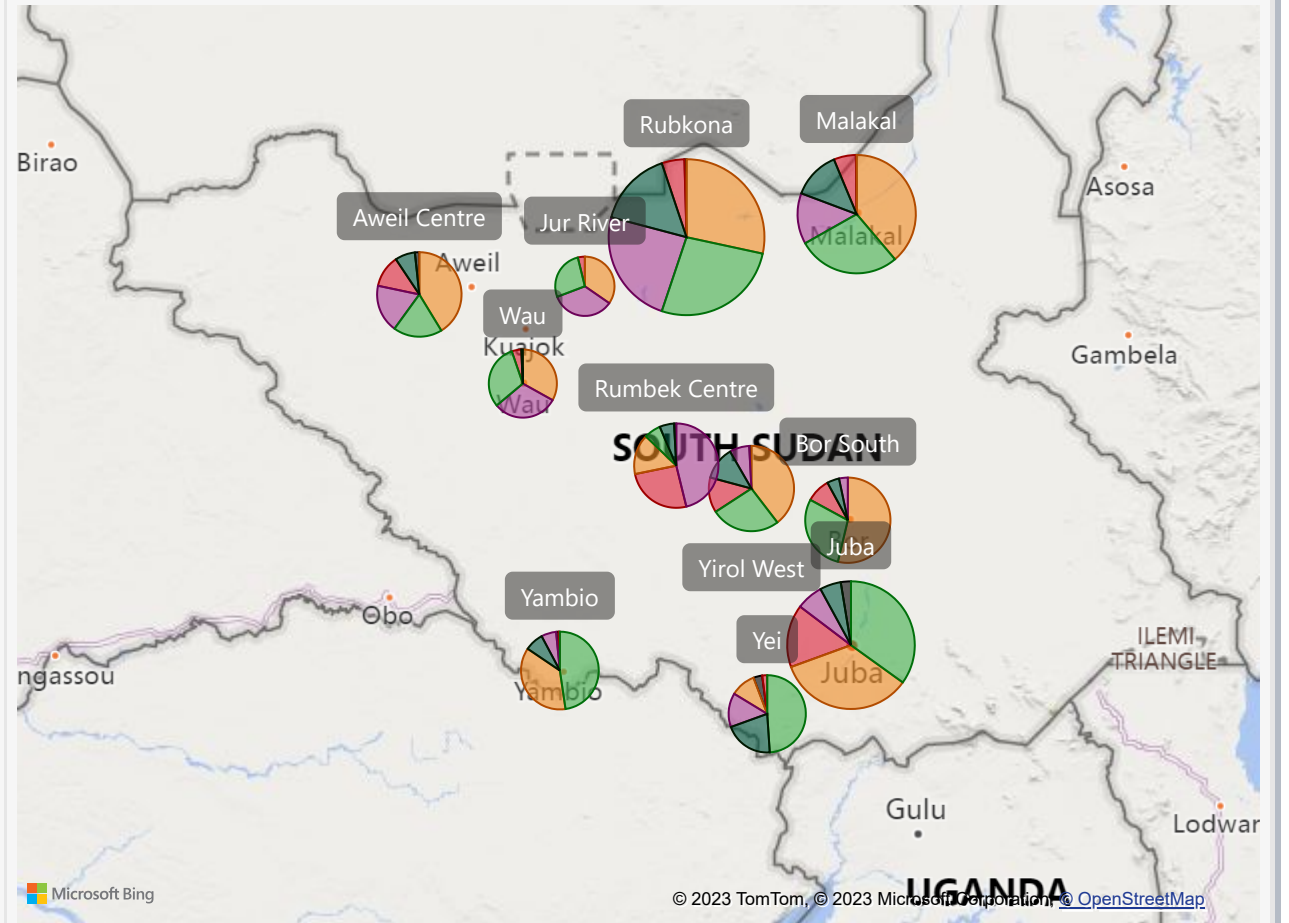
If traditional leaders in my community told my family that a member should join an armed group, we would comply.

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



"I feel comfortable disagreeing about important issues with other members of the community."

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree n... ● Agree ● Strongly agr...



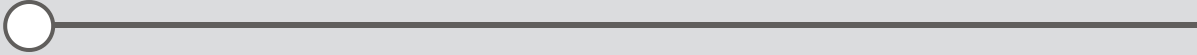


COMMUNITY GRIEVANCES AND ACTORS

Influential Actors within Community - Armed Groups

Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

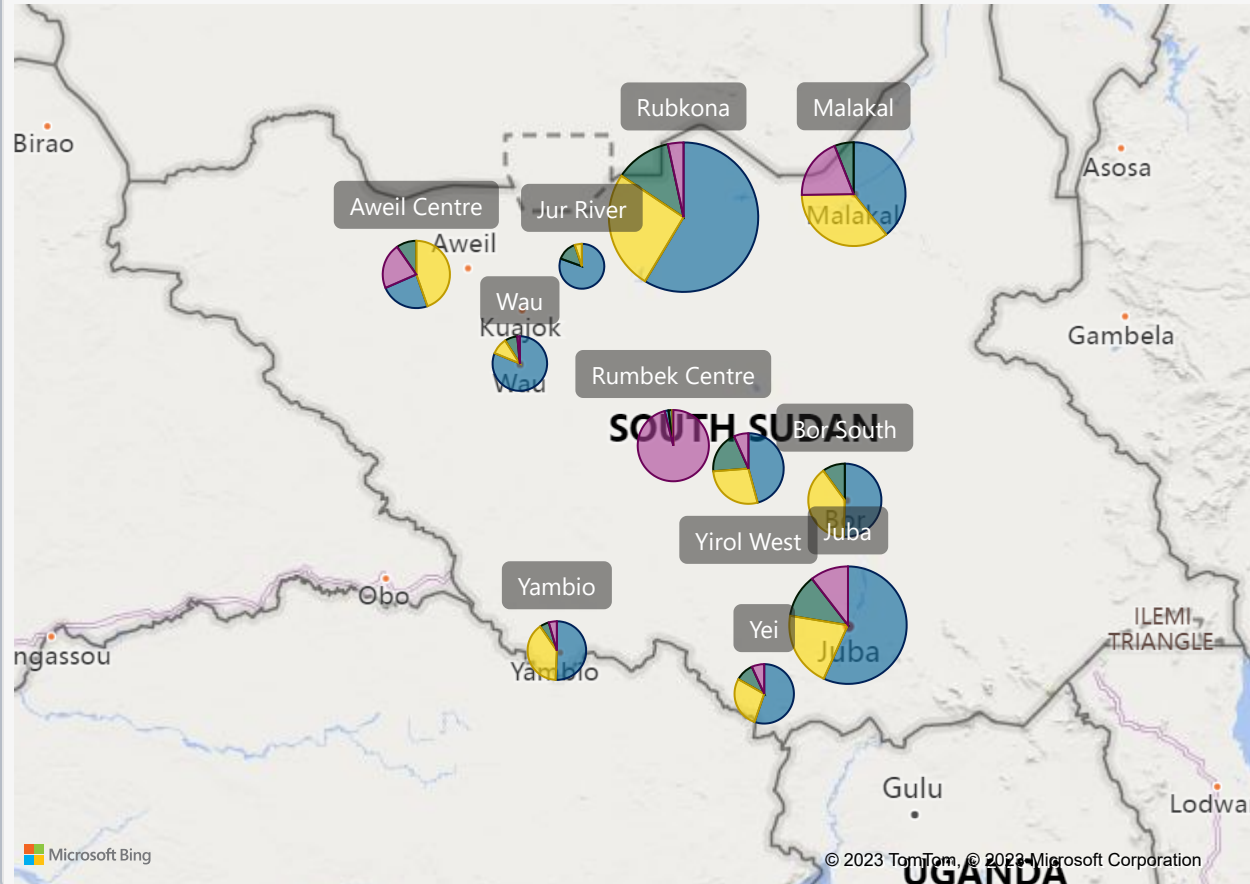
IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

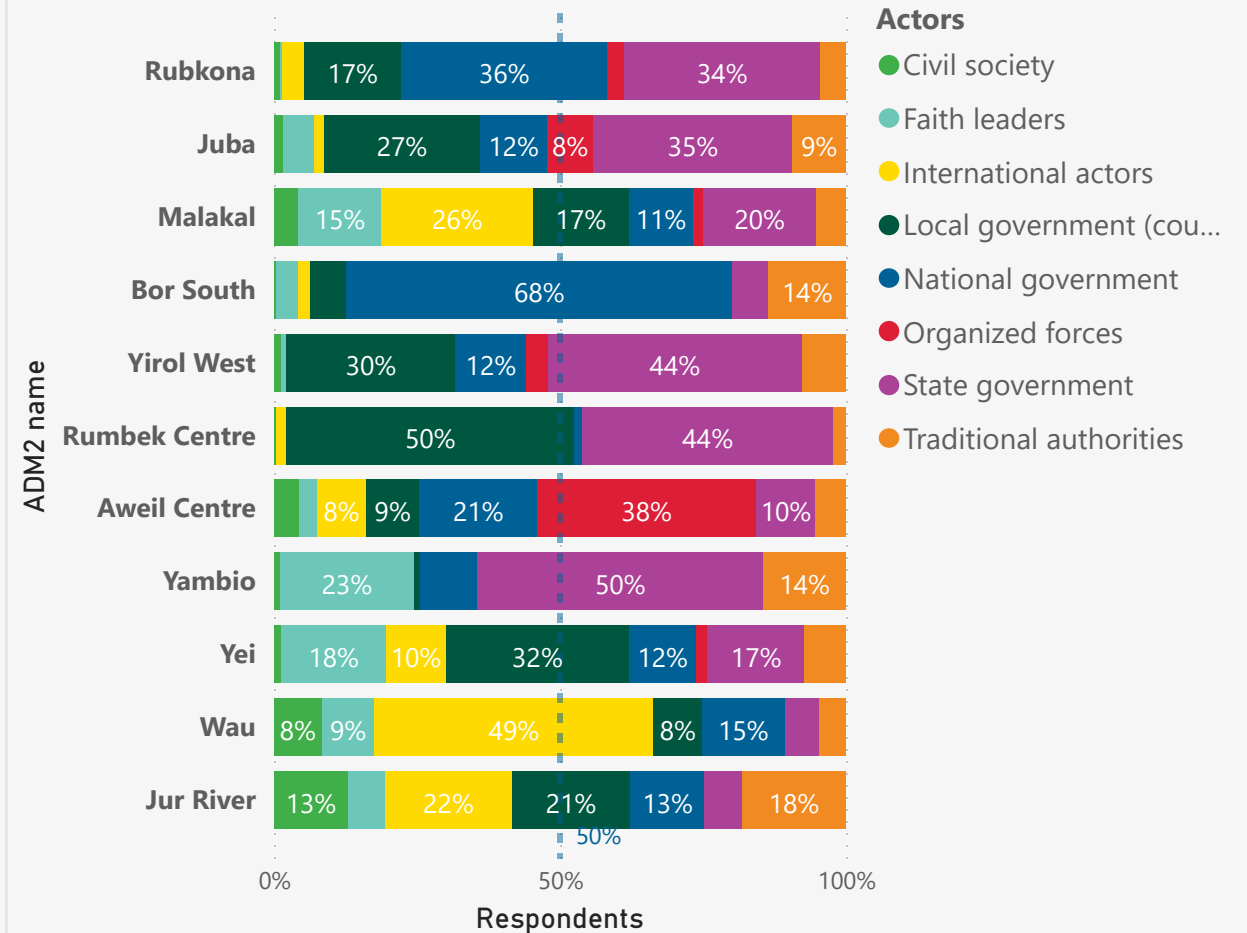
Female
 Male

When armed group are fighting in this area, is it primarily about national political issues, local political issues, both national and local political issues, or not about politics at all?

● Both national and local pol...
 ● Local political issues
 ● National political issues
 ● Not about politics ...



Which of the following actors do you trust most to help your community negotiate agreements with armed groups nearby so they can pass peacefully through your area?



Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

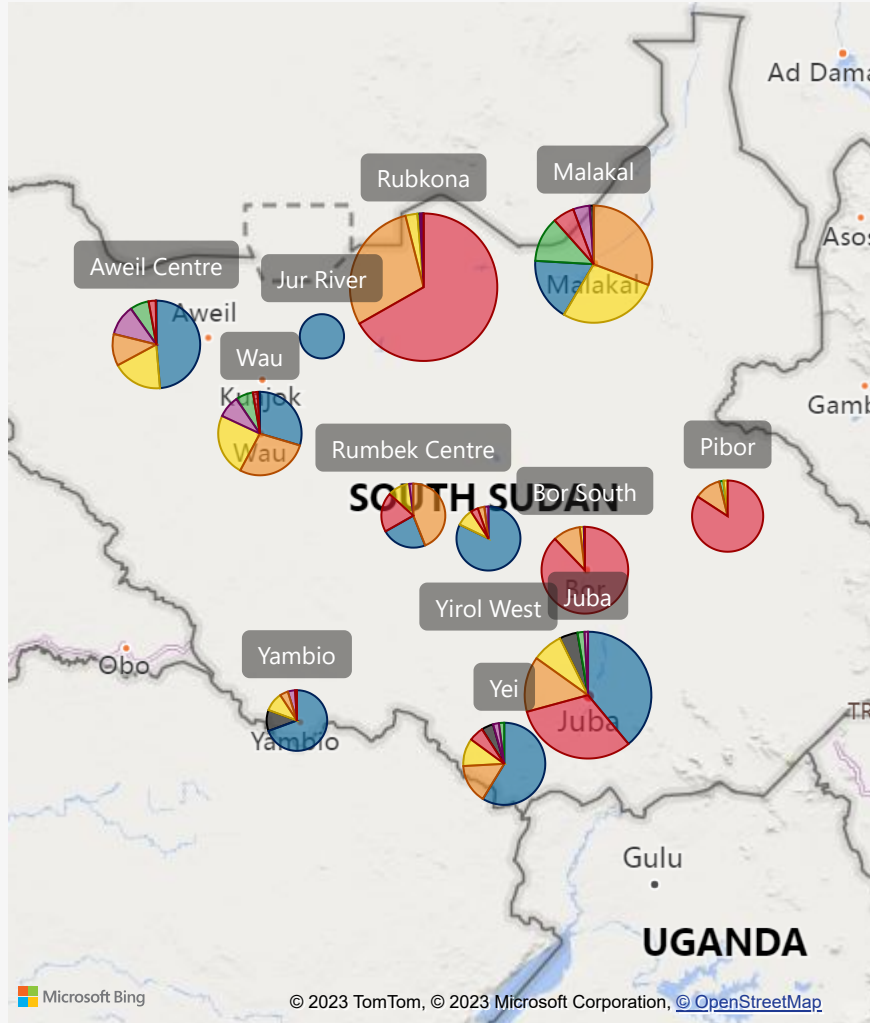
Gender

Female
 Male

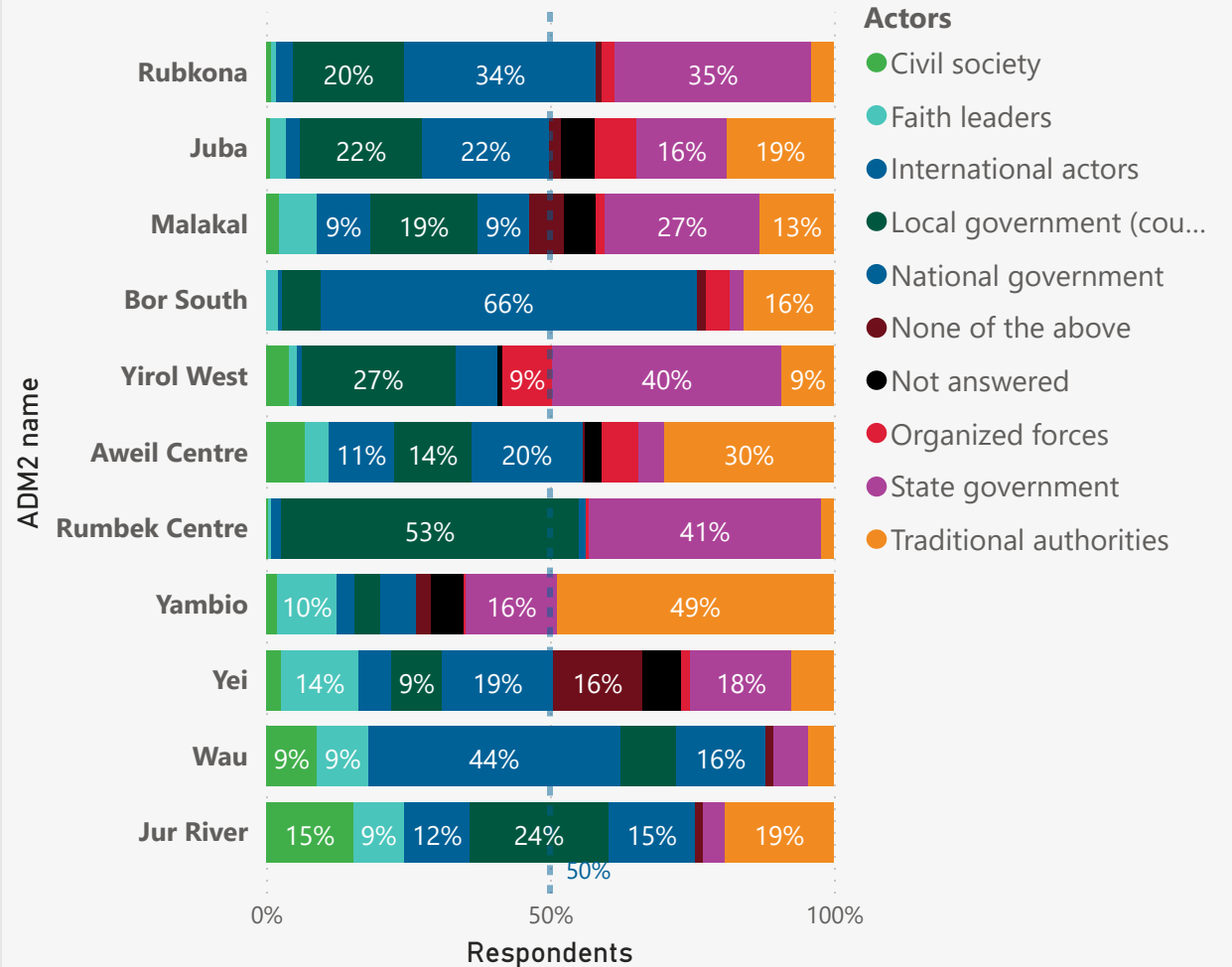
How much of a problem is cattle-raiding in this area?

Responses

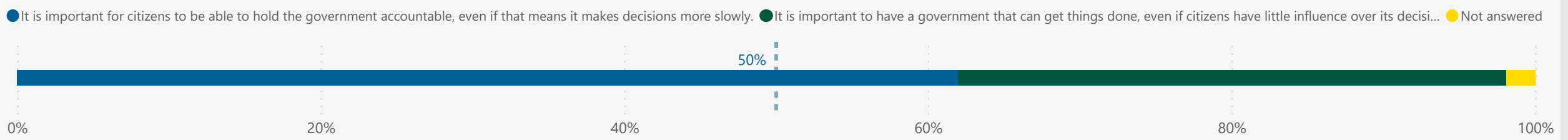
- Not answered
- Not a problem at all
- Very small problem
- Small problem
- Moderate problem (nu...)
- Big problem
- Very big problem



Which of the following actors do you trust most to help your community reach peaceful agreements about conflict over cattle?



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

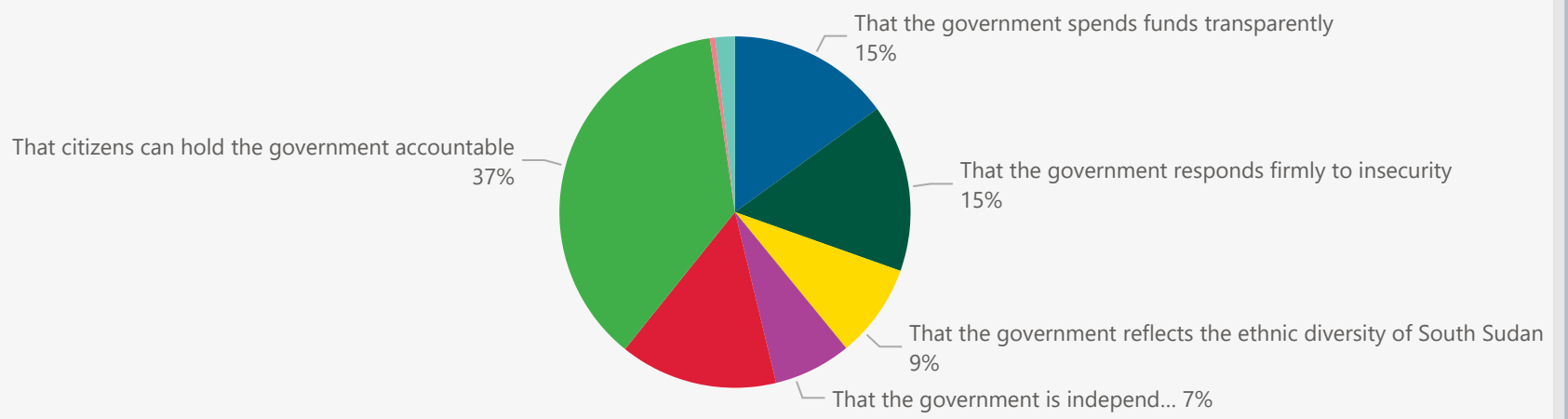


Overall there was overwhelming support for parliamentary input into presidential decision making, even if that slowed down decisions.

