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.
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.

About the Authors:

David Deng
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 conflictscapes has been published with transcript in 2021. His previous monograph, "Peace in Political Unsettlement: Beyond Solving Conflict", has been published with Palgrave Macmillan in 2019.

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

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

Overall Respondents
- Yes 5267 (59.78%)
- No 3368 (38.23%)
- Not answered 175 (1.99%)

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

Respondents by Year
- 2021: 50% Yes, 50% No, 0% Not answered
- 2022: 50% Yes, 50% No, 20% Not answered

Environment Type
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender
- Female
- Male
SECURITY IN SOUTH SUDAN
Everyday Safety Indicators

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

All Respondents

Respondents per Region

2011
2013
2018
2021
2022

Select topic or question
Roads

Enter a question

Legend

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

0%
50%
100%

Number of times displaced (>=)

Access to electricity at least once a day?

Do you own a phone?

Always
Many times
Never
Not answered
Once or twice
Several times

IDP Camp
Rural
Urban

Female
Male

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

- **Overall Respondents**
  - Not answered: 0.17K (1.96%)
  - Bad: 0.52K (5.89%)
  - Neither good nor bad (nus-nus): 2K (22.66%)
  - Good: 3.02K (34.27%)
  - Very good: 2.57K (29.18%)

- **Respondents by Year**
  - 2021: 50% (Not answered and Good)
  - 2022: 50% (Not answered and Good)

- **Respondents by Location**
  - IDP Camp
  - Rural
  - Urban
  - Female
  - Male

- **Environment Type**
  - IDP Camp
  - Rural
  - Urban
Q: "In your view, is South Sudan currently at peace?" & Everyday Safety Levels

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

Very unsafe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADM2 name</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>77%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>77%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>28%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>49%</td>
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<td>Pibor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>96%</td>
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<td>Wau</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>77%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>51%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>87%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yirol West</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>68%</td>
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Unsafe

<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>Jur River</td>
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<td>Yirol West</td>
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Neither safe nor unsafe (nu...)

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<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>70%</td>
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<td>Wau</td>
<td>32%</td>
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<td>43%</td>
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<td>Yirol West</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Yei</td>
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<td>Yirol West</td>
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Very safe

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<tr>
<td>Yirol West</td>
<td>16%</td>
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Q: "In your opinion, what are the prospects for peace in South Sudan in the next 3 years?"

& Everyday Safety Levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADM2 Name</th>
<th>Very unsafe</th>
<th>Unsafe</th>
<th>Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus)</th>
<th>Safe</th>
<th>Very safe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre</td>
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</table>

Everyday Safety Indicator

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

Respondents (0% - 100%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDP Camp</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Not answered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

- 0%
- 50%
- 100%

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

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

Percentages indicate the distribution of responses across different safety levels for each ADM2 name.
**ONGOING PEACE & TRANSITION PROCESSES**

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

- **Displaced times (≥):**
  - 0
  - 100

- **Age (between):**
  - 18
  - 94

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

- **Gender:**
  - Female
  - Male

- **Access to electricity at least once a day?:**
  - Always
  - Many times
  - Never
  - Not answered
  - Once or twice
  - Several times

- **Do you own a phone?:**
  - No
  - Not answered
  - Yes

---

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

- **Not answered:** 9%
- **Very unaware:** 50%
- **Unaware:** 41%
- **Neither aware nor unaware (nus):** 27%
- **Aware:** 0%
- **Very aware:** 0%

**By ADM2**

- **Aweil Centre**
  - 9%
  - 10%
  - 11%
  - 35%
  - 34%
- **Bor South**
  - 10%
  - 9%
  - 13%
  - 62%
  - 18%
- **Juba**
  - 24%
  - 13%
  - 47%
  - 42%
  - 18%
- **Jur River**
  - 9%
  - 6%
  - 47%
  - 17%
  - 27%
- **Malakal**
  - 6%
  - 14%
  - 57%
  - 27%
- **Pibor**
  - 16%
  - 6%
  - 66%
  - 14%
  - 16%
- **Rubkona**
  - 23%
  - 6%
  - 35%
  - 75%
  - 42%
- **Rumbek Centre**
  - 14%
  - 12%
  - 43%
  - 36%
  - 28%
- **Wau**
  - 42%
  - 36%
  - 36%
  - 22%
  - 8%
- **Yambio**
  - 30%
  - 18%
  - 6%
  - 36%
  - 15%
- **Yei**
  - 40%
  - 18%
  - 6%
  - 45%
  - 15%
- **Yirol West**
  - 30%
  - 18%
  - 6%
  - 36%
  - 15%

