

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

26% 38% 36%

3 12 8843
Waves Counties Total Respondents

[Go to Survey Sample Overview](#) →

EXPLORE KEY FINDINGS PAGES ON...

[Go to Contents Page](#) →

Peace & Security



Public Authority



Governance



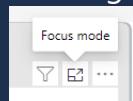
Elections



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

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...

Key Findings

Local Peace, Issues & Agreements

Awareness of Peace Processes

Community Peace

Local Issues

Peace Actors

Local Agreements in PA-X

Public Authority

Authority & Peace

Care for Community

Authority & Peace Perceptions

Authority & Actors

Key Findings

Dealing with Armed Groups

Authority & Safety

Dealing with Local Issues

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 Oiringa and Jan Pospisil

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

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

About the Authors:

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 Oiringa

Christopher Oiringa 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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usip.org

PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Survey Sample

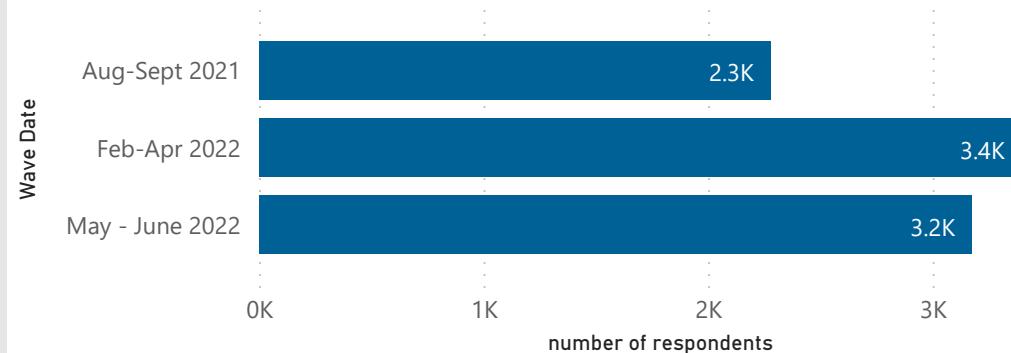


SURVEY & SAMPLE OVERVIEW

3

Waves

Wave Dates and Number of Respondents



8843

Total Respondents

8

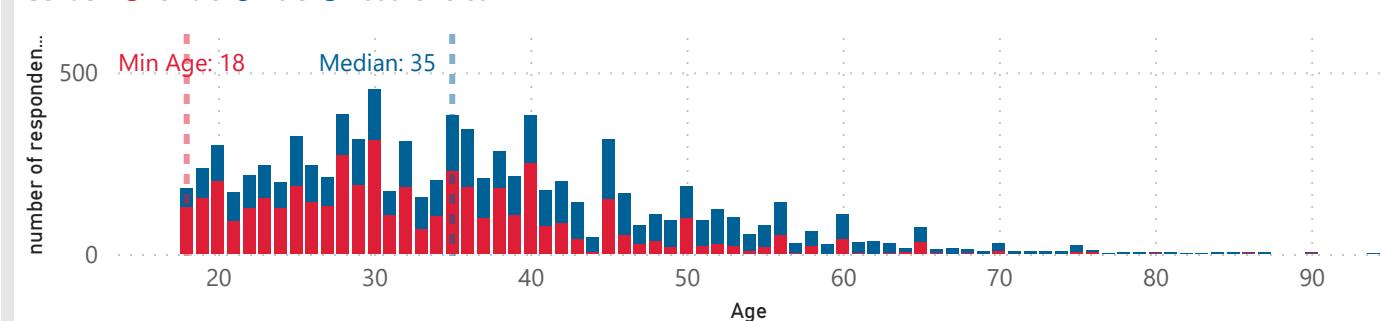
ADM1 States

12

ADM2 Areas

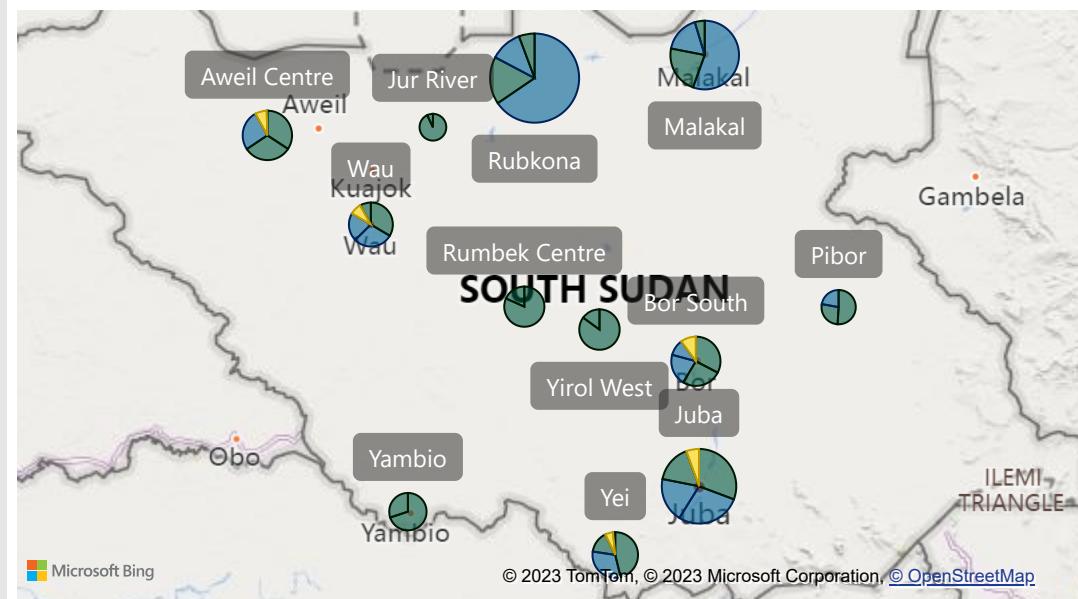
Gender and Age Distribution

Gender ● Female ● Male ● Not answered



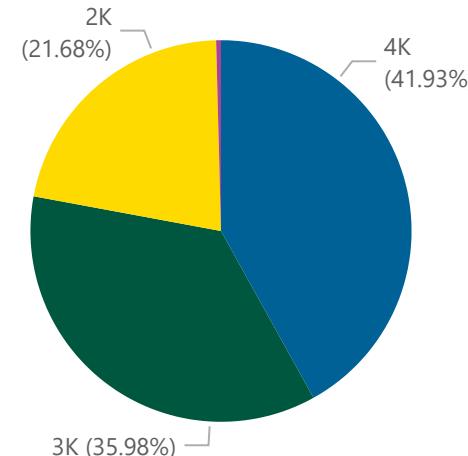
Respondents and Type of Environment by ADM2 Level

Environment ● IDP camp ● Rural ● Town ● Urban ● Village

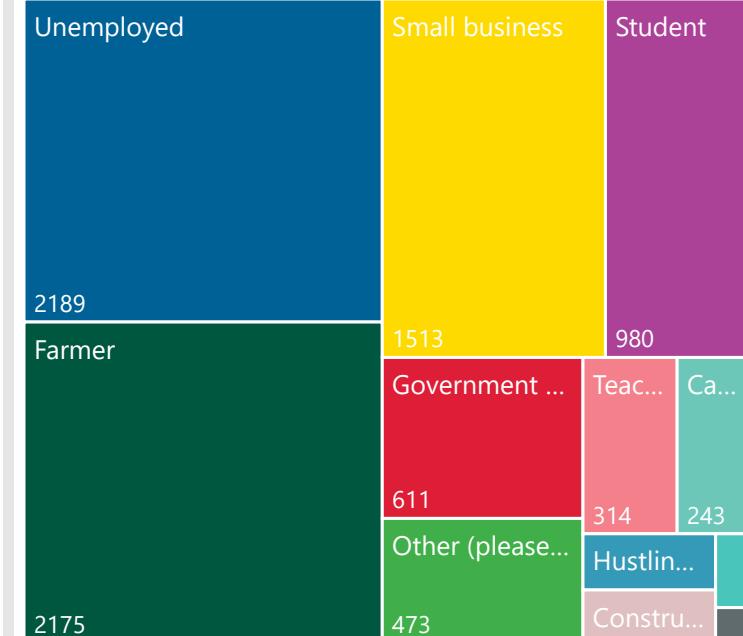


Displacement Status

● IDP ● Neither ● Returnee ● Not answered



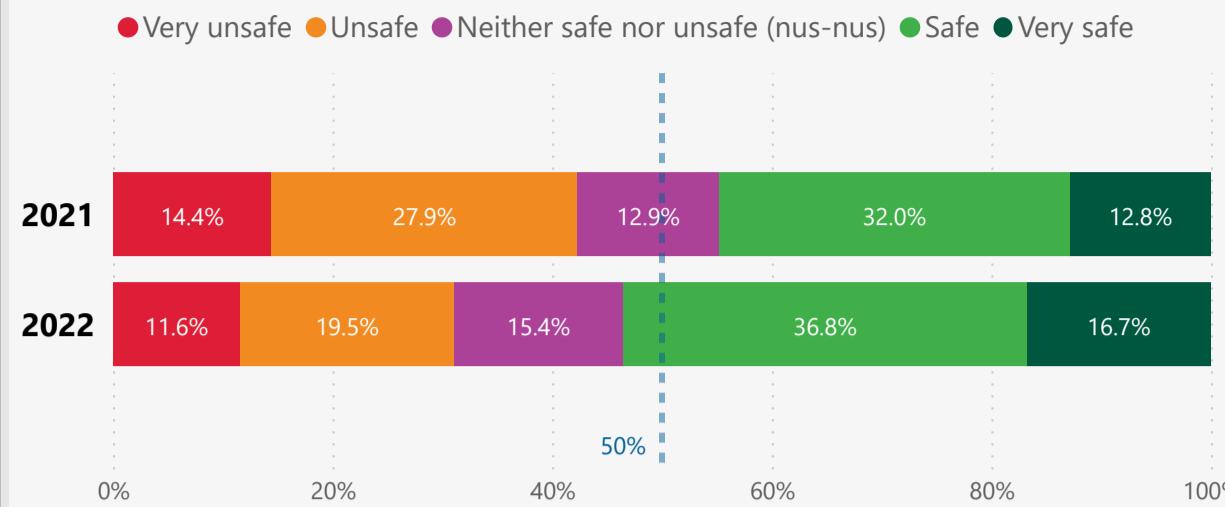
Occupation



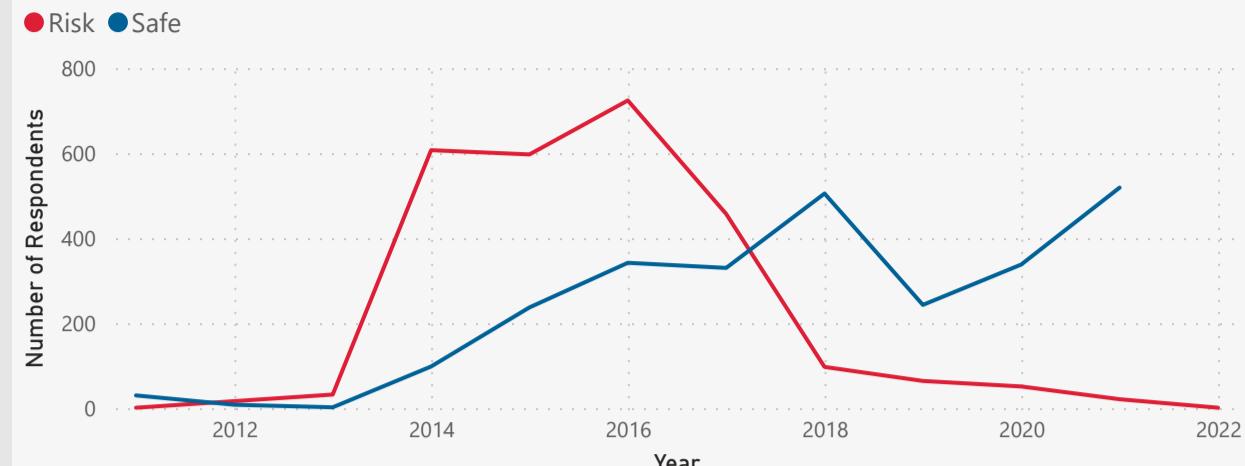


1. Overall, respondents felt **safers** in [the first half of] 2022 than in 2021 in their everyday lives in general, and more comfortable voicing opinions compared to previous years in the conflict, highlighting the importance of sustaining the political transition.

All Everyday Security Indicators

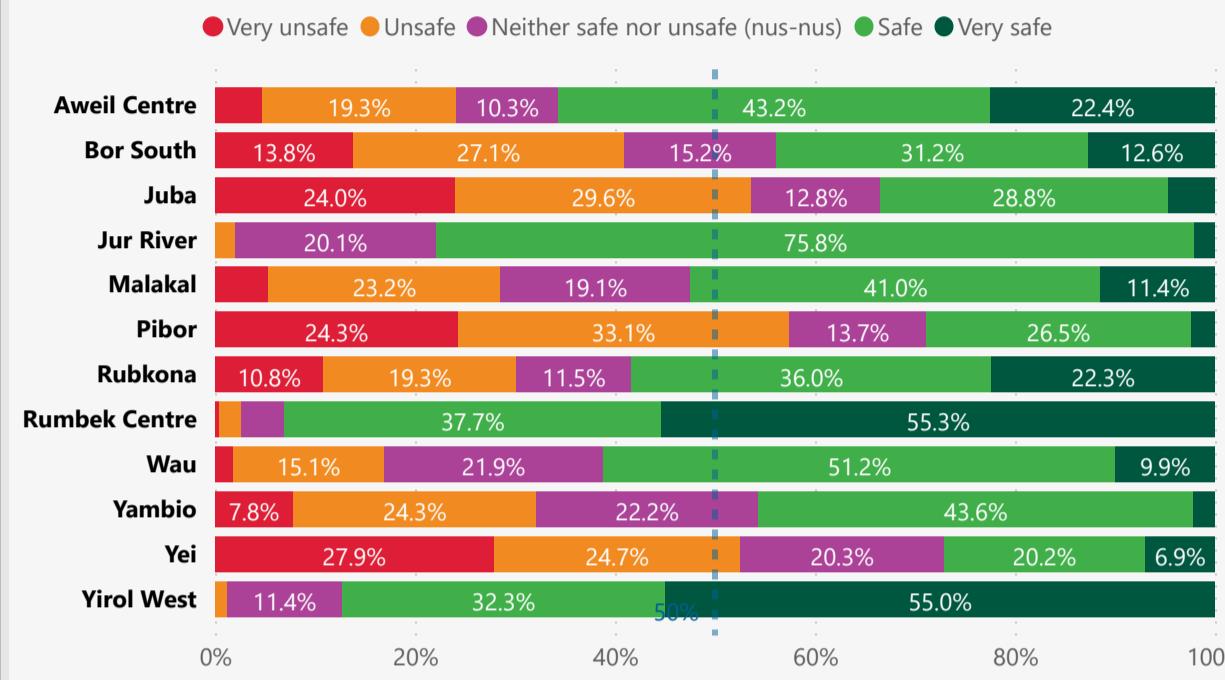


In what year since independence have you felt most at risk/most comfortable voicing your opinion on politically sensitive issues?

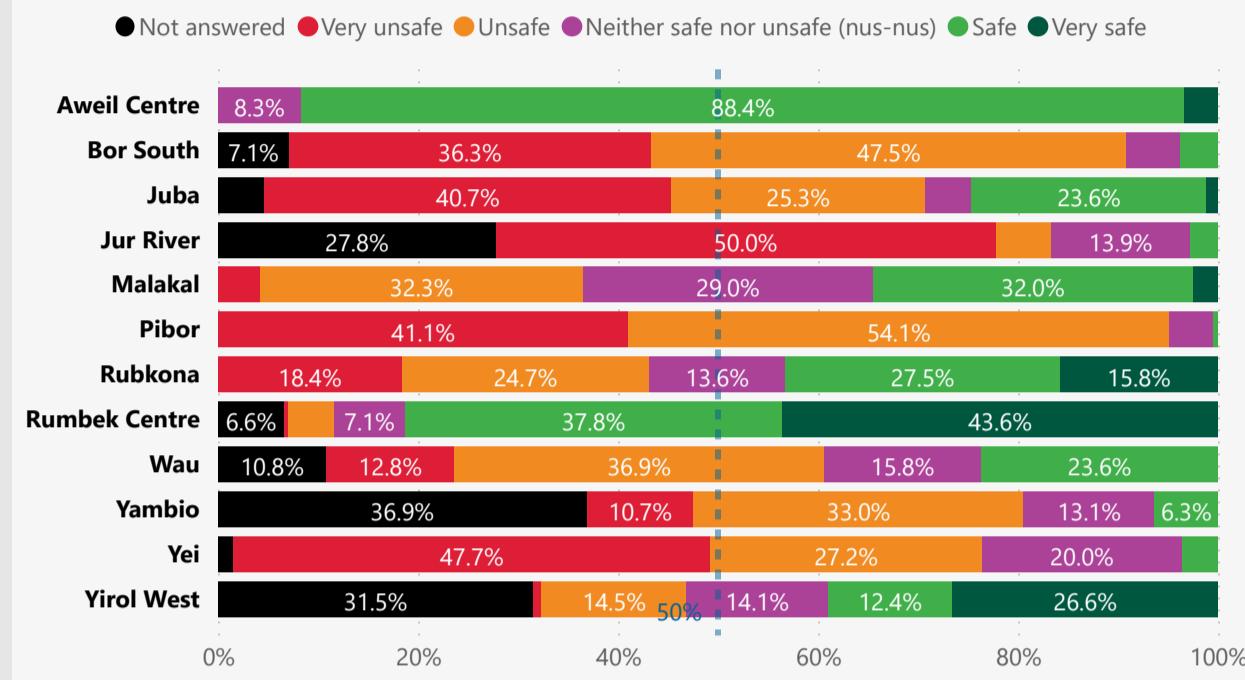


2. However, this was not the experience everywhere as citizens in places like **Yei, Pibor** and **Juba** have experienced persistent and acute insecurity.

All Everyday Security Indicators (2021 & 2022)



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

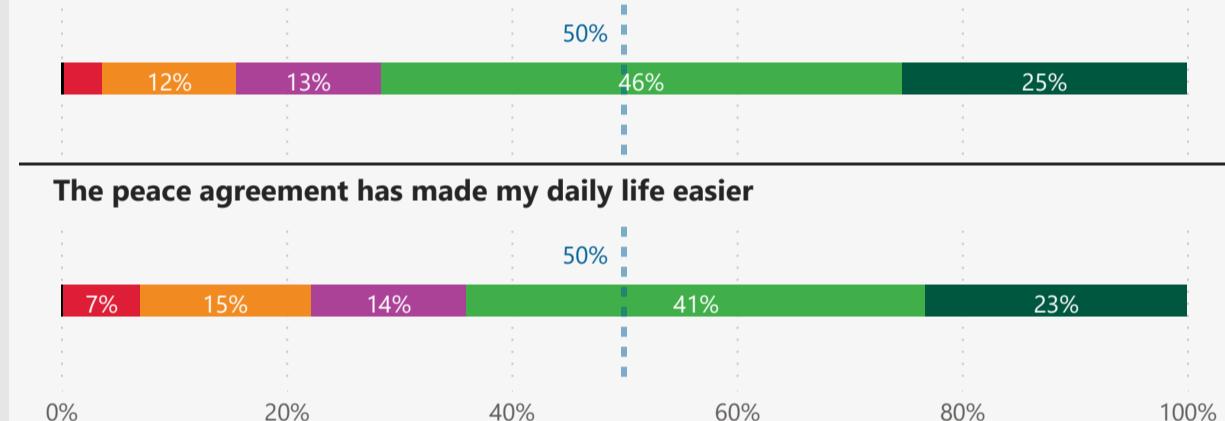


These findings highlight the importance of sustaining the political transition as it appears to be producing a general increase in stability, though it is not evenly distributed. This underlines the need for stabilization policies to prioritize the acute needs of places like Pibor and Yei.

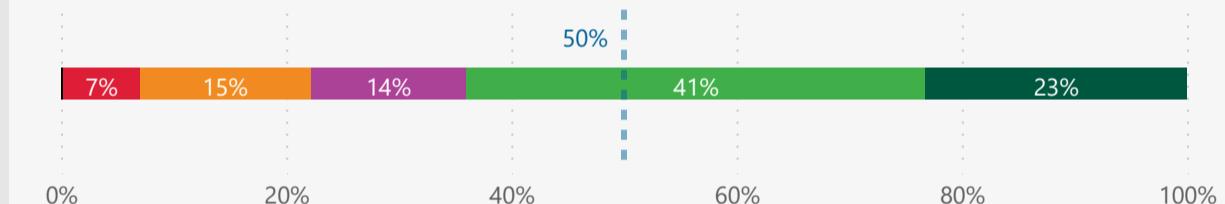
3. The **majority** of respondents believed that the Revitalized agreement has **improved** their **daily security** and made their **daily life easier**, and had high confidence levels that the **R-ARCSS will resolve the national conflict**.

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

The peace agreement has increased my daily security



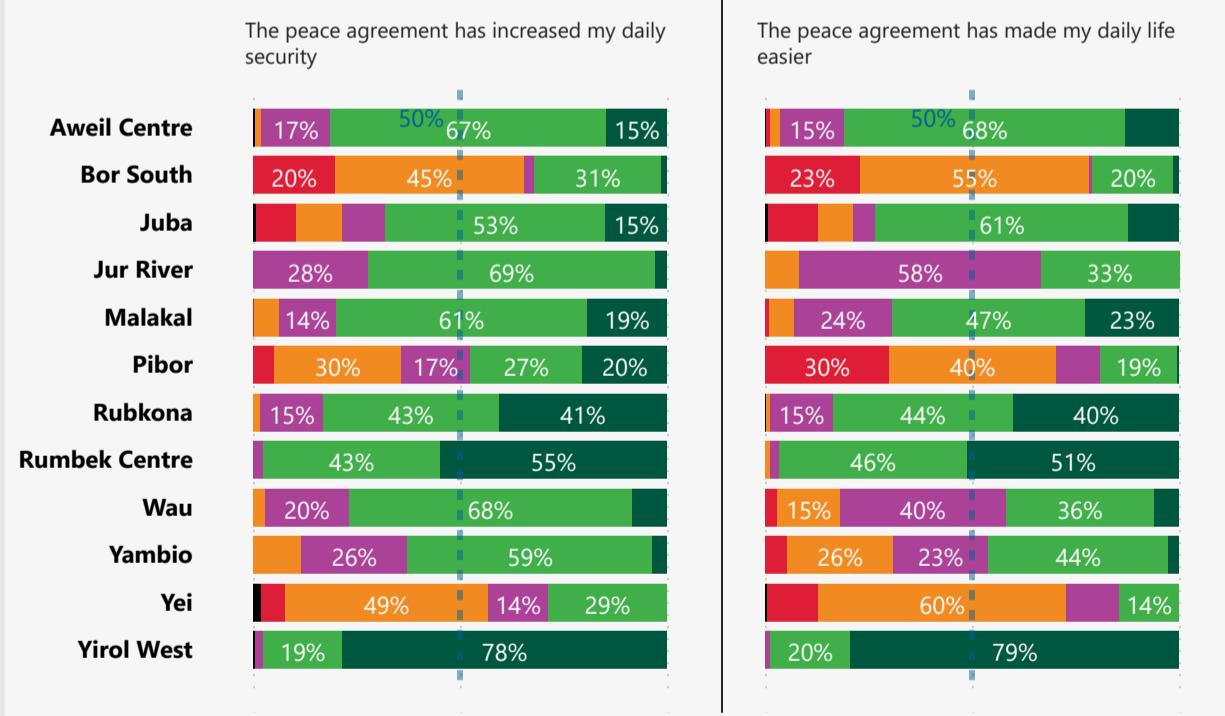
The peace agreement has made my daily life easier



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.



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



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

● No ● Not answered ● Yes

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

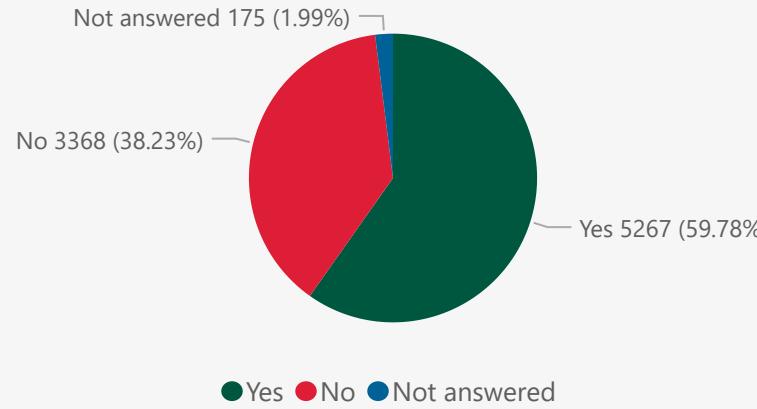
Female

Male

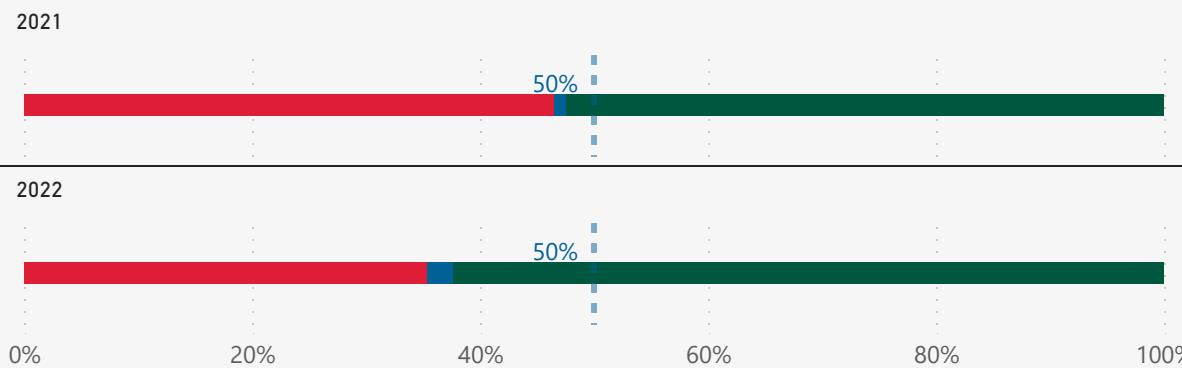


Q: "In your view, is South Sudan currently at peace?"