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?

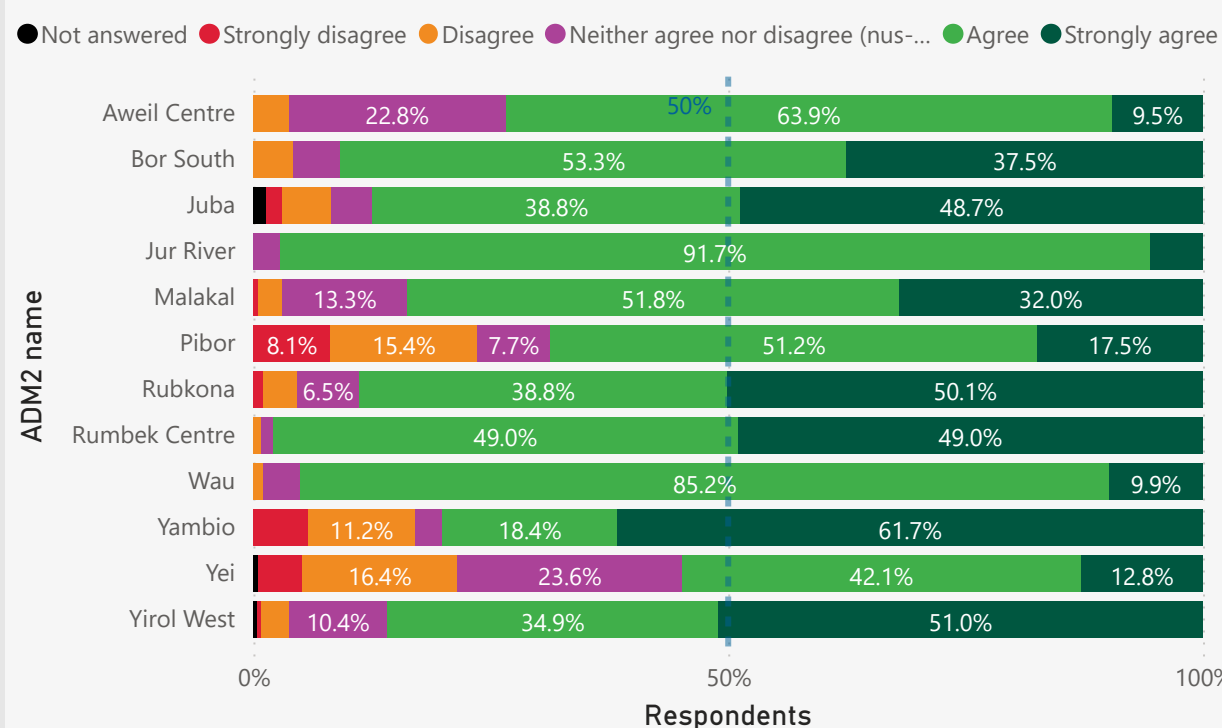
- That the government spends funds transparently
- That the government responds firmly to insecurity
- That the government reflects the ethnic diversity of South Sudan
- That the government is independent of the army
- That the government can get things done efficiently
- That citizens can hold the government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



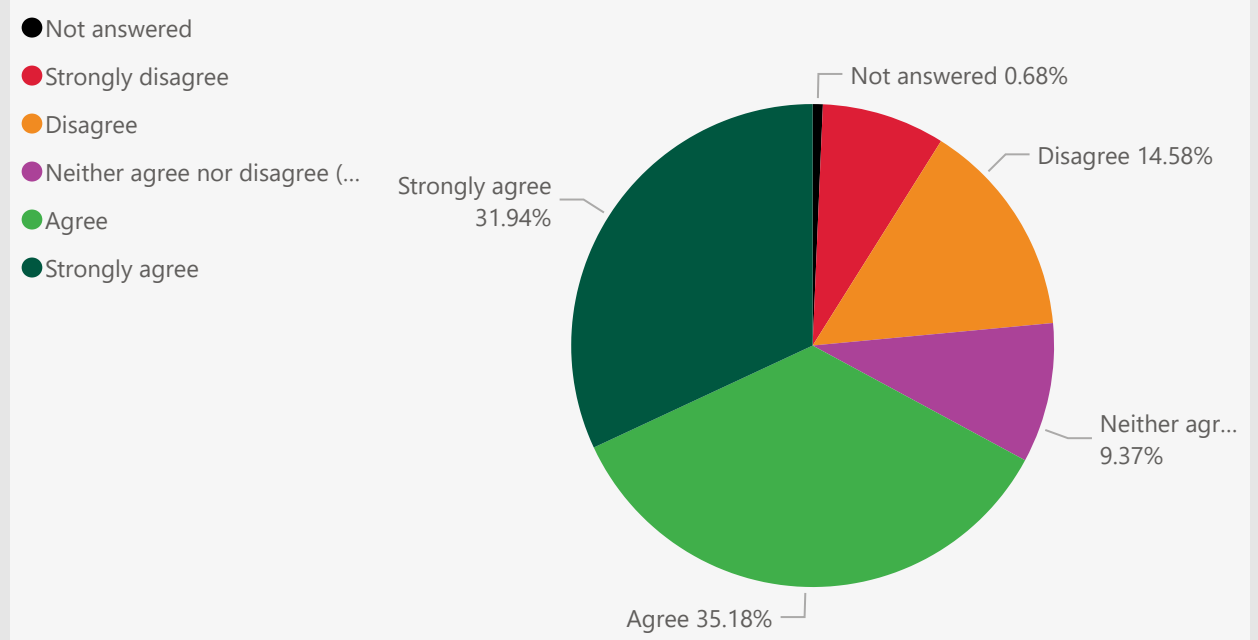
This preference for accountability highlights the importance of policies that preserve a strong parliament. Mechanisms for citizen input into government should be created. These are central to arrangements for an extended transition period.

2. 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.



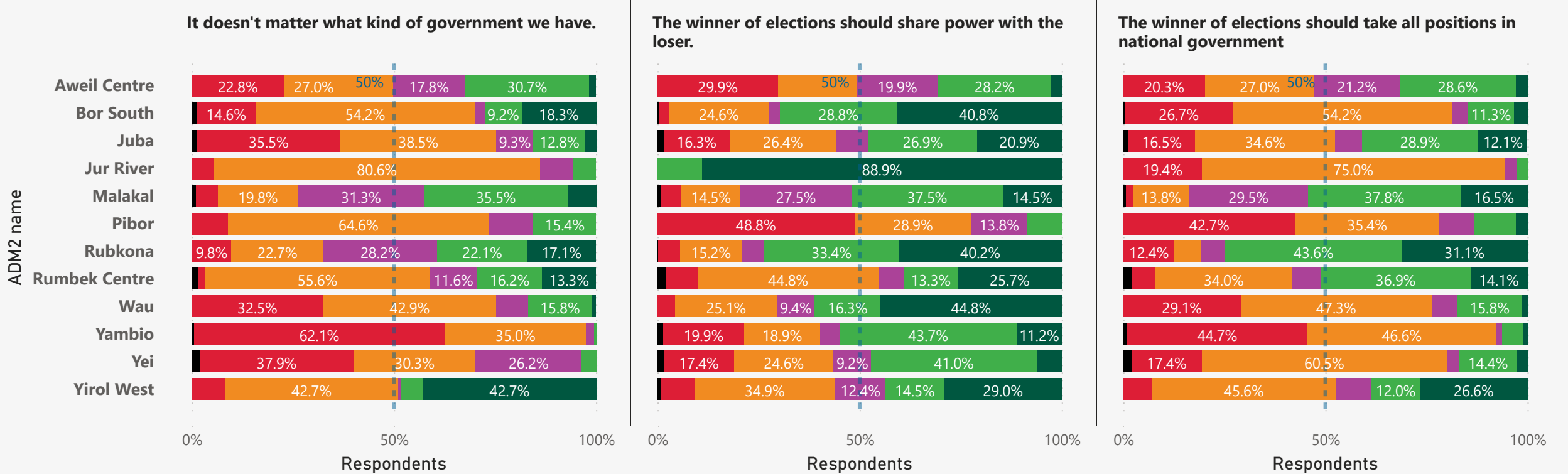
If government and opposition forces have not unified by the end of the transitional period in February 2023, elections should be delayed until they are able to unify.



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.

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 first past the post).

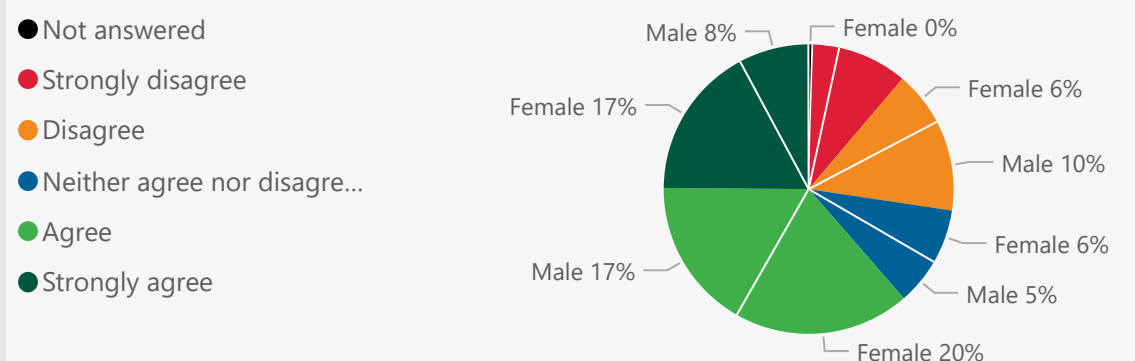
Legend: ● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus) ● Agree ● Strongly agree



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

- **Women** were more likely than men 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.

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



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 have favouring 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.

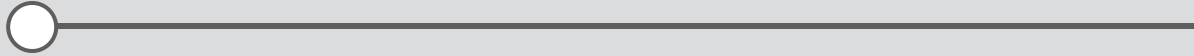
Explore responses to questions related to **governance**, by location, environment, gender and other variables for the following topics..

Government Reconciliation	Government Effectiveness	Effective or Accountable?	Electoral System Preference
What is most important?	Government Responses to Insecurity	Unification of Forces	Army Governance



Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

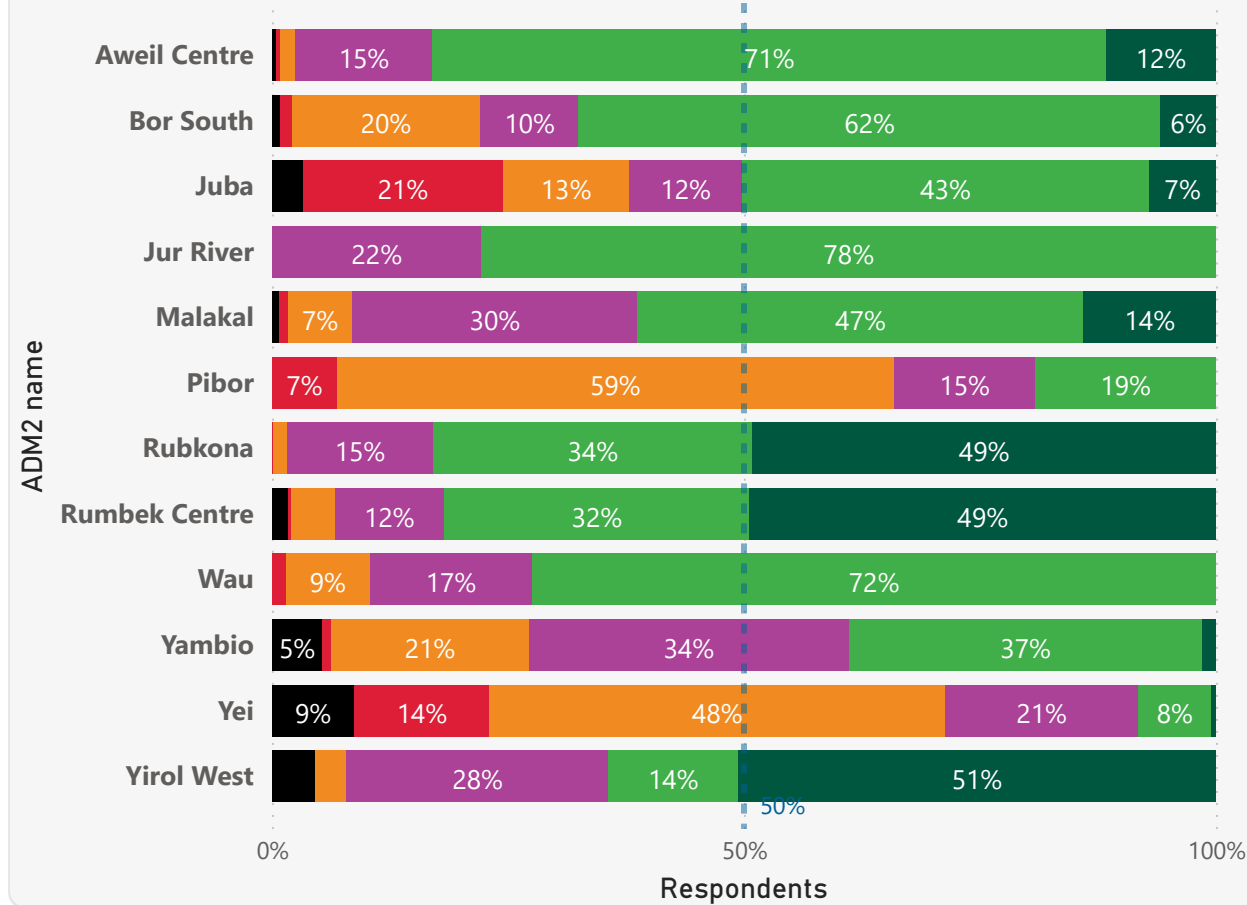
IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

Female
 Male

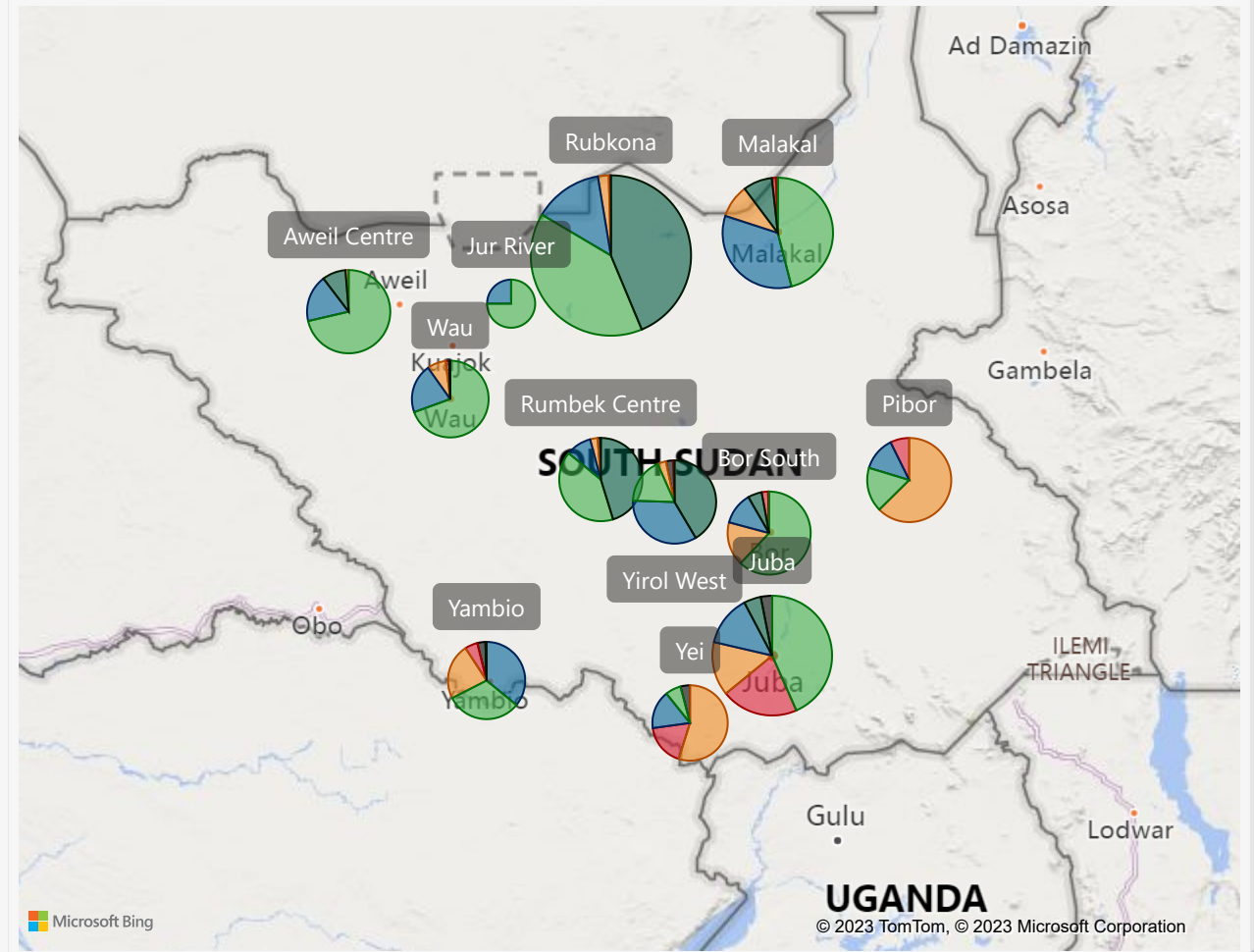
Government and opposition parties at the national level have reconciled with one another

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



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

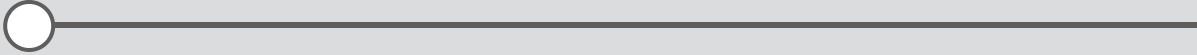
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree n... ● Agree ● Strongly agr...