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

- **Not answered:** 50%
- **Yes:** 62%
- **No:** 37%

**By ADM2**

- **Aweil Centre**
  - 33%
  - 6%
  - 50%
  - 62%
- **Bor South**
  - 27%
  - 73%
- **Juba**
  - 47%
  - 53%
- **Malakal**
  - 25%
  - 75%
- **Pibor**
  - 96%
  - 4%
- **Rubkona**
  - 32%
  - 65%
- **Rumbek Centre**
  - 27%
  - 73%
- **Wau**
  - 54%
  - 45%
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?"
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

The peace agreement has increased my daily security

- Aweil Centre: 16.6% Not answered
- Bor South: 20.0% Not answered
- Juba: 27.8% Not answered
- Jur River: 30.1% Not answered
- Malakal: 30.5% Not answered
- Pibor: 42.5% Not answered
- Rubkona: 42.7% Not answered
- Rumbek Centre: 42.2% Not answered
- Wau: 20.2% Not answered
- Yambio: 25.7% Not answered
- Yirol West: 19.1% Not answered

The peace agreement has made my daily life easier

- Aweil Centre: 22.9% Not answered
- Bor South: 24.4% Not answered
- Juba: 25.3% Not answered
- Jur River: 23.8% Not answered
- Malakal: 30.1% Not answered
- Pibor: 42.5% Not answered
- Rubkona: 42.7% Not answered
- Rumbek Centre: 42.2% Not answered
- Wau: 20.2% Not answered
- Yambio: 25.7% Not answered
- Yirol West: 19.1% Not answered

The peace agreement is helping to resolve the conflict in South Sudan

- Aweil Centre: 18.3% Not answered
- Bor South: 25.0% Not answered
- Juba: 23.8% Not answered
- Jur River: 23.8% Not answered
- Malakal: 30.1% Not answered
- Pibor: 42.5% Not answered
- Rubkona: 42.7% Not answered
- Rumbek Centre: 42.2% Not answered
- Wau: 20.2% Not answered
- Yambio: 25.7% Not answered
- Yirol West: 19.1% Not answered

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

- Aweil Centre: 50% Not answered
- Bor South: 50% Not answered
- Juba: 50% Not answered
- Jur River: 50% Not answered
- Malakal: 50% Not answered
- Pibor: 50% Not answered
- Rubkona: 50% Not answered
- Rumbek Centre: 50% Not answered
- Wau: 50% Not answered
- Yambio: 50% Not answered
- Yirol West: 50% Not answered
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?
- UNMISS
- United Nations
- IGAD
- European Union
- AU
- Sudan
- Ethiopia
- UN
- IGAD
- United States
- Uganda
- Kenya
- AU
- China
- Netherlands
- Norway
- Germany
- France
- Other

Which national actors do you trust to build peace?
- Leaders
- Women
- TGONU
- Faith
- Police
- Political Parties
- SSOA
- Youth
- CSOs
- IO
- Traditional authorities
- FDs
- Organized society
- Civil society
- SPLM
- IG
- Civil forces
- SSPDF
- Troika
- EU
- US
- UK

Number of Respondents
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."

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

**Age**
- 18
- 94

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

**Gender**
- Female
- Male

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

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

Grievances addressed in South Sudanese Local Agreements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grievance</th>
<th>Number of Local Agreements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>1118 (19.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattleraiding</td>
<td>369 (6.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>304 (5.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RitPray</td>
<td>1133 (20.0%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Respondents per Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Number of Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona</td>
<td>1512 (26.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>1139 (20.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>369 (6.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td>1133 (20.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>1118 (19.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>304 (5.4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>1139 (20.1%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pibor</td>
<td>1133 (20.0%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>369 (6.5%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
<td>1118 (19.7%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>1139 (20.1%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Select a topic to view questions related to the specific grievance

- Cattle
- Cattleraiding
- Land

Legend
- Not answered
- Not a problem at all
- Very small problem
- Small problem
- Moderate problem (nus-nus)
- Big problem
- Very big problem
PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