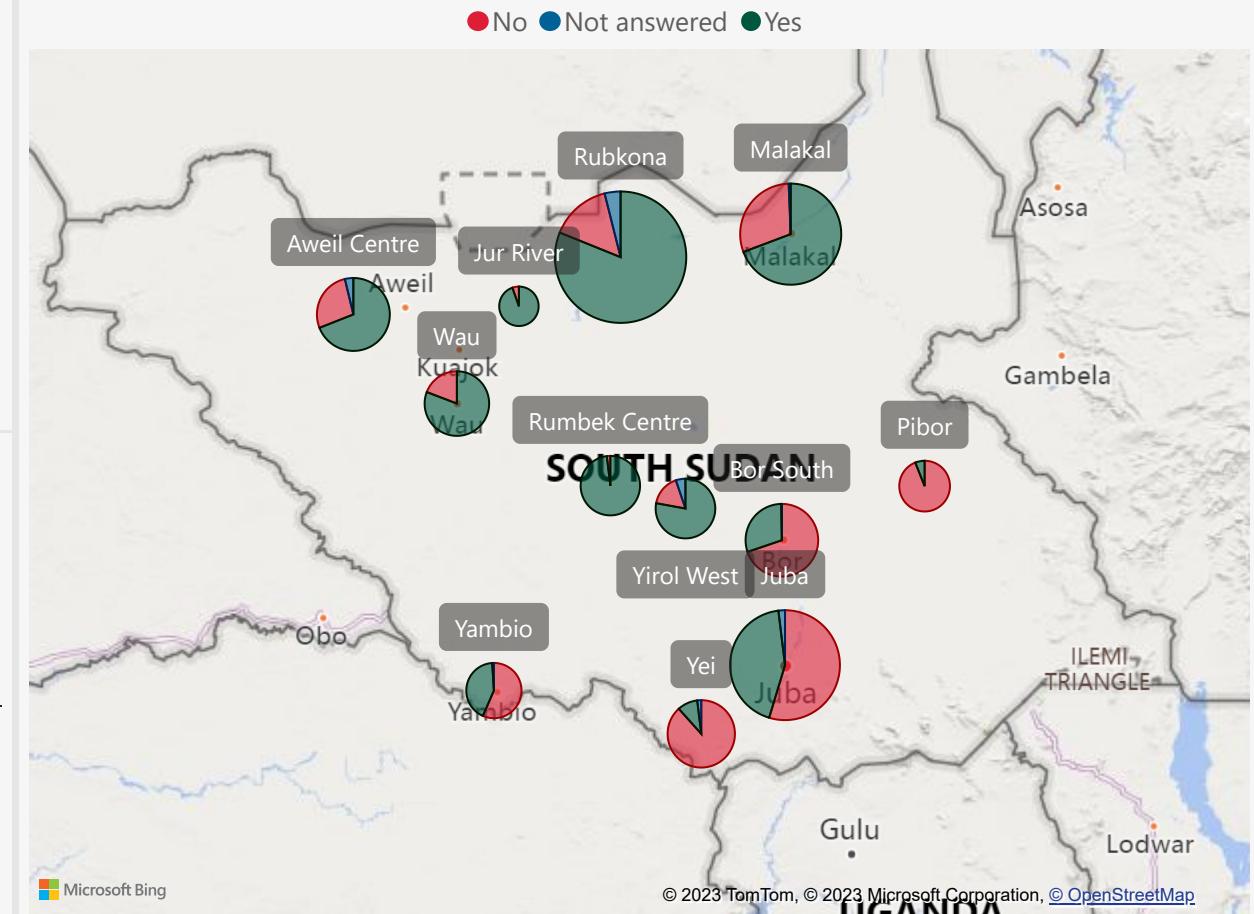
Overall Respondents



Respondents by Year



Respondents by Location





Select Topic or Question

Roads

2011 2013 2018 2021 2022

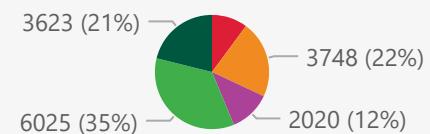
Select topic and year, or a single question from the drop down to view results

All Respondents

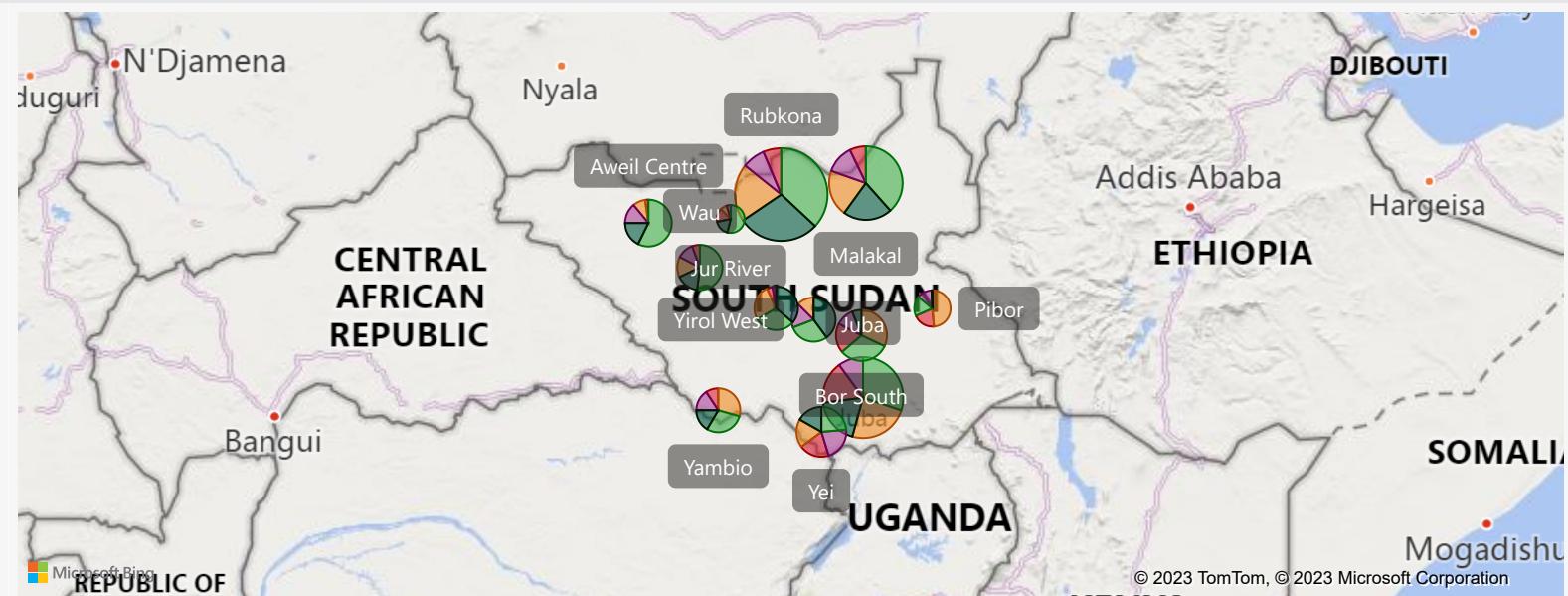
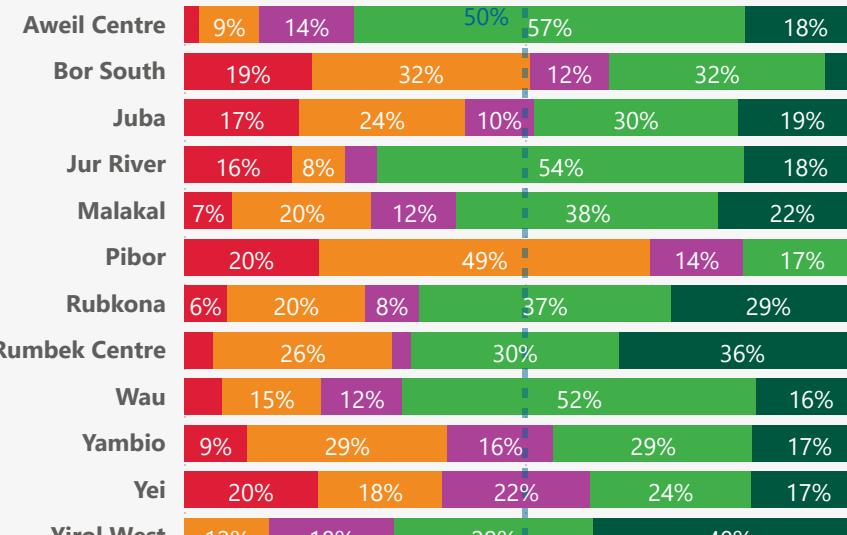
Legend ● Very unsafe ○ Unsafe ● Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus) ● Safe ● Very safe

Roads

50%

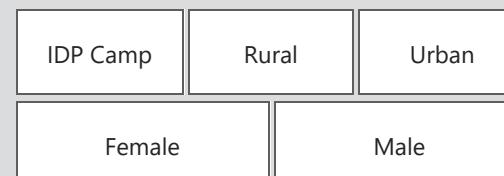


Respondents per Region



Number of times displaced (>=)

0 100



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

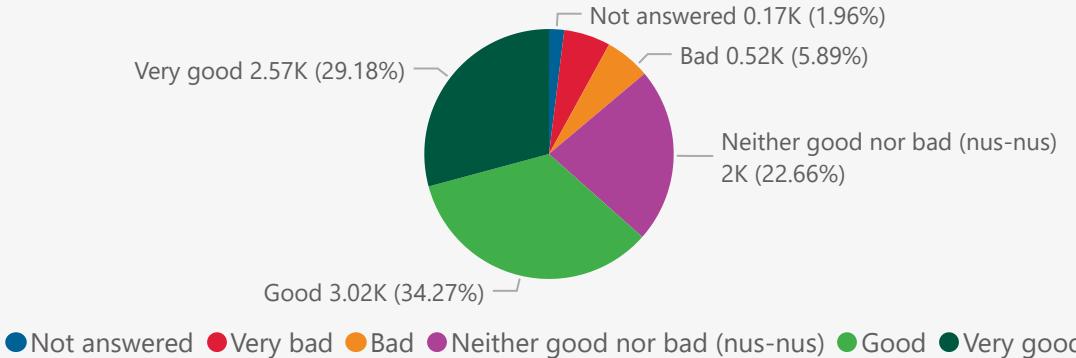
Female

Male

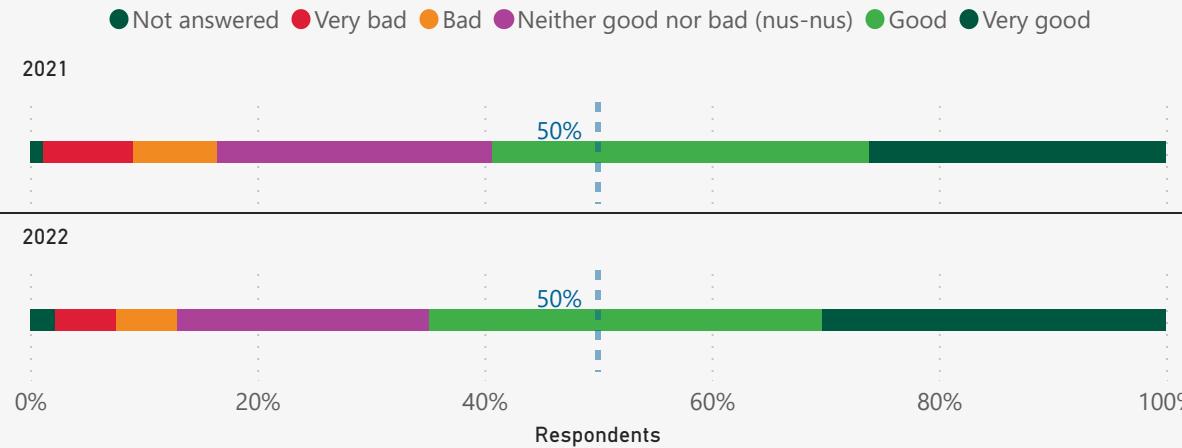


Q: "In your opinion, what are the prospects for peace in the next 3 years?"

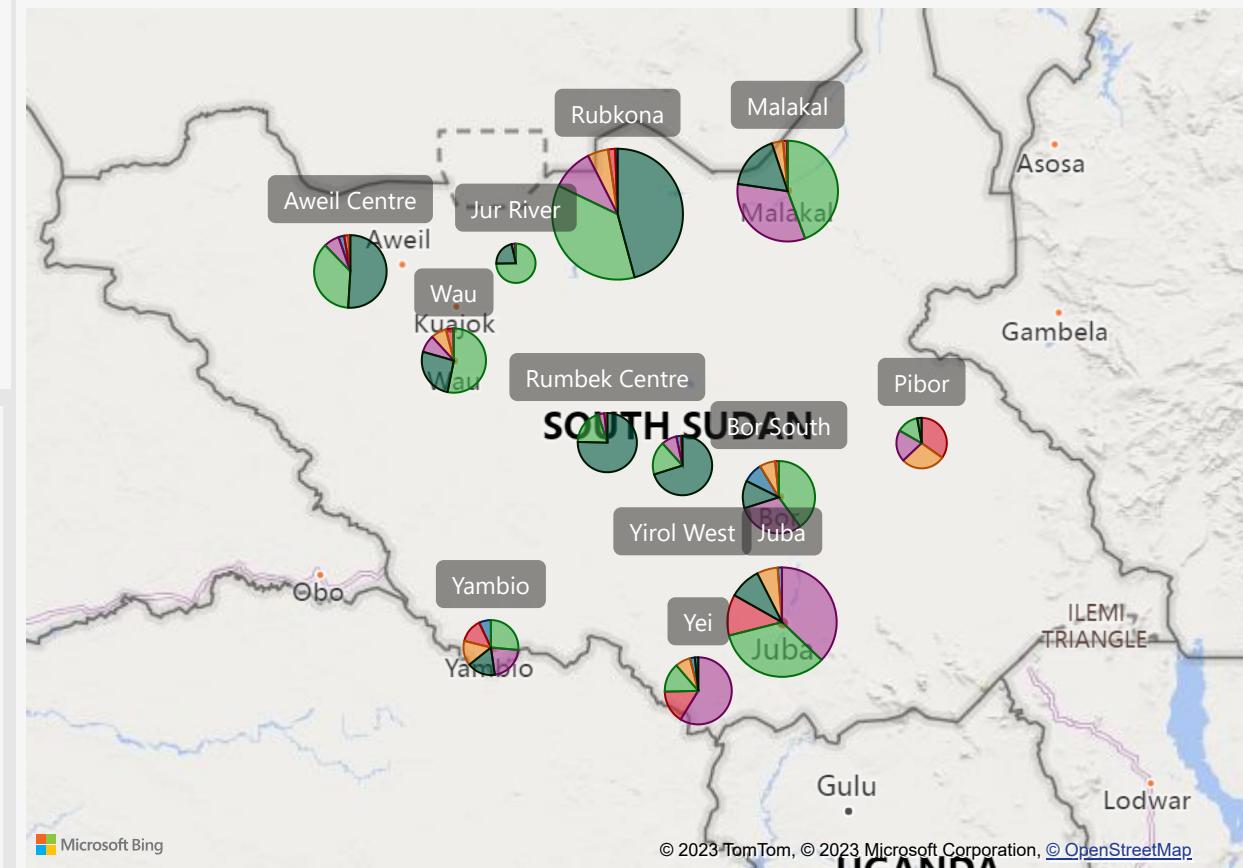
Overall Respondents



Respondents by Year



Respondents by Location



● 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



ONGOING PEACE & TRANSITION PROCESSES

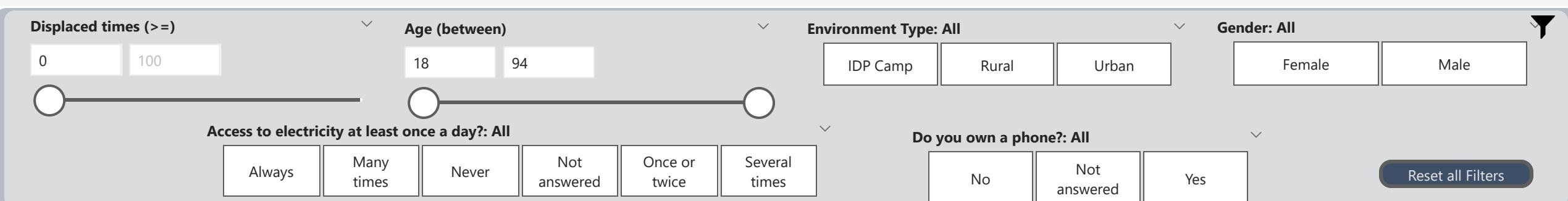
Awareness of IGAD-led Peace Process, and the National Dialogue Initiative

Apr 2022

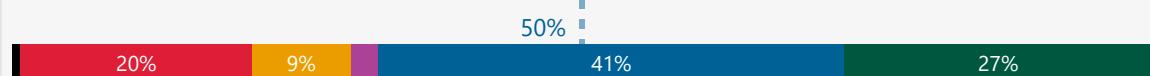
5670

Last data collection

Respondents

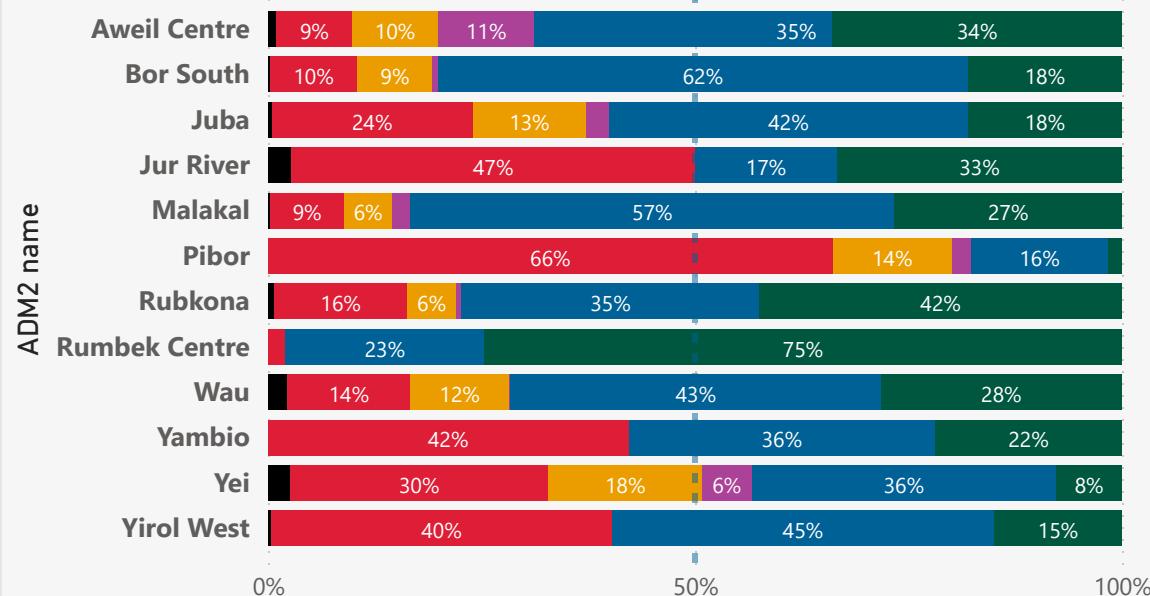


How aware are you about the IGAD-led peace process?



● Not answered ● Very unaware ● Unaware ● Neither aware nor unaware (nus... ● Aware ● Very aware

By ADM2

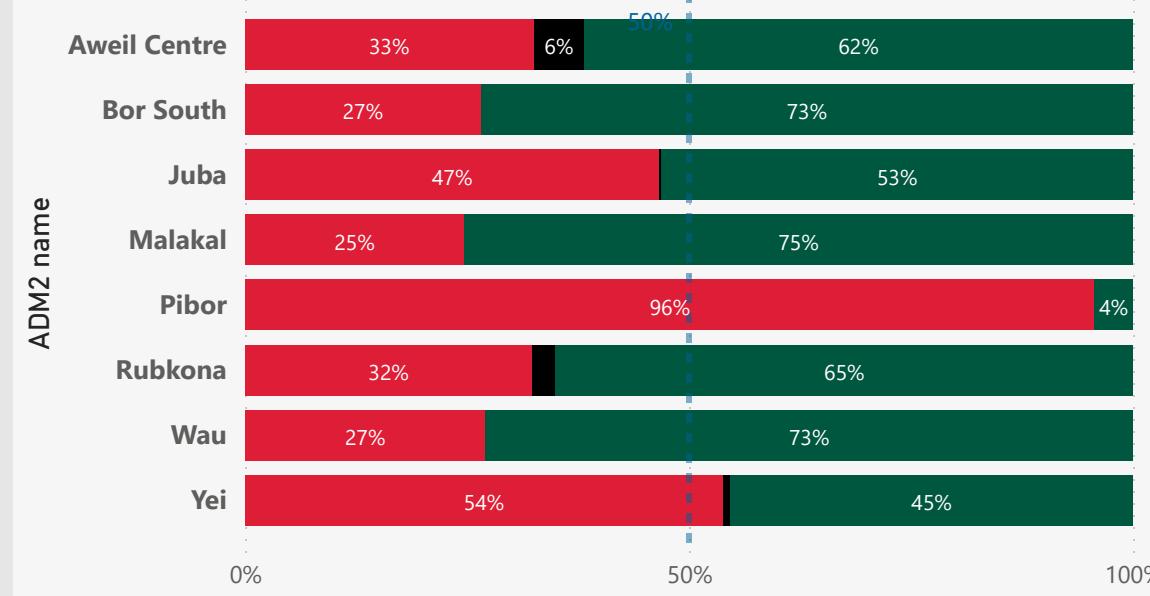


Have you heard of the National Dialogue initiative that was launched in 2017?



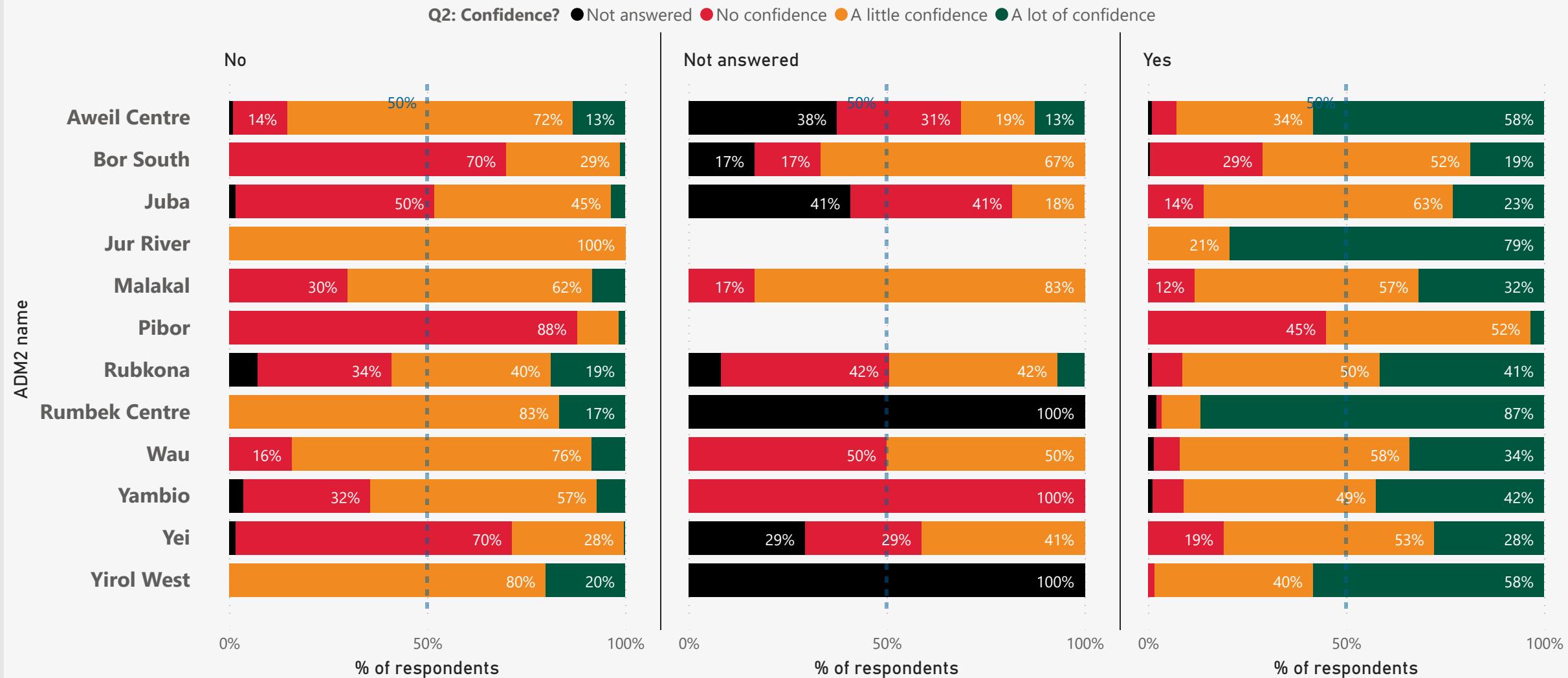
● No ● Not answered ● Yes

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?"





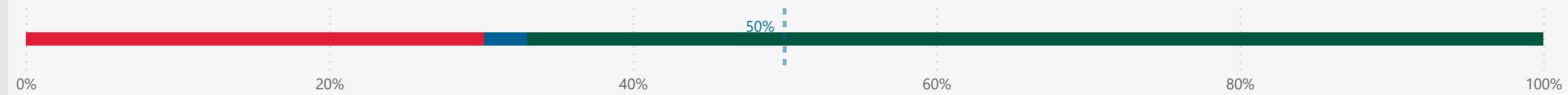
PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Perceptions of R-ARCSS Peace Agreement

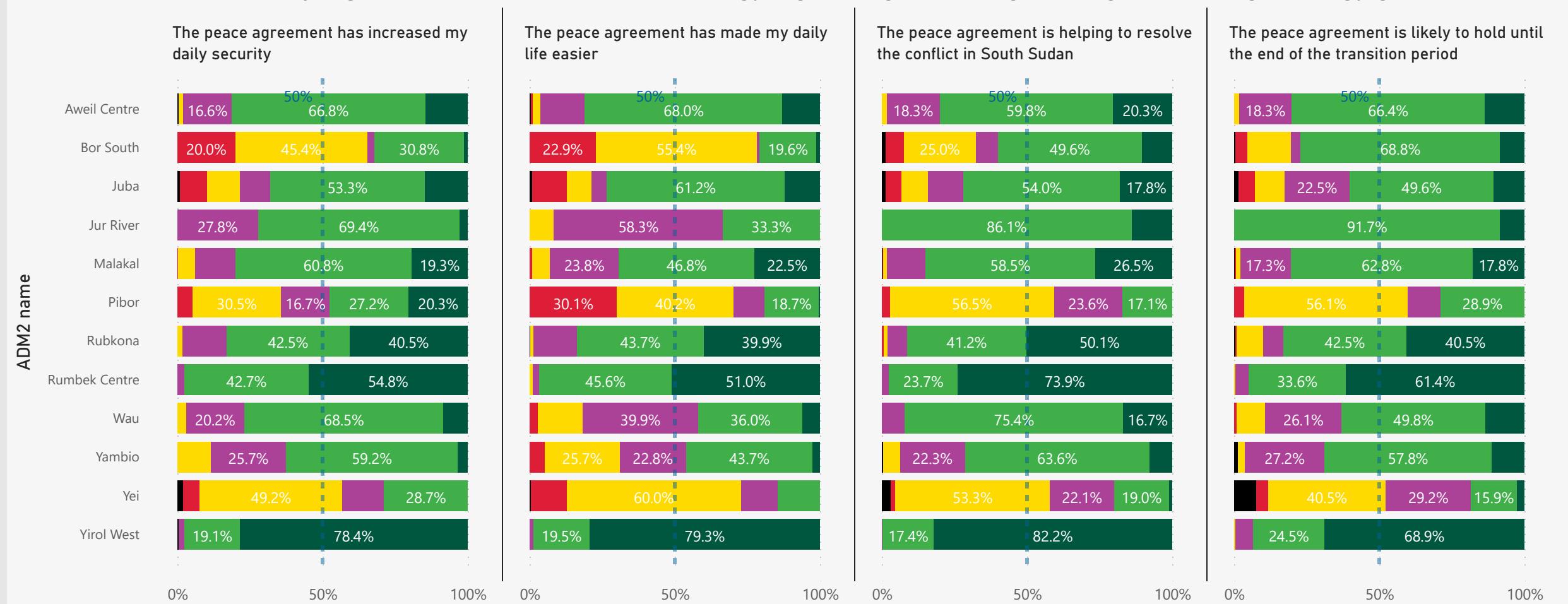

[View agreement details](#)

[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





PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

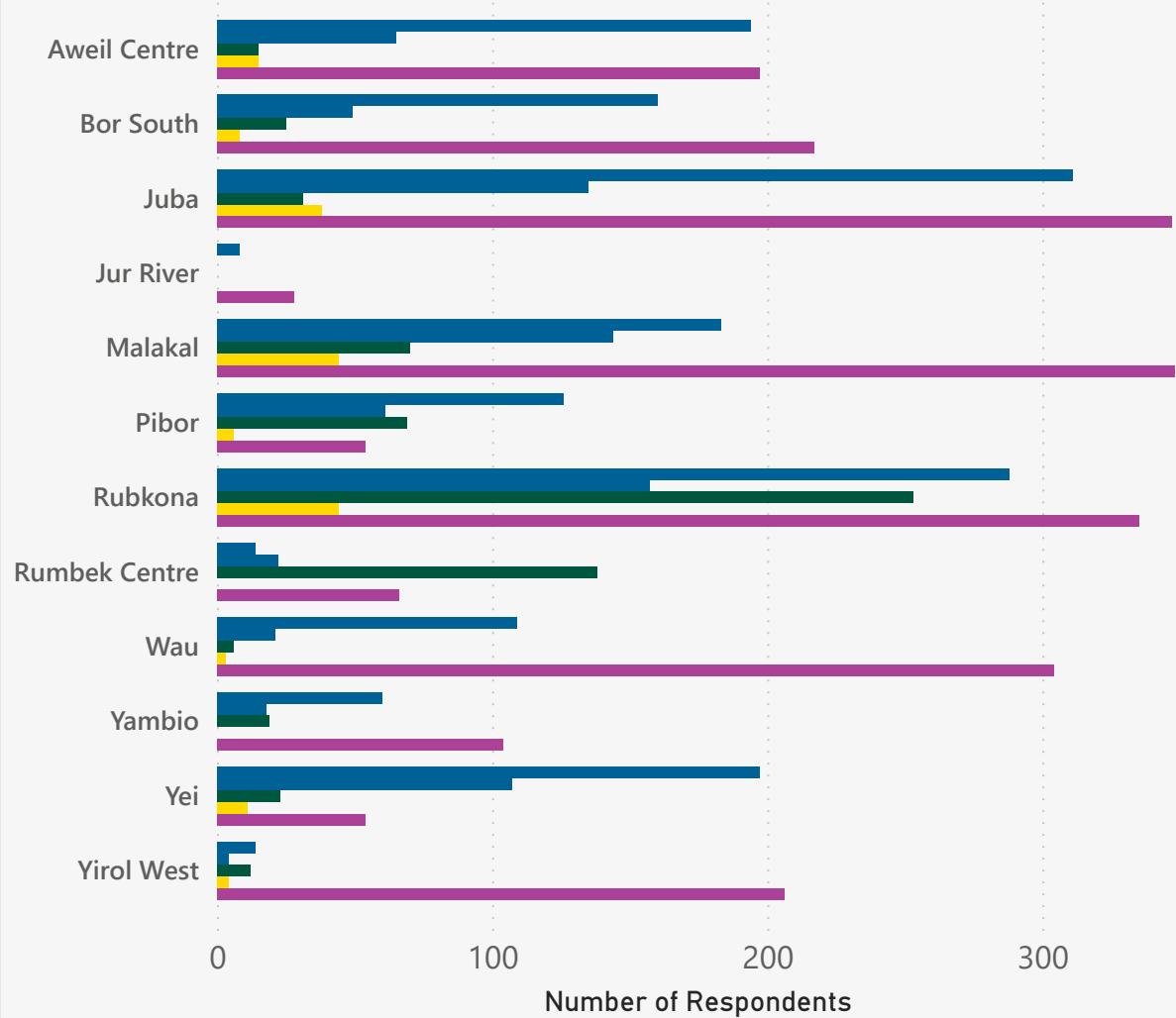
Regional Perceptions of Peace Actors

Location

All

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?