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

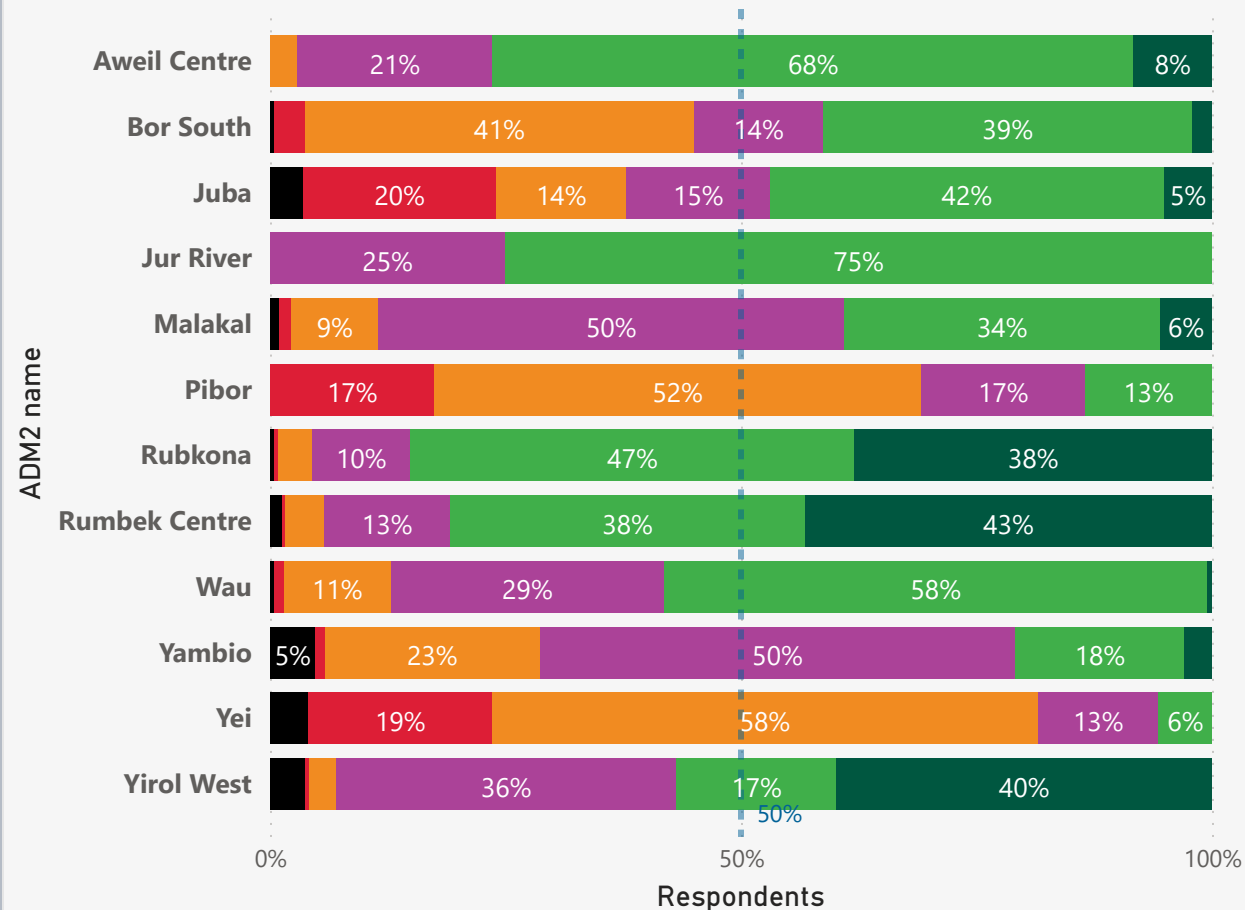
IDP Camp Rural Urban

Gender

Female
Male

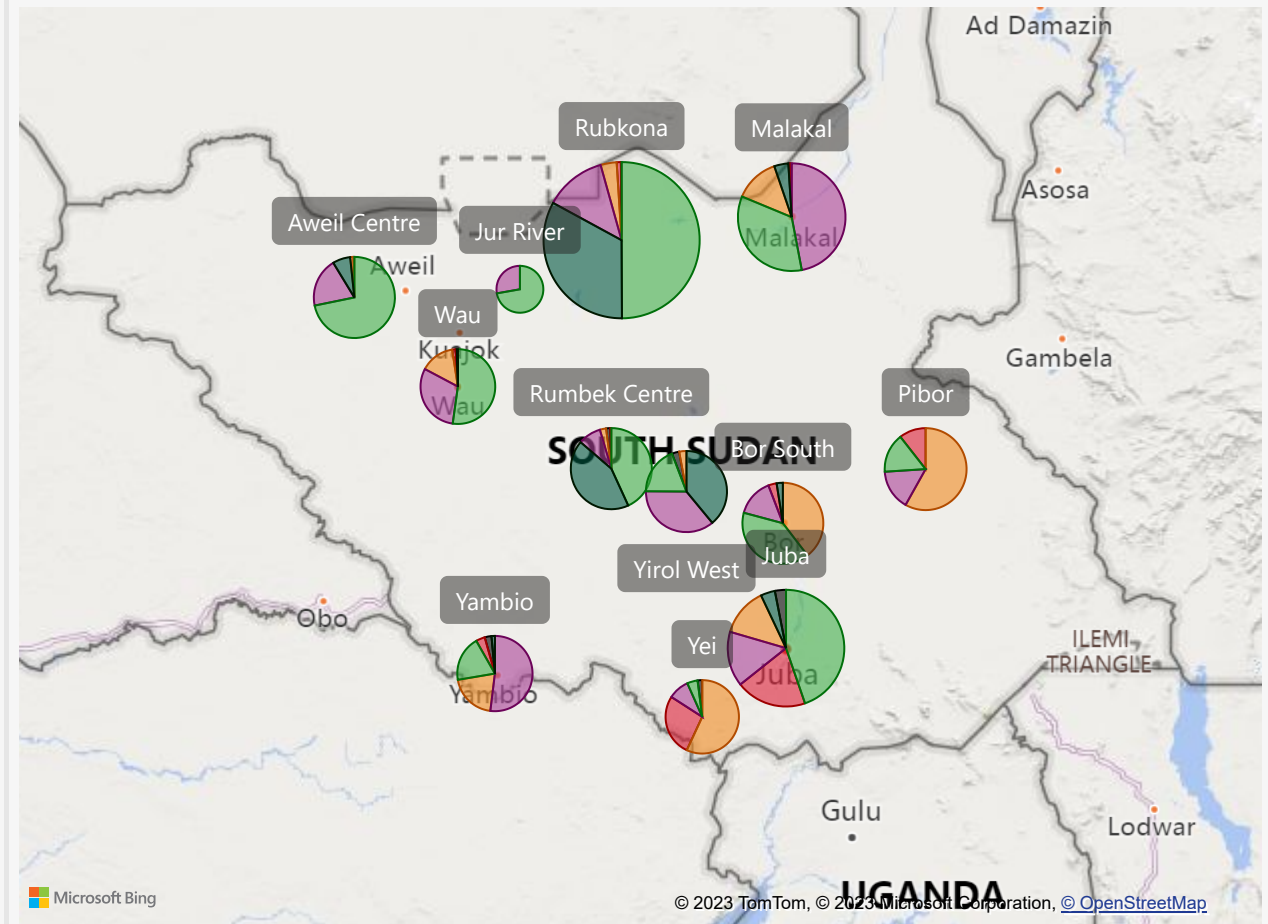
Government and opposition parties in the national government are able to work effectively together.

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



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

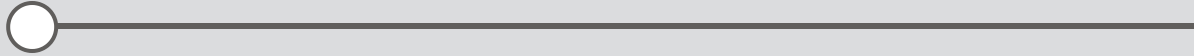
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree n... ● Agree ● Strongly agr...





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

Gender

Female
Male

Q: Which of the following statements about the government do you agree with most:

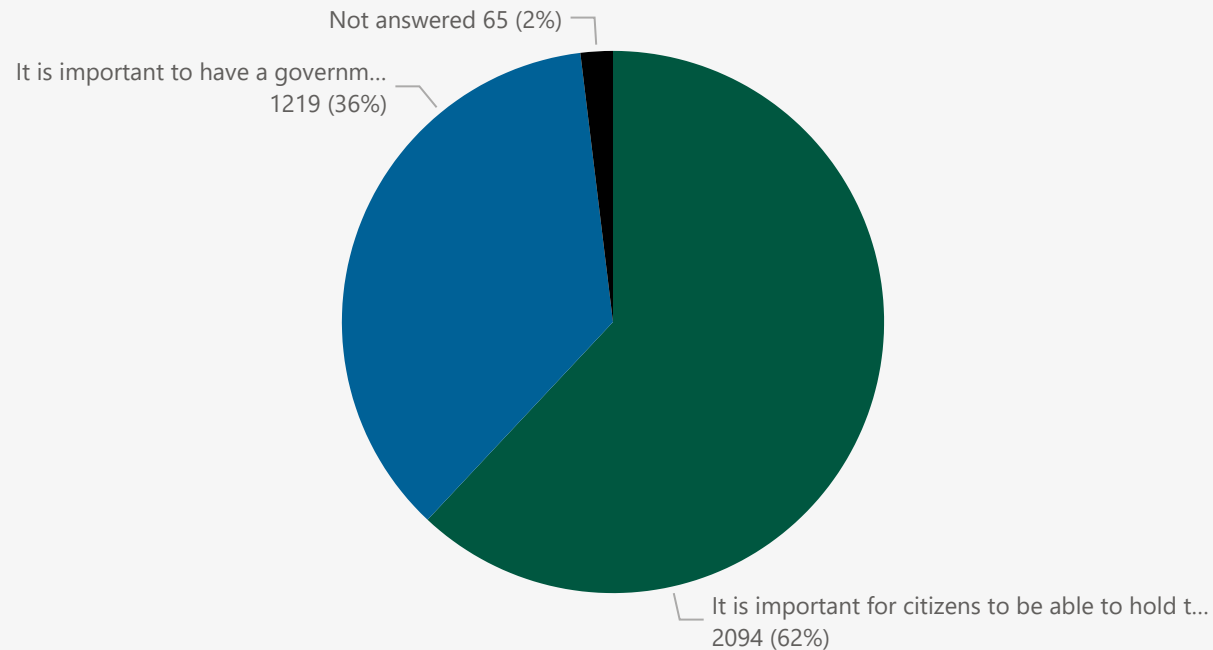
A) EFFECTIVE: It is important to have a government that can get things done, even if citizens have little influence over its decisions.

OR

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

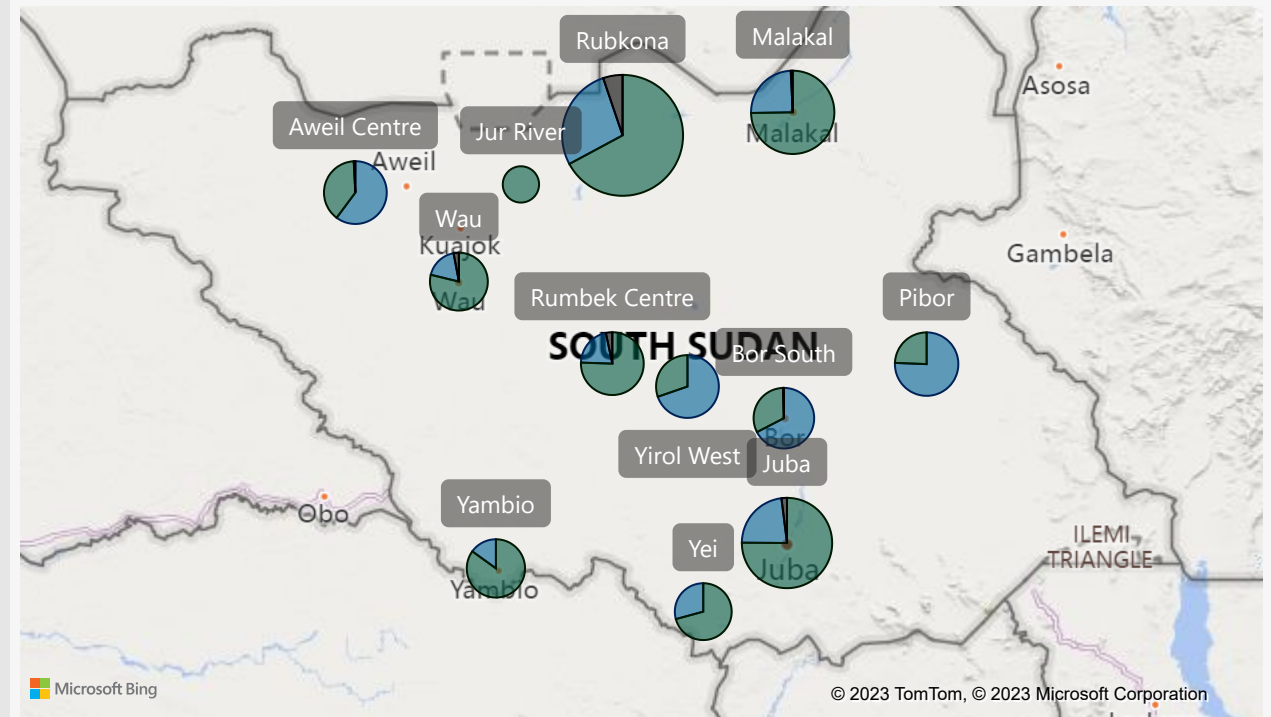
All Respondents

● B ● A ● Not answered



By ADM2 Area

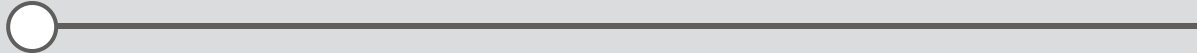
● A ● B ● Not answered





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

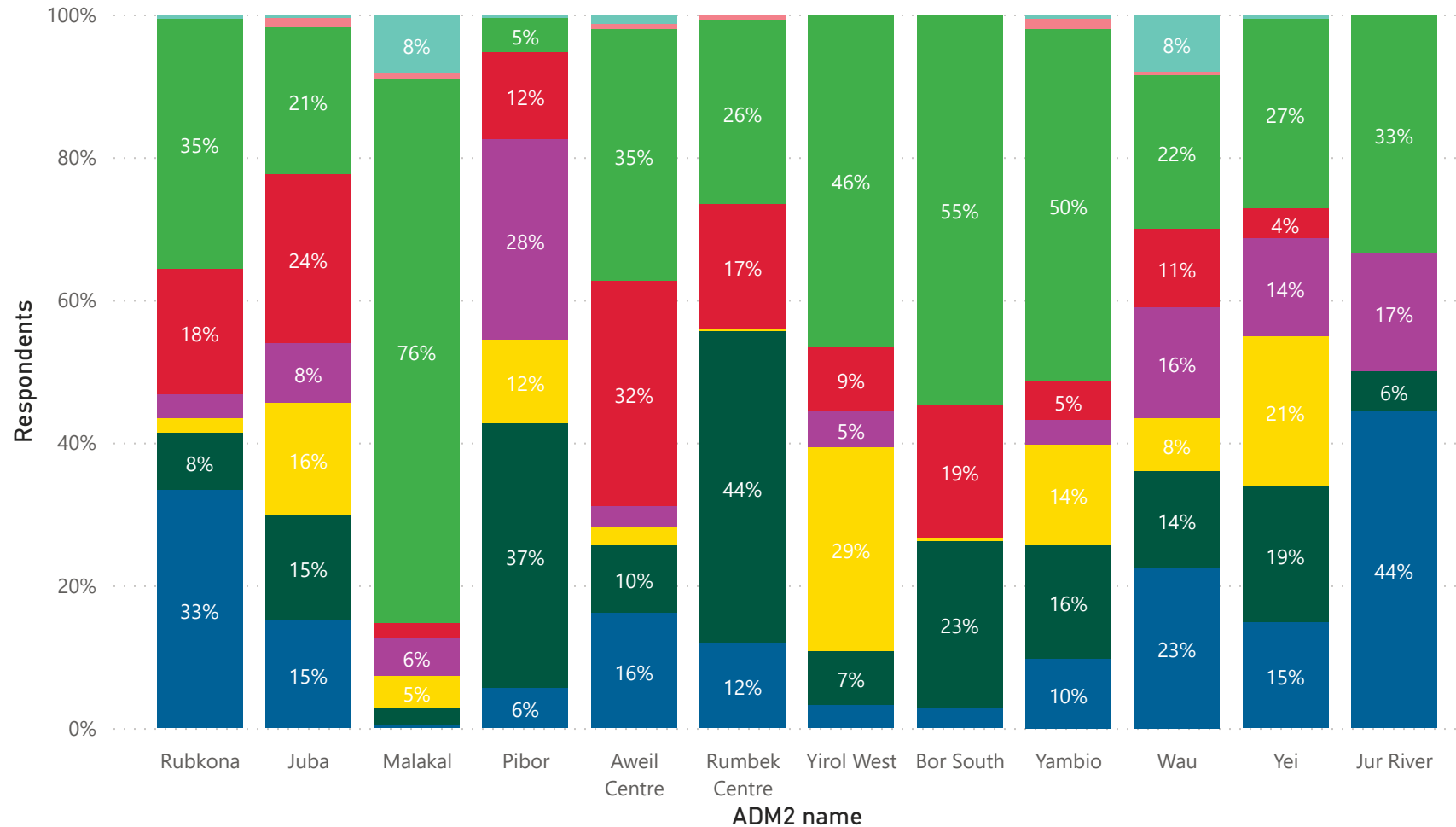
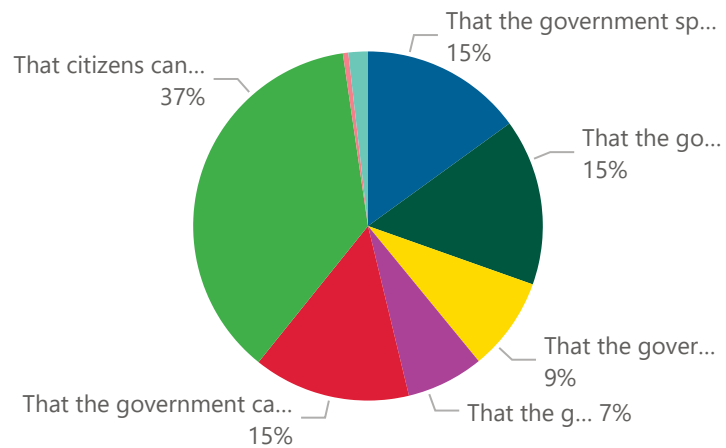
Gender

Female
 Male

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 ...
- 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

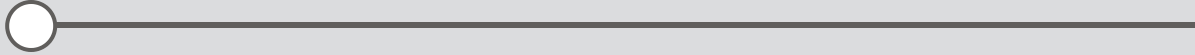
All Respondents





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

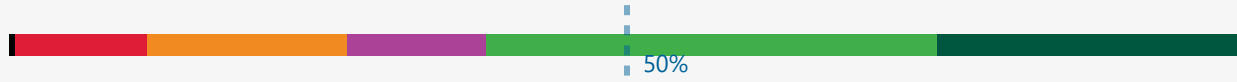
Gender

Female
Male

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

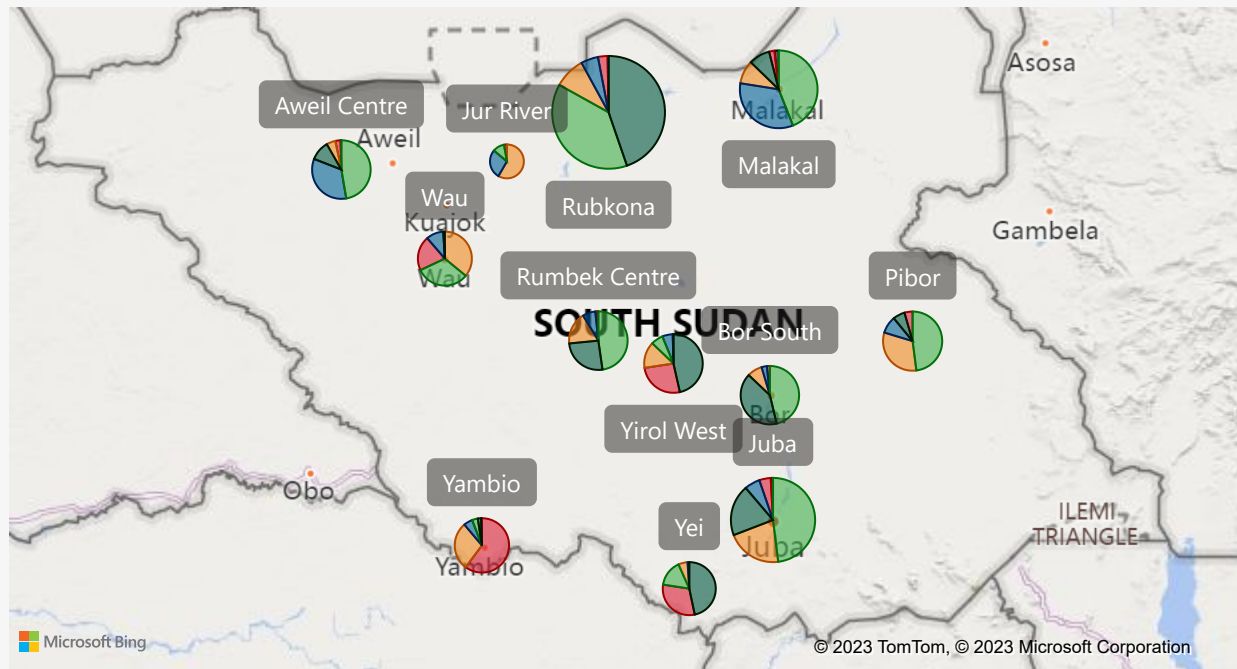
All Respondents

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-n... ● Agree ● Strongly agree



By ADM2

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree n... ● Agree ● Strongly ag...