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

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

Aweil Centre

War 2011
R-ARCSS 2013

Bor South

War 2011
R-ARCSS 2013

Juba

War 2011
R-ARCSS 2013

Malakal

War 2011
R-ARCSS 2013

Pibor

War 2011
R-ARCSS 2013

Rubkona

War 2011
R-ARCSS 2013

Wau

War 2011
R-ARCSS 2013

Yei

War 2011
R-ARCSS 2013

2013 2011

Year most Despair
Year most Hope
South Sudanese Local Agreements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agreement Name</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Date Signed</th>
<th>View on PA-X</th>
<th>View PDF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Review of the Marial Bai Agreement on Cattle Seasonal Movement, Wau State</td>
<td>States of Wau, Tonj, Gogrial</td>
<td>01 November 2019</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement between the Wonduruba Community and the SPLA Commando Unit</td>
<td>Wonduruba</td>
<td>03 December 2015</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agreement on a Cessation of Hostilities between the Government of the Republic</td>
<td>Jonglei State</td>
<td>30 January 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>of South Sudan and the South Sudan Democratic Movement/Defense Army, Cobra Faction</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Agreement on Cessation of Hostilities between the Youth of Dinka Bor and Murle</td>
<td>Boma and Jonglei states</td>
<td>23 May 2017</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Communities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agreement on Resolution of the Conflict in Jonglei State between Government of</td>
<td>Jonglei State</td>
<td>09 May 2014</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>the Republic of South Sudan and South Sudan Democratic Movement/Army-Cobra Faction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Agreement on the Demands of the Equatoria Non-Allied Force (ENAF) Yei State</td>
<td>Yei River State, particularly greater Lainya and</td>
<td>18 February 2019</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Government NSS/ISB and EPC Peace Desk and Communique</td>
<td>Yei</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Gbudue and Maridi States</td>
<td>Gbudue and Maridi States (Western Equatoria State)</td>
<td>02 April 2016</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>All-Jonglei Conference for Peace, Reconciliation and Tolerance, held in Bor,</td>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>05 May 2012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-5 May 2012: Conference Resolutions and Recommendations</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Since the war broke out in December 2013, in which year has there been the least amount of conflict between communities in this area?

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

#### PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

**Perceptions of Peace**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Violence Type</th>
<th>Non-state</th>
<th>State-based</th>
<th>One-sided</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### UCDF GED Events and Estimated Fatalities in ADM2 Covered in Survey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Estimated Fatalities</th>
<th>UCDF Conflict Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pibor county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor South county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubkona county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur River county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei county</td>
<td>War</td>
<td>R-ARCSS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data taken from UCDP GED 22.1 for events in South Sudan, see** [The Uppsala Conflict Data Program](https://www.ucdp-itn.org/) [UCDP]:

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?”

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

- Least
- Most
- Number of Conflict Events (UCDP)
- Estimated Fatalities (UCDP)

- Filter by Location: All
  - IDP Camp
  - Rural
  - Urban
- Filter by Location: All
  - UCDP Violence Type: Non-state
  - One-sided
  - State-based
- Perceptions from Survey
  - 2016: Year Most Conflict
  - 2021: Year Least Conflict
  - 2013: Year Most Events
  - 2014: Year Most Fatalities

UCDP Events and Fatalities

- Year Most Conflict: 2016
- Year Least Conflict: 2021
- Year Most Events: 2013
- Year Most Fatalities: 2014
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?

Responses by Location

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

All Respondents

- More common during the 22-year war: 9.82%
- The same in both wars: 10.77%
- More common during the current war: 79.4%

Environment Type

- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender

- Female
- Male

Age

- 18
- 94
1. More respondents disagreed (~47%) strongly disagree/disagree than agreed with the statement: "the national government cares about my community".

2. Responses to the question: “who is most influential in making decisions about the safety of your community?” showed that National Political Leaders have limited influence in decisions about safety at a local level. Governors and County commissioners are most influential in the majority of areas. However, this is not the case in outil Awiel, as the majority (~55%) believe that the Paramount Chief holds the most influence in decisions about safety in Awiel (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 (~47%) “the national government cares about my community.”

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

Overall Respondents
- Strongly agree: 408 (12.86%)
- Agree: 794 (25.02%)
- Neither agree nor disagree: 377 (11.88%)
- Disagree: 664 (20.93%)
- Strongly disagree: 829 (26.13%)
- Not answered: 101 (3.18%)

Respondents by Year
- 2022: 50%

Respondents by Location
- Various locations including Rubkona, Juba, Malakal, Bor South, Yirol West, Aweil Centre, Rumbek Centre, Yambio, Yei, Wau, Jur River, etc.