Sudan
European countries
Kenya
Ethiopia
United States
AU
UNMISS
UN
IGAD
Uganda
China
Netherlands
please
specify
Sweden
Troika
Other
Germany
etc
Not US
Norway
UK

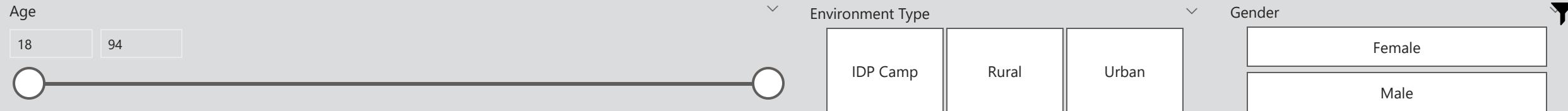
Which national actors do you trust to build peace?

IO
Political
Parties
SSOA
Organized
FDs
society
Security
specify
forces
National
sector
Women
Faith
Traditional
R
TGONU
actors
Youth
CSOs
SPLM
authorities
S
Civil
12
SSPDF
Civil
12
SPLM
authorities



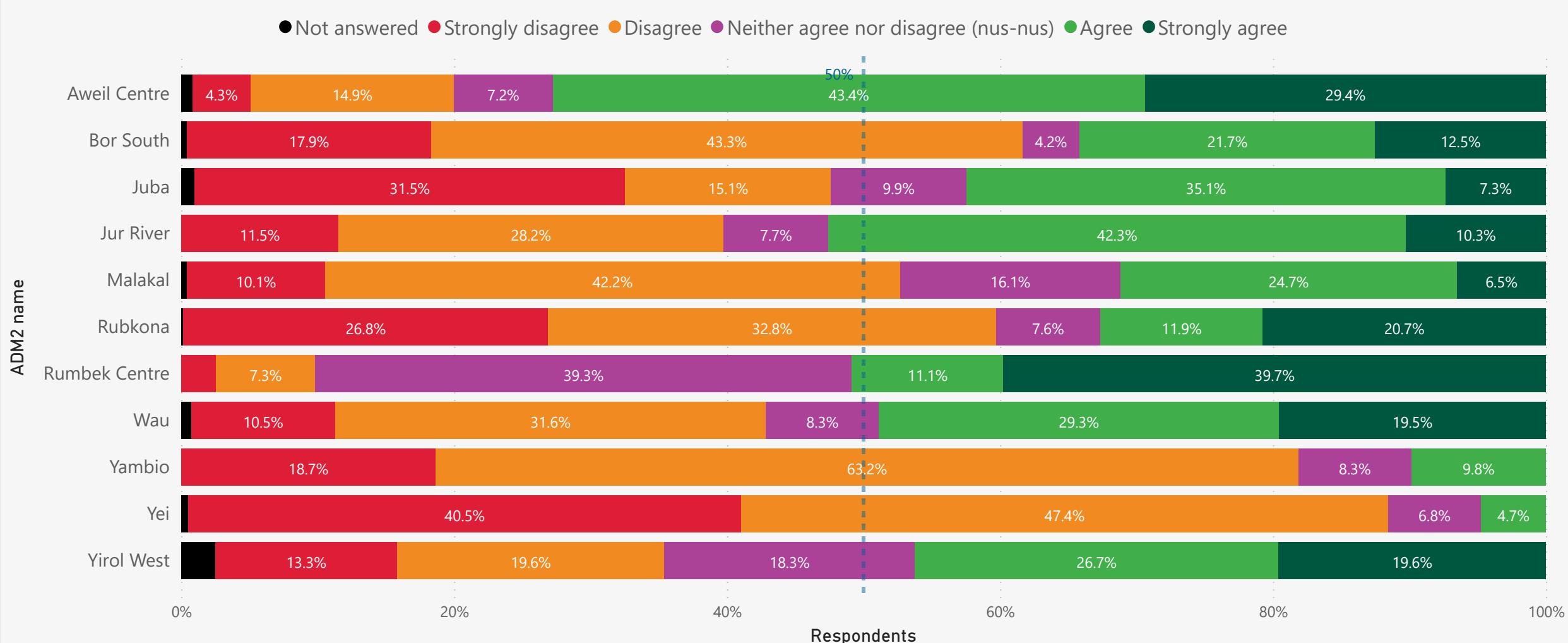
PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

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



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

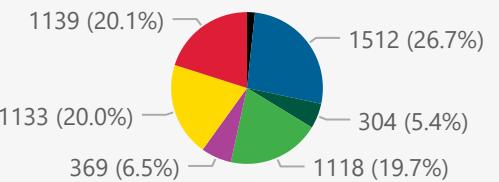
100



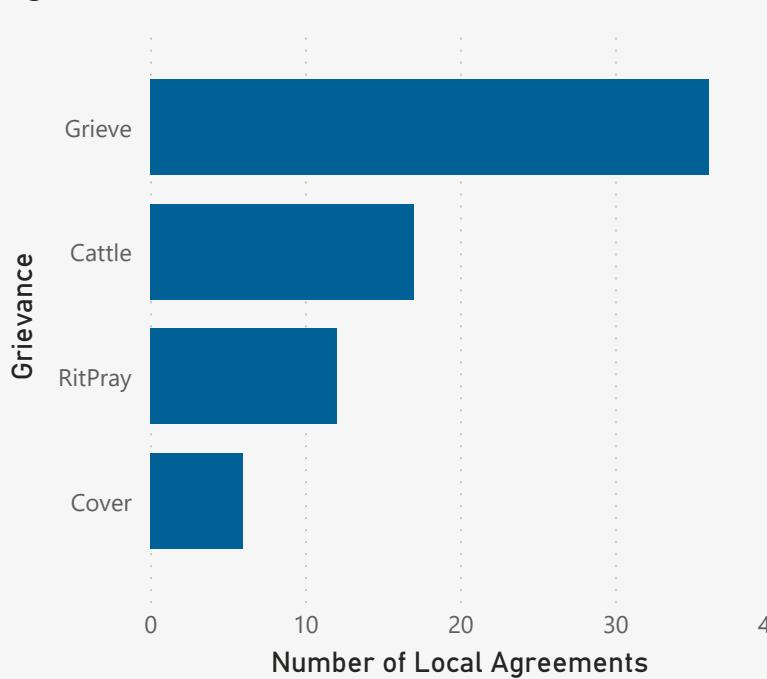
How much of a problem are tensions between cattle keepers and farmers in this area?

All Respondents

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

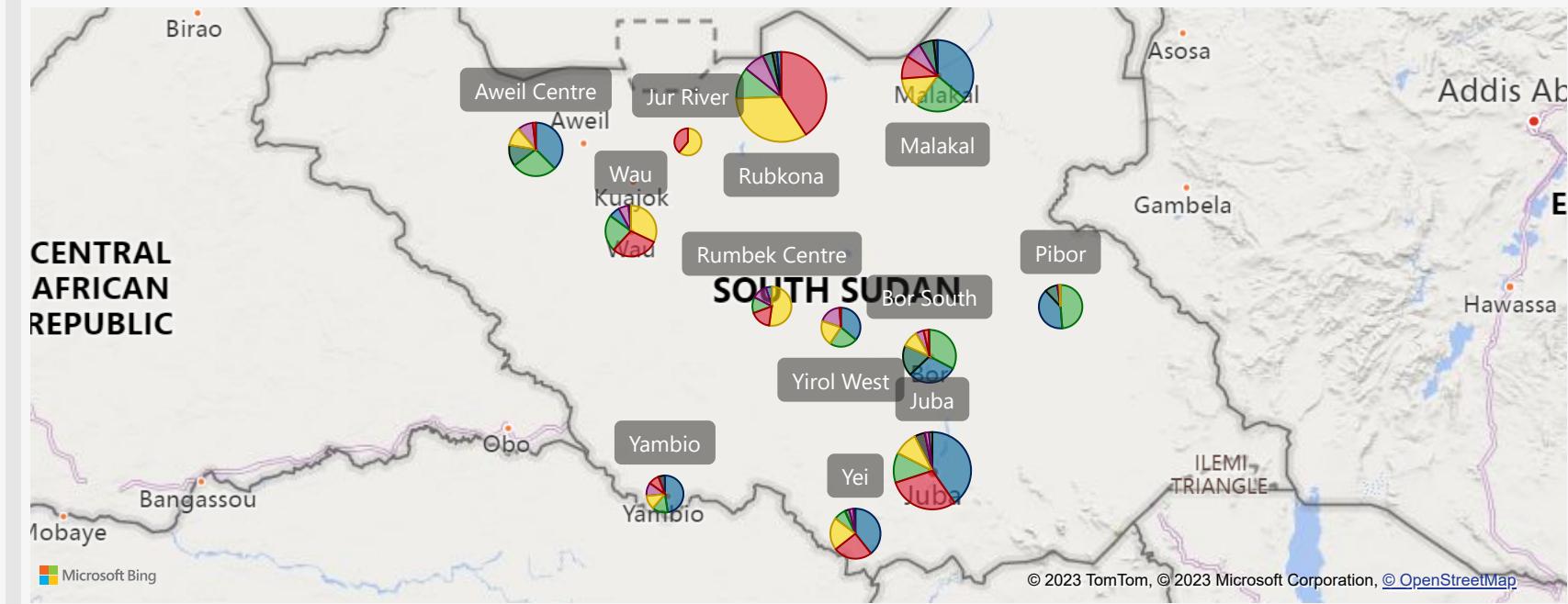


Grievances addressed in South Sudanese Local Agreements



Respondents per Region

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





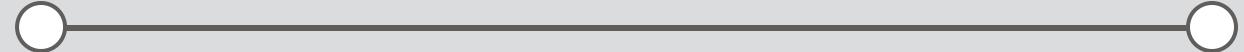
PERCEPTIONS OF PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN

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



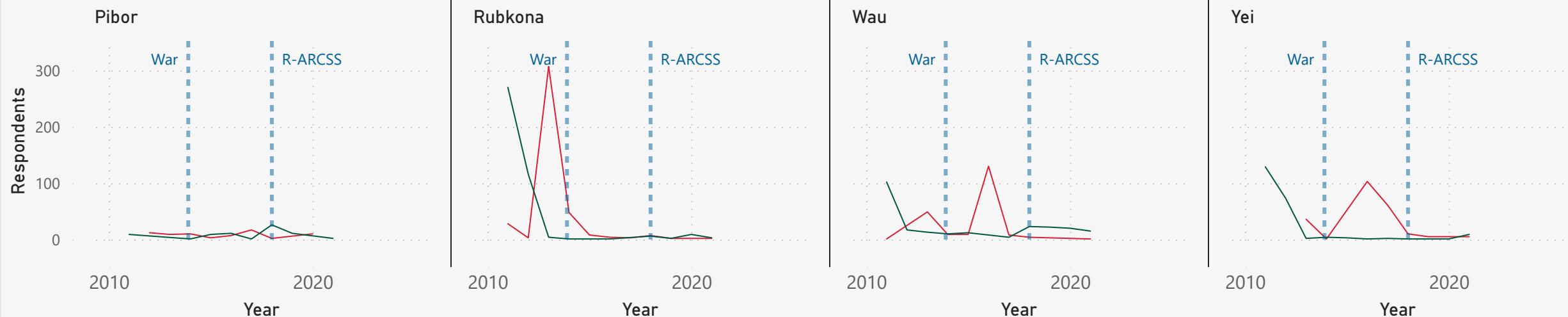
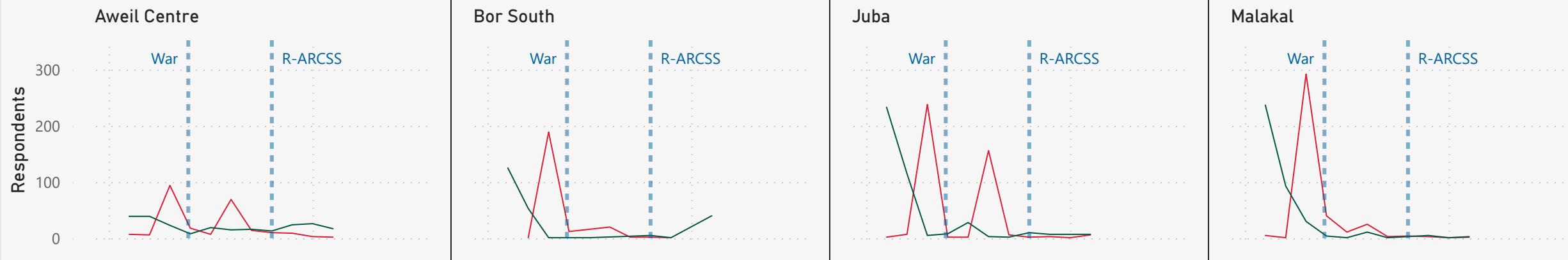
In what year did you feel the most hope, and most despair?

2013

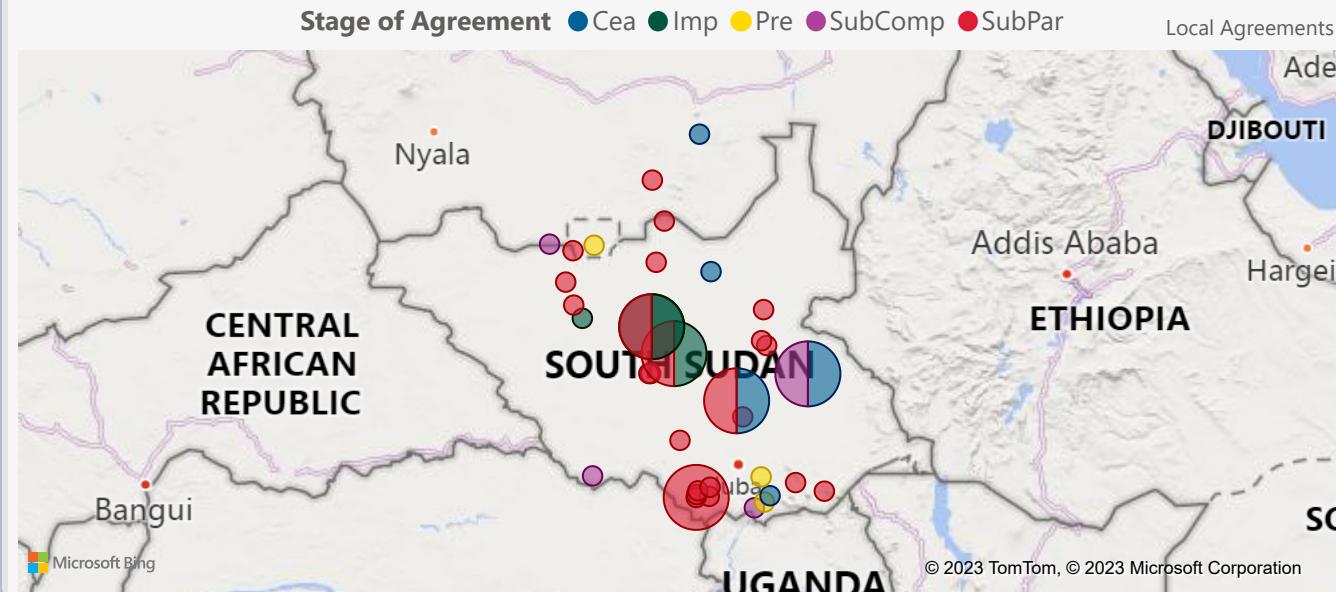
2011

Year most Despair

Year most Hope



South Sudanese Local Agreements



Filter agreements shown by:

08/03/1999  19/05/2021 



Stage

Cea Imp Pre SubComp SubPar

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

PEACE IN SOUTH SUDAN



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

Age

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

2011 2021

Violence Type

Non-state

State-based

One-sided

2013

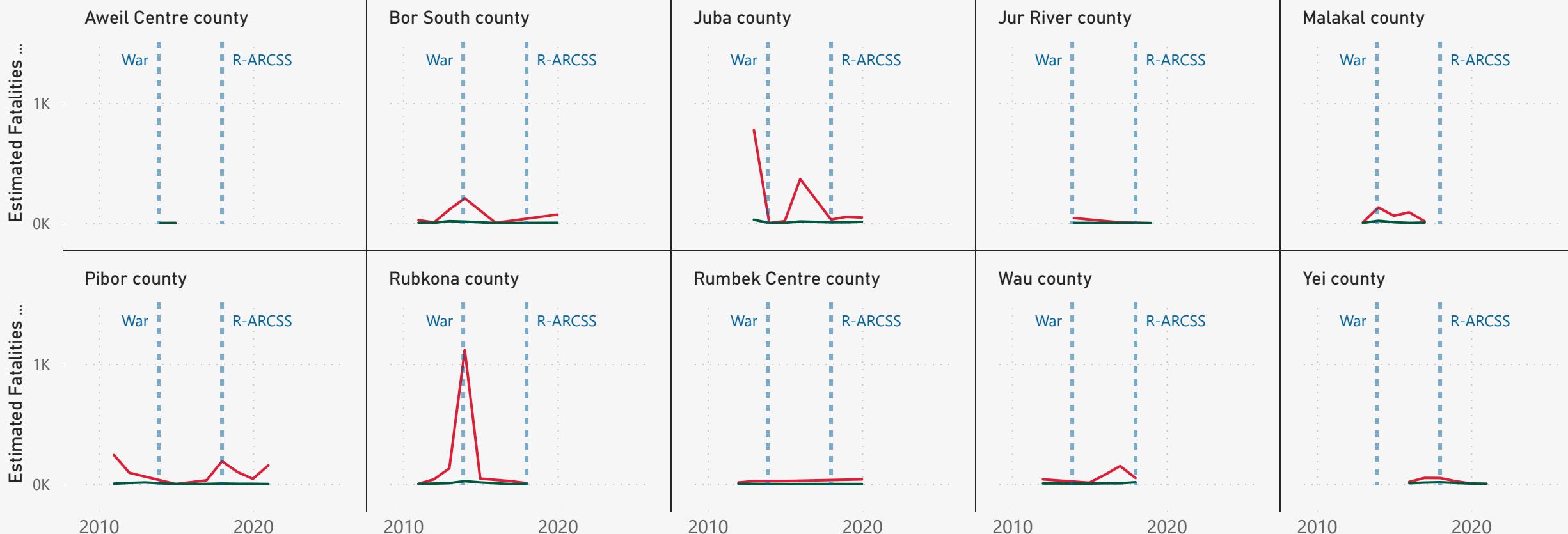
Year Most Events

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:

All

Survey Environment

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

UCDP Violence Type

Non-state

One-sided

State-based

Perceptions from Survey

2016

2021

Year Most Conflict

Year Least Conflict

UCDP Events and Fatalities

2013

2014

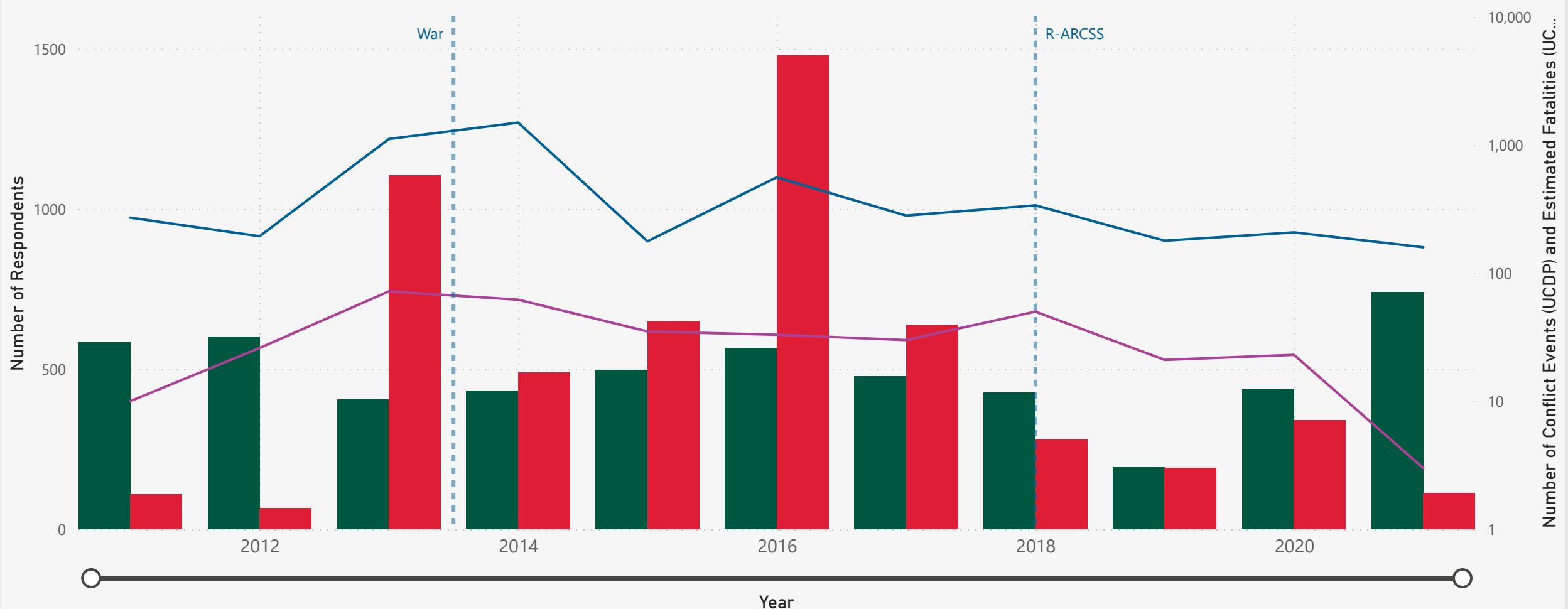
Year Most Events

Year Most Fataliti...

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)



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

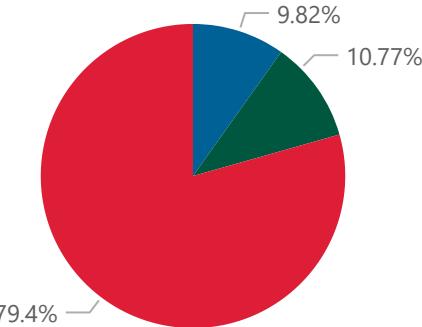
Male



Responses by Location

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

All Respondents



Aweil Centre

Bor South

Juba

Jur River

Malakal

Pibor

Rubkona

Rumbek Centre

Wau

Yambio

Yei

Yirol West

33%

13%

50%

55%

13%

82%

10%

85%

100%

4%

91%

17%

38%

45%

10%

83%

7%

99%

17%

22%

60%

4%

94%

3%

94%

27%

8%

65%

0%

20%

40%

60%

80%

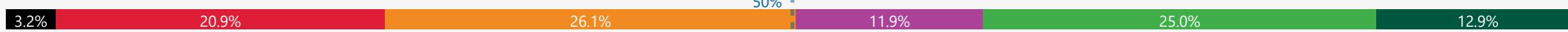
100%

% of Respondents



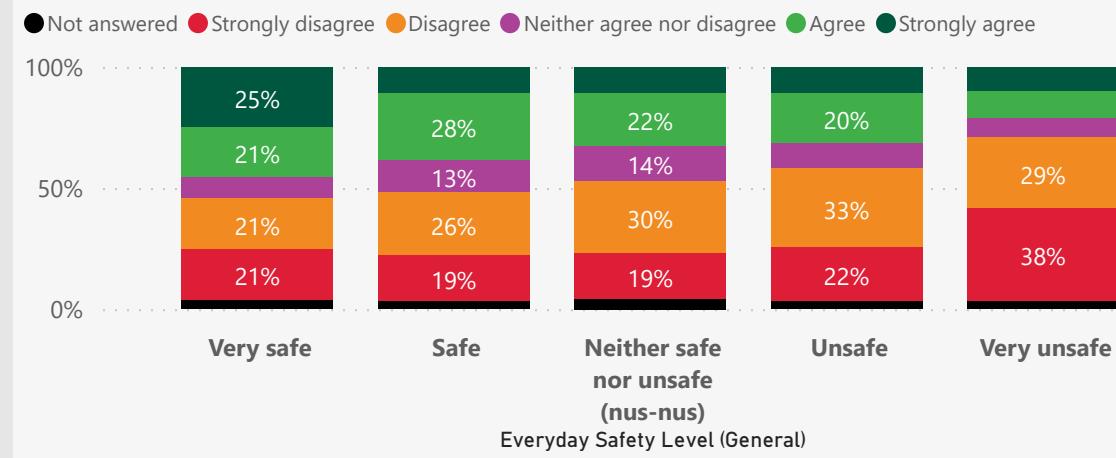
1. More respondents **disagreed (~47% strongly disagree/disagree) than agreed with the statement: "the national government cares about my community"**

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



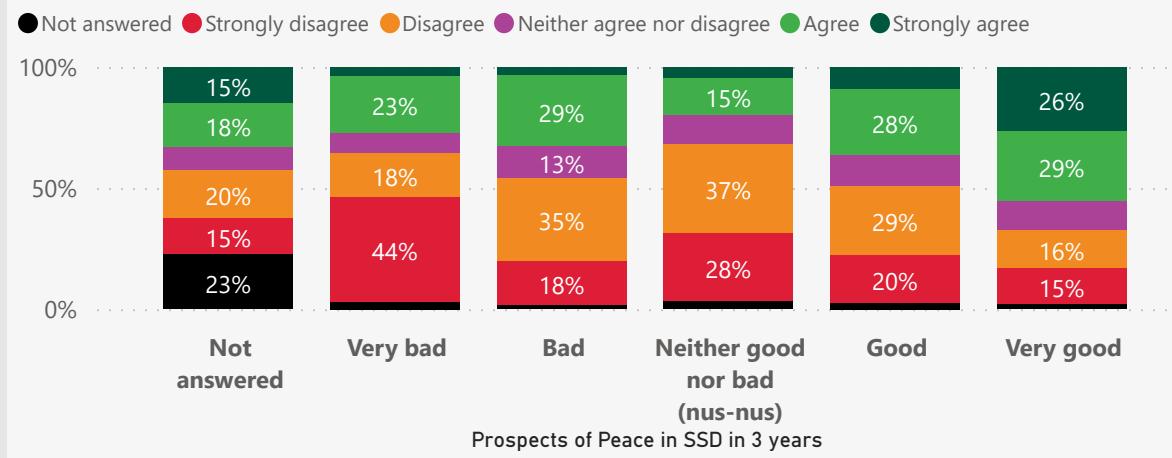
Respondents were more likely to **disagree** with the statement if their everyday security levels (across all indicators) feels '**unsafe**' or '**very unsafe**'.

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels



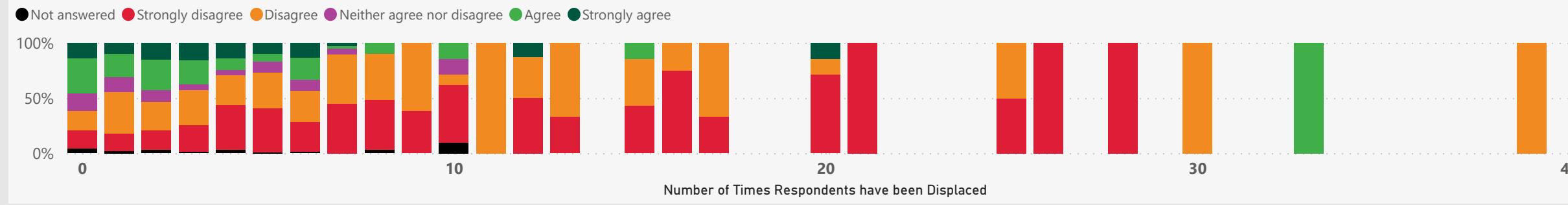
Respondents were more likely to **disagree** with the statement, if they were **pessimistic** about the prospects of peace in the next 3 years ('**very bad**' or '**bad**').