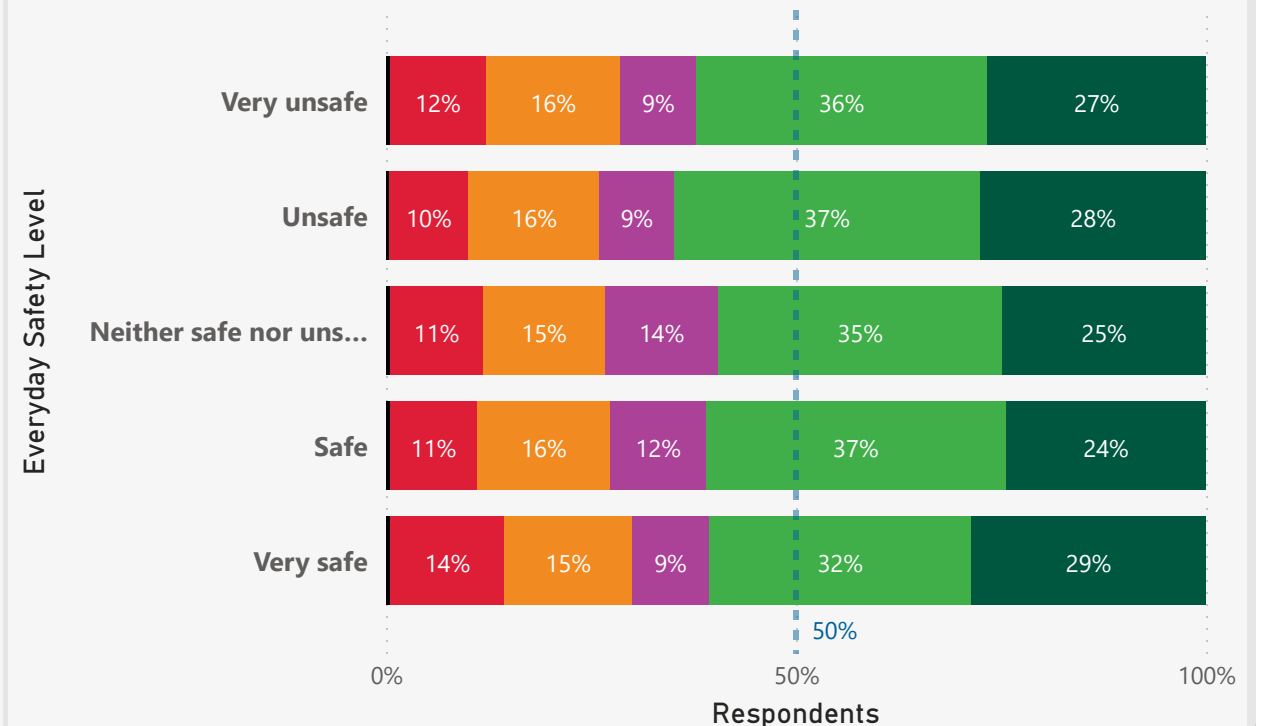


Everyday Safety Indicator

All

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

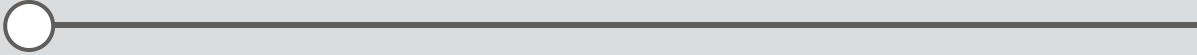
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree ... ● Agree ● Strongly ag...





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

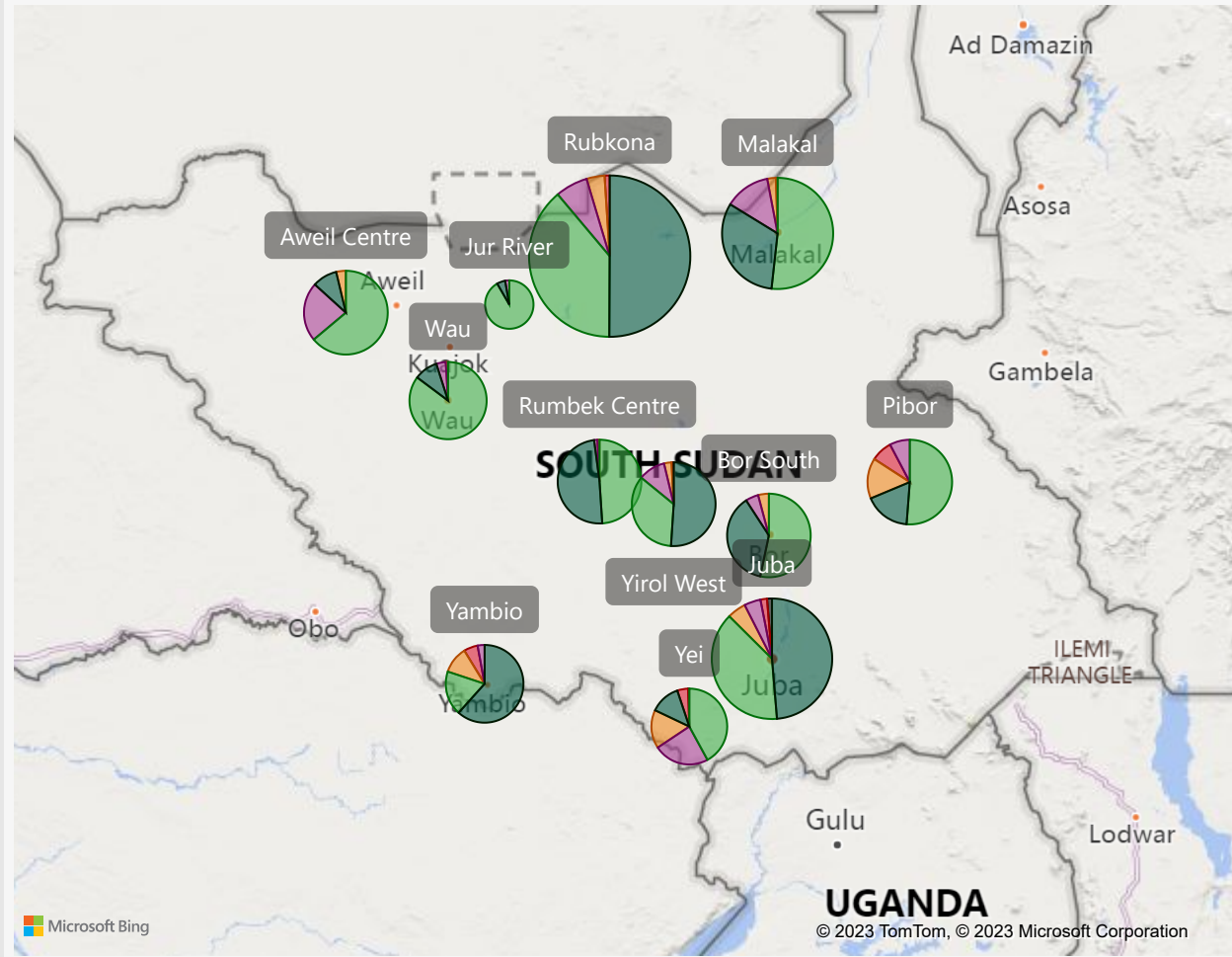
IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

Female
 Male

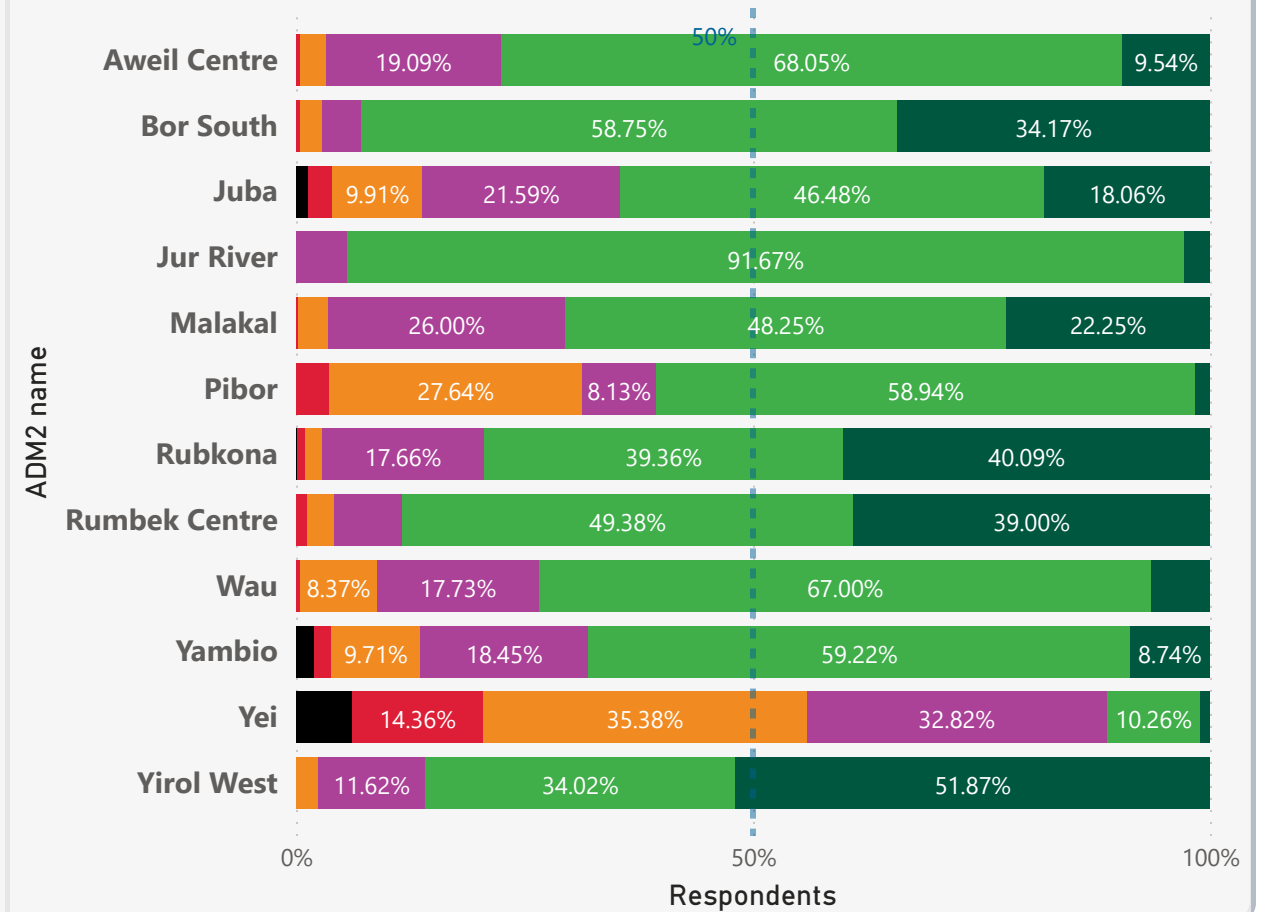
The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree n... ● Agree ● Strongly agr...



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

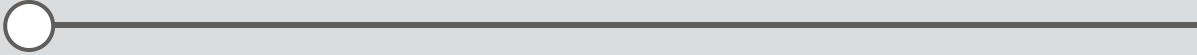
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree ... ● Agree ● Strongly agr...





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

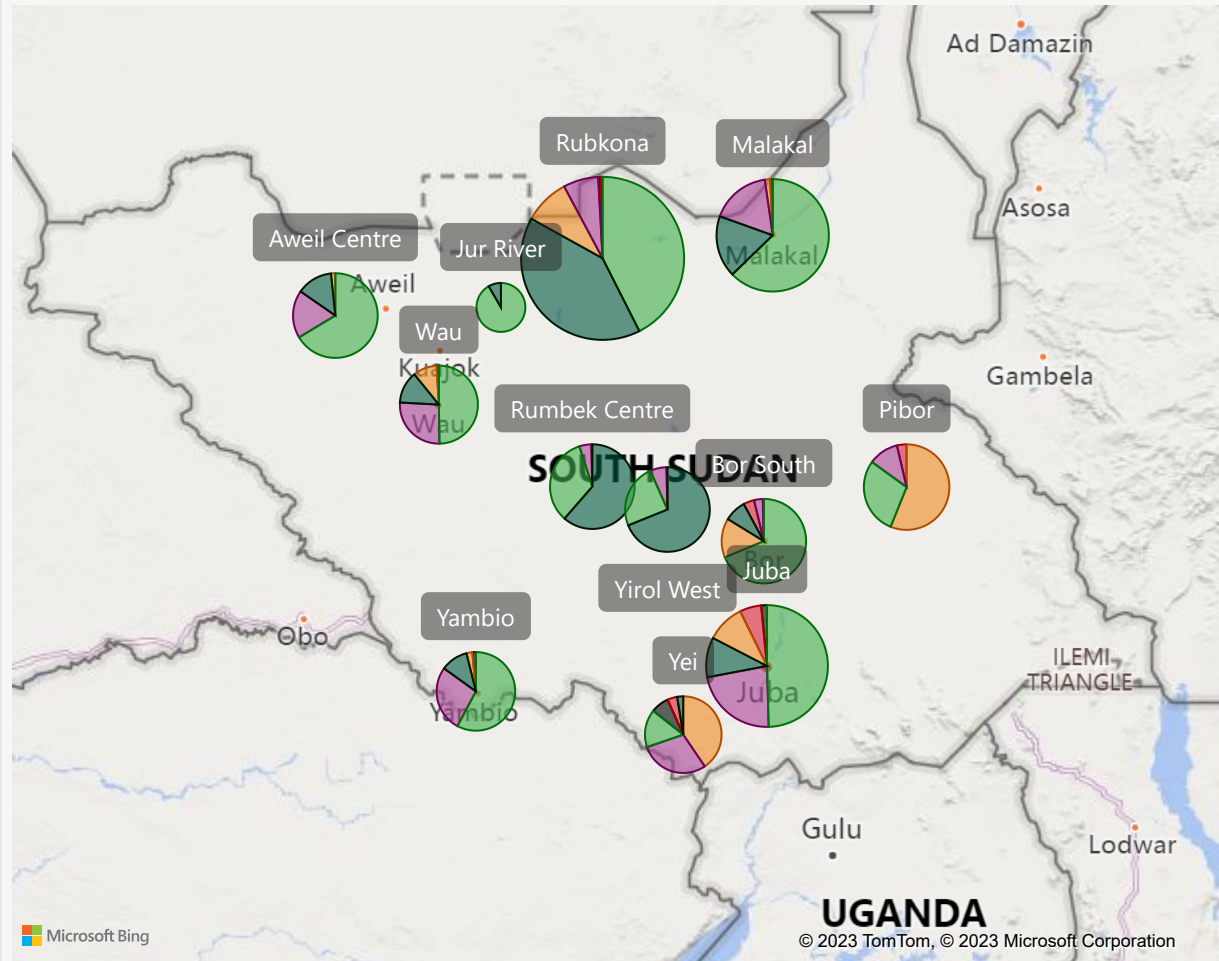
IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

Female
 Male

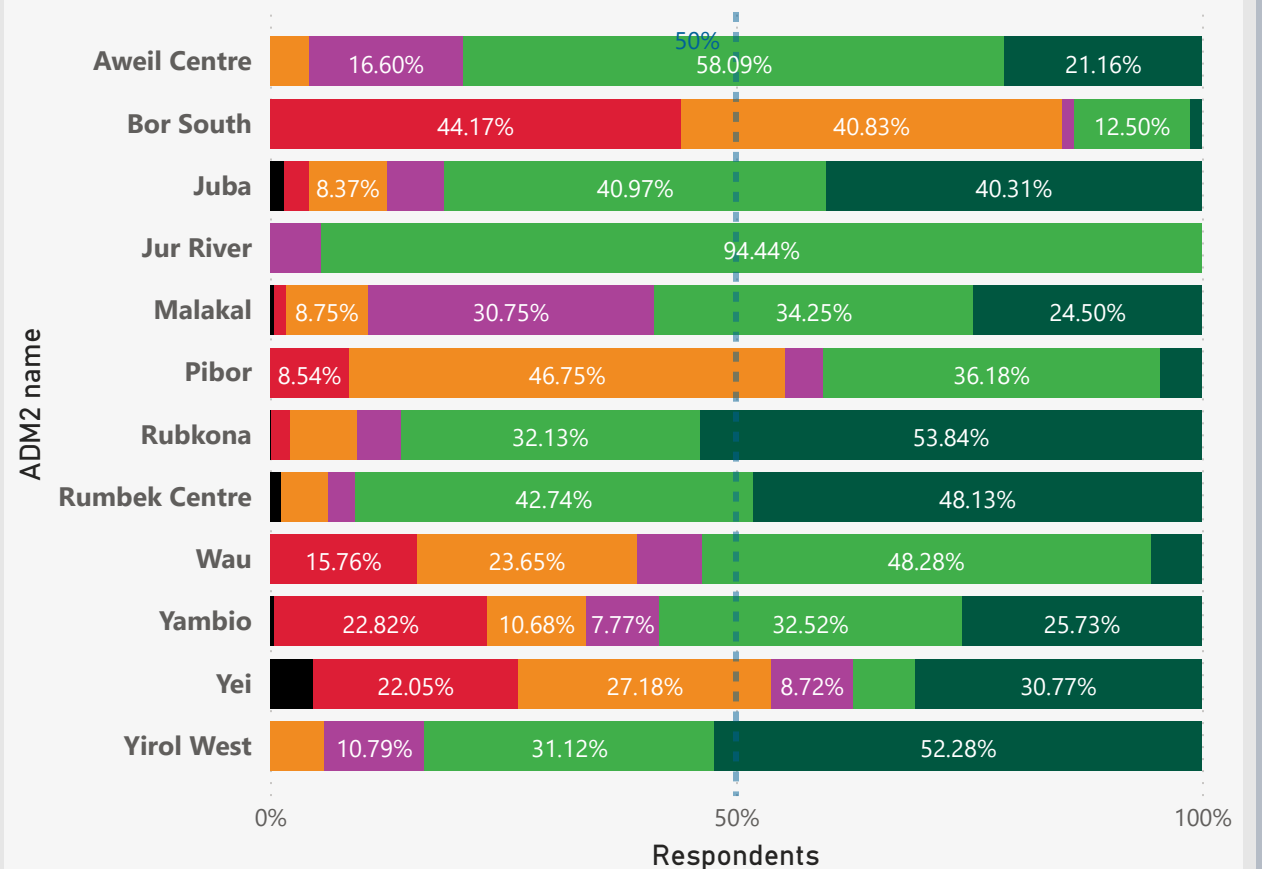
The peace agreement is likely to hold until the end of the transition period.

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree ... ● Agree ● Strongly ag...



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.

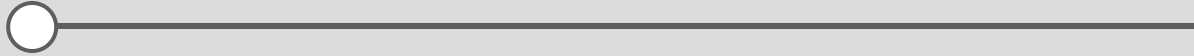
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree ... ● Agree ● Strongly ag...





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

Gender

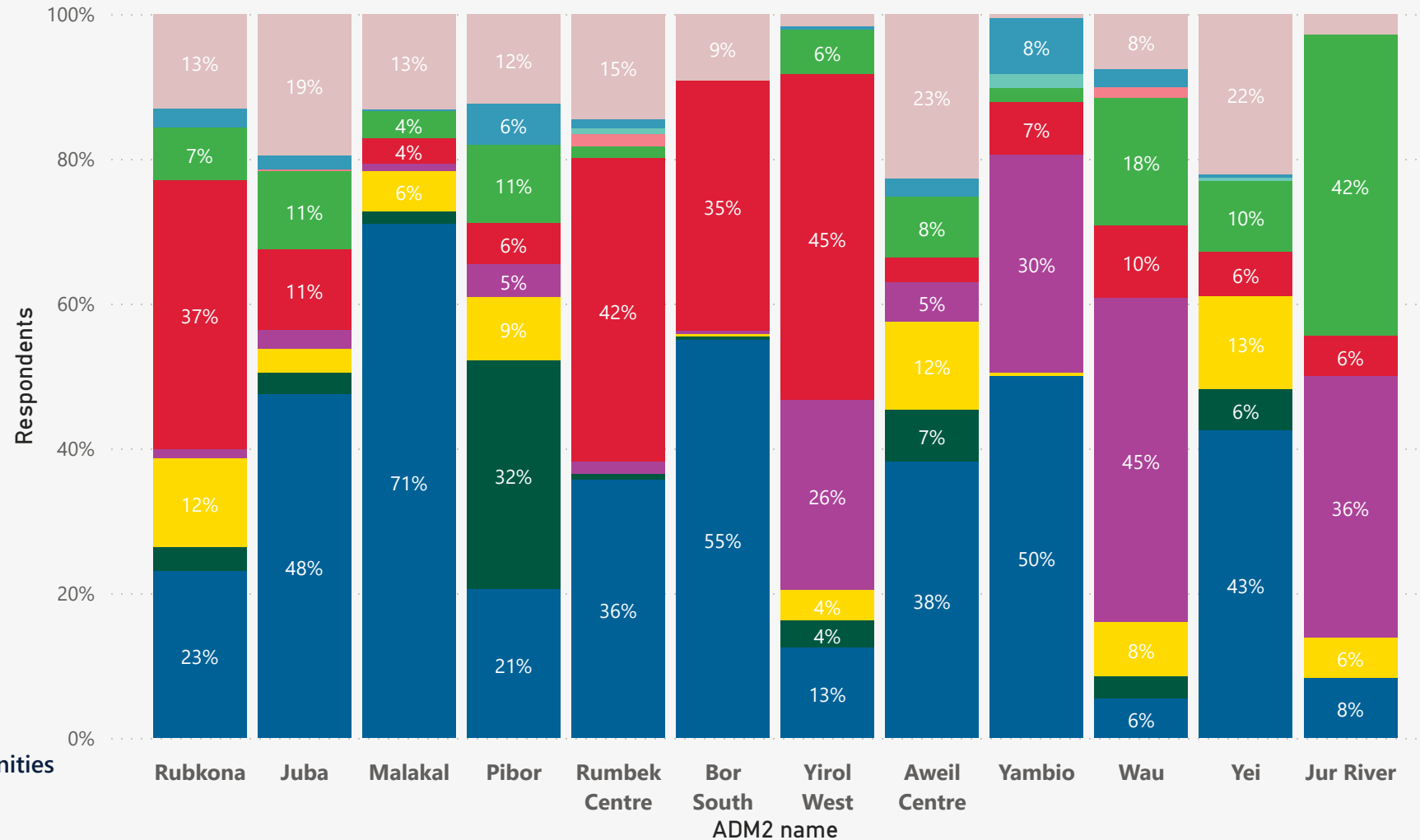
Female
Male

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 ...
- Development of a permanent constitution
- Economic reforms
- Elections
- Humanitarian assistance for populations affecte...
- Not answered
- Other (please specify)
- Reconstruction of damaged or destroyed infras...
- Return, resettlement and reintegration of displa...