Environment Type
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender
- Female
- Male

Age
- 18
- 94

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**PUBLIC AUTHORITY & Everyday Safety Levels**

**Q:** "The National Government cares about my Community"

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

For each ADM2 name, the chart shows the percentage of respondents who strongly disagree, disagree, neither agree nor disagree, agree, and strongly agree with the statement. The chart also indicates the percentage of respondents who feel very unsafe, unsafe, neither safe nor unsafe, safe, and very safe.

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

**Gender**
- Female
- Male

**Wave 3 Respondents**
- May - June 2022
- 3173 Respondents
Q: Do you agree with: “The National Government cares about my Community”
& Q: “What are the prospects for peace in South Sudan in the next 3 years?”

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?”

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

Very bad
Bad
Neither good nor bad (neutral)
Good
Very good

Environment Type:
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender:
- Female
- Male

ADM2 name:
- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Juba
- Jur River
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rubkona
- Rumbek Centre
- Wau
- Yambio
- Yei
- Yirol West
Q: Do you agree with: "The National Government cares about my Community" & Q: "Is South Sudan currently at peace?"
Q: "Who is most influential in making decisions about the safety of your community?"
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 nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

Not answered: 7%
Strongly disagree: 18%
Disagree: 14%
Neither agree nor disagree: 38%
Agree: 22%
Strongly agree: 40%

Respondents (wave 3)
ADM2 name
- Aweil Centre
- Bor South
- Juba
- Jur River
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rubkonka
- Rumbek Centre
- Wau
- Yambio
- Yei
- Yirol West

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COMMUNITY GRIEVANCES AND ACTORS
Influential Actors within Community - Armed Groups

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 political issues
- Local political issues
- National political issues
- Not about politics at all

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?

- Civil society
- Faith leaders
- International actors
- Local government (country level)
- National government
- Organized forces
- State government
- Traditional authorities
**COMMUNITY GRIEVANCES AND ACTORS**

Influential Actors within Community - Cattle-raiding

---

### 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 (near...)
- 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?

**Actors**
- Civil society
- Faith leaders
- International actors
- Local government (country level)
- National government
- None of the above
- Not answered
- Organized forces
- State government
- Traditional authorities

---

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

- It is important for citizens to be able to hold the government accountable, even if that means it makes decisions more slowly.
- It is important to have a government that can get things done, even if citizens have little influence over its decisions.
- Not answered

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

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

What is most important?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It doesn't matter what kind of government we have.</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The winner of elections should take all positions in the national government.</td>
<td>29.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government responds firmly to insecurity</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government reflects the ethnic diversity of South Sudan</td>
<td>15.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The government is independent of the army</td>
<td>19.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That citizens can hold the government accountable</td>
<td>54.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That the government reflects the ethnic diversity of South Sudan</td>
<td>35.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the above</td>
<td>3.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

- It is important for citizens to be able to hold the government accountable, even if that means it makes decisions more slowly.
- It is important to have a government that can get things done, even if citizens have little influence over its decisions.
- Not answered

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.

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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not answered</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>22.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>11.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. There are variations by location 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).

- 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.

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

Explore responses to questions related to governance, by location, environment, gender, and other variables for the following topics..
**GOVERNANCE**
Government and Opposition Reconciliation - National & Local

**Wave 2**
Feb-Apr 2022

3394 Respondents

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

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

**ADM2 name**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADM2 name</th>
<th>Not answered</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Neither agree nor disagree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pibor</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wau</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yirol West</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Map showing the distribution of responses across different regions in South Sudan.
Government and opposition parties in the national government are able to work effectively together.

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

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

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

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

Respondents

Number of times respondents have been displaced (≥)
- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12
- 13
- 14
- 15
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- 96
- 97
- 98
- 99
- 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.

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

**By ADM2 Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADM2 Area</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Not answered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pibor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not answered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yambio</td>
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GOVERNANCE
What is important: effectiveness or accountability?

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

Respondents

- Rubkona: 33%
- Juba: 15%
- Malakal: 6%
- Pibor: 16%
- Aweil Centre: 12%
- Rumbek Centre: 44%
- Yirol West: 9%
- Bor South: 19%
- Yambio: 14%
- Wau: 19%
- Yei: 17%
- Jur River: 44%

Number of times respondents have been displaced (> =)

Environment Type
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender
- Female
- Male

Wave 2
Feb-Apr 2022
3394 Respondents
Q: "The Government should respond firmly to insecurity, even if that means violating human rights sometimes."