Respondents by opinion on Prospects of Peace in South Sudan (in next 3 years)



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

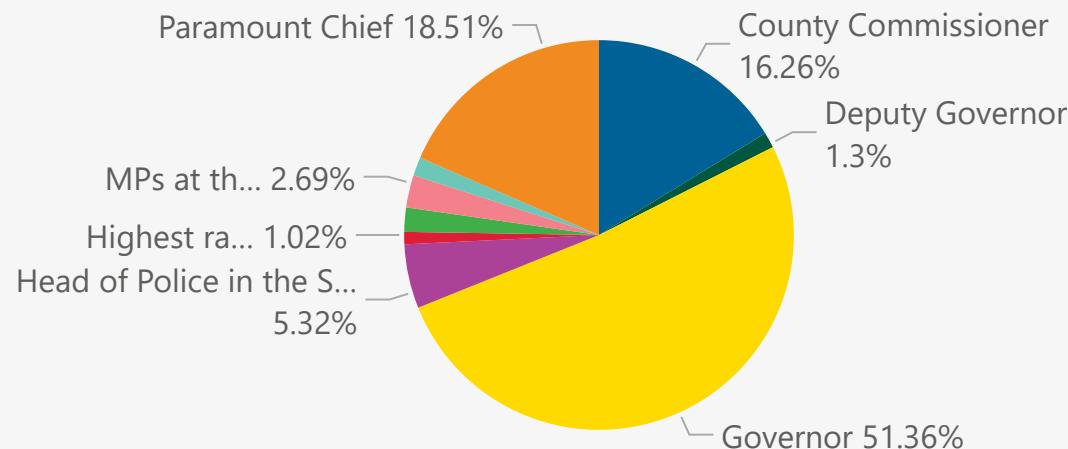
Respondents by Number of Times Displaced



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.

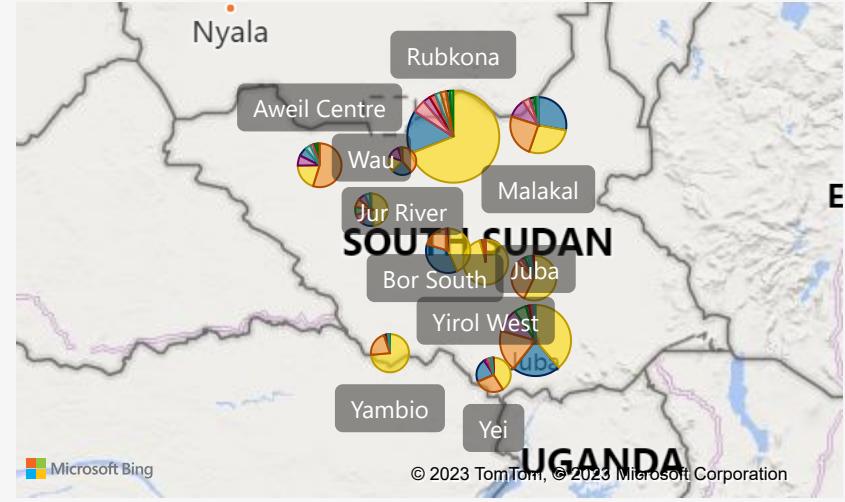
All Respondents



Respondents by ADM2

Actors

- County Commissioner
- Deputy Governor
- Governor
- Head of Police in the Sta...
- Highest ranking military ...
- Mayor
- MPs at the National Level
- MPs at the State Level
- Paramount Chief



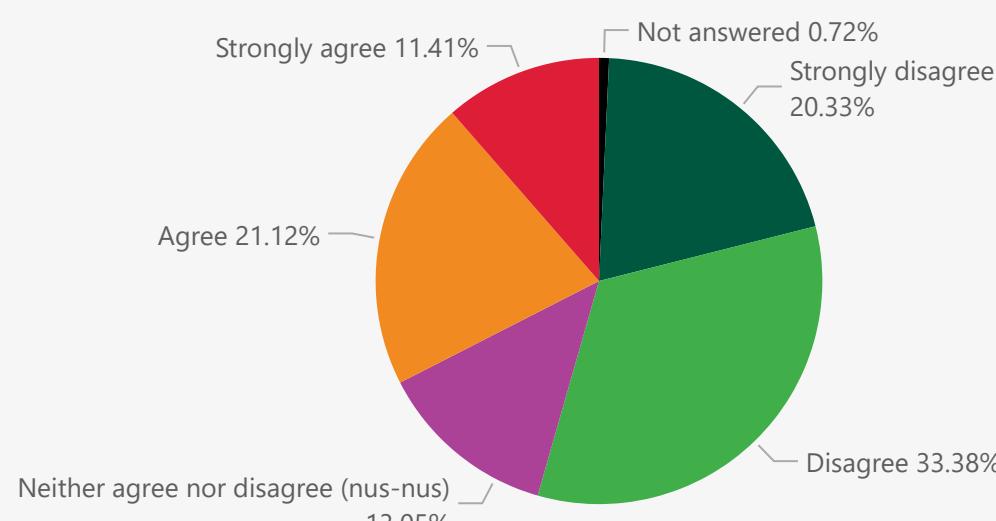
3. Traditional Authorities are perceived to have power in motivating families to engage in armed struggle, with a **third of all respondents agreeing with the statement:**

"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**').

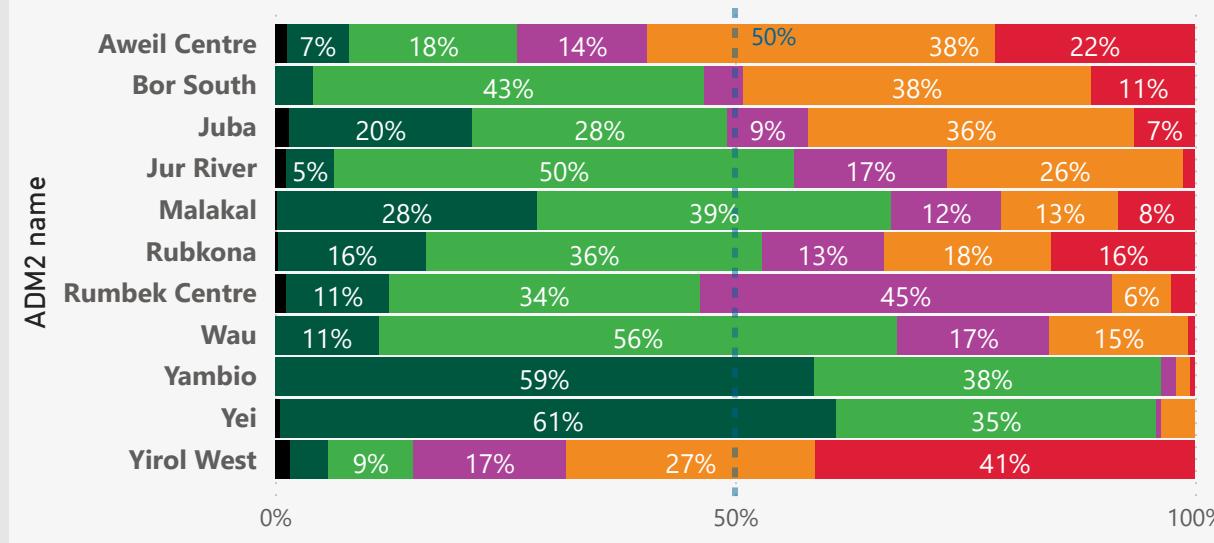
All Respondents

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



Respondents by ADM2

● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus) ● Agree ● 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, nor has great influence to make decisions that effect their safety.
- The most unsafe, and displaced communities feel the weakest stake in national government - and these are the most difficult populations to reach through public consultations and service delivery. However, if they are continuously excluded, the national government will face difficulties in establishing a trusted and meaningful central state for all South Sudanese.
- National leaders should work through local leaders (formal and traditional) as they have high levels of trust among citizens, particularly traditional authorities, state governors and local governments.
- In contexts like 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
 LOCAL

Authority & Safety

Authority & Peace

Authority & Peace Perceptions

Authority & Actors

Dealing with Armed Groups

Compliance with Authorities

Dealing with Local Issues

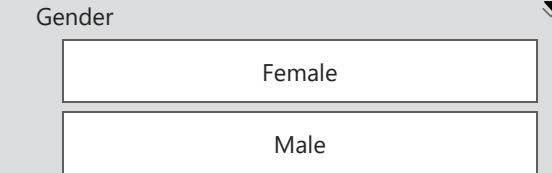
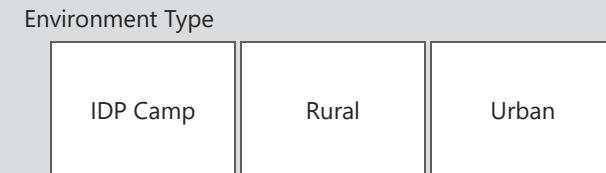
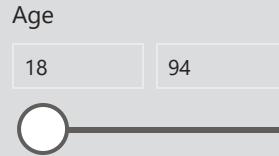
Q: "The National Government cares about my Community."

Wave 3

3173

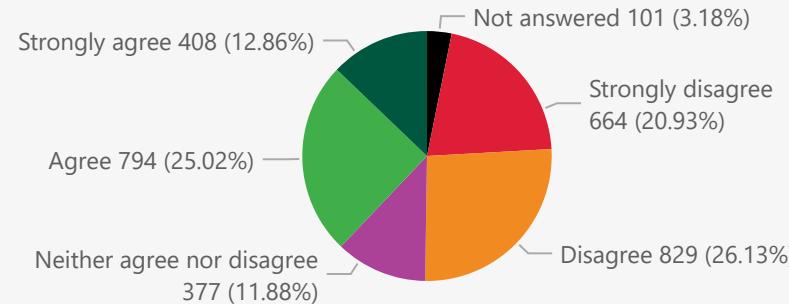
May - June 2022

Respondents



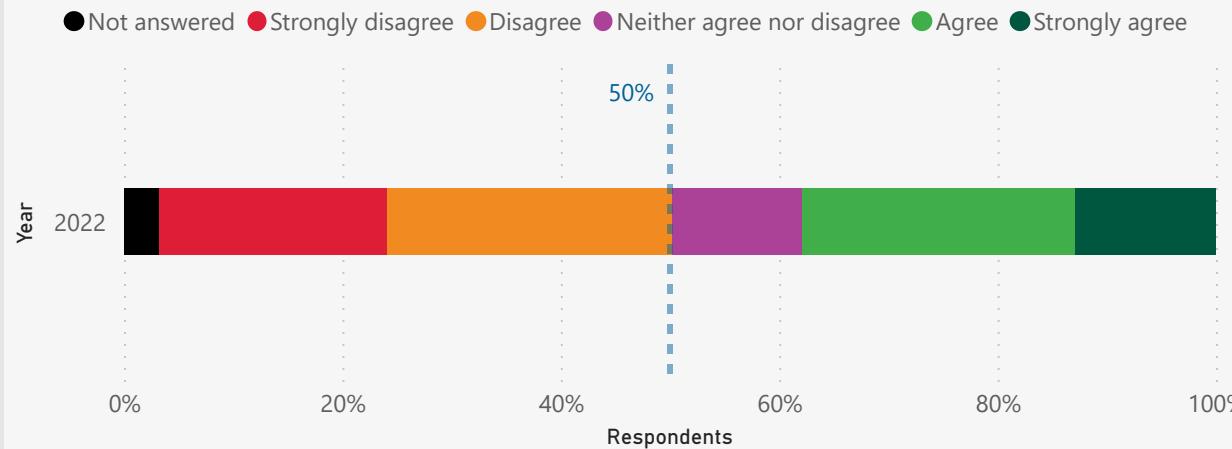
Q: Do you agree with the statement: "The National Government cares about my community."

Overall Respondents

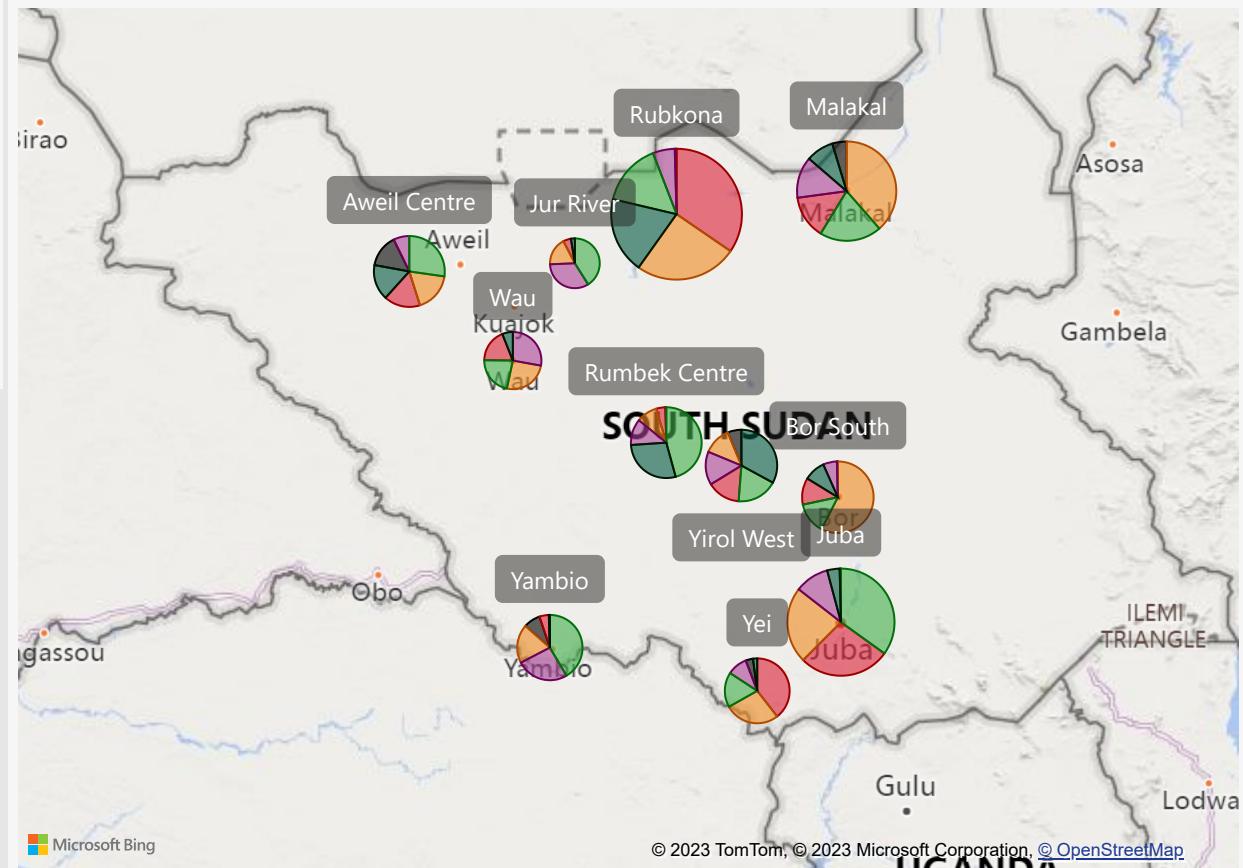


● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree ● Agree ● Strongly agree

Respondents by Year



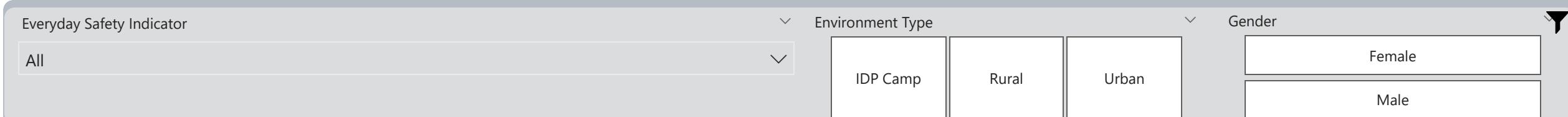
Respondents by Location



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

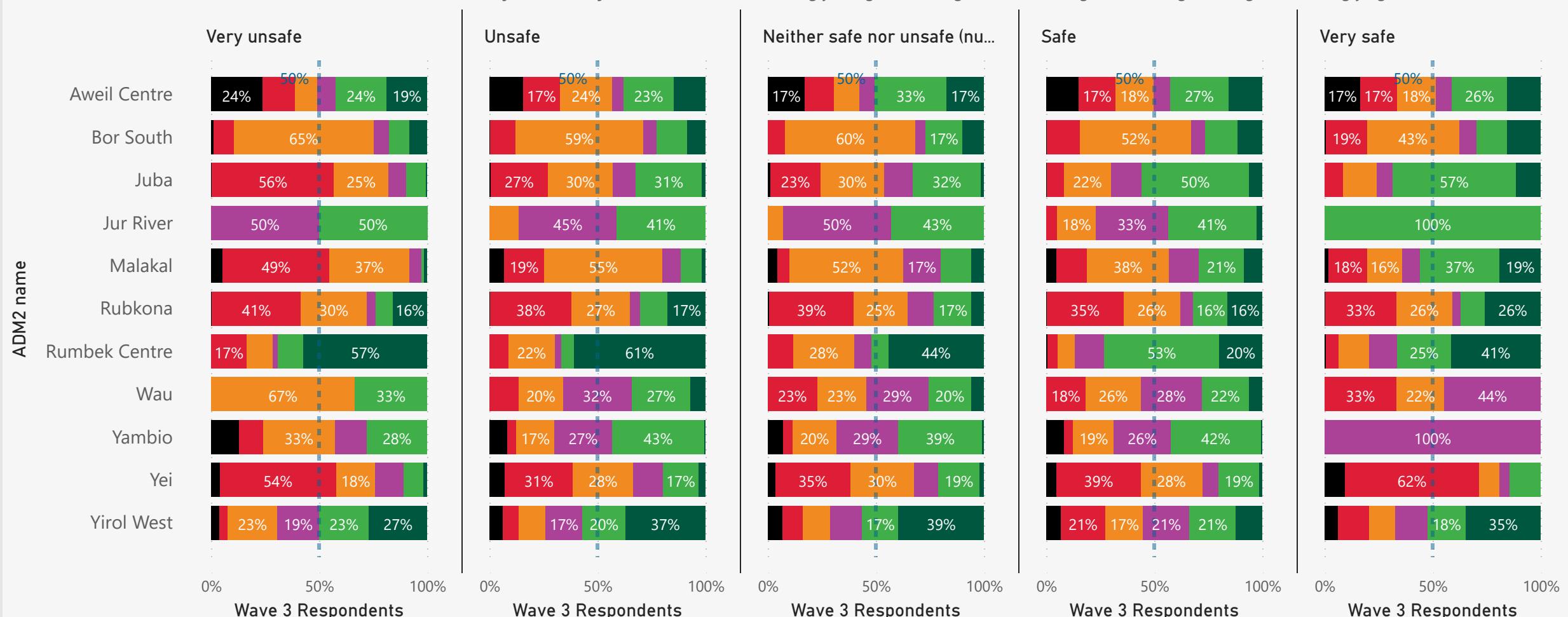
PUBLIC AUTHORITY & Everyday Safety Levels

Q: "The National Government cares about my Community"

 Wave 3 3173
 May - June 2022 Respondents


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

Gender

Female

Male



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



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

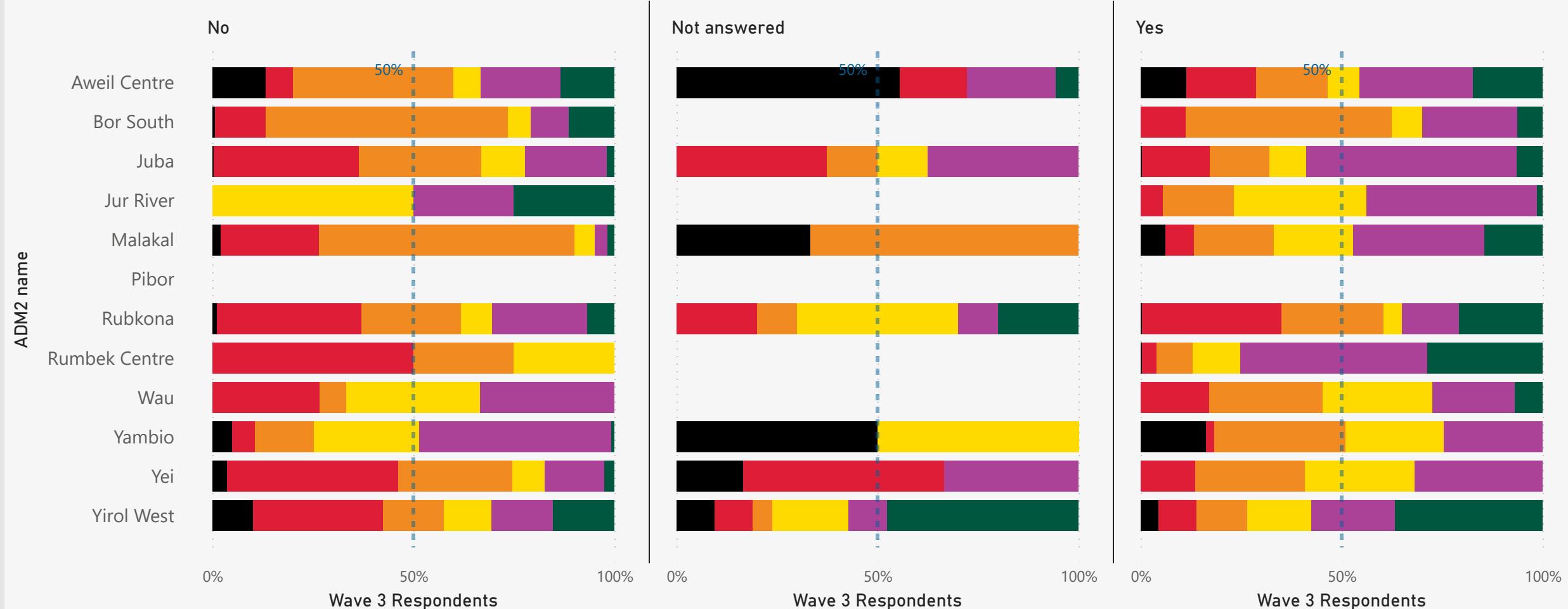
Female

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





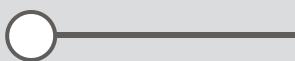
COMMUNITY AND ACTORS

Influential Actors within Community



Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

100



▼ Environment Type

IDP Cam

Rural

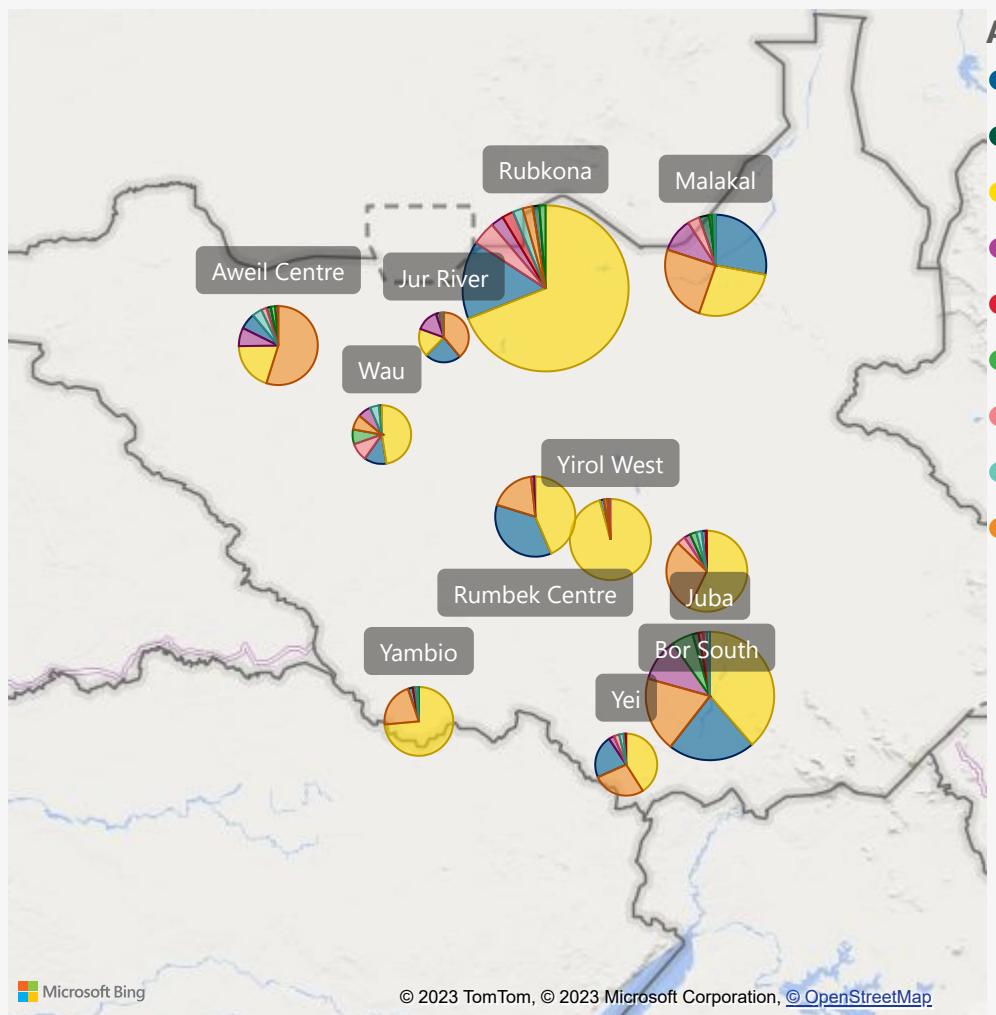
Urban

Gender

Female

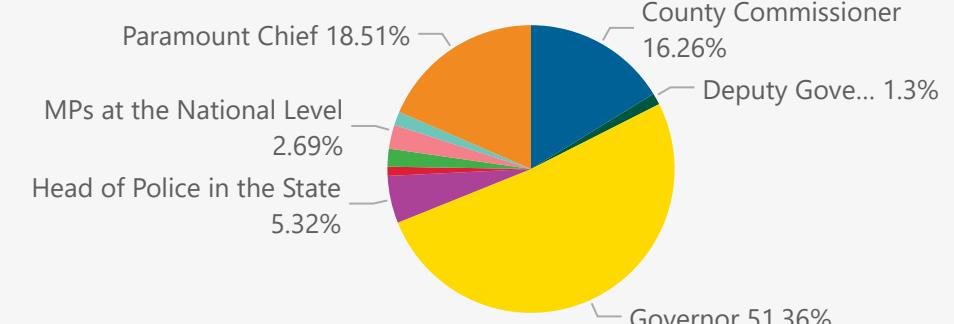
Male

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



- County Commissioner
 - Deputy Governor
 - Governor
 - Head of Police in the State
 - Highest ranking military ...
 - Mayor
 - MPs at the National Level
 - MPs at the State Level
 - Paramount Chief

All Respondents



Other (specified)