Other processes specified

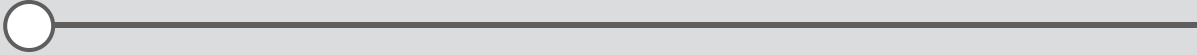
- | Education and health services
- | Healthcare and roads
- | Roads and health facilities
- | Security
- | Water points to be constructed as soon as possible
- | We need investors to come avail us with job opportunities
- | We need peace for development





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

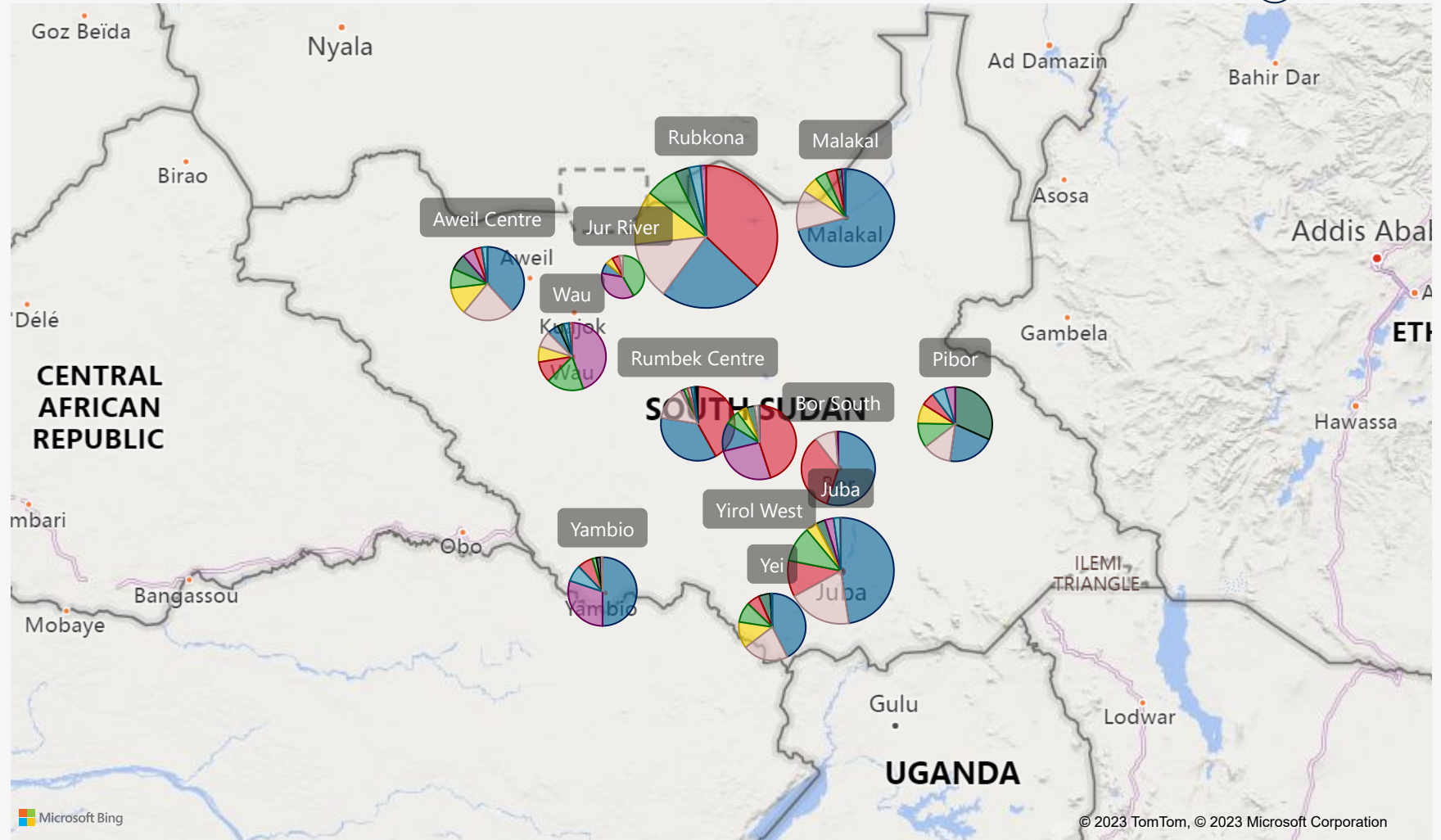
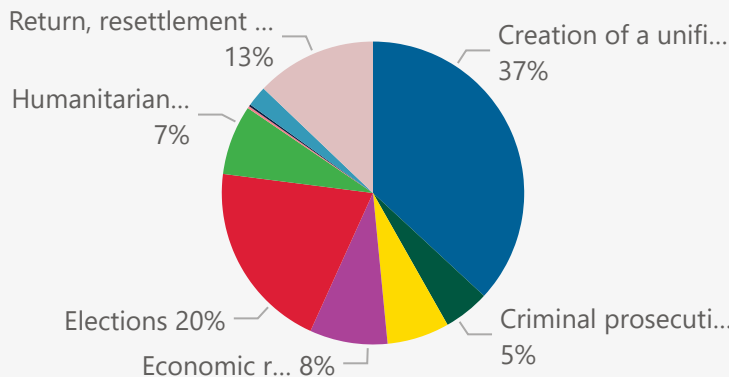
Female
 Male

Of the following processes provided for in the revitalized peace agreement, which do you think is the most important?

Show other responses ⓘ

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

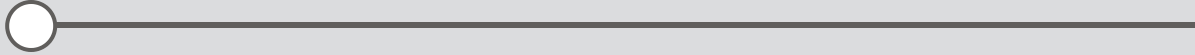
All Respondents





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

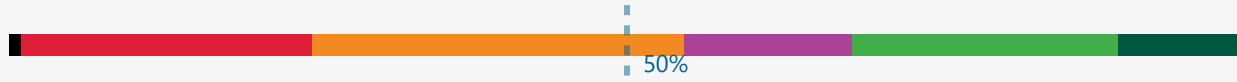
Gender

Female
Male

Q: Do you agree with the statement: "The army should govern the country."

All Respondents

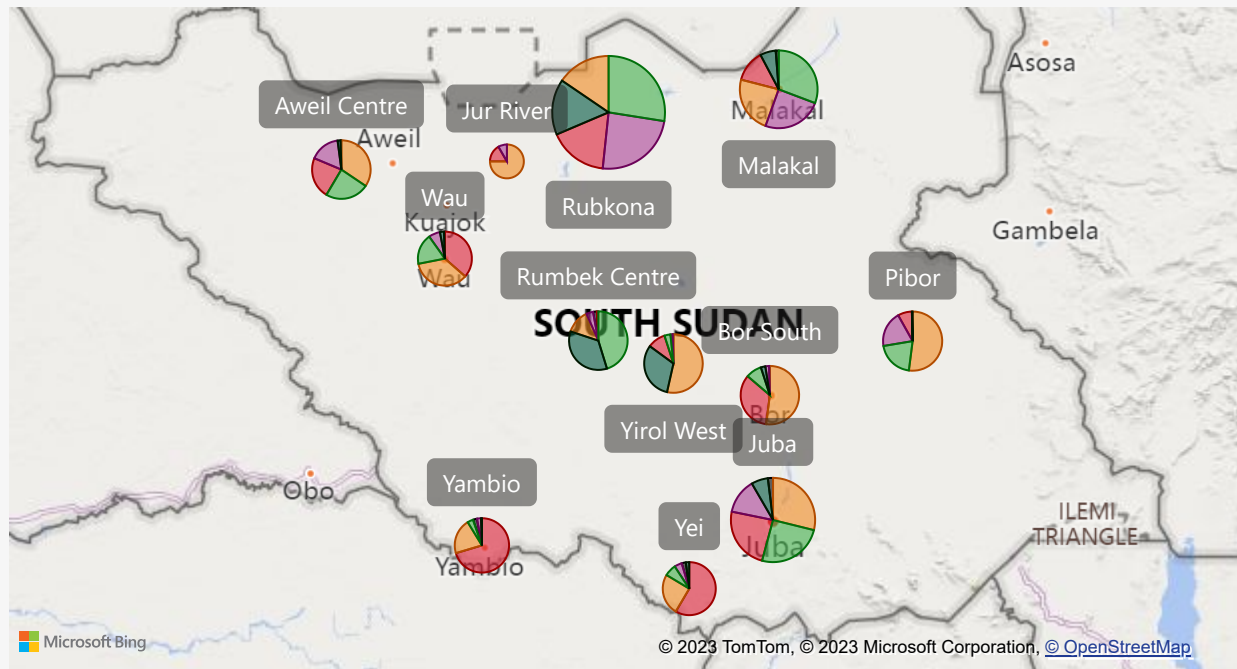
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-n... ● Agree ● Strongly agree



By ADM2

[View map as chart](#)

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree n... ● Agree ● Strongly ag...

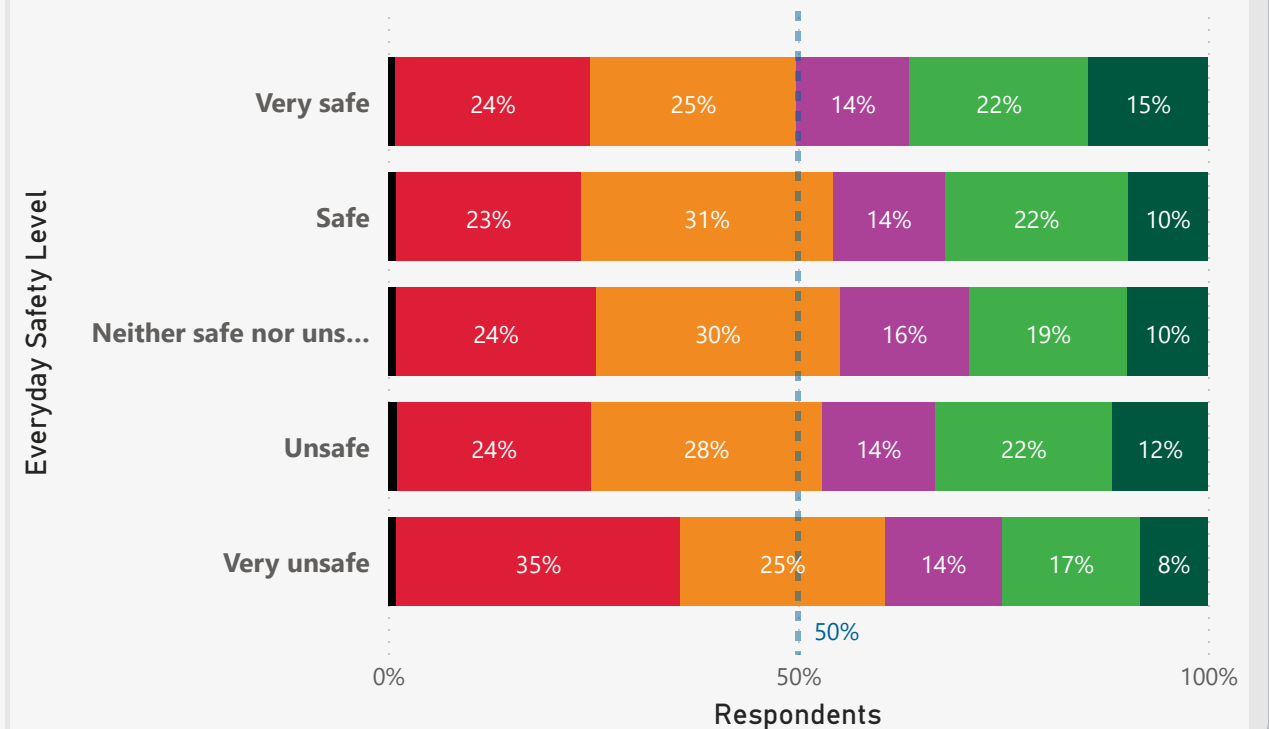


Everyday Safety Indicator

All

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

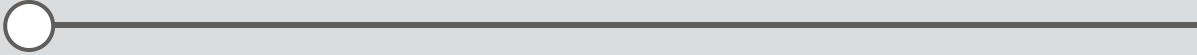
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree ... ● Agree ● Strongly ag...





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

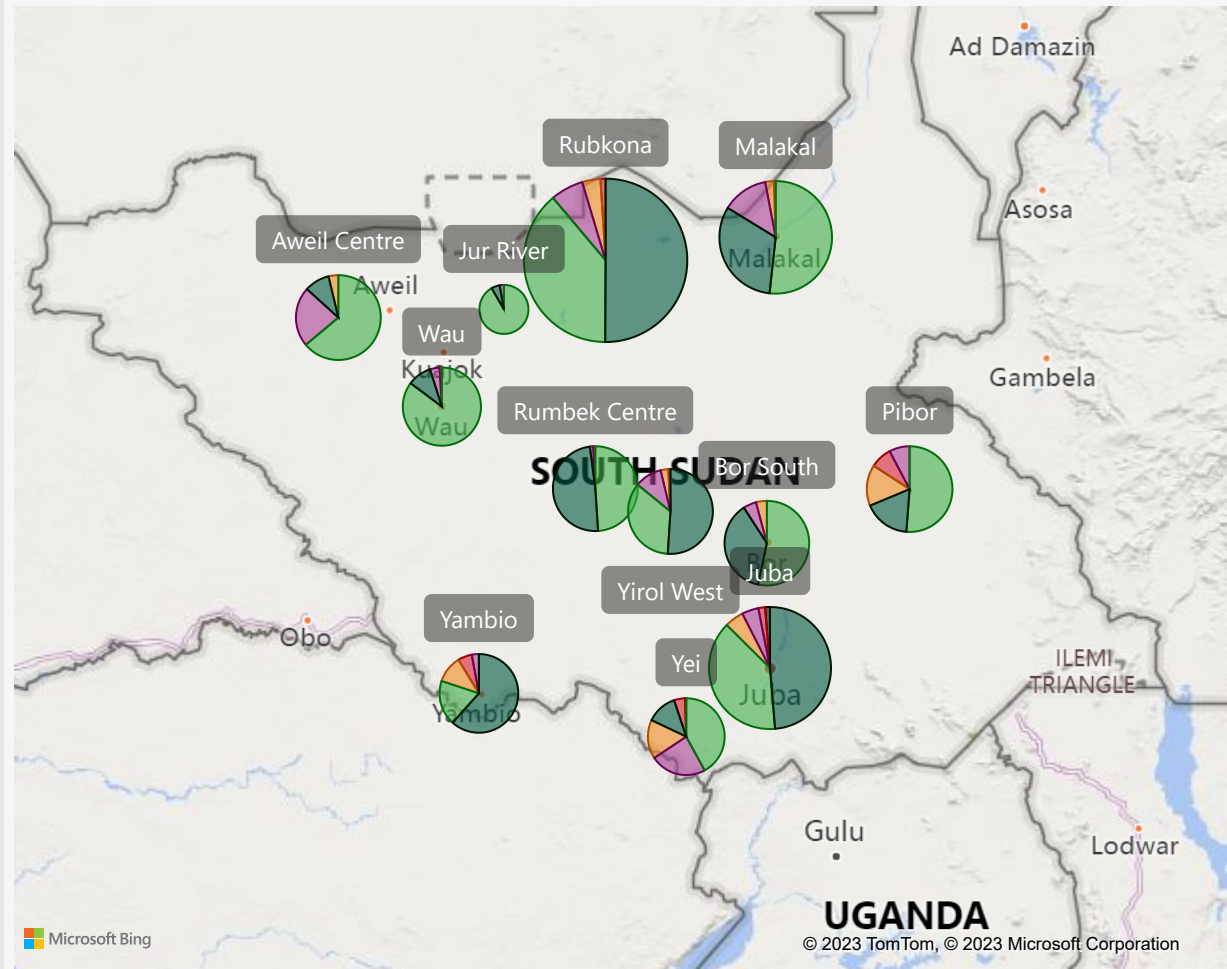
IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

Female
 Male

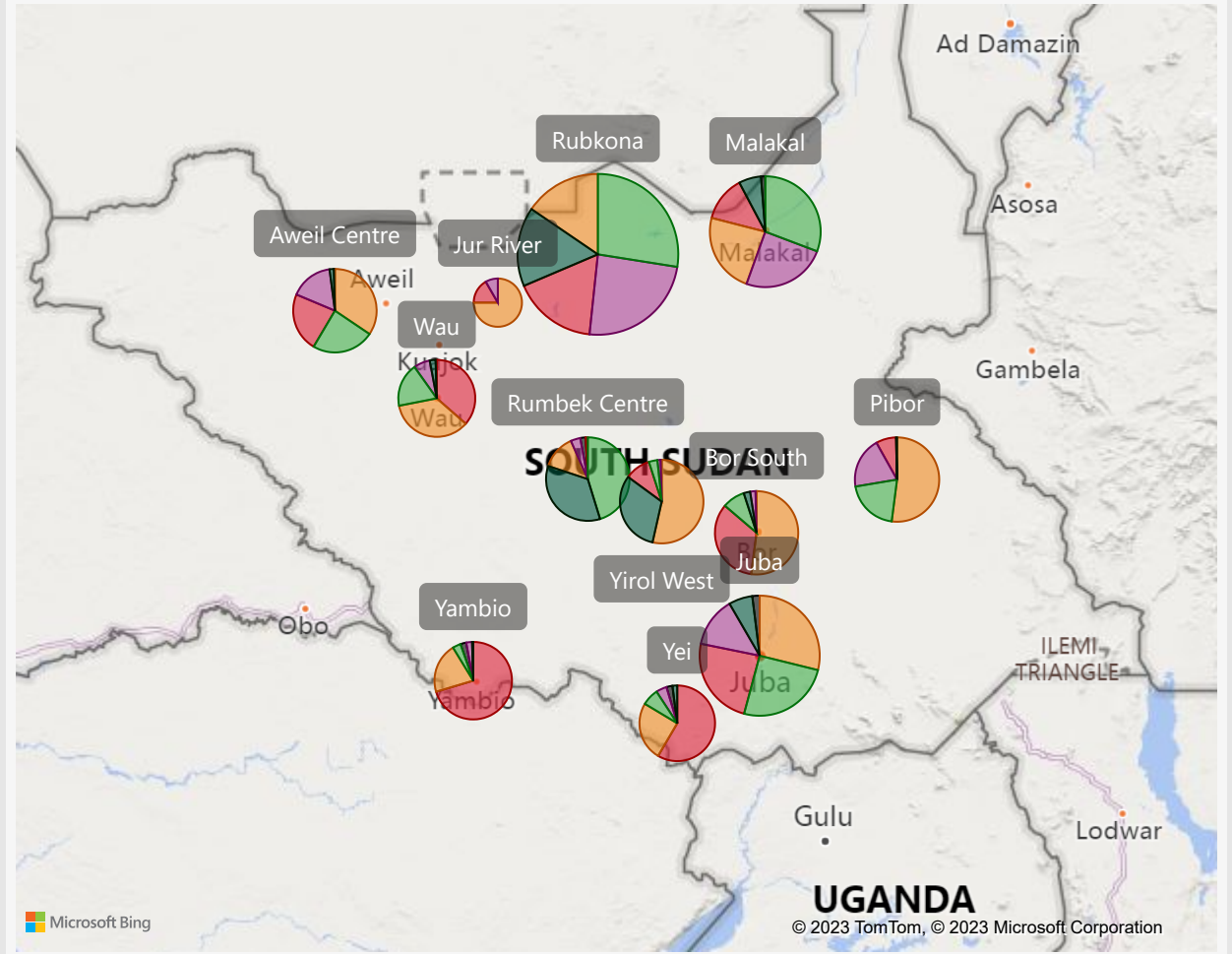
The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree ... ● Agree ● Strongly agr...



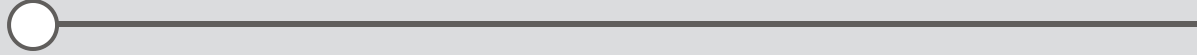
The army should govern the country.

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree ... ● Agree ● Strongly agr...



Age of Respondents (between)

0 100



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.

The winner of elections should share power with the loser.

The winner of elections should take all positions in national government



Age of Respondents (between)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

Female
 Male

Governance & Women

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

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.