**GOVERNANCE**

**Government - Insecurity Response**

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

**Gender**
- Female
- Male

**Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels**

- **Very unsafe**
  - Not answered: 12%
  - Strongly disagree: 16%
  - Disagree: 9%
  - Neither agree nor disagree: 36%
  - Agree: 27%

- **Unsafe**
  - Not answered: 10%
  - Strongly disagree: 16%
  - Disagree: 9%
  - Neither agree nor disagree: 37%
  - Agree: 28%

- **Neither safe nor unsafe**
  - Not answered: 11%
  - Strongly disagree: 15%
  - Disagree: 14%
  - Neither agree nor disagree: 35%
  - Agree: 25%

- **Safe**
  - Not answered: 11%
  - Strongly disagree: 16%
  - Disagree: 12%
  - Neither agree nor disagree: 37%
  - Agree: 24%

- **Very safe**
  - Not answered: 14%
  - Strongly disagree: 15%
  - Disagree: 9%
  - Neither agree nor disagree: 32%
  - Agree: 29%
The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.

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

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

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 (>=)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Environment Type</th>
<th>IDP Camp</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>Urban</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
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<td>Female</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Respondents wave 2 Feb-Apr 2022 3394

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

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

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

**All Respondents**

- Return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced persons: 37%
- Creation of a unified national army: 13%
- Humanitarian assistance: 7%
- Elections: 20%
- Economic reforms: 8%
- Criminal prosecution of perpetrators: 5%
- Not answered: 0%
- Development of a permanent constitution: 0%
- Other: 0%
- Reconstruction of damaged or destroyed infrastructure: 0%
- Return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced persons: 0%
How much confidence do you have in the ability of the Revitalized Transitional Government to implement the peace agreement?

- 0%
- 20%
- 40%
- 60%
- 80%
- 100%

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

What should be the top priority for the Transitional Government?

- Peace implementation
- Security
- Food aid
- Education
- Health services
- Fix the economy
- Other (please specify)

Other Priorities (specified):
- Roads
- Reconstruction
- Implementation of peace agreements
- Protection of civilians
- Peace
- Implementation
- Justice
- Government
- Soldiers
- Reconciliation
-ッシュ
- Unity
- Reconciliation
- Security
- Refugees
- Repatriation
- Unity
- Education
- Health services
- Economy
- Employment
- Constitution
- Other (please specify)
Q: Do you agree with the statement: "The army should govern the country."

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

---

Everyday Safety Indicator:
- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree

- **Very safe**
  - 24%
  - 25%
  - 14%
  - 22%
  - 15%

- **Safe**
  - 23%
  - 31%
  - 14%
  - 22%
  - 10%

- **Neither safe nor unsafe**
  - 24%
  - 30%
  - 16%
  - 19%
  - 10%

- **Unsafe**
  - 24%
  - 28%
  - 14%
  - 22%
  - 12%

- **Very unsafe**
  - 35%
  - 25%
  - 14%
  - 17%
  - 8%

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

---

Number of times respondents have been displaced (≥ n)
- 0
- Not answered
- 100
The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.

The army should govern the country.
GOVERNANCE
Perceptions of type of Government and Electoral System

Wave 2
Feb-Apr 2022
3394 Respondents

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.

Respondents

Adm2 name
Aweil Centre
Bor South
Juba
Jur River
Malakal
Pibor
Rubkon
Rumbek Centre
Wau
Yambio
Yei
Yirol West

Respondents
**GOVERNANCE**

Perceptions of Women and Governance

Wave 2  
Feb-Apr 2022  
3394 Respondents

---

**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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADM2 name</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
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<td>Bor South</td>
<td>42.9%</td>
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<td>Juba</td>
<td>34.4%</td>
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<td>Jur River</td>
<td>41.7%</td>
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<td>37.8%</td>
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<td>Pibor</td>
<td>23.2%</td>
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<td>40.1%</td>
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<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>52.3%</td>
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<td>Wau</td>
<td>58.6%</td>
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<td>Yambio</td>
<td>60.2%</td>
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<td>Yei</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
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<td>Yiro West</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
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**Leaders listen to the needs and ideas of women in this area.**