COMMUNITY GRIEVANCES AND ACTORS

Influential Actors and Comfort in Disagreements

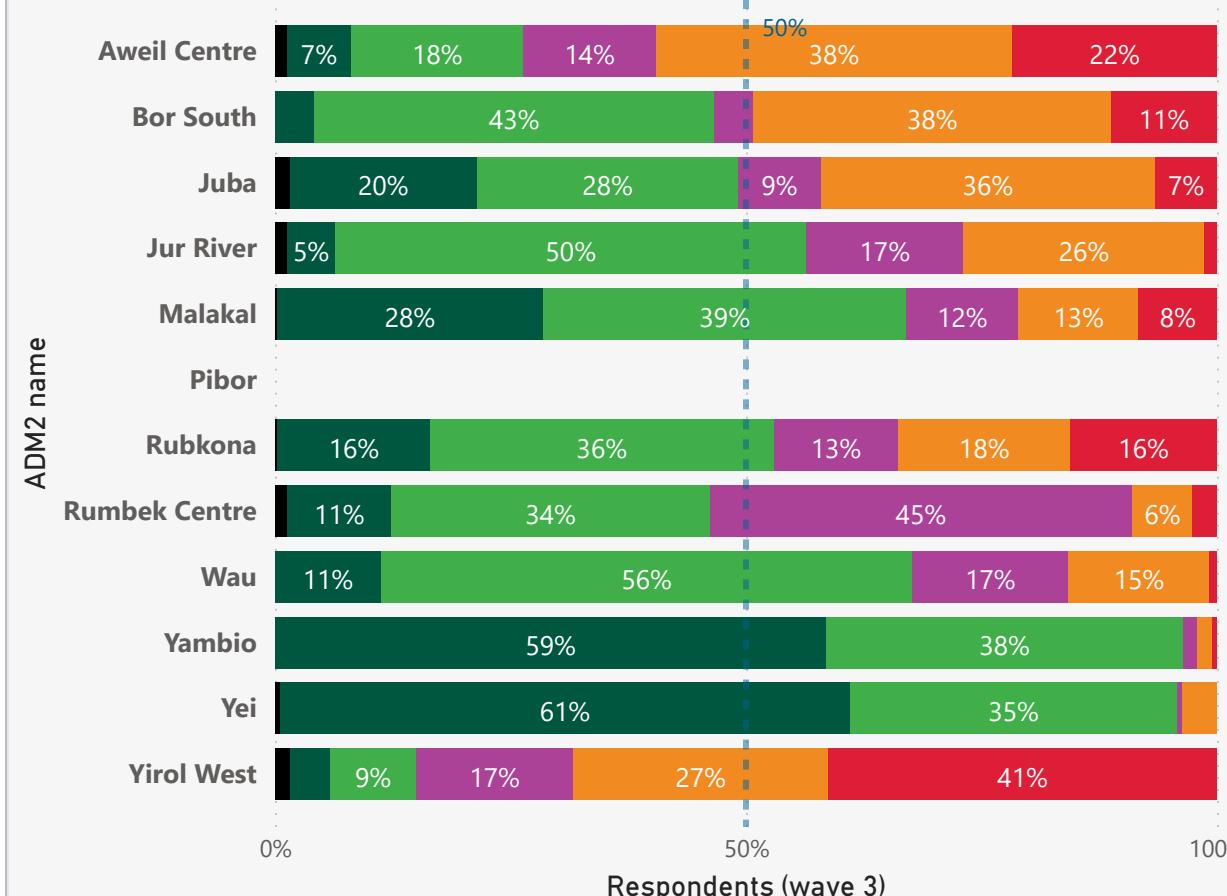


Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)



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



Environment Type

 IDP Camp

 Rural

 Urban

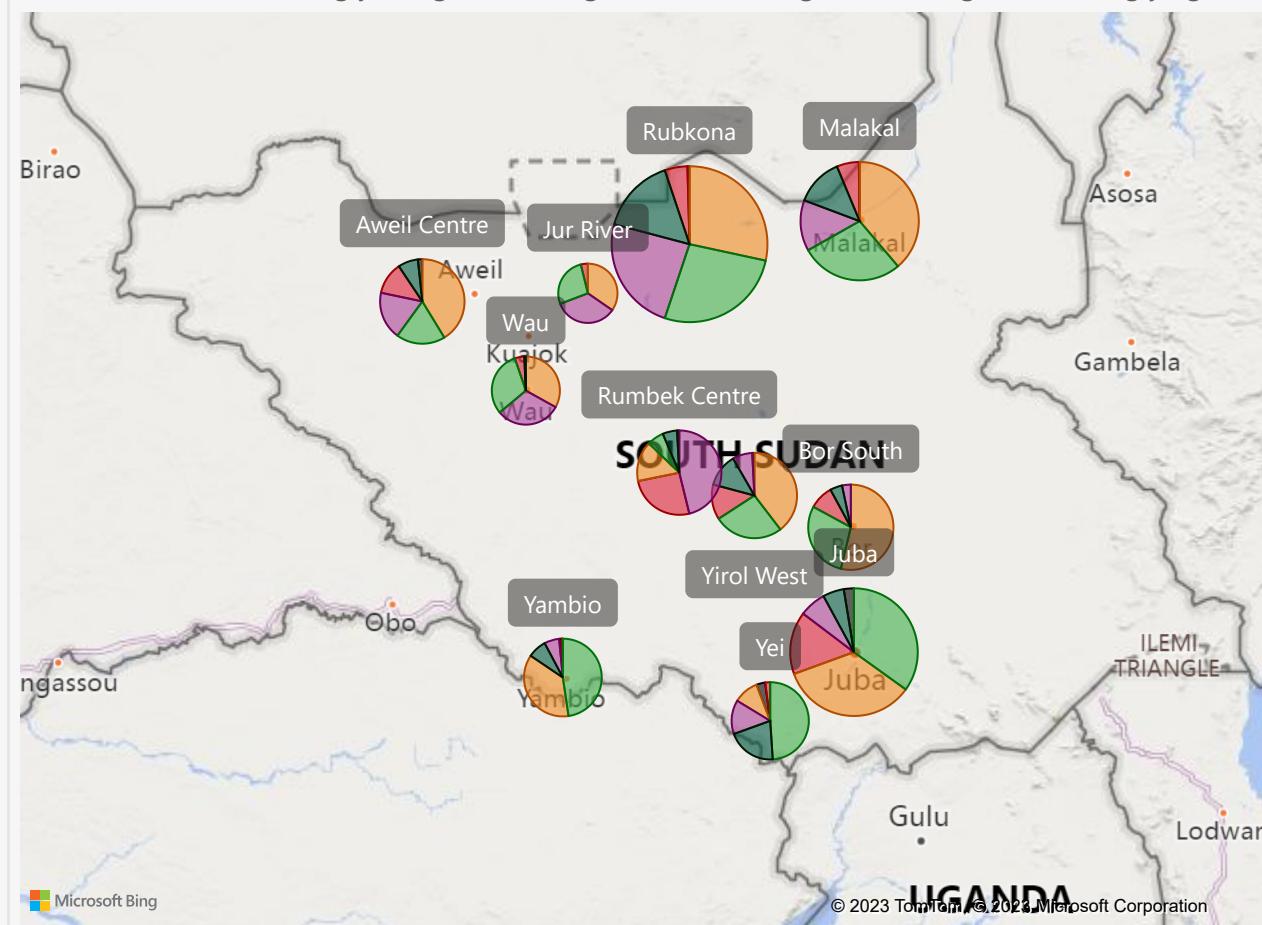
Gender

 Female

 Male


"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

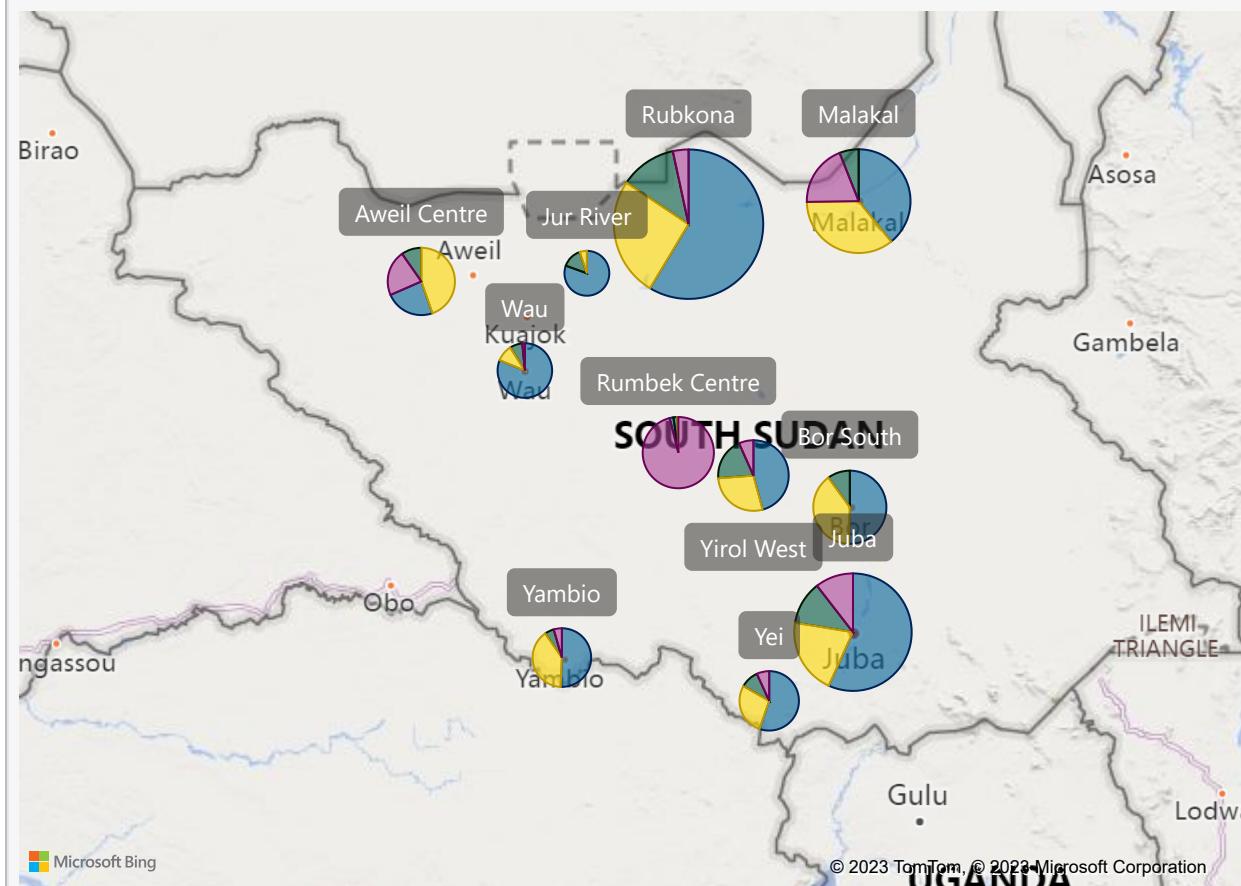
Female

Male

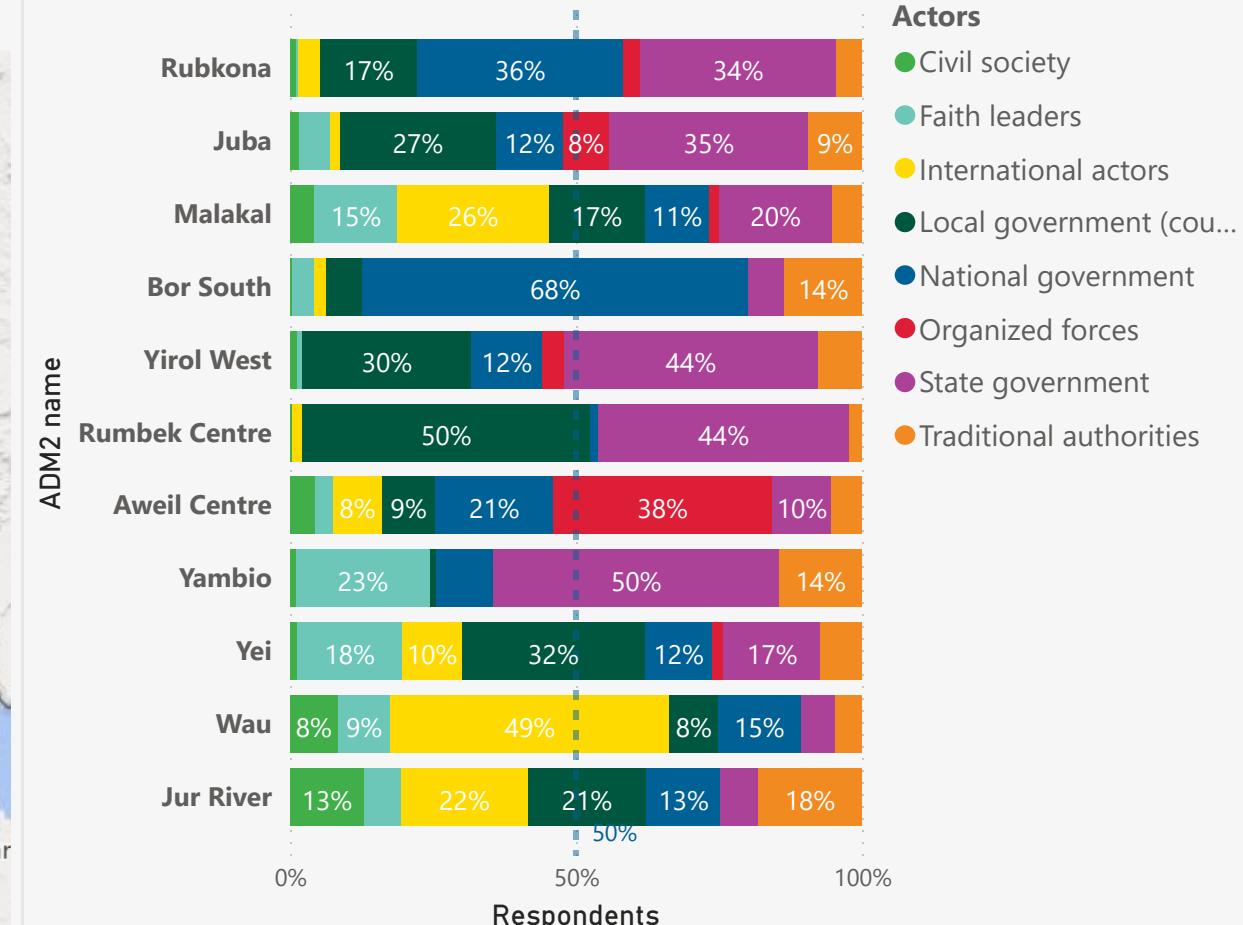


When armed group are fighting in this area, is it primarily about national political issues, local political issues, both national and local political issues, or not about politics at all?

- 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?



COMMUNITY GRIEVANCES AND ACTORS

Influential Actors within Community - Cattle-raiding



Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0

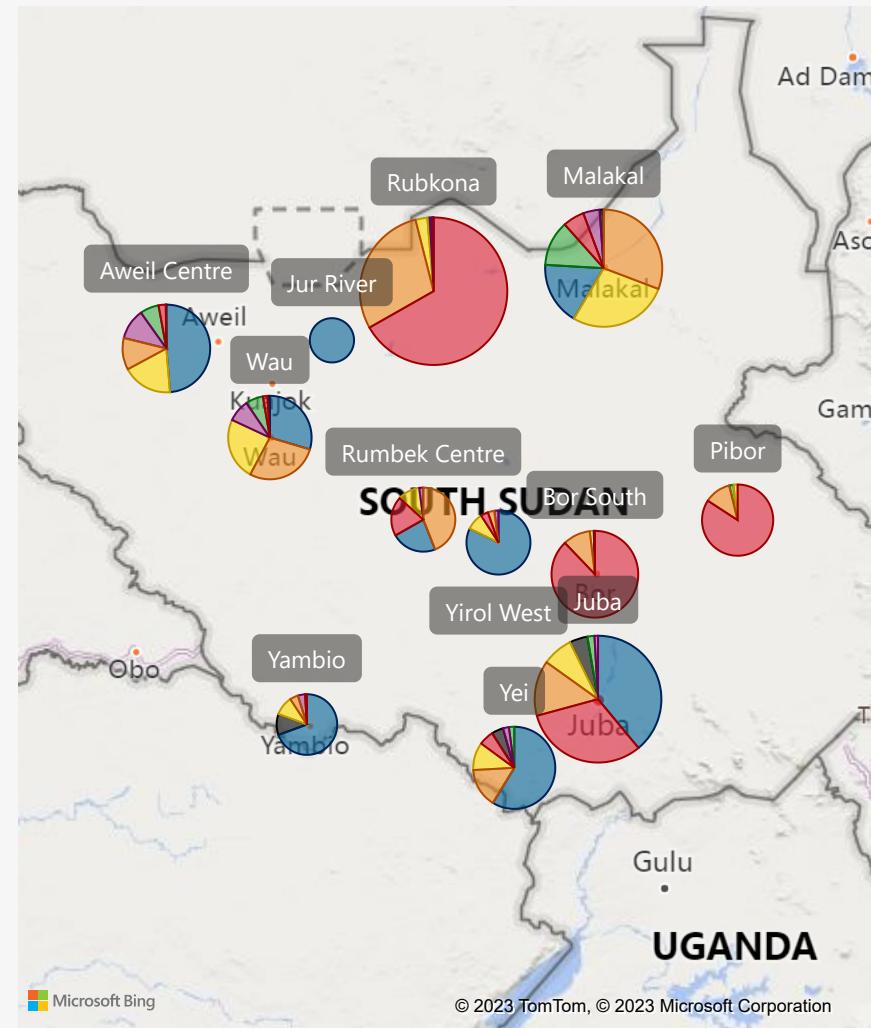
100



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



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

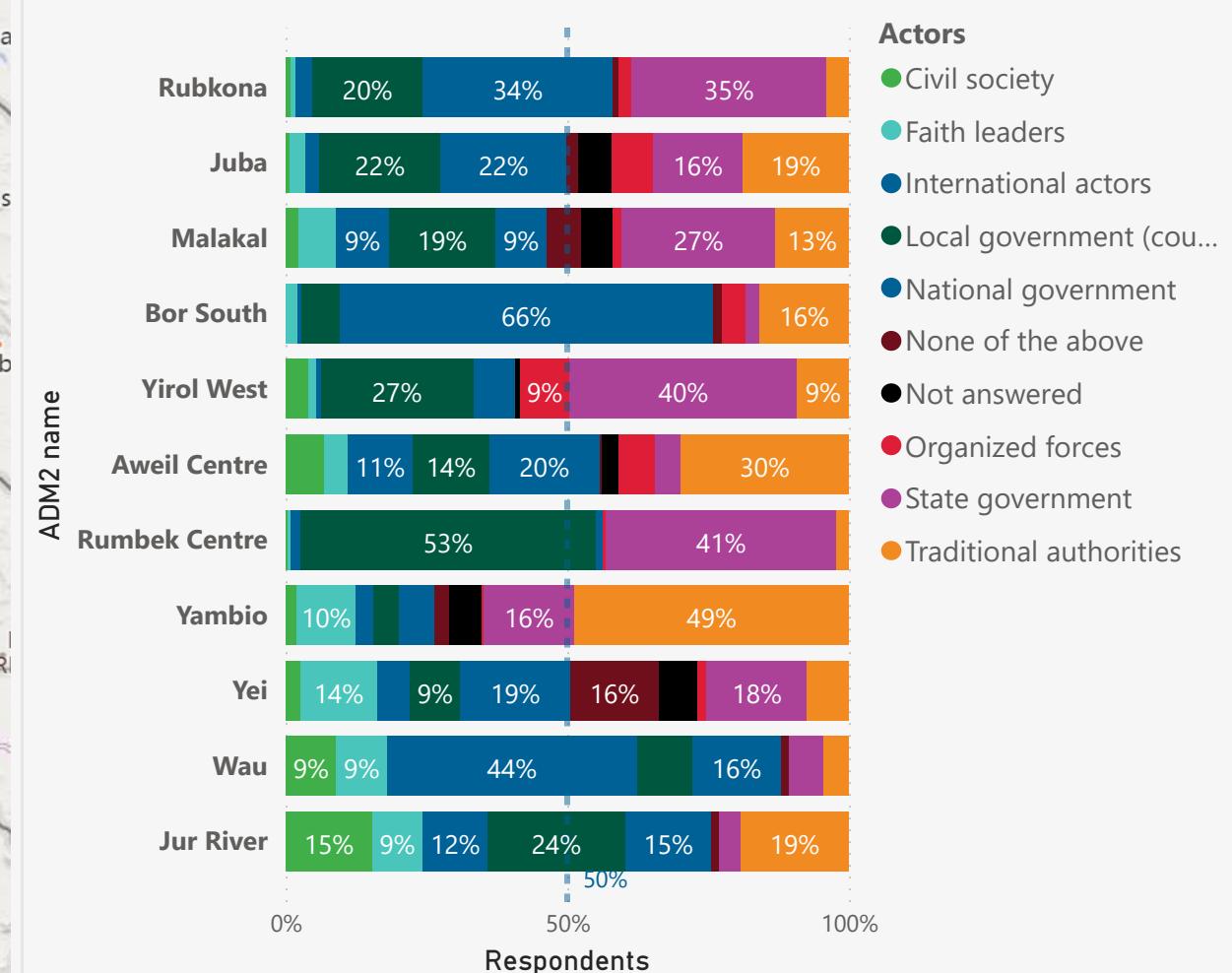
Gender

Female

Male

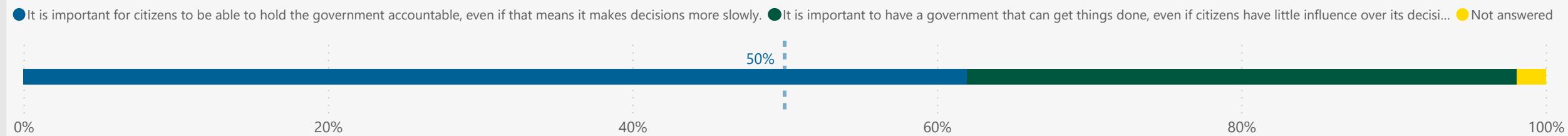


Which of the following actors do you trust most to help your community reach peaceful agreements about conflict over cattle?





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



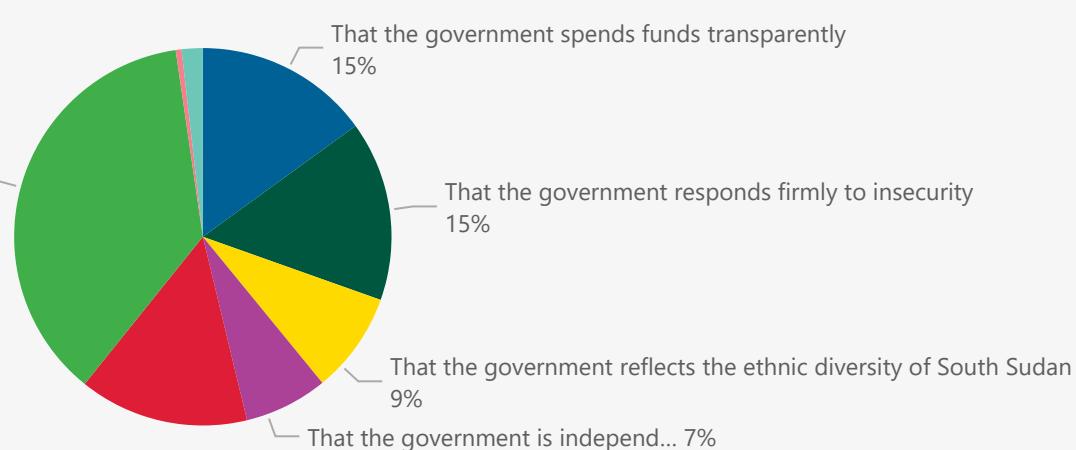
Overall there was overwhelming support for parliamentary input into presidential decision making, even if that slowed down decisions.

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

That citizens can hold the government accountable

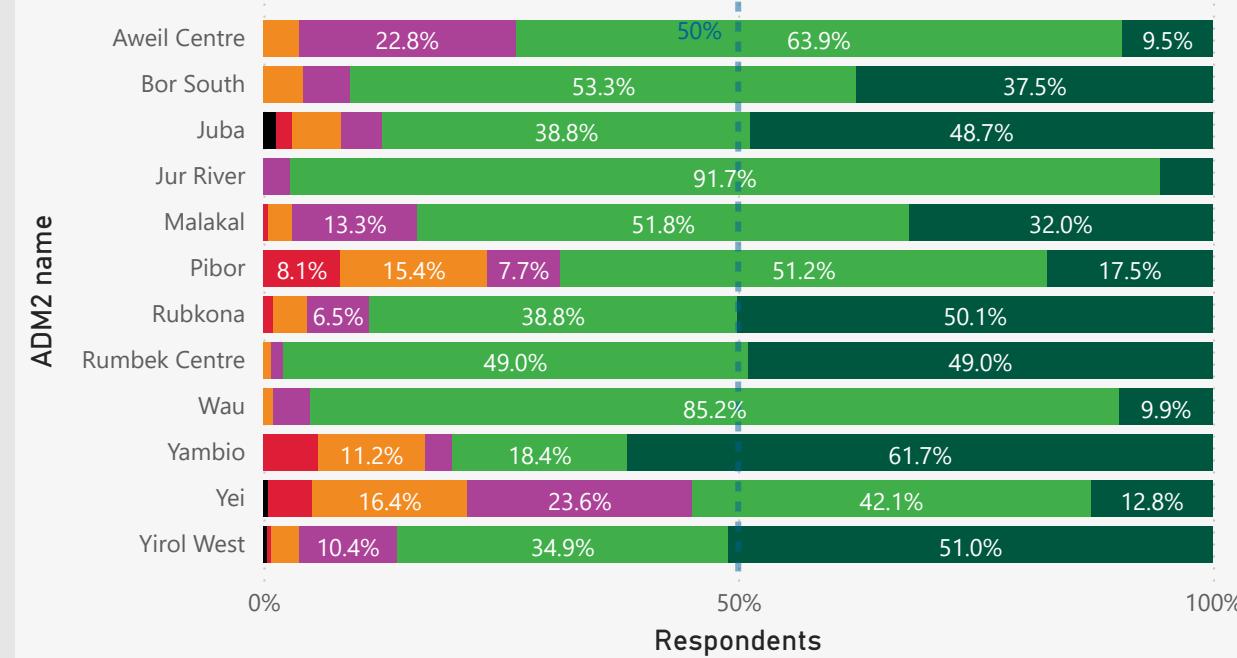


! This preference for accountability highlights the importance of policies that preserve a strong parliament. Mechanisms for citizen input into government should be created. These are central to arrangements for an extended transition period.

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.

● 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.

● Not answered

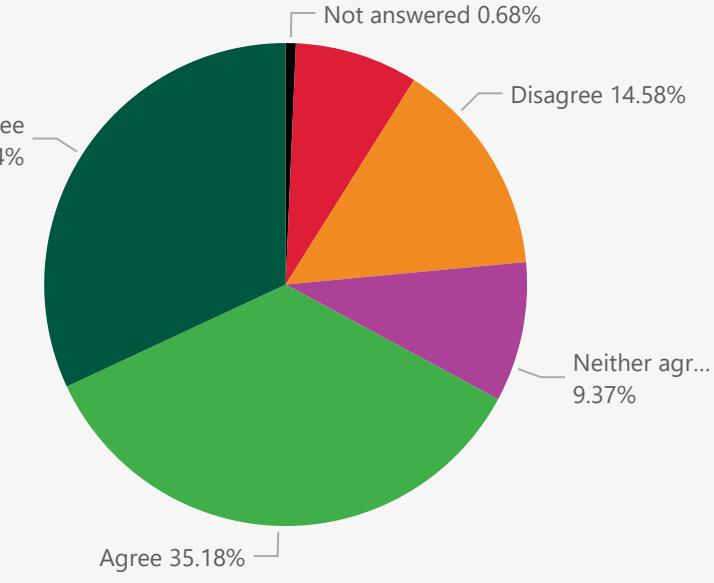
● Strongly disagree

● Disagree

● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus)

● Agree

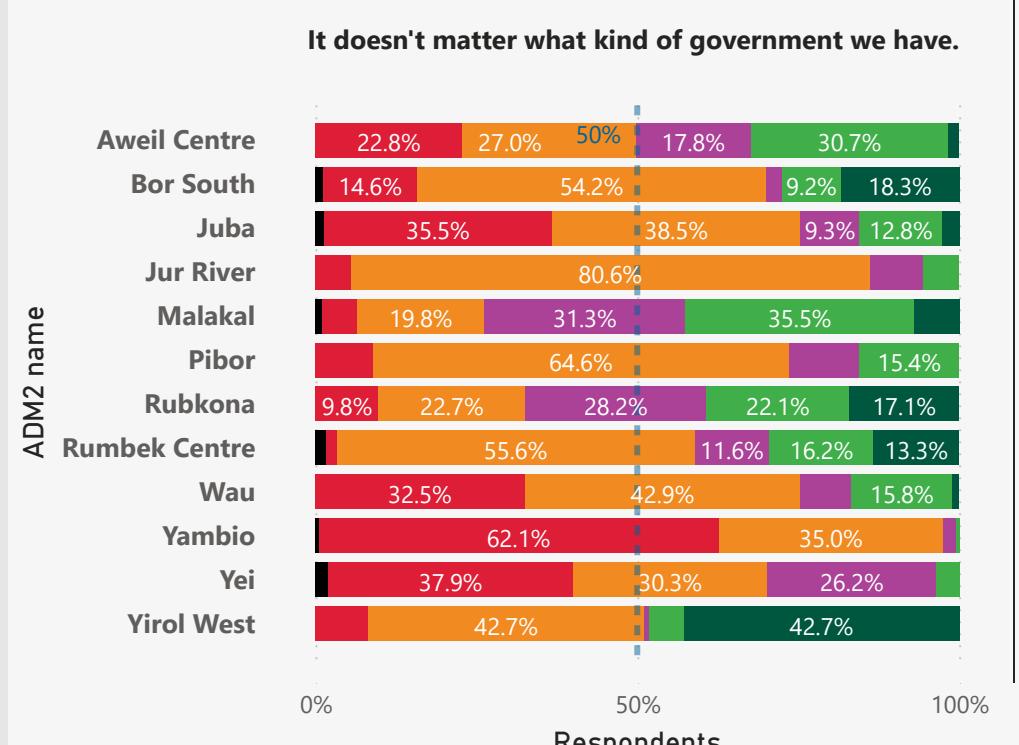
● Strongly agree



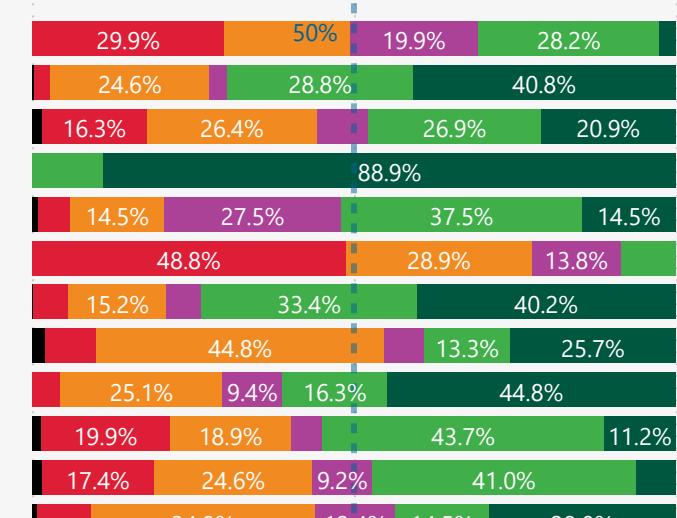
! This consensus highlights the importance of policies for unification of forces. It also indicates that if elections take place before unification of forces, insecurity is likely. An extended transition period should make this a priority.