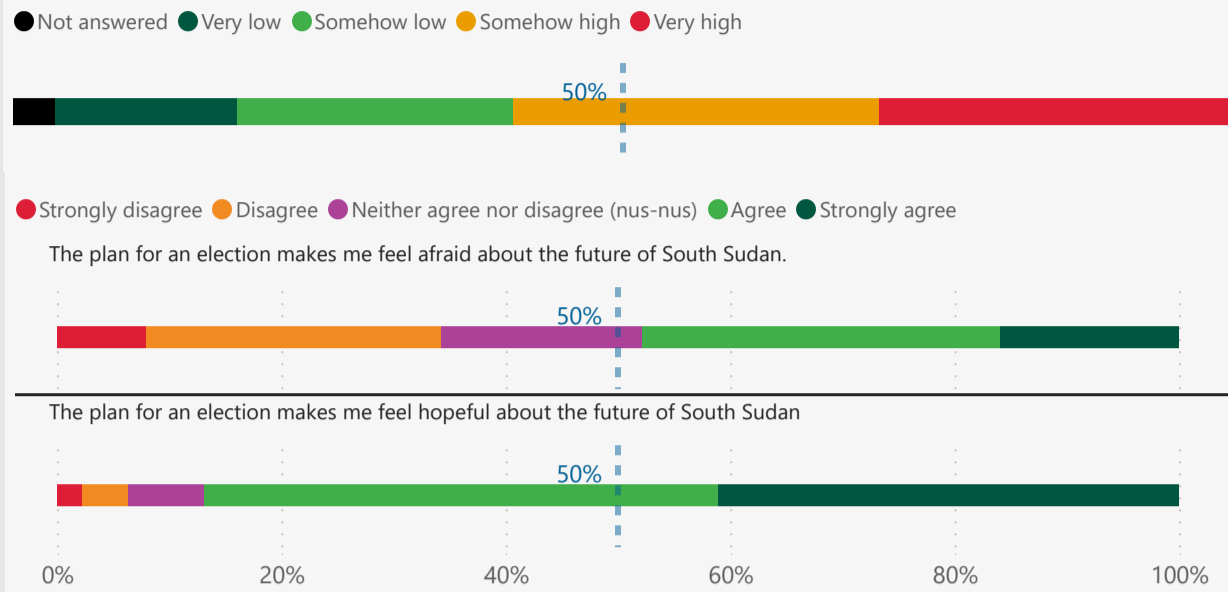
Women should be represented in 35% of positions in the executive as provided for in the peace agreement





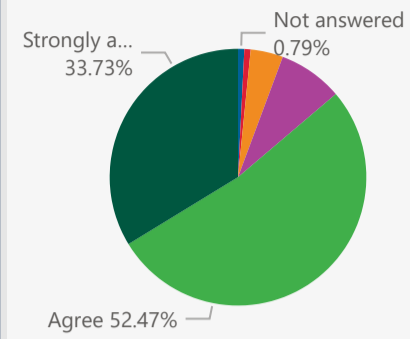
1. There is a consensus that elections are linked to a considerable risk of violence. Almost 60% think the risk of violence is high or somehow high, and 40% of respondents are both afraid and hopeful about elections.

How would you assess the risk of violence in relation to the elections?

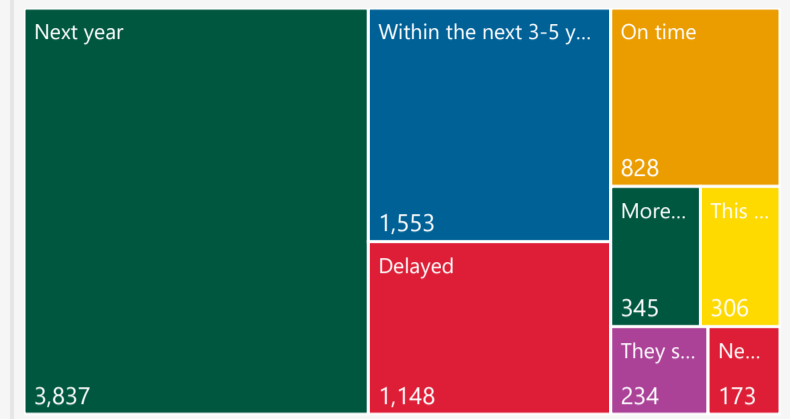


2. Despite the high risk of violence, the majority of South Sudanese think elections should be held (>80%), they should be held sooner rather than later, and that they will help the transition to peace.

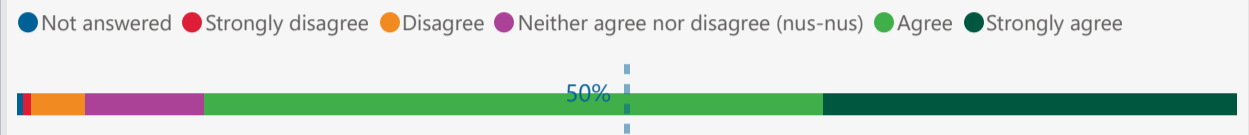
Elections should be held in South Sudan.



When should elections be held?



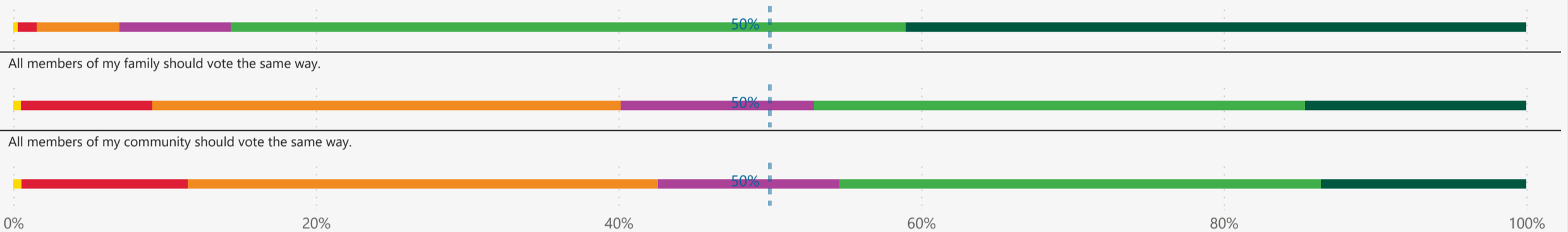
Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.



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

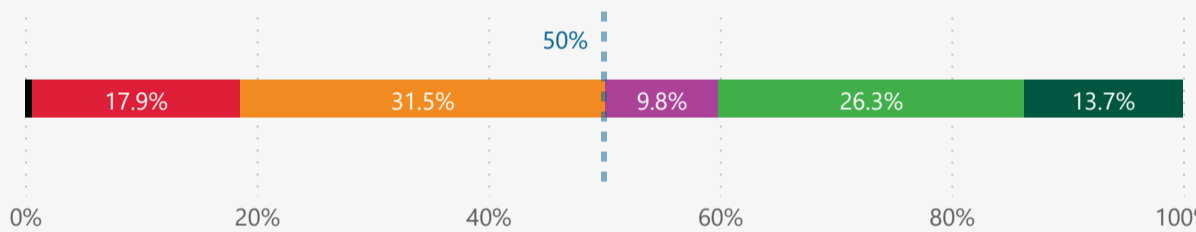
My vote is an individual choice. I do not need to vote the same way as my family or community



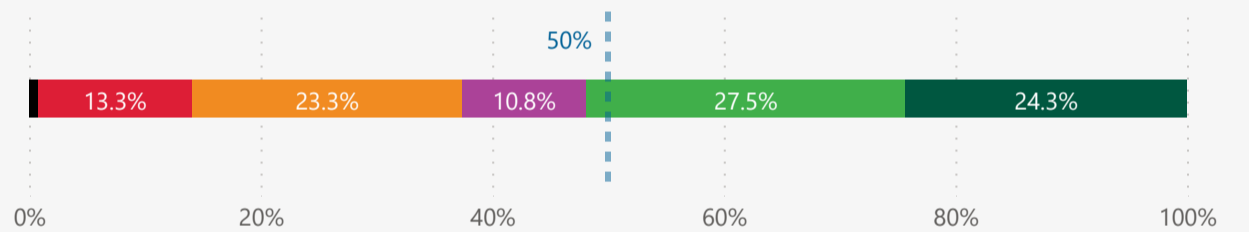
4. South Sudanese are split on whether elections should produce a winner-takes-it-all government, or if power-sharing and consociational arrangements should continue.

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

The winner of elections should take all positions in national

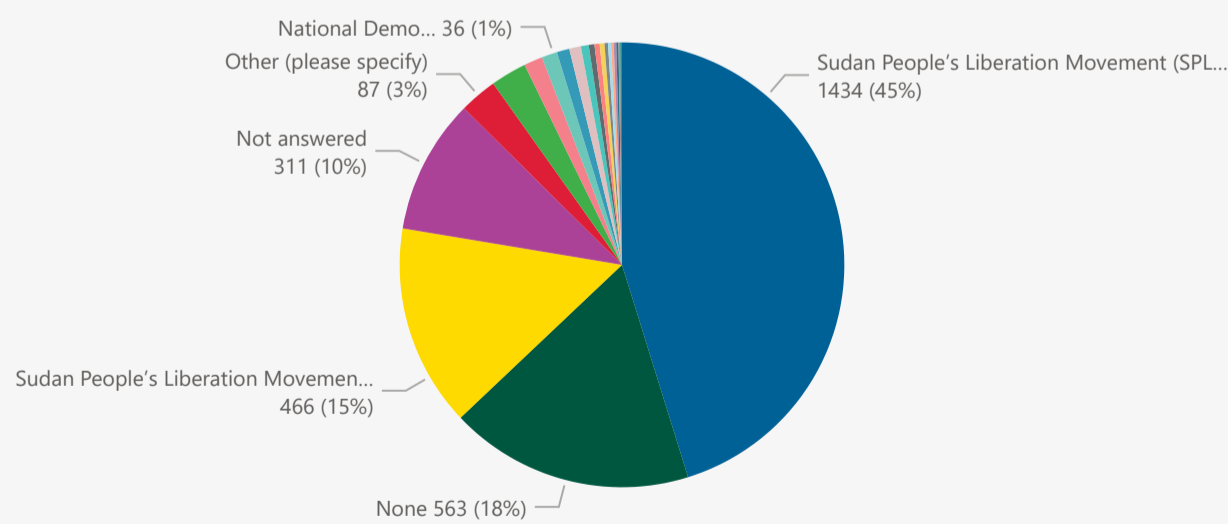


The winner of elections should share power with the loser.

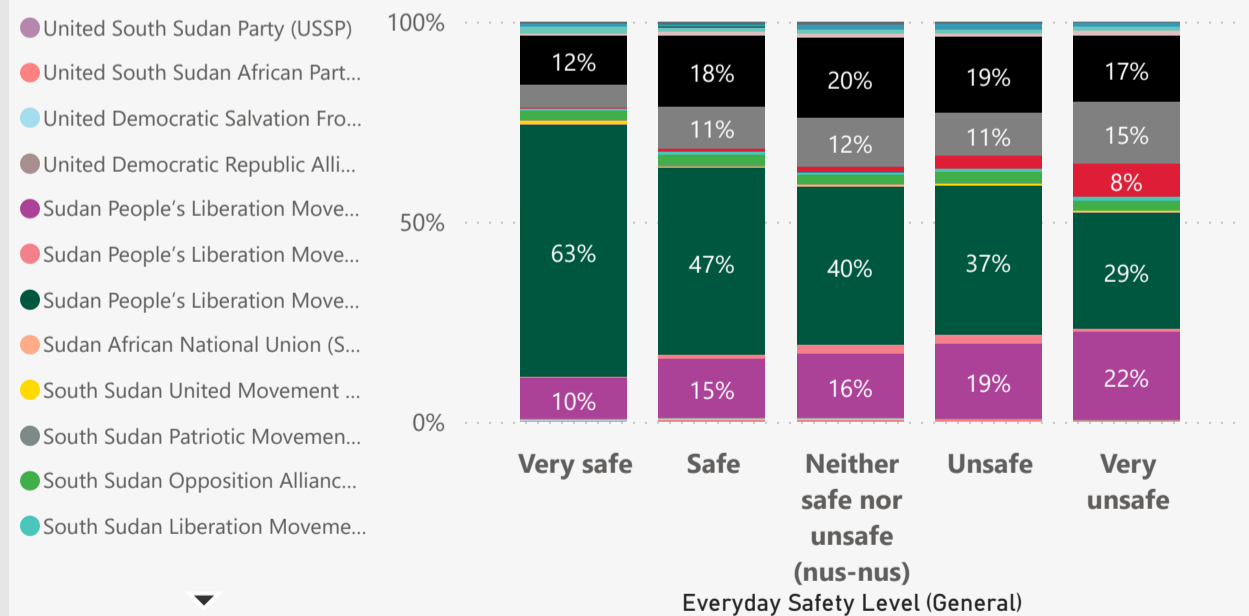


5. The political opposition has not yet been able to present credible voting alternatives (to the SPLM) that would be likely to perform well in upcoming elections, and the popularity of political parties is closely tied to the delivery of public goods and services, with the provision of local security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



Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels



Respondents that did not answer, or responded with 'none' represent over a quarter of respondents, who by their own assessment are politically homeless in South Sudan, showing a concerning level of political dissatisfaction.

Can see that there is a strong relationship between experiences of high levels of local security and support for the SPLM. However, when local security decreases, support for SPLM decreases, and support for the SPLM-IO increases

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

Perceptions of Elections

Voting Patterns

Political Parties

Variations across Locations



Age of Respondents (between)

18

94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

Female

Male

Elections

Voted in 2010?

No

Yes

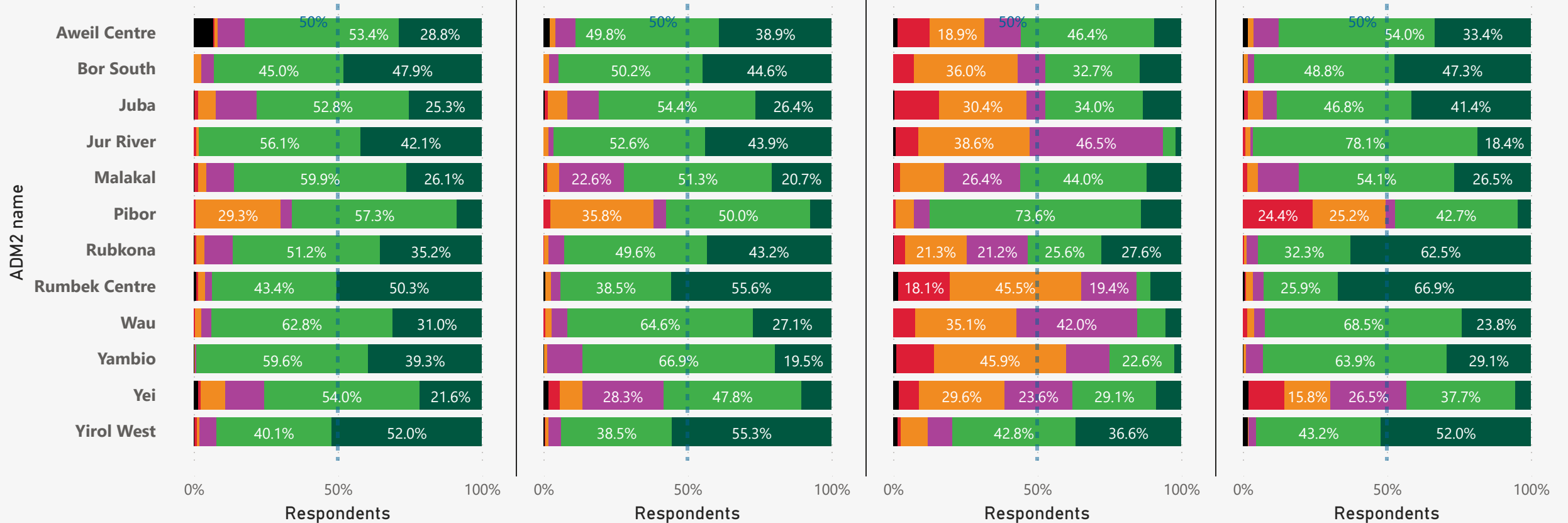
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus) ● Agree ● Strongly agree

Elections should be held in South Sudan.

Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.

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.





ELECTIONS

Should elections be held? If so, when?



Apr 2022

6567

Last survey date

Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

0 100

Progress bar

Voted in 2010?

No Yes

Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

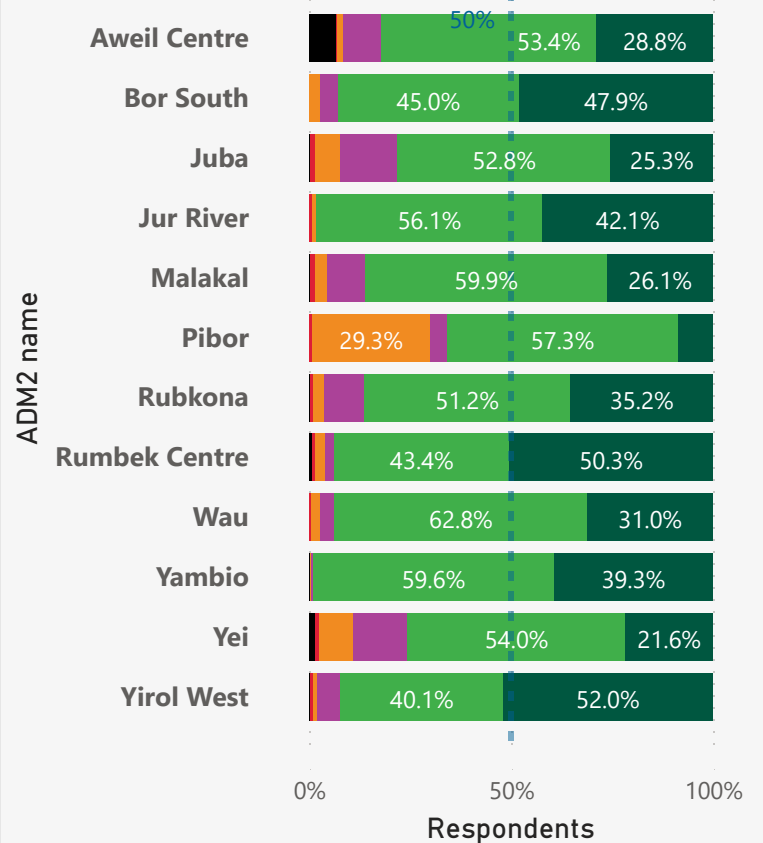
Gender

Female Male

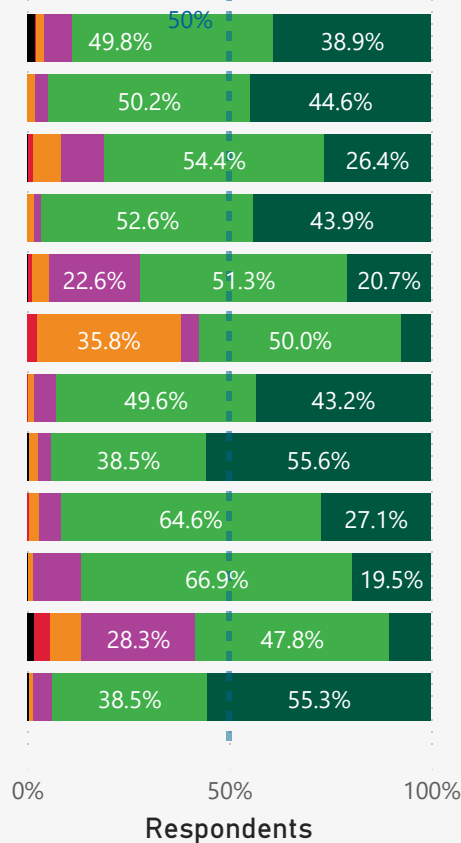
Should elections be held?

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree no... ● Agree ● Strongly agree

Elections should be held in South Sudan.