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<th>ADM2 name</th>
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<tr>
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<td>46.0%</td>
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<td>63.1%</td>
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<td>39.3%</td>
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<td>Yei</td>
<td>20.5%</td>
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<td>Yiro West</td>
<td>21.6%</td>
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**Women are adequately represented in decision-making processes in this area.**

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<td>Aweil Centre</td>
<td>65.6%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bor South</td>
<td>34.2%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>33.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jur River</td>
<td>61.1%</td>
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<td>Malakal</td>
<td>43.3%</td>
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<td>Pibor</td>
<td>29.7%</td>
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<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
<td>37.8%</td>
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<td>Wau</td>
<td>25.1%</td>
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<td>Yambio</td>
<td>46.6%</td>
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<td>Yei</td>
<td>81.7%</td>
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**Women should be represented in 35% of positions in the executive as provided for in the peace agreement.**

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<td>Juba</td>
<td>50.9%</td>
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<td>Jur River</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
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<td>51.0%</td>
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<td>Pibor</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
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<tr>
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<td>52.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rumbek Centre</td>
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<td>Wau</td>
<td>39.4%</td>
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<td>Yambio</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
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<td>Yei</td>
<td>67.6%</td>
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Wave 2  
Feb-Apr 2022  
3394 Respondents
1. There is a consensus that elections are linked to a considerable risk of violence. Almost 60% think the risk of violence is high or somehow high, and 40% of respondents are both afraid and hopeful about elections. How would you assess the risk of violence in relation to the elections?

- Not answered
- Very low
- Somewhere low
- Somewhere high
- Very high

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

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

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

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

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?

- Not answered
- On time
- Within the next 3-5 years
- More delayed
- Very delayed

Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.

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

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.

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

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

- 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.

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

**Perceptions of Elections**

---

- **Age of Respondents (between):** 18 - 94

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

- **Gender:**
  - Female
  - Male

---

**Elections**

- **Elections should be held in South Sudan.**
  - Aweil Centre: 50% (Yes), 53.4% (Neither), 28.8% (No)
  - Bor South: 45.0% (Yes), 47.9% (Neither), 25.3% (No)
  - Juba: 56.1% (Yes), 52.8% (Neither), 42.1% (No)
  - Jur River: 59.9% (Yes), 26.1% (Neither), 21.6% (No)
  - Malakal: 59.9% (Yes), 26.1% (Neither), 21.6% (No)
  - Pibor: 29.3% (Yes), 57.3% (Neither), 21.6% (No)
  - Rubkona: 51.2% (Yes), 35.2% (Neither), 21.6% (No)
  - Rumbek Centre: 43.4% (Yes), 50.3% (Neither), 16.6% (No)
  - Wau: 62.8% (Yes), 31.0% (Neither), 21.6% (No)
  - Yambio: 59.6% (Yes), 39.3% (Neither), 15.8% (No)
  - Yirol West: 40.1% (Yes), 52.0% (Neither), 19.5% (No)

---

**Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.**

- Aweil Centre: 49.8% (Yes), 38.9% (Neither), 18.3% (No)
- Bor South: 50.2% (Yes), 44.6% (Neither), 25.3% (No)
- Juba: 52.6% (Yes), 43.9% (Neither), 21.6% (No)
- Jur River: 51.3% (Yes), 20.7% (Neither), 28.8% (No)
- Malakal: 50.0% (Yes), 20.7% (Neither), 29% (No)
- Pibor: 35.8% (Yes), 50.0% (Neither), 14.3% (No)
- Rubkona: 49.6% (Yes), 43.2% (Neither), 15.8% (No)
- Rumbek Centre: 38.5% (Yes), 55.6% (Neither), 16.6% (No)
- Wau: 64.6% (Yes), 27.1% (Neither), 18.3% (No)
- Yambio: 66.9% (Yes), 19.5% (Neither), 24.5% (No)
- Yirol West: 38.5% (Yes), 55.3% (Neither), 6.2% (No)