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).

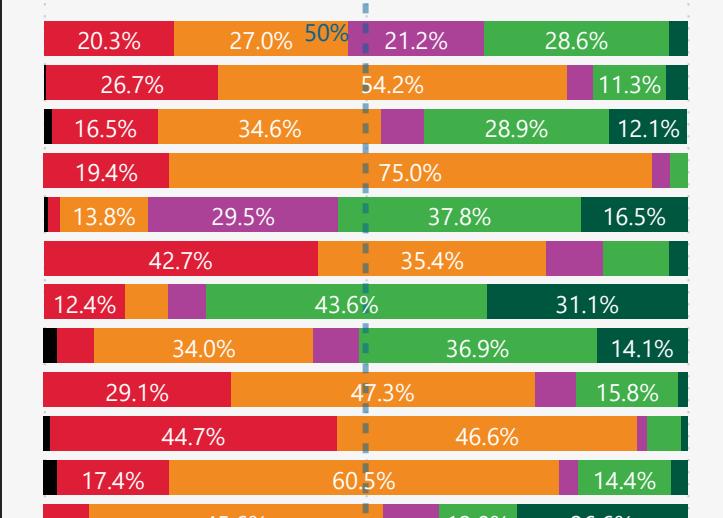
● Not answered ● Strongly disagree ● Disagree ● Neither agree nor disagree (nus-nus) ● Agree ● Strongly agree



The winner of elections should share power with the loser.



The winner of elections should take all positions in national government

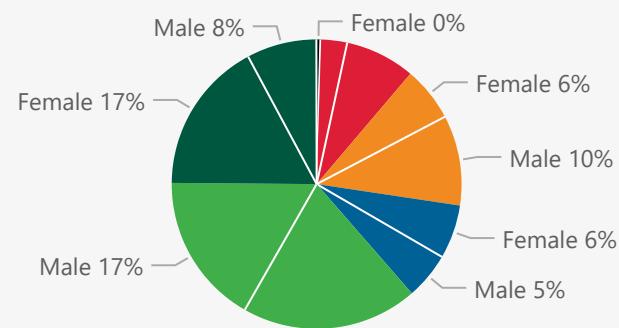


Respondents were also **divided** on how strongly the government should respond to insecurity, even if that meant violating human rights.

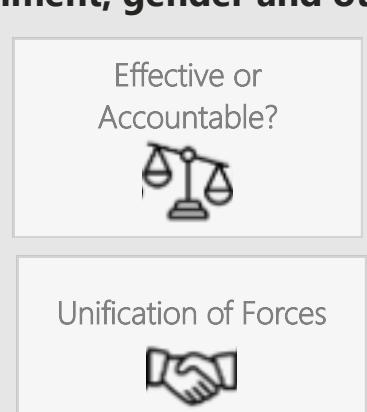
- Women were more likely than men to support security responses that were **strong**, but **violated human rights**.
- Respondents who identified as '**very unsafe**' voiced the strongest support for **forceful** government responses.
- However, those who felt moderately '**unsafe**' were the most likely 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"

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



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





Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

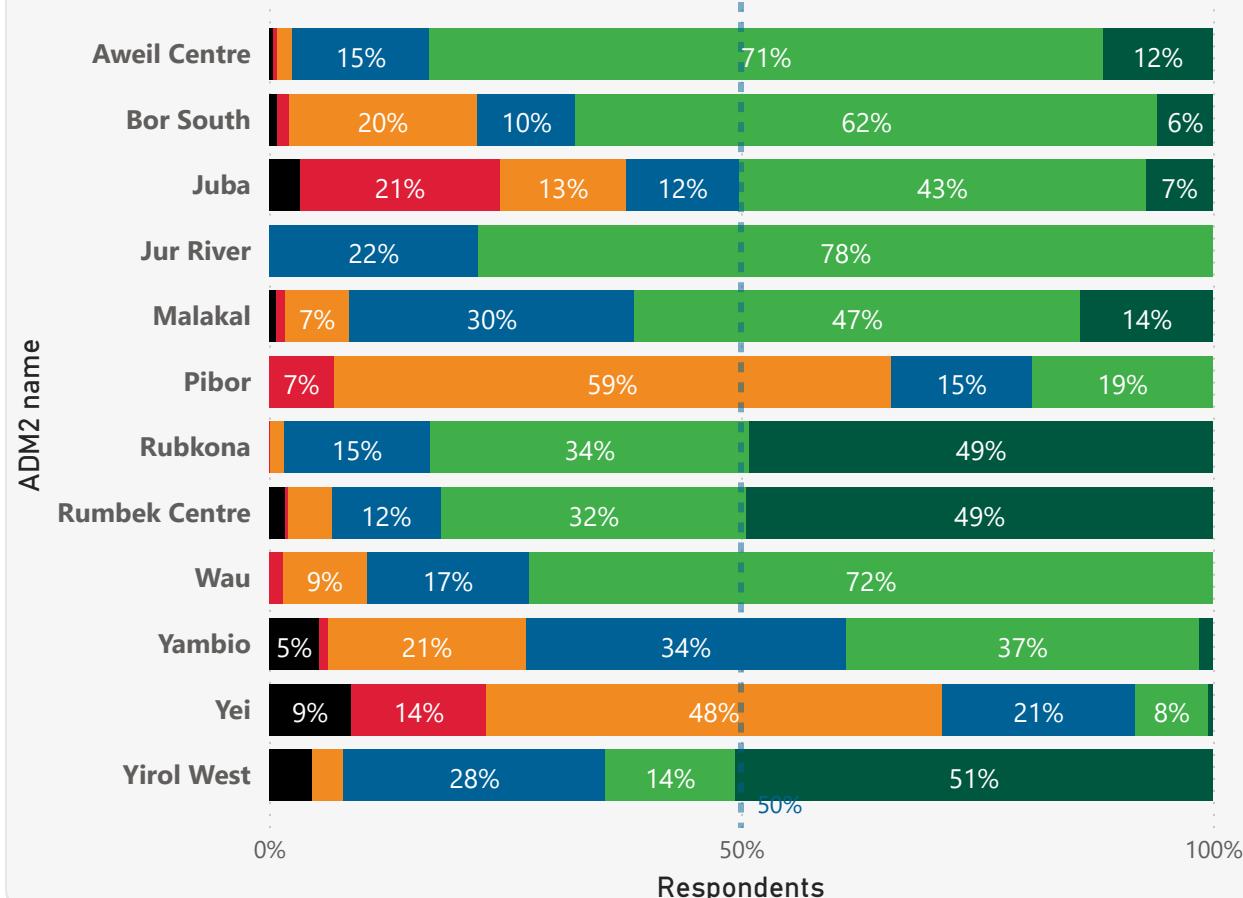
0

100



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

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



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

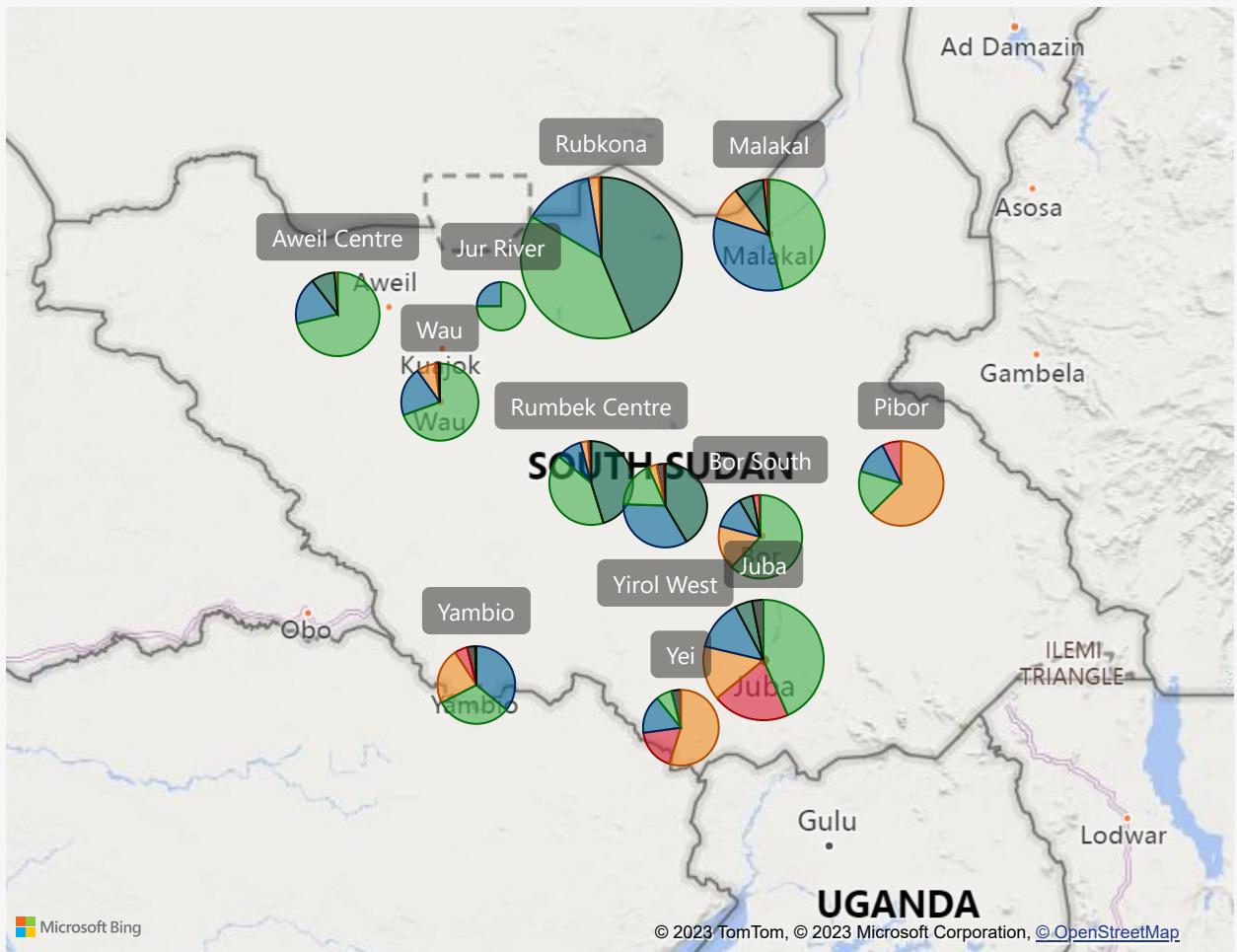
Gender

Female

Male

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

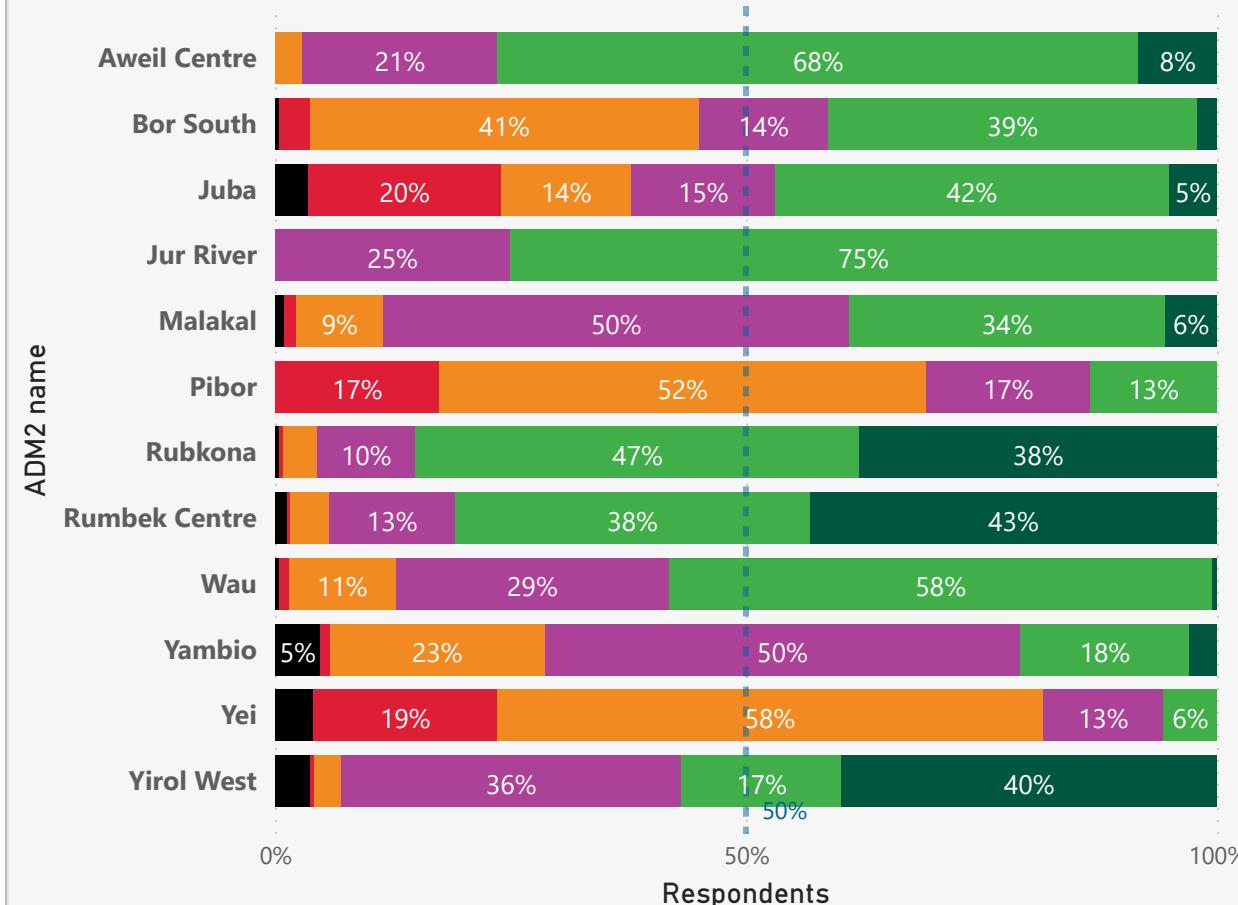
Female

Male



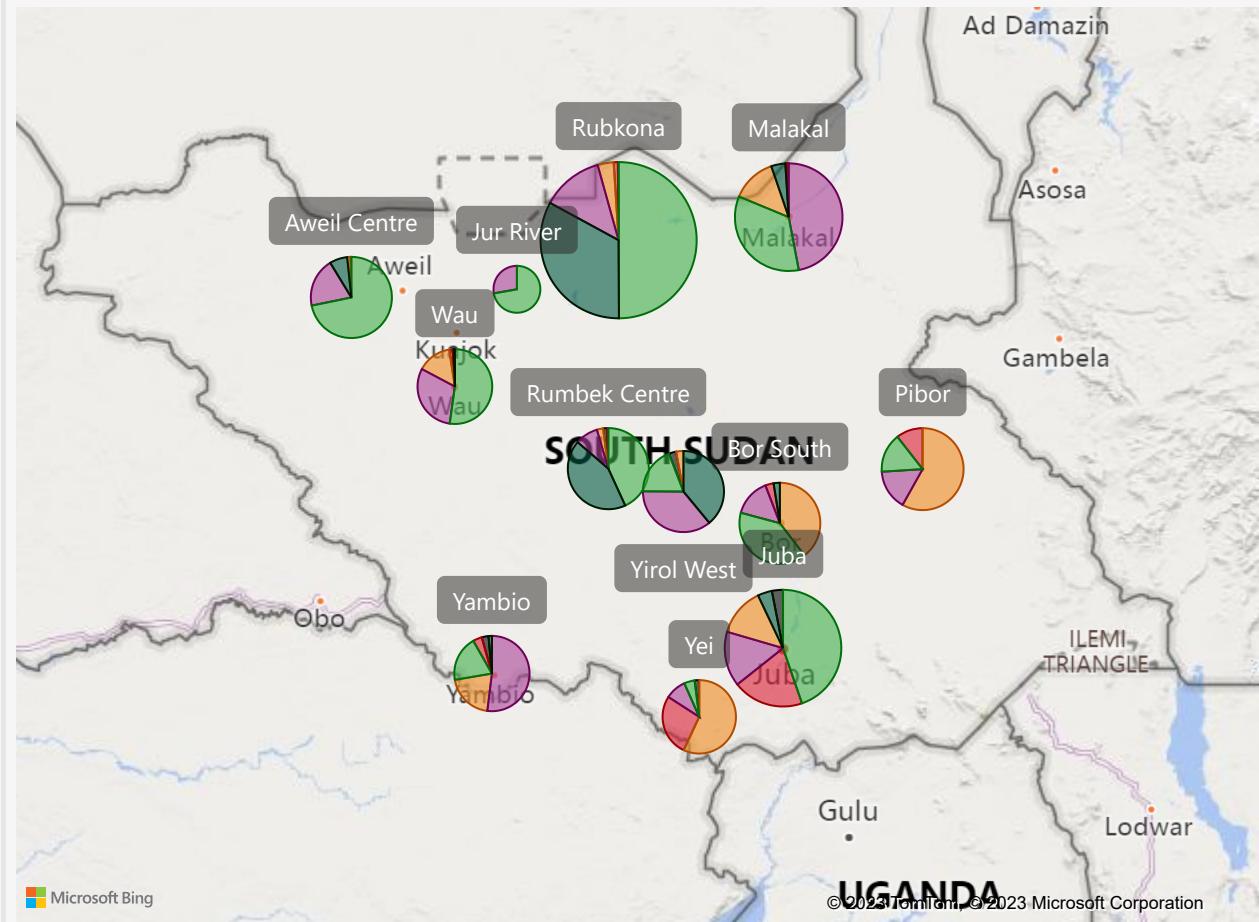
Government and opposition parties in the national government are able to work effectively together.

- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree 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





GOVERNANCE

Government - Effective or Accountable?


 Wave 2
 Feb-Apr 2022
 3394
 Respondents

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:

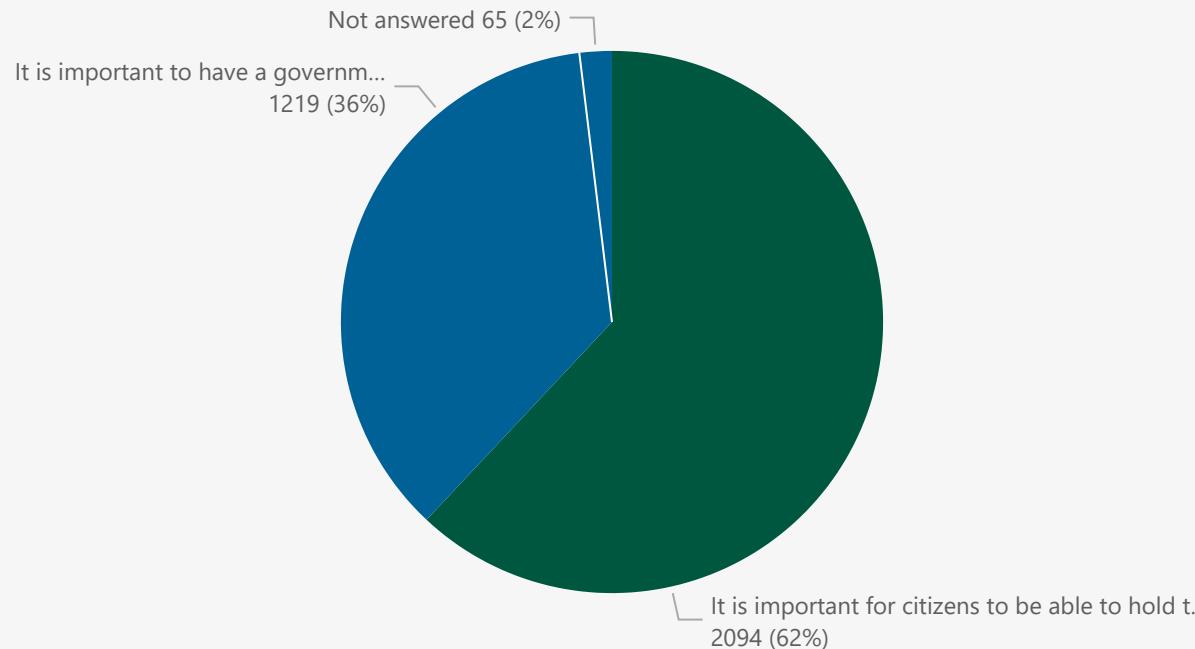
A) EFFECTIVE: It is important to have a government that can get things done, even if citizens have little influence over its decisions.

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.

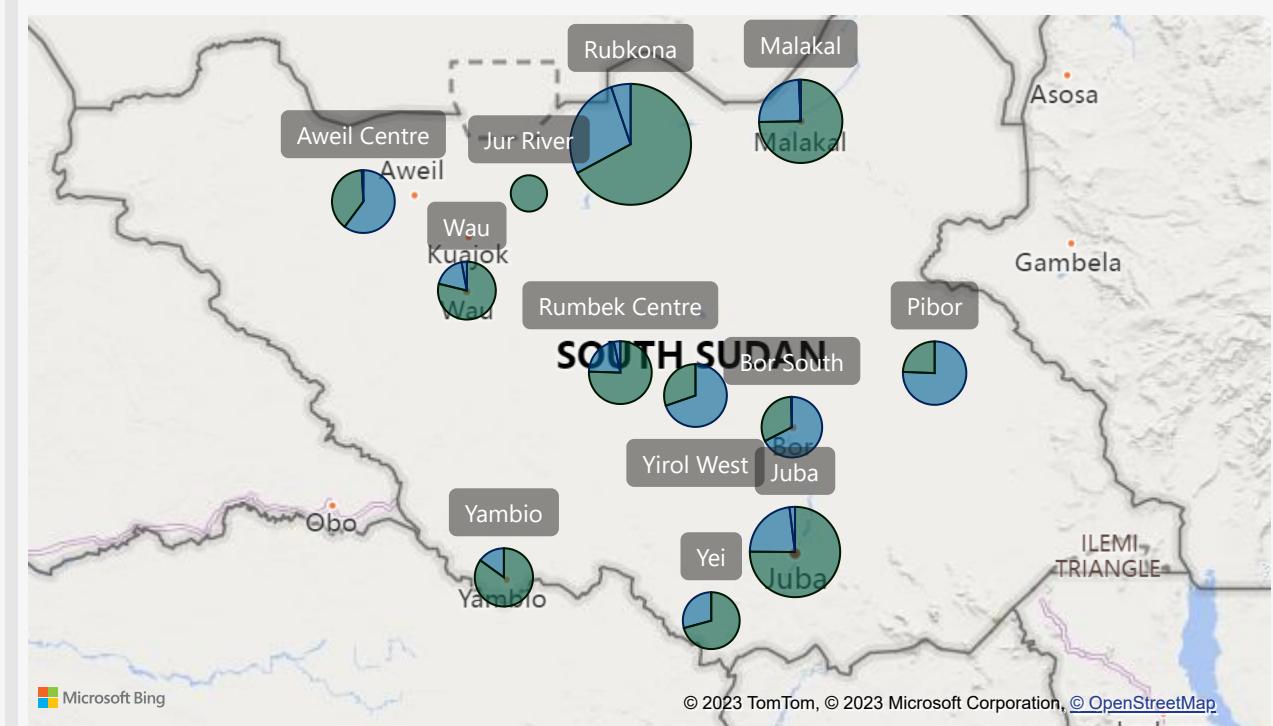
All Respondents

● B ● A ● Not answered



By ADM2 Area

● A ● B ● Not answered



Microsoft Bing

© 2023 TomTom, © 2023 Microsoft Corporation, © OpenStreetMap



Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

Female

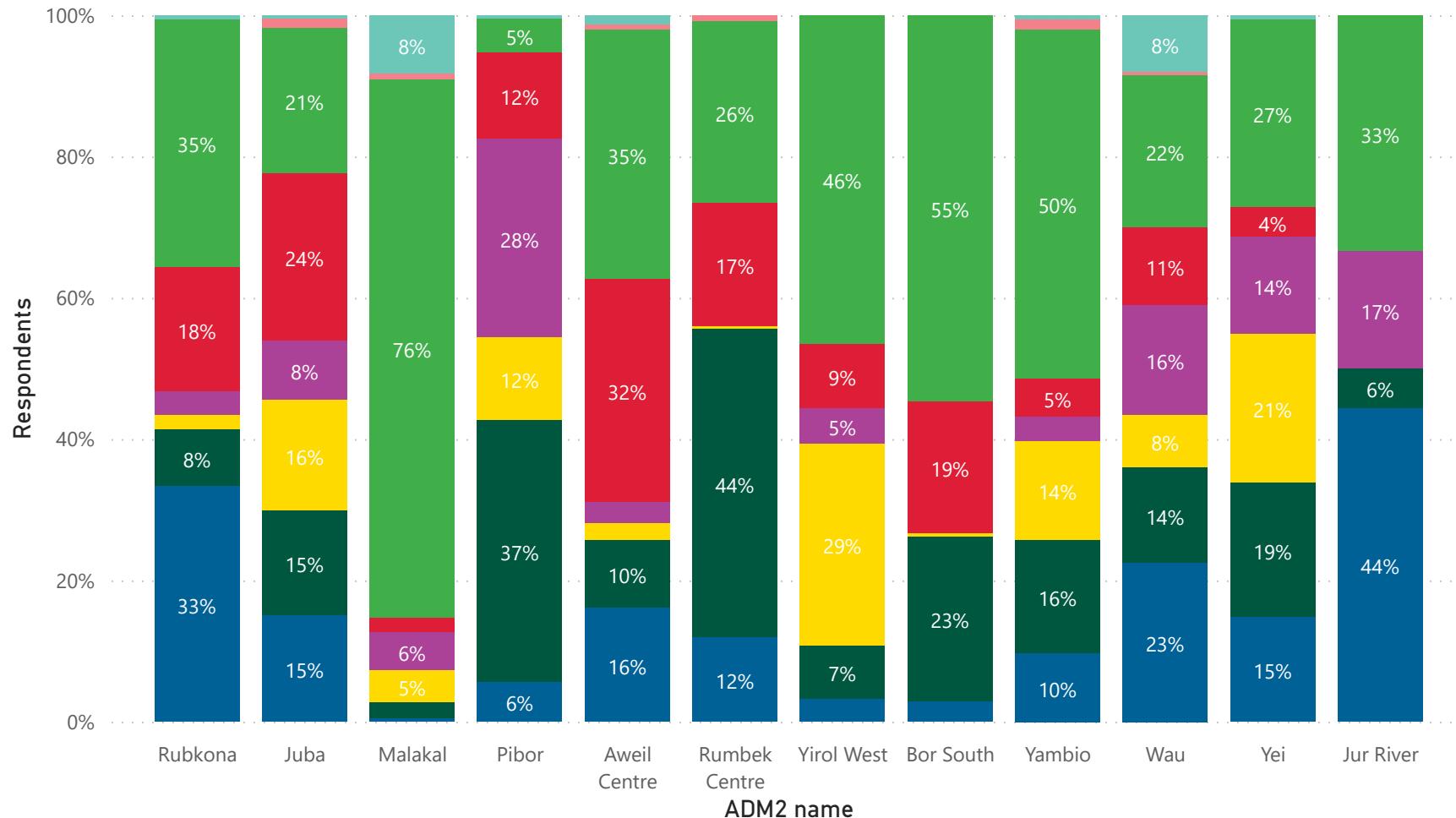
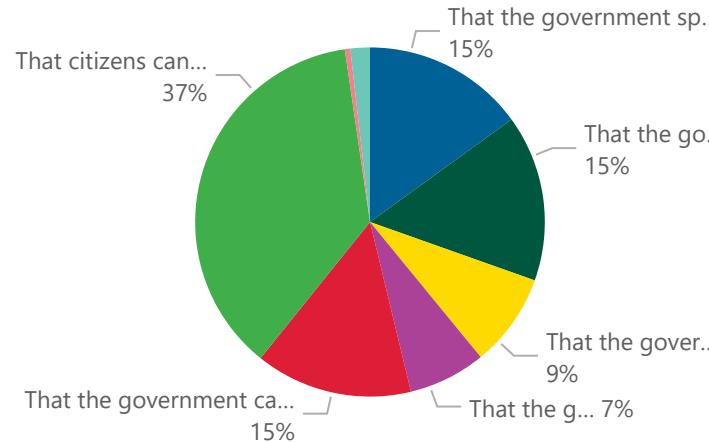
Male



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."