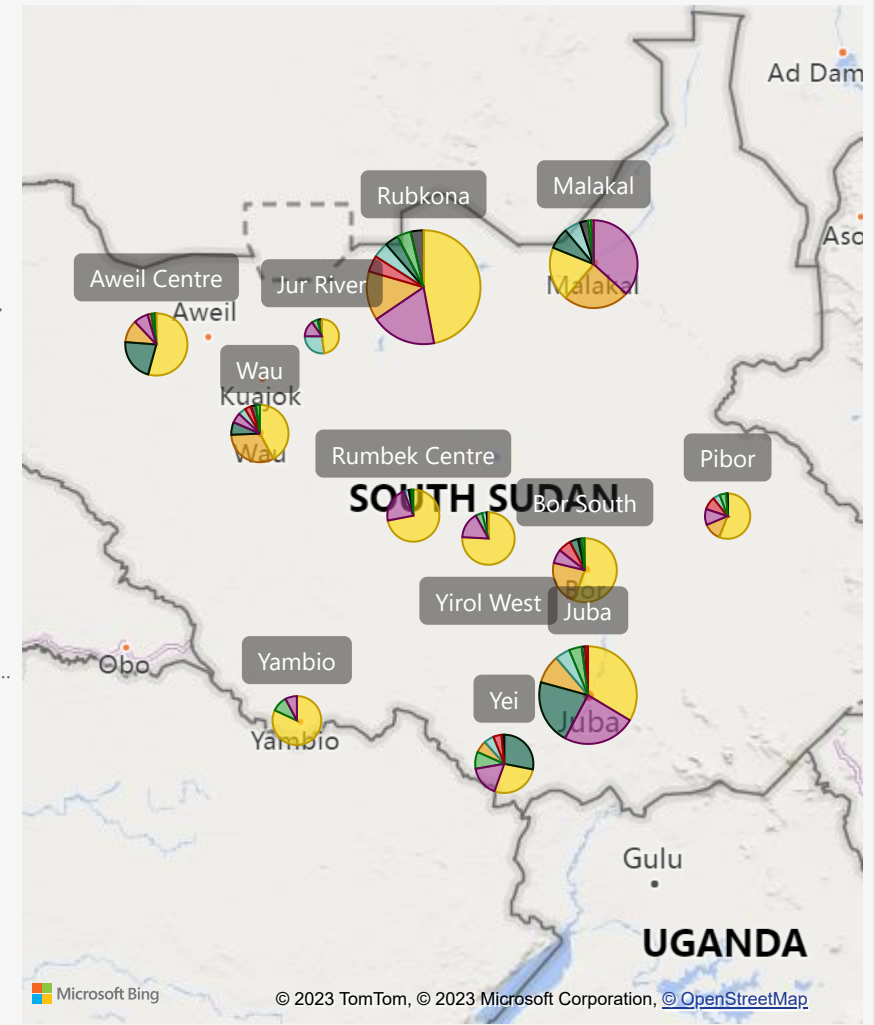
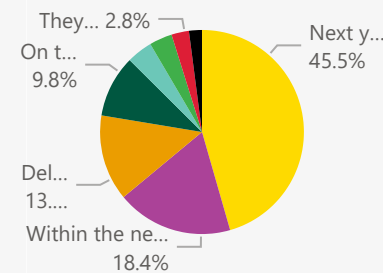
Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.



When should elections be held?

● Delayed
● More than 5 years fro...
● Never
● Next year
● On time
● They should never hap...
● This year
● Within the next 3-5 ye...

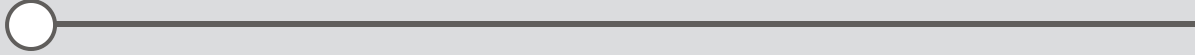
All Respondents





Age of Respondents (between)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

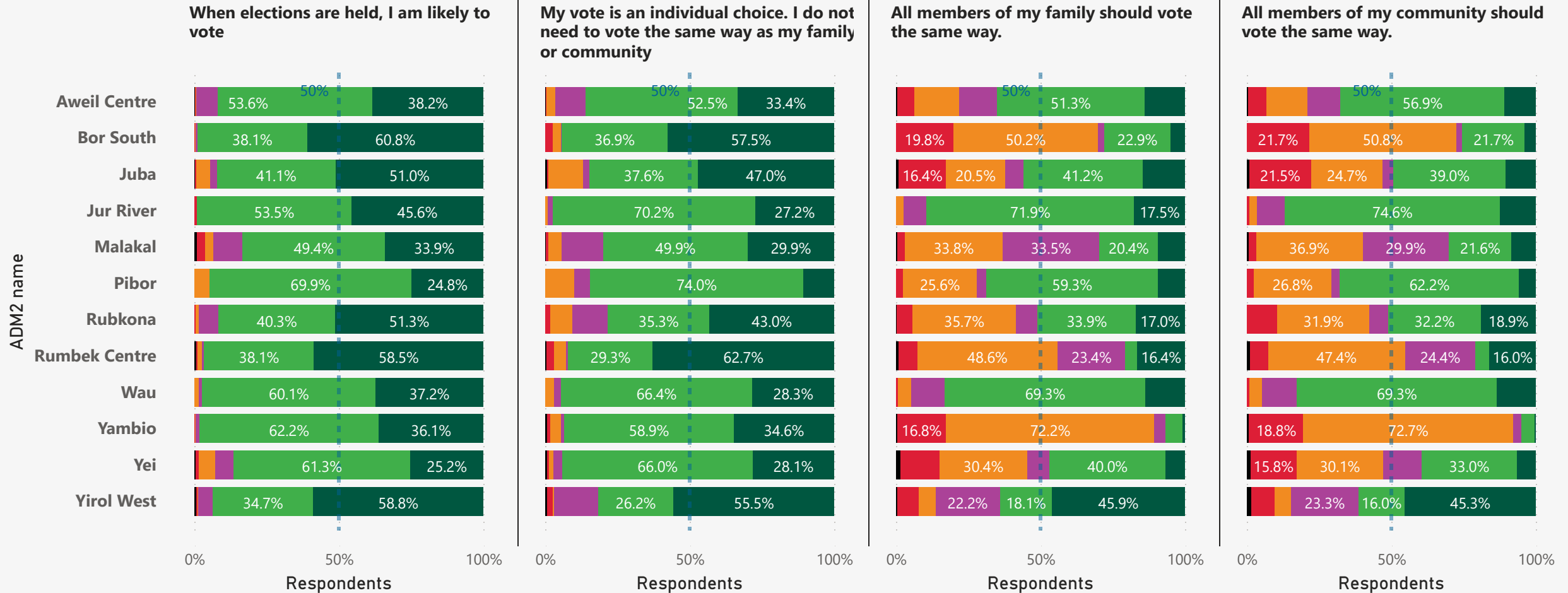
Female
 Male

Voting in Elections

Voted in 2010?

No
 Yes

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





ELECTIONS

Voting and Violence



Apr 2022

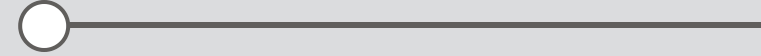
Last survey date

8843

Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

0 100



Voted in 2010?

No Yes

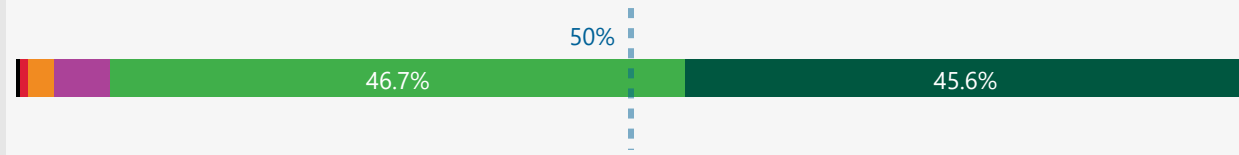
Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

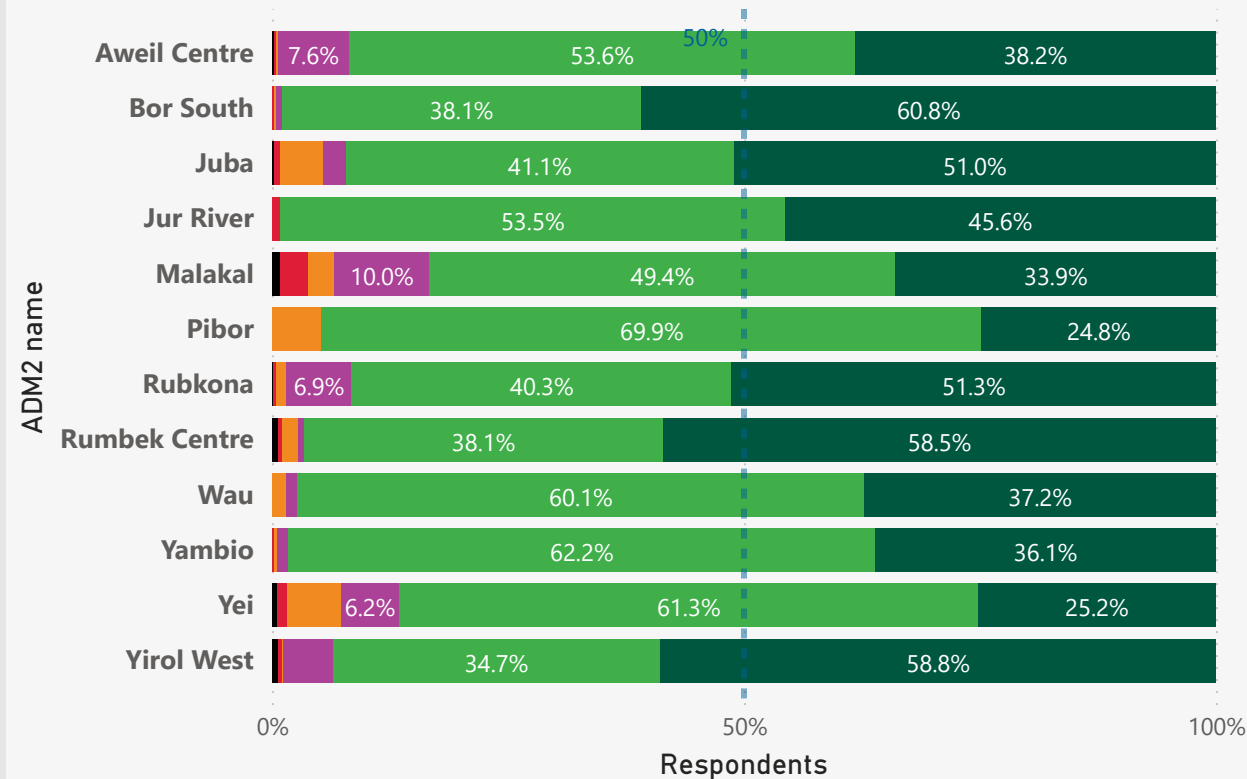
Gender

Female Male

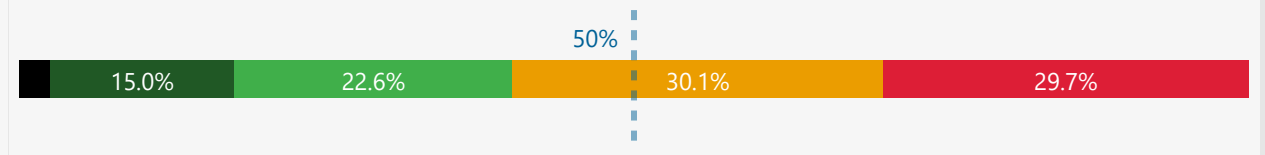
When elections are held, I am likely to vote.



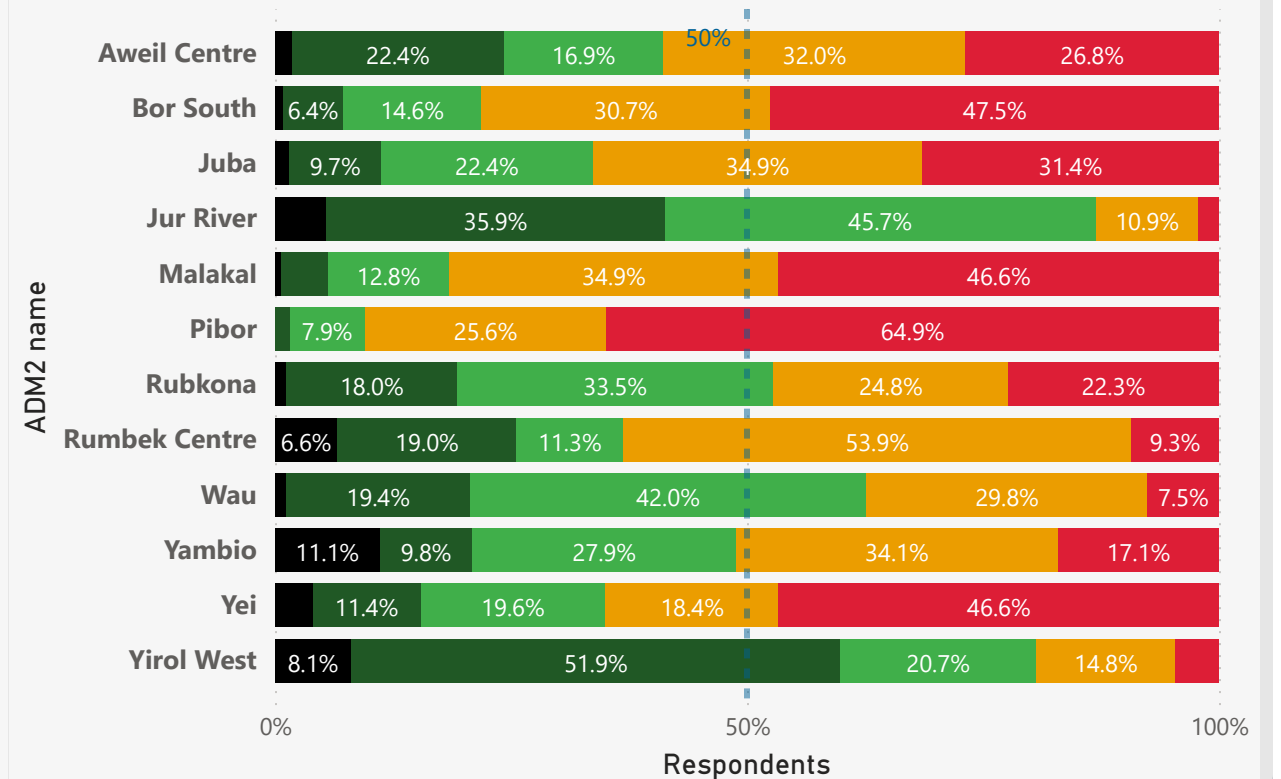
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree ... ● Agree ● Strongly agree



How would you assess the risk of violence in relation to the elections?

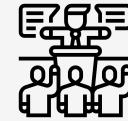


● Not answered ● Very low ● Somehow low ● Somehow high ● Very high





**Q: "Which political party has the best vision for South Sudan?
If you don't think any, can respond with *none*."**



Displaced times (>=)

0 100

Progress bar for displaced times filter.

Voted in 2010?

No Yes

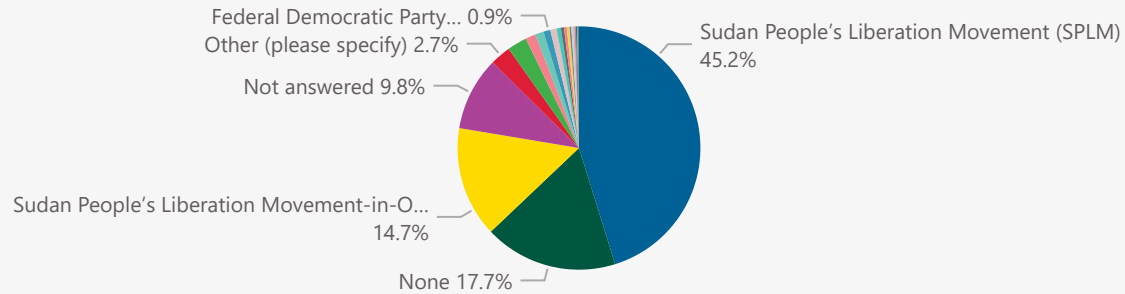
Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

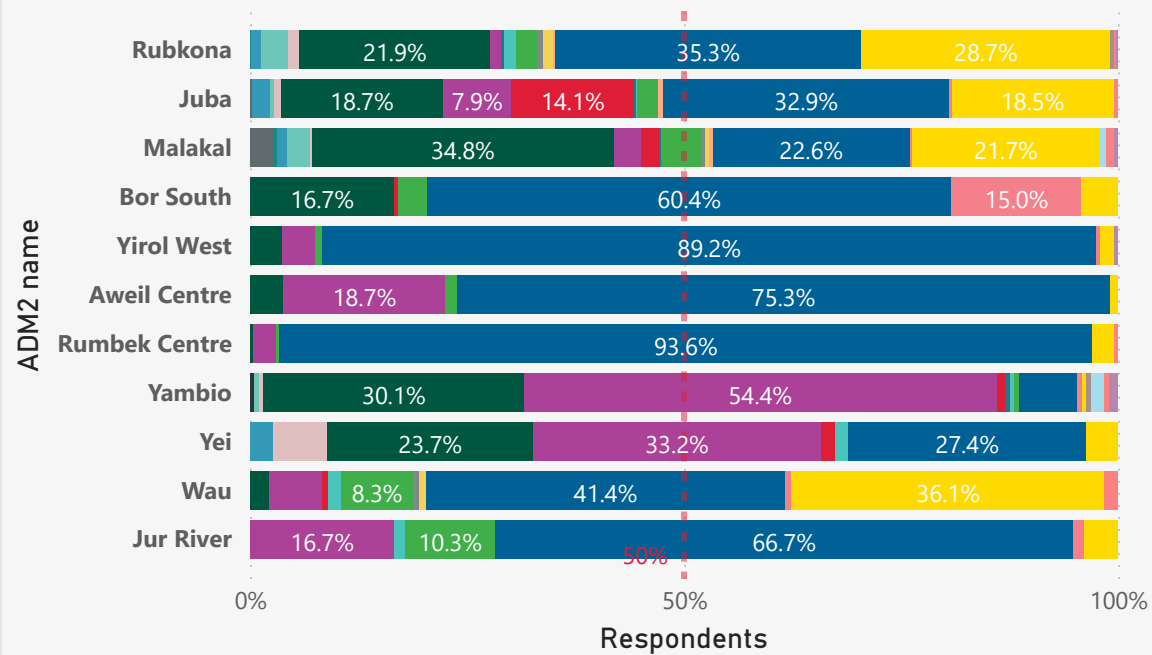
Gender

Female Male

All Respondents

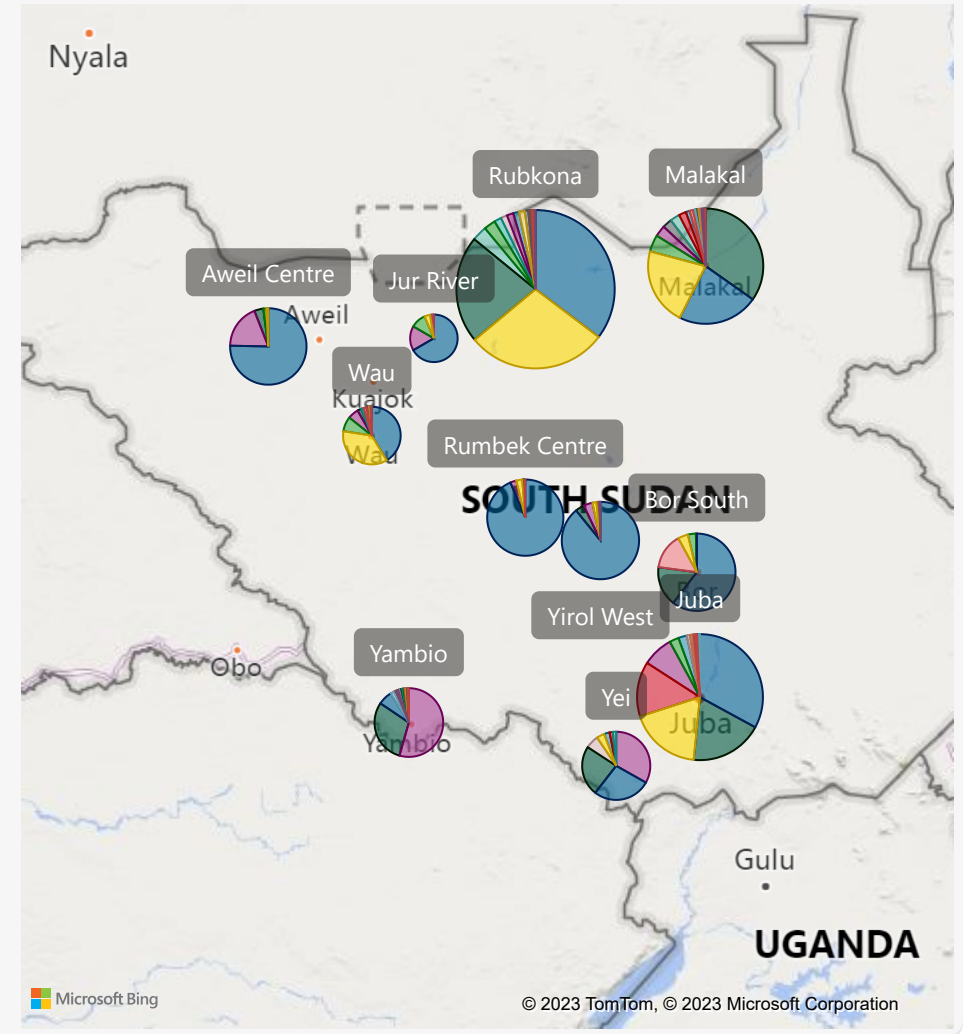


By ADM2



By ADM2

- Democratic Change (DC)
- Democratic Forum
- Federal Democratic Party (FDM)
- Labour Party of South Sudan (LPSS)
- National Democratic Movement (N...)
- National Salvation Front (NAS)
- None
- Not answered
- Other (please specify)
- People's Democratic Movement (PD...)
- South Sudan Liberation Movement (...)
- South Sudan Opposition Alliance (S...)
- South Sudan Patriotic Movement (S...)
- South Sudan United Movement (SS...)
- Sudan African National Union (SANU)
- Sudan People's Liberation Moveme...
- Sudan People's Liberation Moveme...
- Sudan People's Liberation Moveme...
- United Democratic Republic Alliance...
- United Democratic Salvation Front (...)
- United South Sudan African Party (U...)
- United South Sudan Party (USSP)



Q: "Which political party has the best vision for South Sudan?" & Everyday Safety Levels

Displaced times (>=)

Voted in 2010?