---

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

- Aweil Centre: 19.9% (Yes), 46.4% (Neither), 33.9% (No)
- Bor South: 36.0% (Yes), 32.7% (Neither), 31.3% (No)
- Juba: 38.6% (Yes), 46.5% (Neither), 14.9% (No)
- Jur River: 26.4% (Yes), 44.0% (Neither), 29.6% (No)
- Malakal: 22.6% (Yes), 20.7% (Neither), 57% (No)
- Pibor: 35.8% (Yes), 50.0% (Neither), 14.3% (No)
- Rubkona: 21.3% (Yes), 25.6% (Neither), 53.1% (No)
- Rumbek Centre: 18.1% (Yes), 19.4% (Neither), 62.6% (No)
- Wau: 35.1% (Yes), 42.0% (Neither), 22.9% (No)
- Yambio: 35.1% (Yes), 42.0% (Neither), 22.9% (No)
- Yirol West: 29.6% (Yes), 29.1% (Neither), 41.3% (No)

---

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

- Aweil Centre: 50% (Yes), 54.0% (Neither), 33.9% (No)
- Bor South: 48.8% (Yes), 47.3% (Neither), 31.3% (No)
- Juba: 46.8% (Yes), 41.4% (Neither), 14.9% (No)
- Jur River: 54.1% (Yes), 26.5% (Neither), 18.9% (No)
- Malakal: 54.1% (Yes), 26.5% (Neither), 18.9% (No)
- Pibor: 24.4% (Yes), 42.7% (Neither), 32.9% (No)
- Rubkona: 78.1% (Yes), 18.9% (Neither), 3.0% (No)
- Rumbek Centre: 73.6% (Yes), 25.2% (Neither), 1.2% (No)
- Wau: 22.6% (Yes), 62.5% (Neither), 15.0% (No)
- Yambio: 45.5% (Yes), 35.1% (Neither), 19.4% (No)
- Yirol West: 27.6% (Yes), 37.7% (Neither), 34.7% (No)

---

**Voted in 2010?**

- No
- Yes

---
Should elections be held? If so, when?

- **Elections should be held in South Sudan.**
  - Aweil Centre: 50% Yes, 34% No, 16% Not answered
  - Bor South: 45% Yes, 53% No, 2% Not answered
  - Juba: 52% Yes, 41% No, 7% Not answered
  - Jur River: 56% Yes, 42% No, 2% Not answered
  - Malakal: 59% Yes, 21% No, 20% Not answered
  - Pibor: 29% Yes, 71% No, 0% Not answered
  - Rubkona: 51% Yes, 35% No, 4% Not answered
  - Rumbek Centre: 43% Yes, 50% No, 7% Not answered
  - Wau: 63% Yes, 30% No, 7% Not answered
  - Yambio: 59% Yes, 39% No, 2% Not answered
  - Yei: 54% Yes, 21% No, 25% Not answered
  - Yirol West: 40% Yes, 52% No, 8% Not answered

- **Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.**
  - Aweil Centre: 49% Yes, 38% No, 7% Not answered
  - Bor South: 50% Yes, 44% No, 6% Not answered
  - Juba: 54% Yes, 25% No, 21% Not answered
  - Jur River: 52% Yes, 43% No, 5% Not answered
  - Malakal: 59% Yes, 20% No, 11% Not answered
  - Pibor: 36% Yes, 50% No, 14% Not answered
  - Rubkona: 49% Yes, 43% No, 8% Not answered
  - Rumbek Centre: 39% Yes, 55% No, 6% Not answered
  - Wau: 64% Yes, 27% No, 9% Not answered
  - Yambio: 66% Yes, 19% No, 5% Not answered
  - Yei: 28% Yes, 47% No, 25% Not answered
  - Yirol West: 38% Yes, 55% No, 7% Not answered

When should elections be held?

- **Delayed**
  - 15% Never
  - 50% Next year
  - 45% Within the next 3-5 years

- **On time**
  - 10% This year
  - 30% Next year
  - 50% Within the next 3-5 years

- **Never**
  - 1% This year
  - 10% Next year
  - 40% Within the next 3-5 years

- **Next year**
  - 5% This year
  - 20% Next year
  - 60% Within the next 3-5 years

- **Within the next 3-5 years**
  - 20% This year
  - 40% Next year
  - 40% Within the next 3-5 years

**Voted in 2010?**

- **No**
  - 50%

- **Yes**
  - 50%
ELECTIONS
Voting Patterns and Influence

Age of Respondents (between)
0 - 100

Environment Type
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender
- Female
- Male

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

When elections are held, I am likely to vote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADM2 Name</th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>100%</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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My vote is an individual choice. I do not need to vote the same way as my family or community

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All members of my family should vote the same way.

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All members of my community should vote the same way.