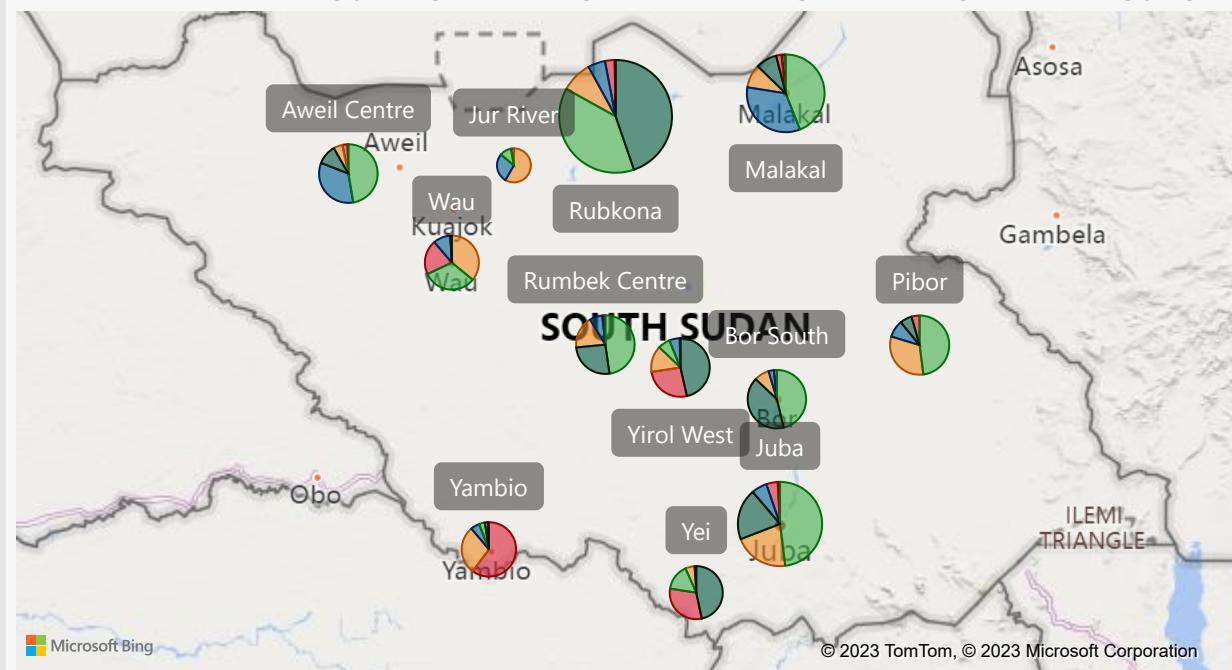
All Respondents

- 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...

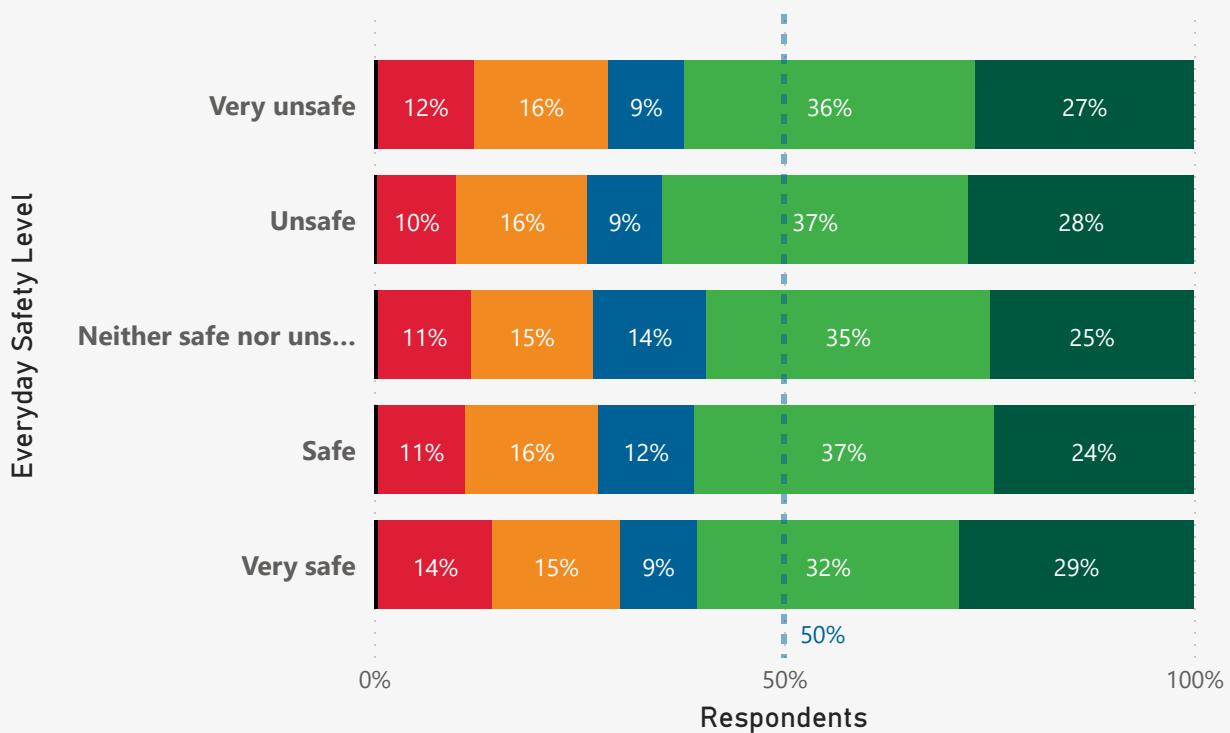


Everyday Safety Indicator

All

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

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





IMPLEMENTATION

Unification of Forces


 Wave 2
 Feb-Apr 2022
 3394
 Respondents

Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

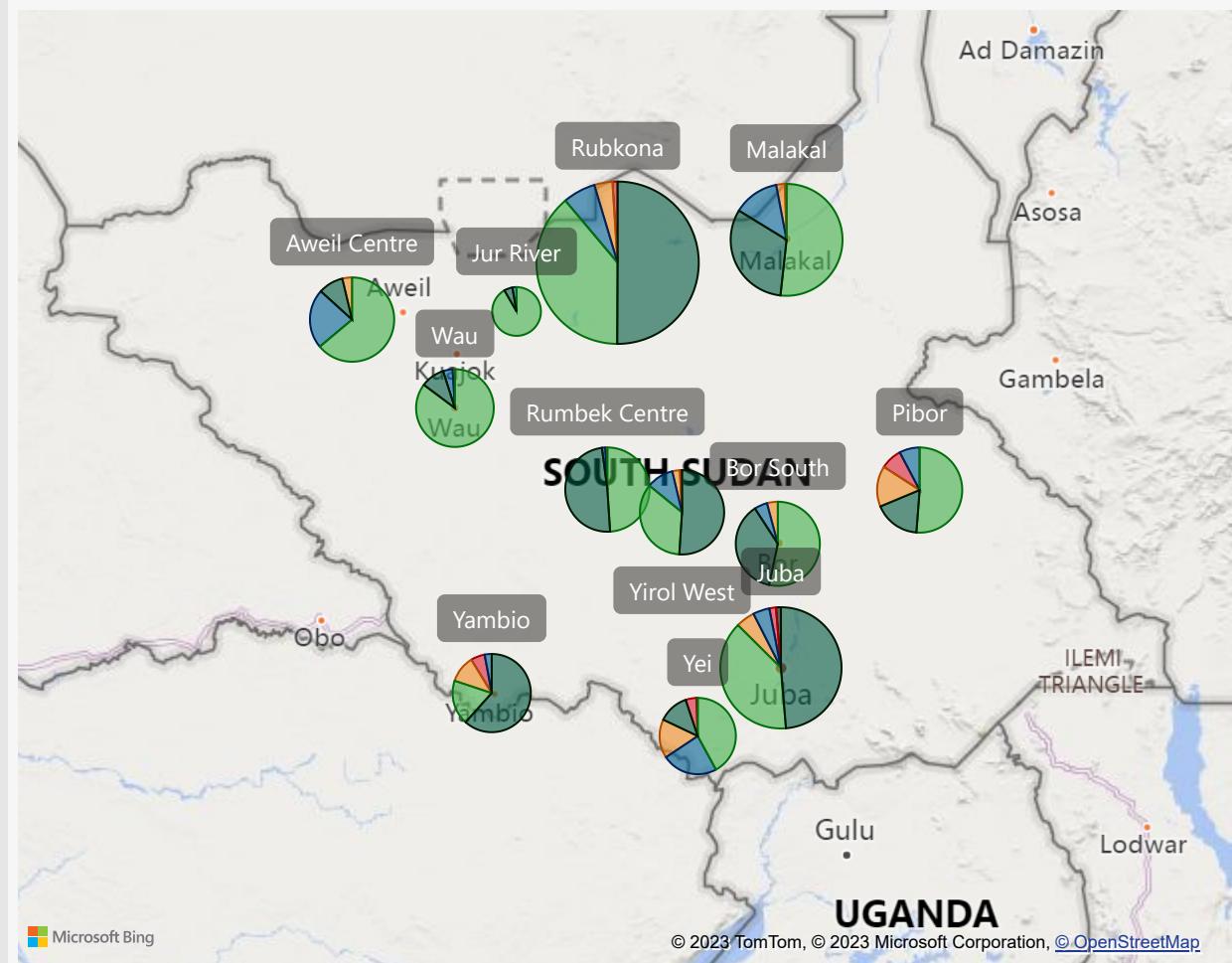
Female

Male



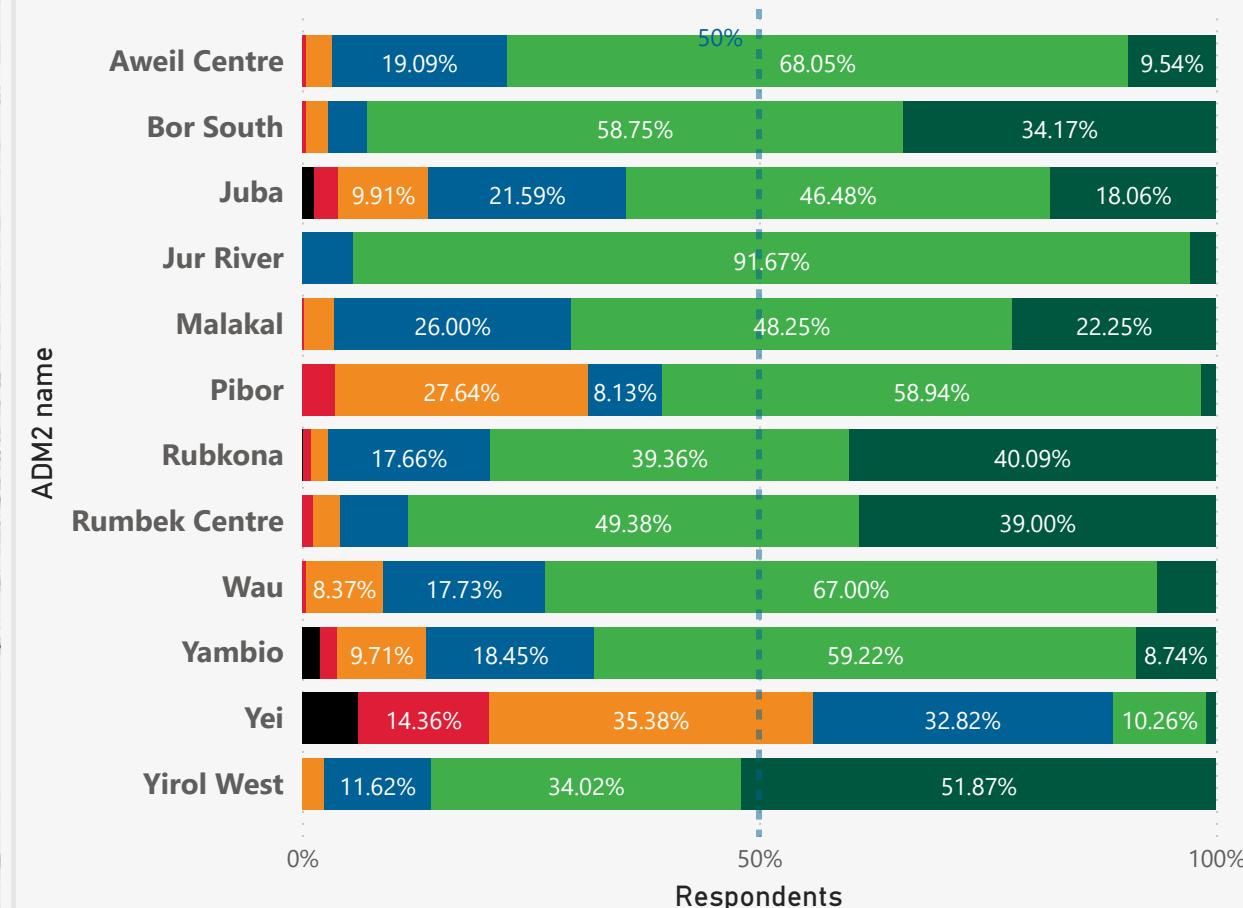
The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.

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



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

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





IMPLEMENTATION

R-ARCSS Peace Agreement


 Wave 2
 Feb-Apr 2022
 3394
 Respondents

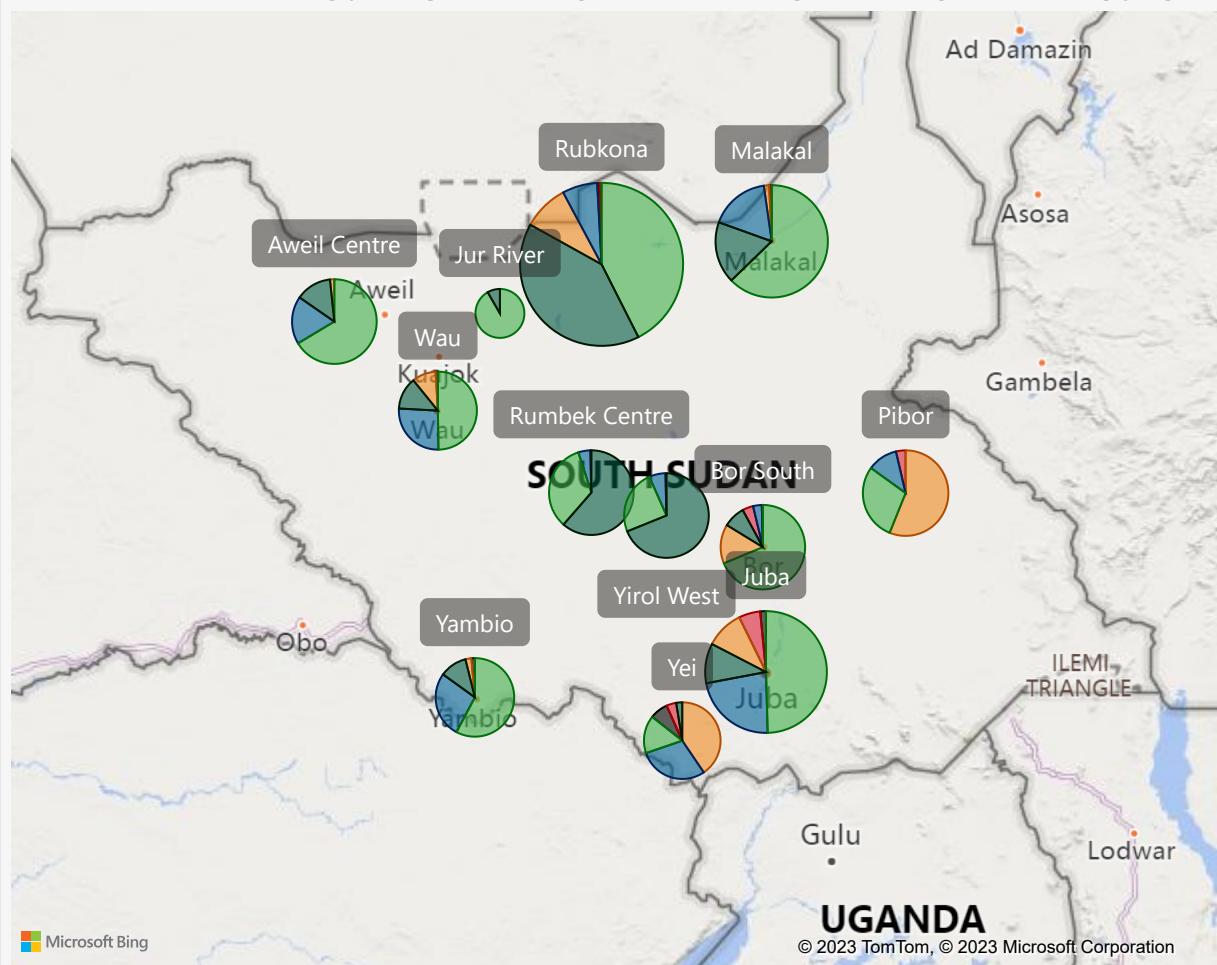
Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



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

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



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

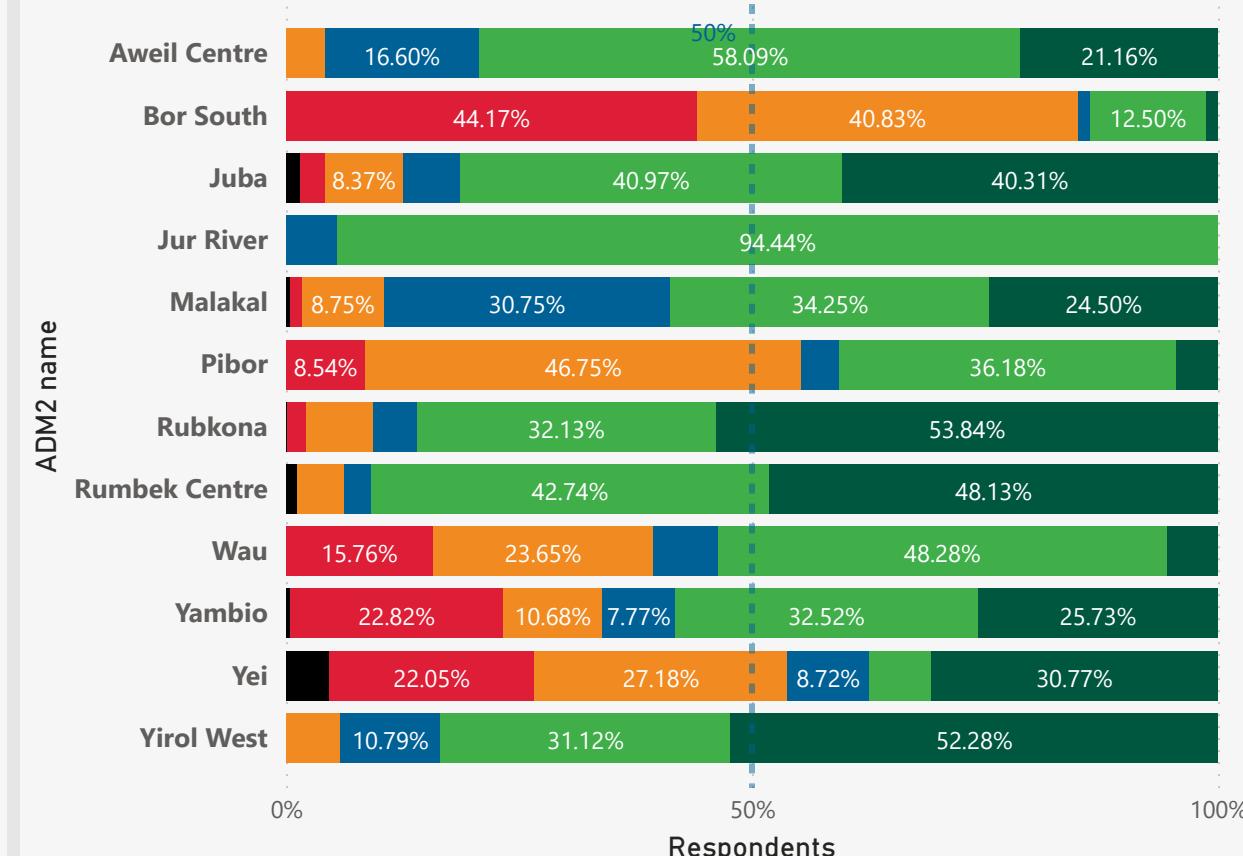
Gender

Female

Male

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...





IMPLEMENTATION

R-ARCSS Peace Agreement


 Wave 2
 Feb-Apr 2022
 3394
 Respondents

Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

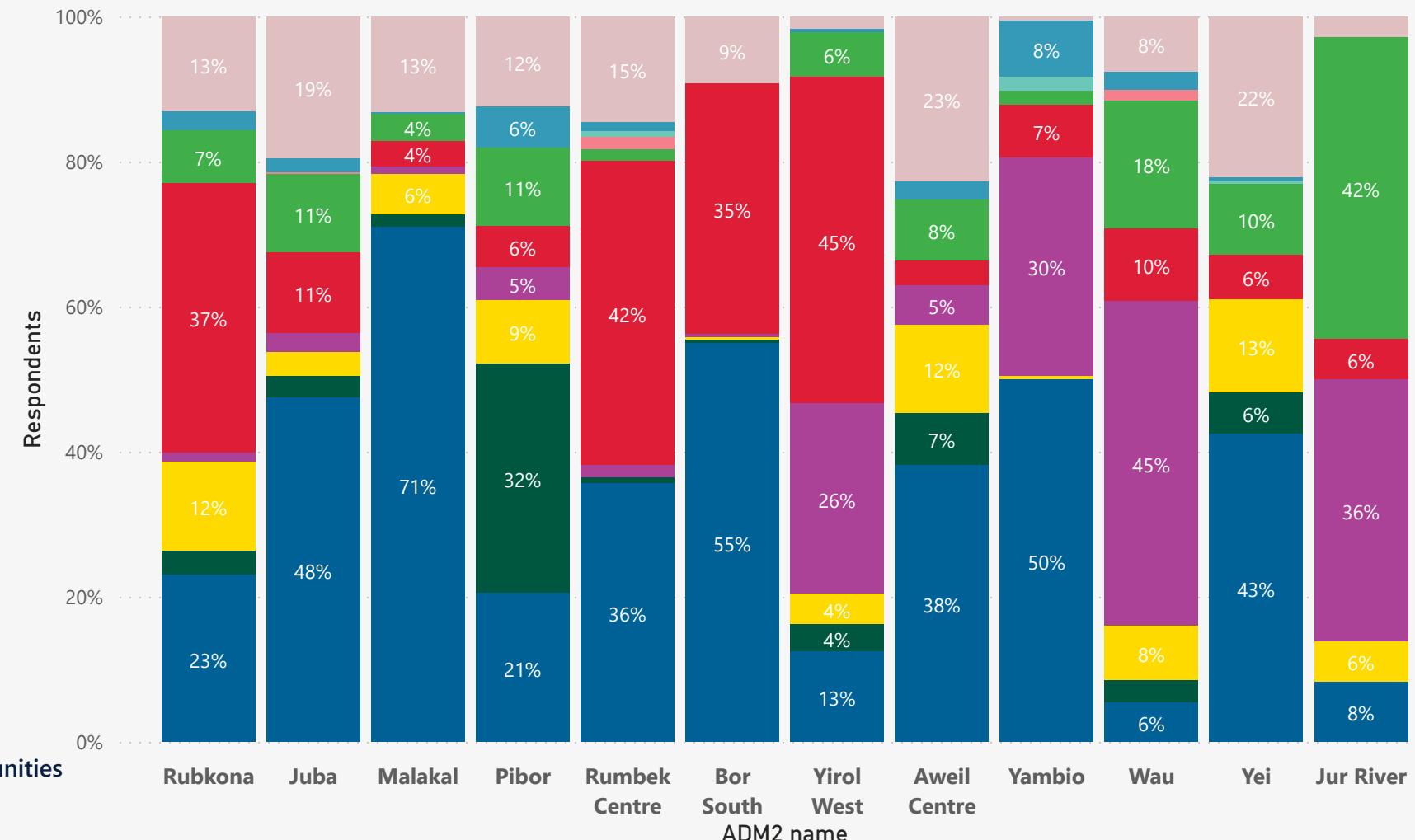
Female

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 affect...
- 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



IMPLEMENTATION

R-ARCSS Peace Agreement


 Wave 2
 Feb-Apr 2022
 3394
 Respondents

Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0

100



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

Female

Male

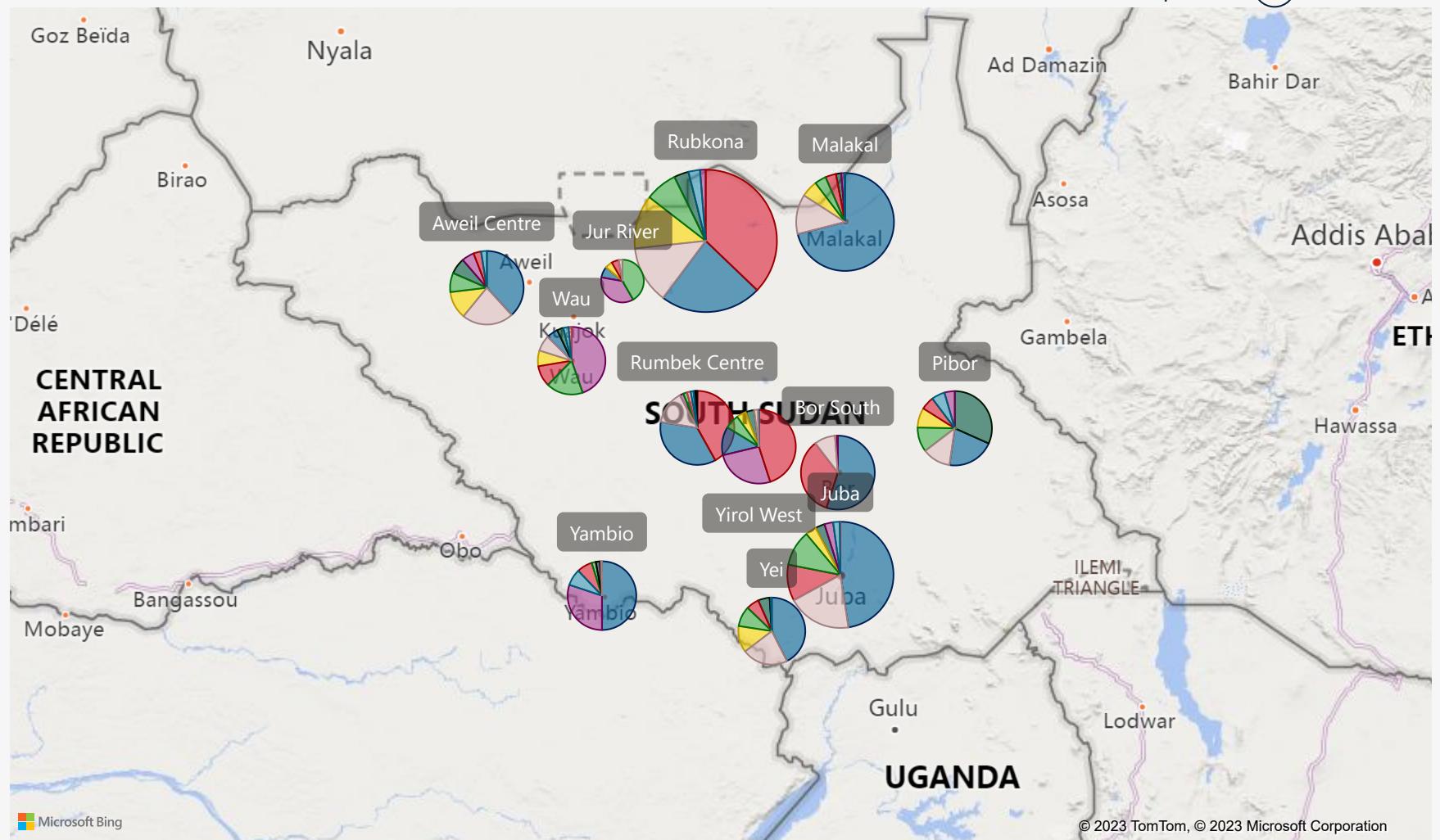
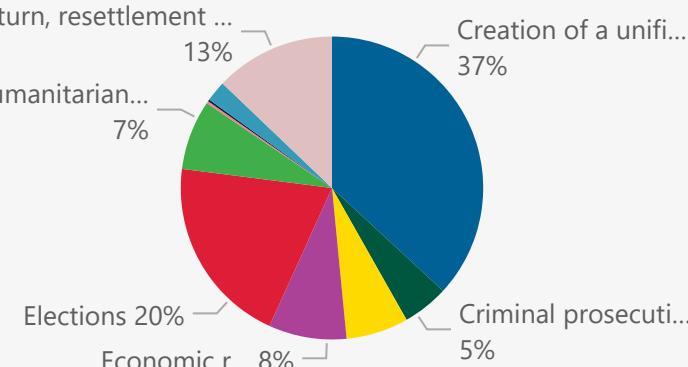


Of the following processes provided for in the revitalized peace agreement, which do you think is the most important?