Environment Type

Gender

[Reset all Filters](#)

Filter by Everyday Safety Categories: All

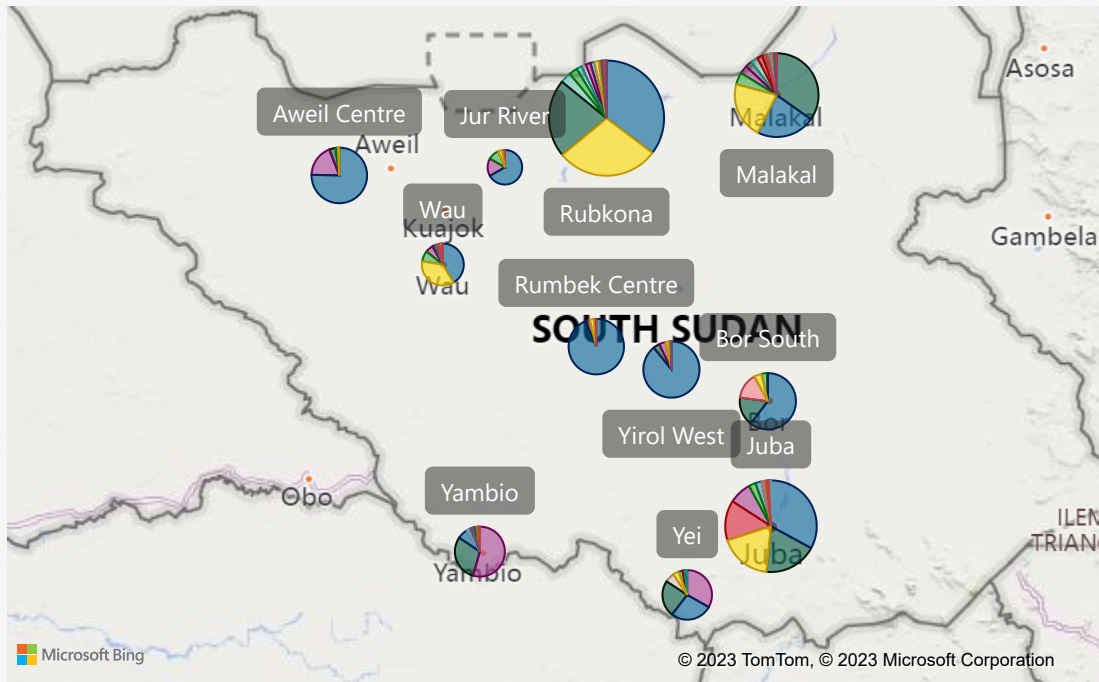
Year of Safety Levels: All

Everyday Safety Response: All

All Respondents

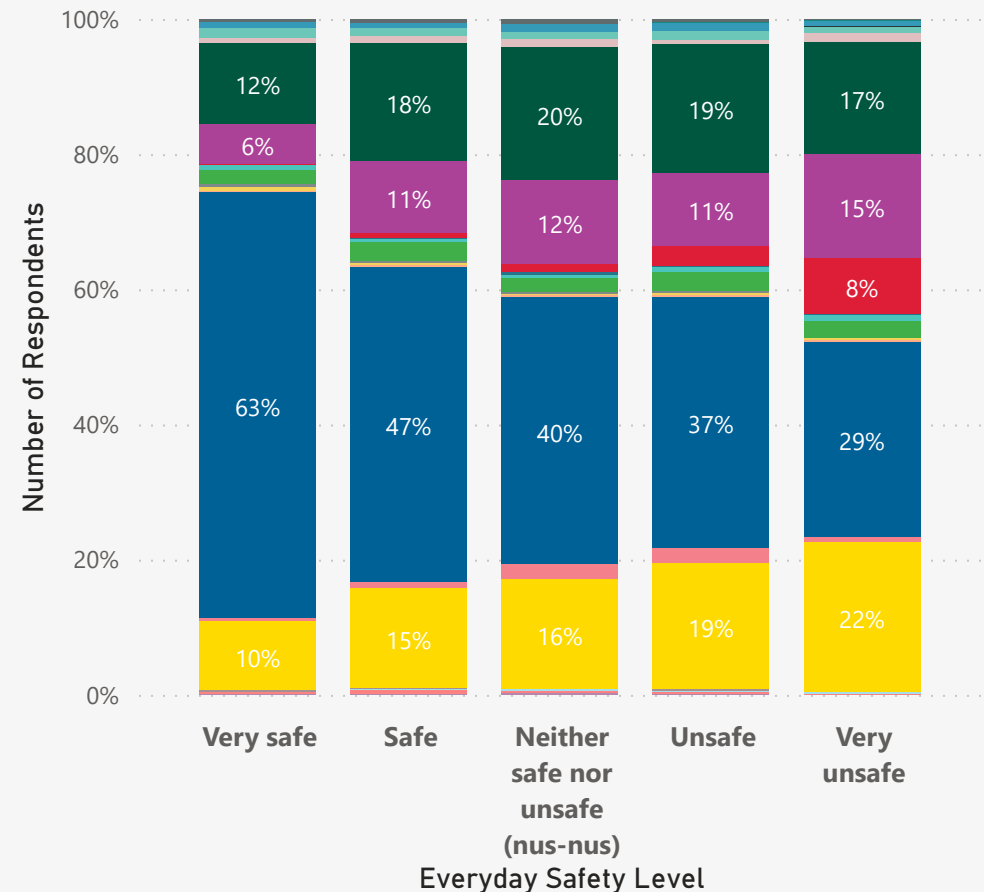


By ADM2



Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

- United South Sudan Party (USSP)
- United South Sudan African Party...
- United Democratic Salvation Fro...
- United Democratic Republic Allia...
- Sudan People's Liberation Move...
- Sudan People's Liberation Move...
- Sudan People's Liberation Move...
- Sudan African National Union (S...
- South Sudan United Movement (...)
- South Sudan Patriotic Movement...
- South Sudan Opposition Alliance...
- South Sudan Liberation Moveme...
- People's Democratic Movement (...)
- Other (please specify)
- Not answered
- None
- National Salvation Front (NAS)





ETHNIC IDENTITY

Perceptions of South Sudanese Identity



Apr 2022
Last data collection

6567
Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

0 100

Age (between)

18 94

Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

Gender

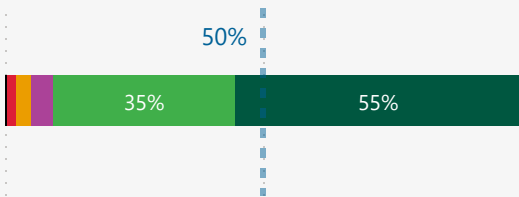
Female Male

All Respondents

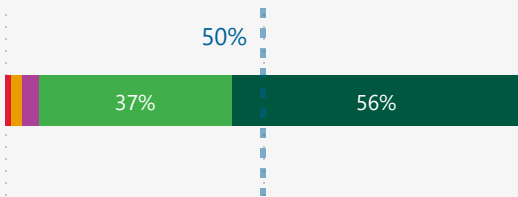
Explore more how respondents define their identity



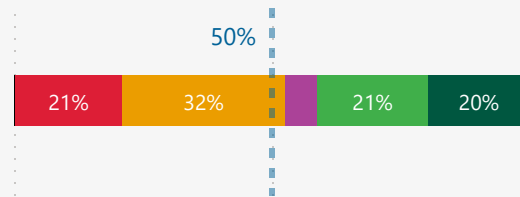
I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.



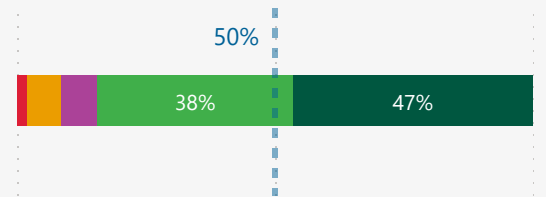
I am proud to be South Sudanese.



My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.



National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.

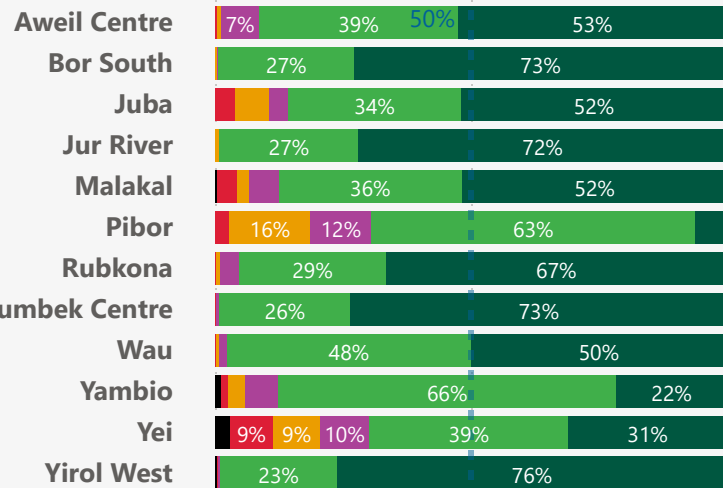


By ADM2

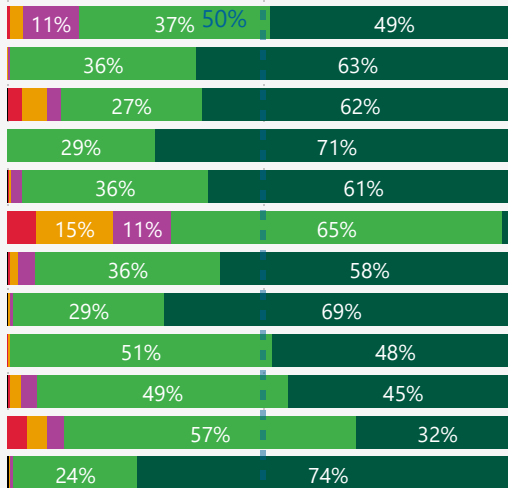
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus) ● Agree ● Strongly agree

ADM2 name

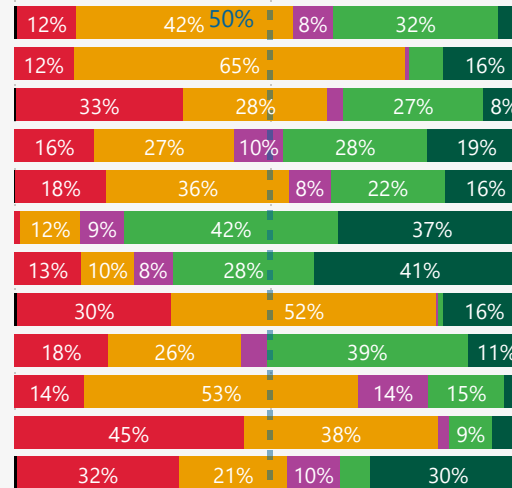
I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.



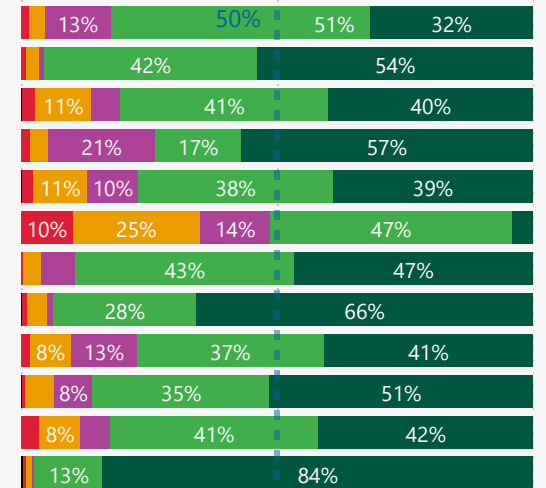
I am proud to be South Sudanese.



My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity.



National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity.





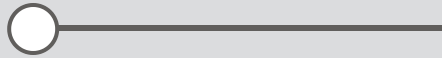
ETHNIC IDENTITY

How would you define your identity?*



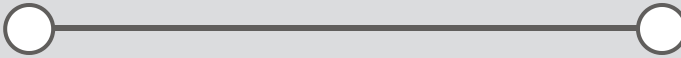
Displaced times (>=)

0 100



Age (between)

18 94



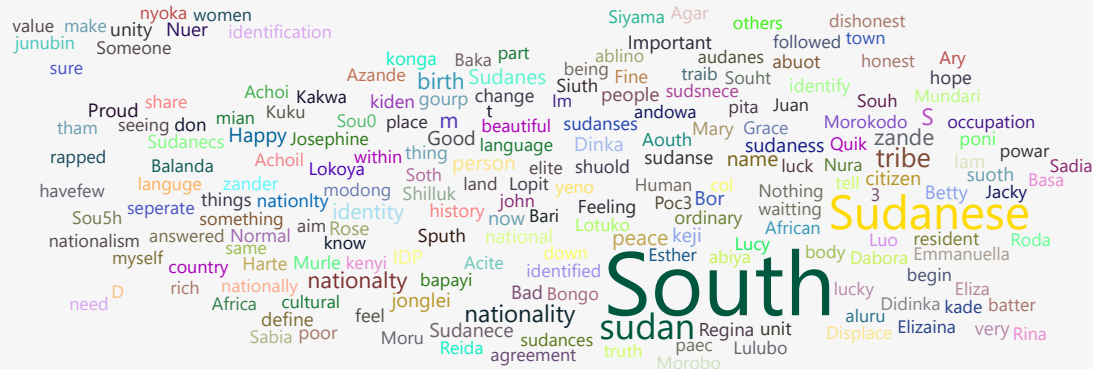
Environment Type

IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

Gender

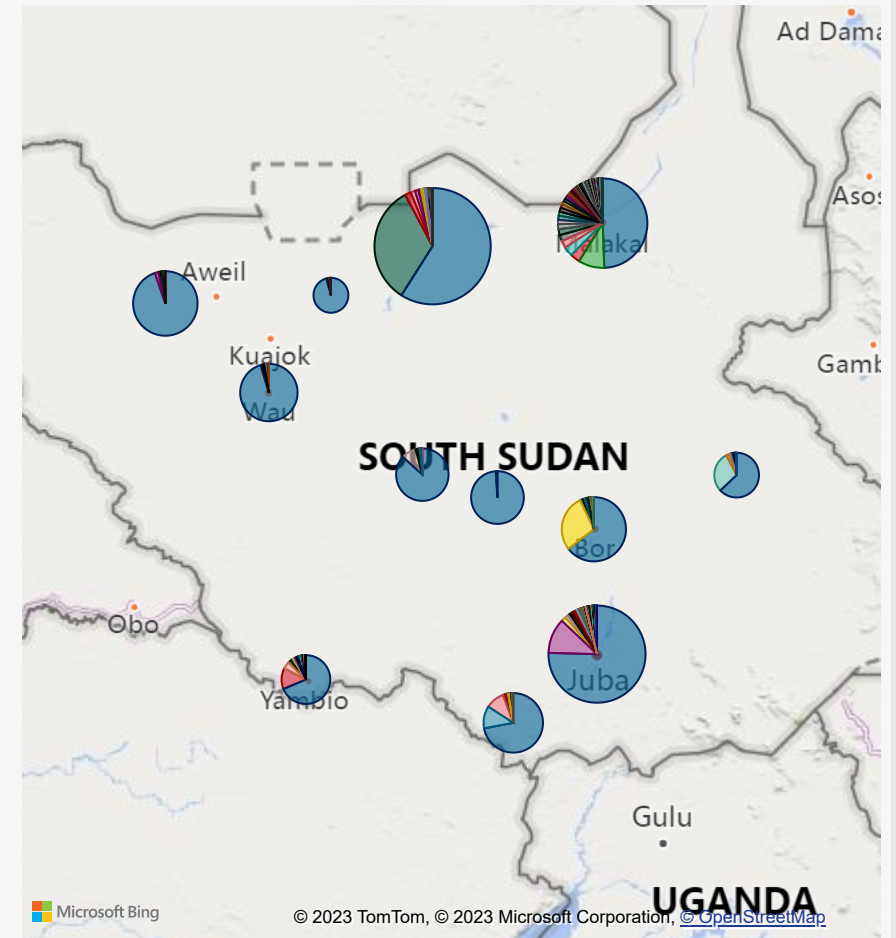
Female
 Male

How would you define your identity?



How would you define your identity?

- Happy so
- South sudan
- South Sudanese
- South sudsnece.
- A south sudanese
- Achoi
- Achoil
- Acite
- African and South Sudan...
- Agar
- Am a junubin by birth
- Am a south Sudanese
- Am happy to share my hi...
- Am south Sudan
- Am south Sudanese
- Am south Sudanese by id...
- Am south Sudanese by n...



*Please note that this question was a free-text field, and respondents could input any answer. Therefore, there are a number of different spellings and references to the same answer, but these have not been aggregated as there may be cases where the spellings or references are intentional. Click an answer on the tree map, or the word cloud to see the location of the responses on the map.



IDENTITY

What is your Tribe?



Apr 2022

8843

Last data collection

Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

0 100

Age (between)

18 94

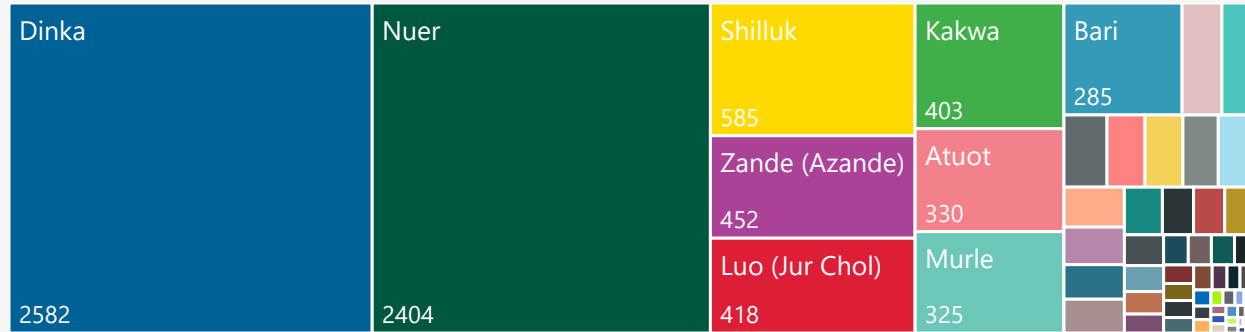
Environment Type

IDP Camp Rural Urban

Gender

Female Male

All Respondents

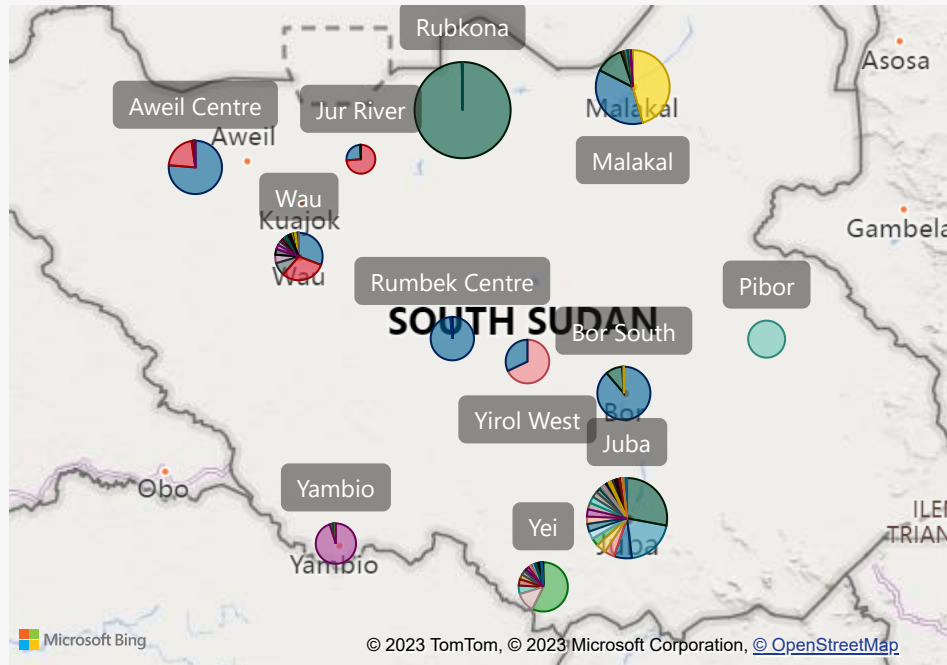


Other (specified)



What is your Tribe?

- Acholi
- Aja
- Anuak
- Atuot
- Avukaya
- Bai
- Baka
- Balanda Boor
- Balanda Bviri
- Banda
- Bari
- Binga



What is your Tribe?

Tribe ● Acholi ● Aja ● Anuak ● Atuot ● Avukaya ● Bai ● Baka ● Balanda... ● Balanda... ● Banda