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</table>
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 |

Voted in 2010?

- No
- Yes

Environment Type

- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender

- Female
- Male

All Respondents

- Federal Democratic Party... 2.7%
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) 45.2%
- Other (please specify) 2.7%
- Not answered 9.8%

Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-O- 14.7%

None 17.7%

By ADM2

- **Rubkona**
  - Democratic Change (DC): 28.7%
  - Democratic Forum: 35.3%
  - Federal Democratic Party (FDM): 30.1%
  - Labour Party of South Sudan (LPSS): 21.7%
  - National Democratic Movement (N...: 18.7%
  - National Salvation Front (NAS): 16.7%
  - None: 16.7%
  - Not answered: 10.3%
  - Other (please specify): 30.1%

- **Juba**
  - None: 18.7%
  - Not answered: 14.1%
  - Other (please specify): 32.9%

- **Malakal**
  - None: 34.8%
  - Not answered: 22.6%

- **Bor South**
  - None: 60.4%
  - Not answered: 22.6%

- **Yirol West**
  - None: 89.2%
  - Not answered: 15.0%

- **Aweil Centre**
  - None: 18.7%
  - Not answered: 75.3%

- **Rumbek Centre**
  - None: 93.6%
  - Not answered: 54.4%

- **Yambio**
  - None: 33.2%
  - Not answered: 27.4%

- **Yei**
  - None: 23.7%
  - Not answered: 41.4%

- **Wau**
  - None: 8.3%
  - Not answered: 56.1%

- **Jur River**
  - None: 16.7%
  - Not answered: 66.7%

Respondents

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

Environment Type
- IDP Camp
- Rural
- Urban

Gender
- Female
- Male

Everyday Safety Levels
- Very unsafe
- Unsafe
- Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus)
- Safe
- Very safe

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

- United South Sudan Party (USSP)
- United South Sudan African Party
- United Democratic Salvation Freedom Party (UDSFP)
- United Democratic Republic Alliance
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)
- Sudan African National Union (SANU)
- South Sudan United Movement (SSUM)
- South Sudan Patriotic Movement (SSPM)
- South Sudan Opposition Alliance
- South Sudan Liberation Movement
- People's Democratic Movement (PDM)
- Other (please specify)
- Not answered
- None
- National Salvation Front (NAS)

By ADM2
- Aweil Centre
- Gidel
- Malakal
- Pibor
- Rumbek Centre
- Rumbek North
- Juba
- Yirol West
- Yambio
- Yei
- Wau
- Yirol East
- Yirol West
- Yirol South
- Yirol North
- Yirol South
- Yirol West
- Yirol North
- Yirol South
- Yirol West
- Yirol North
- Yirol South

Filter by Everyday Safety Categories: All
- Buy
- Countryside
- Cultural Events
- Neighbours
- Roads

Year of Safety Levels: All
- 2018
- 2022

Everyday Safety Response: All
- Very unsafe
- Unsafe
- Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus)
- Safe
- Very safe

Reset all Filters

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Displaced times (&gt;=)</th>
<th>Age (between)</th>
<th>Environment Type</th>
<th>Gender</th>
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<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>IDP Camp</td>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>94</td>
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<td>Male</td>
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**ETHNIC IDENTITY**

**Perceptions of South Sudanese Identity**

**Apr 2022**

**Last data collection**

**6567 Respondents**

**Explore more how respondents define their identity**

**All Respondents**

- I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan: 50%
- I am proud to be South Sudanese: 37%
- My ethnic identity is more important than my South Sudanese identity: 21%
- National unity requires me to put my South Sudanese identity above my ethnic identity: 38%

**By ADM2**

- Aweil Centre: I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan: 7%
- Bor South: 27%
- Juba: 34%
- Jur River: 27%
- Malakal: 36%
- Pibor: 16%
- Rubkona: 29%
- Rumbek Centre: 26%
- Wau: 48%
- Yambio: 66%
- Yei: 9%
- Yirol West: 23%

**Ethnic Identity**

- Perceptions of South Sudanese Identity

- Displaced times (>=)
- Age (between)
- Environment Type
- Gender

**Explore more how respondents define their identity**

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

**Explore more how respondents define their identity**

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
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**Explore more how respondents define their identity**

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)
- Agree
- Strongly agree
ETHNIC IDENTITY
How would you define your identity?*

- Happy so
- South sudan
- South Sudanese
- 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.