 Show other responses 

- Creation of a unified national army
- Criminal prosecution of perpetrators of human 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





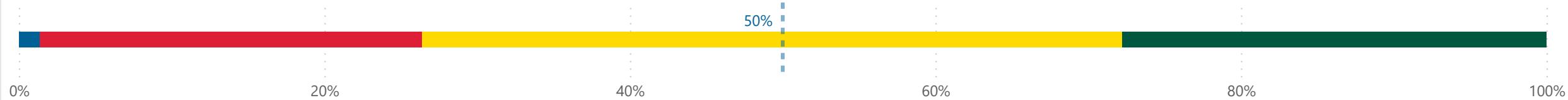
GOVERNANCE IN SOUTH SUDAN

Perceptions of Transitional Government

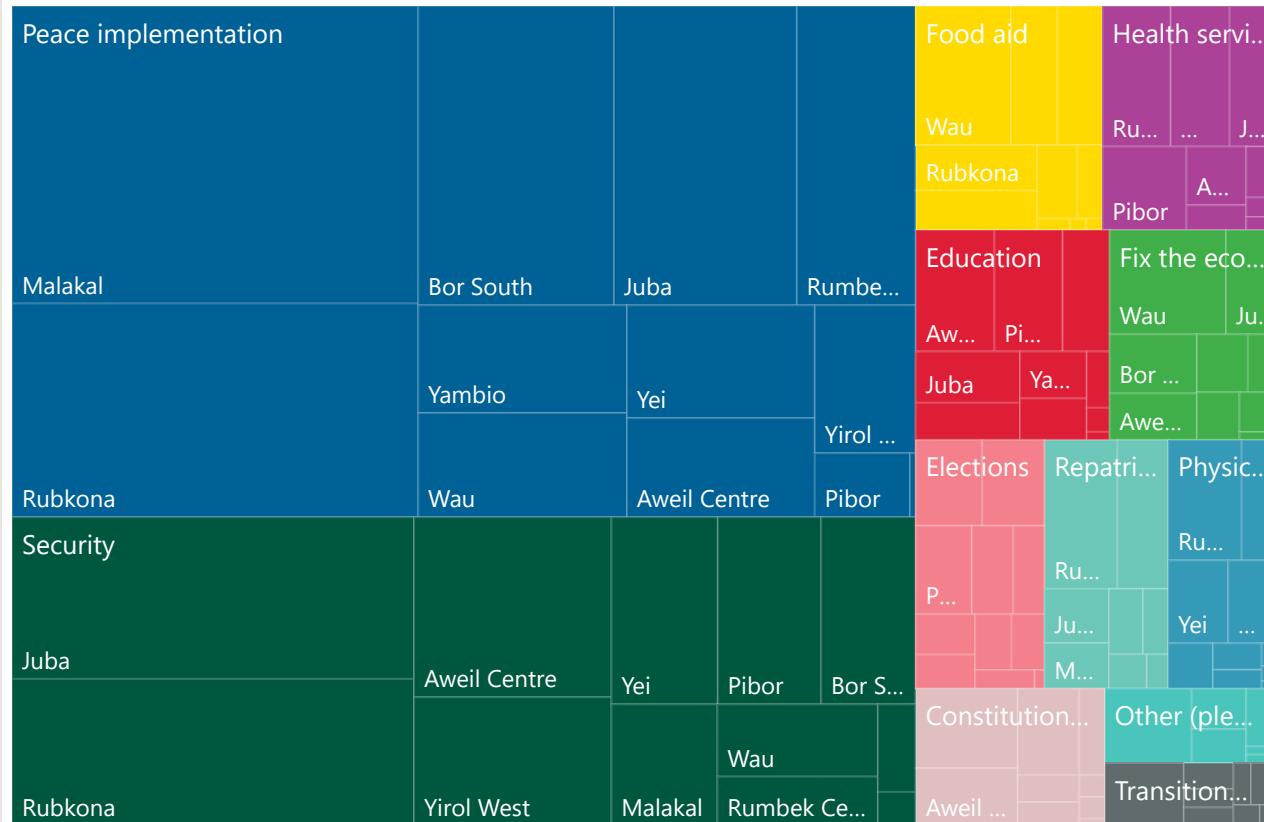
Location
All

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

RTGONU Confidence ● Not answered ● No confidence ● A little confidence ● A lot of confidence



What should be the top priority for the Transitional Government?

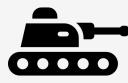


Other Priorities (specified)

conducting
Roads
Implementation
unity
repatriation
prayers
first
refugees
security
Love
Group
Transition...

understanding
need
proper
good
Around
desperate
census
sure
armies
Collection
call
companies
Robbery
money
youths
Dialogue
percent
make
jobs
salaries
things
National
peace
tiet
believe
water
employment
protect
shortages
Peaceful
Boarders
mian
Sudanese
collected
return
Reconciliation
without
Fixed
Accommodation
accessible
immediately
stopped
Equality
themselves
suffering
happen
Construction
Group
abut
anything

never
ourselves
later
service
tribe
same
x000D
Justice
Implementation
later
service
tribe
same
x000D
unity
Being
nation
situation
repatiation
work
tribalism
Faith
citizn
one
needed
more
bridges
borehole
don
development
Returning
build
vote
repertration
atool
people
such place
civilians
far
economic
bring
back
about
anythings



Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0

100



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

Female

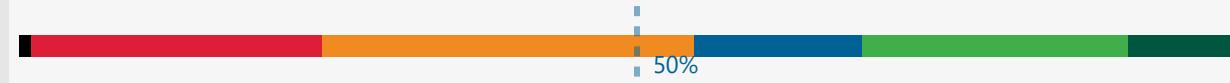
Male



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

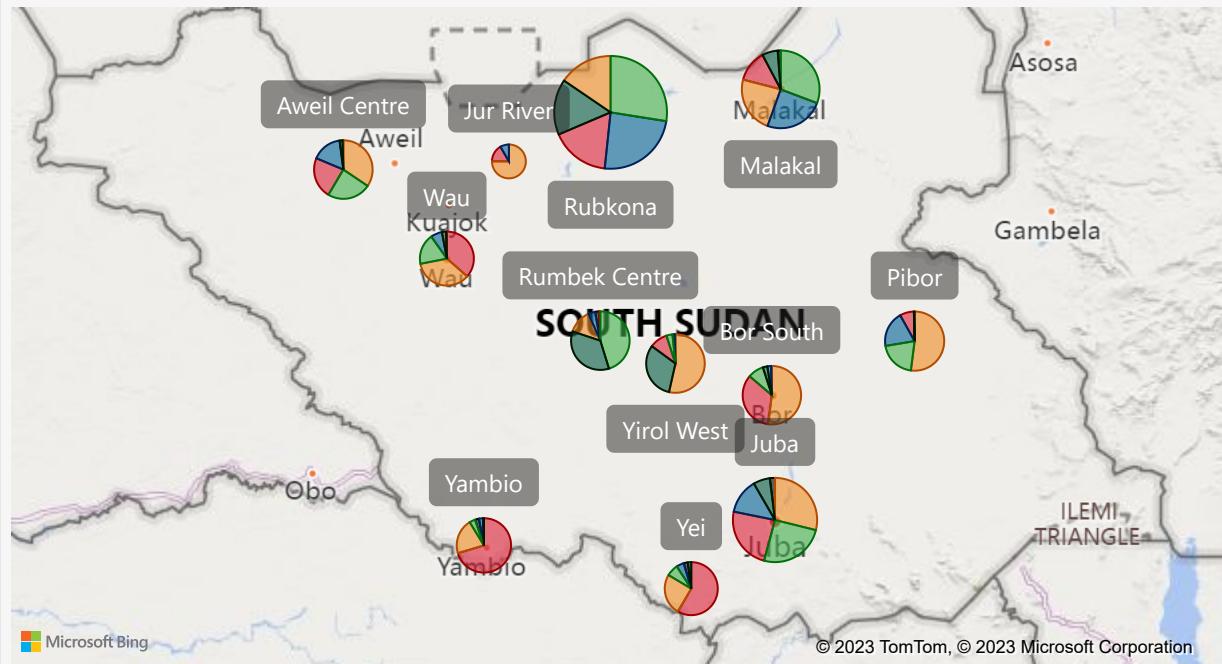
All Respondents

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



By ADM2

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

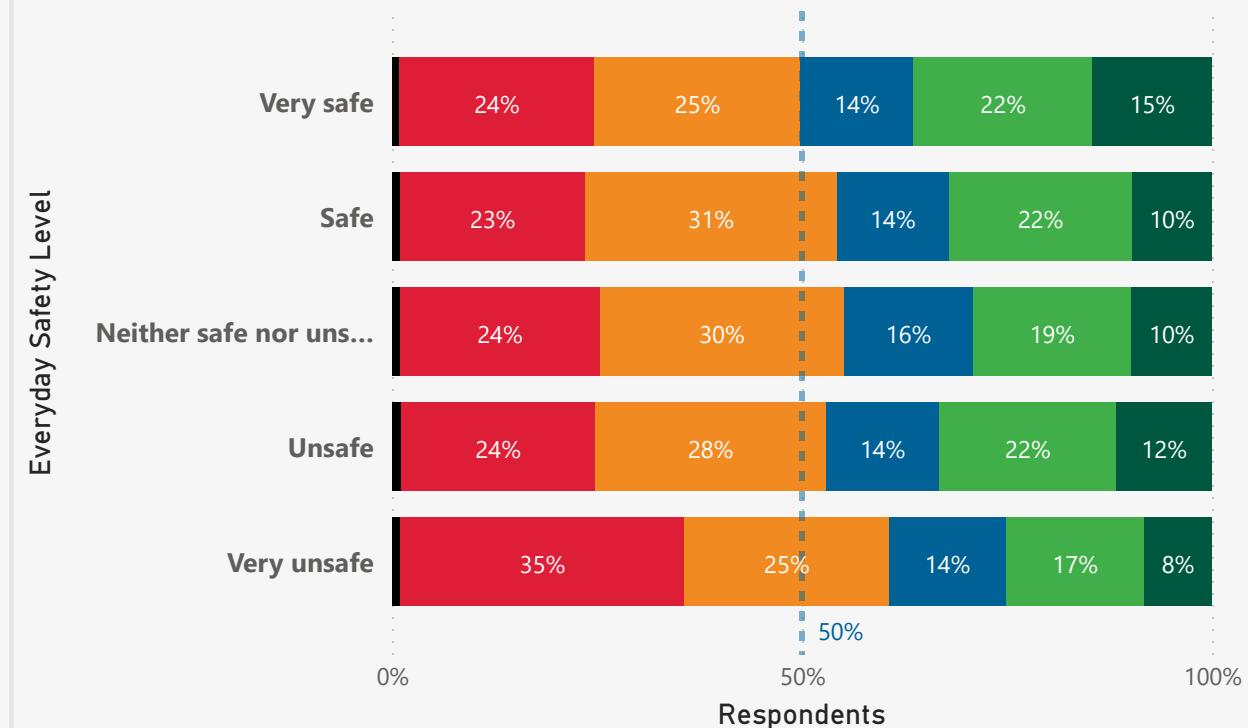


Everyday Safety Indicator

All

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

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





IMPLEMENTATION

Unification of Forces


 Wave 2
 Feb-Apr 2022

 3394
 Respondents

Number of times respondents have been displaced (>=)

0 100



Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

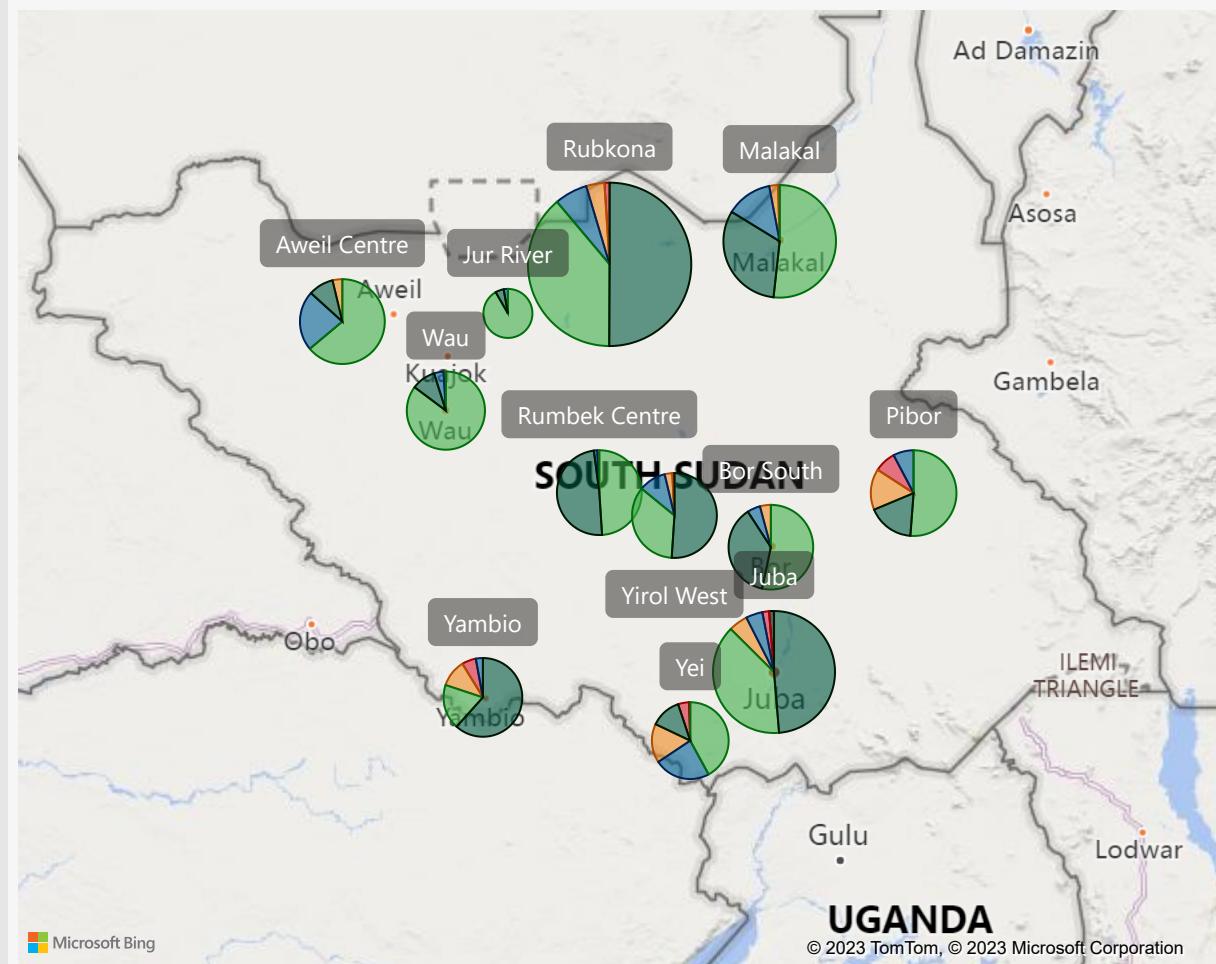
Female

Male



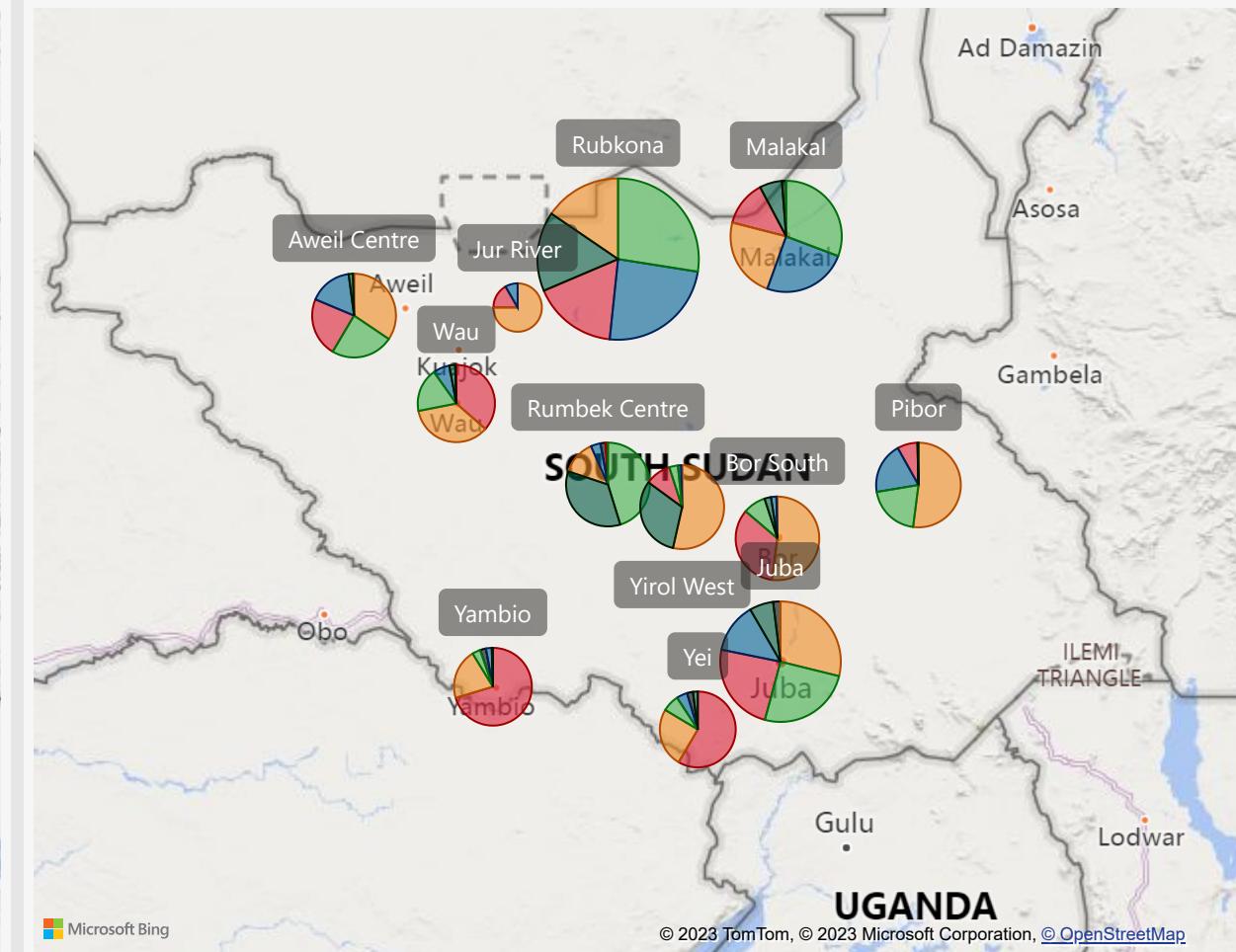
The Unification of Forces will improve the security in this area.

- 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

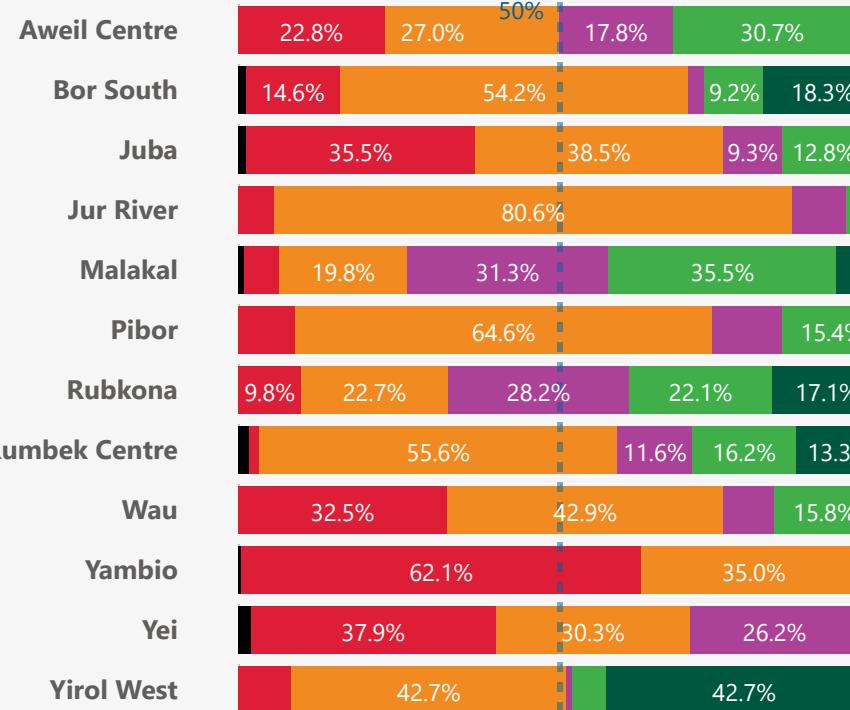
Gender

 Female
 Male

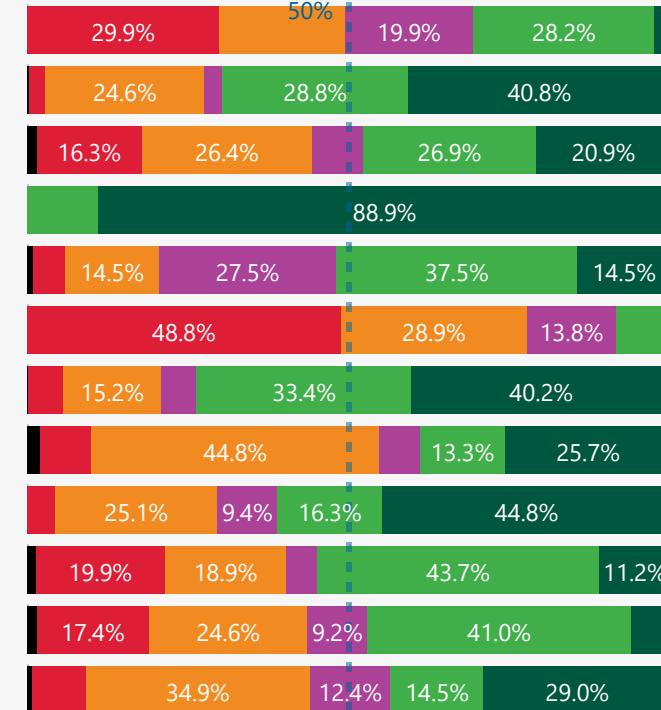
Type of Governance

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

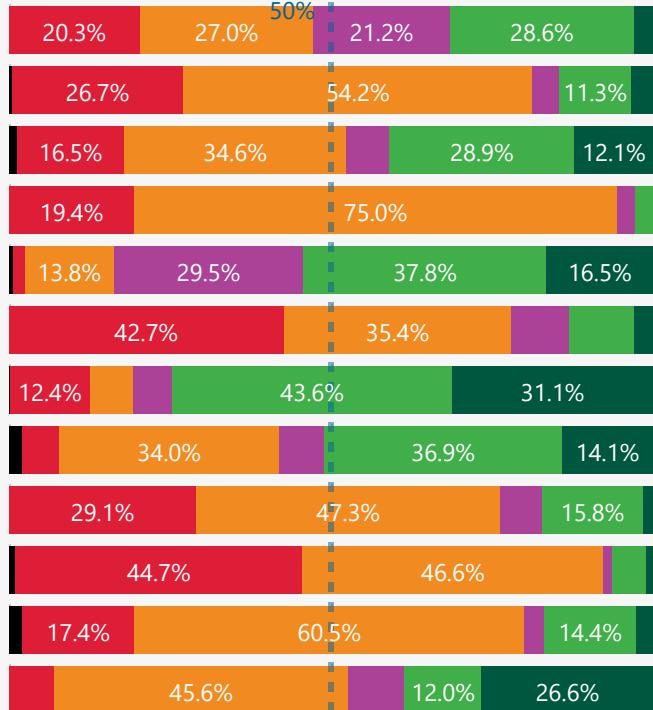
It doesn't matter what kind of government we have.



The winner of elections should share power with the loser.



The winner of elections should take all positions in national government



Respondents

Respondents

Respondents

GOVERNANCE

Perceptions of Women and Governance

 Wave 2
 Feb-Apr 2022
 3394
 Respondents

Age of Respondents (between)

Environment Type

 IDP Camp
 Rural
 Urban

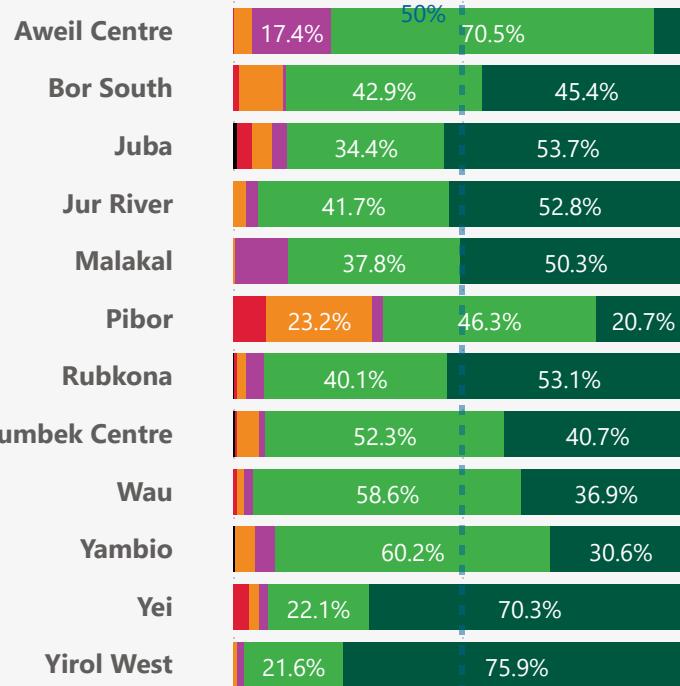
Gender

 Female
 Male

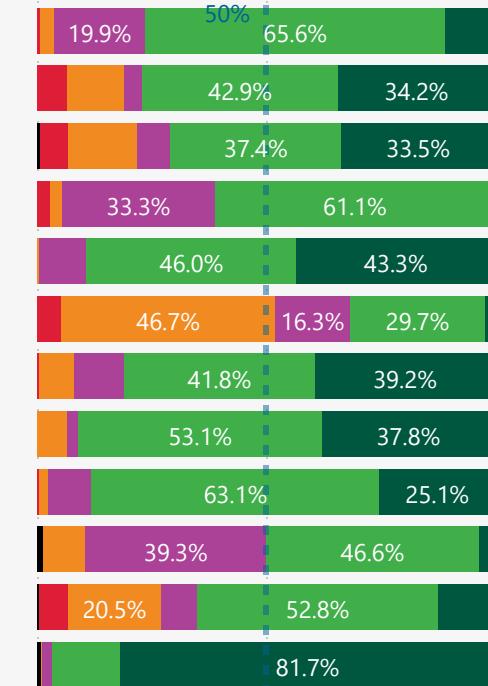
Governance & Women

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

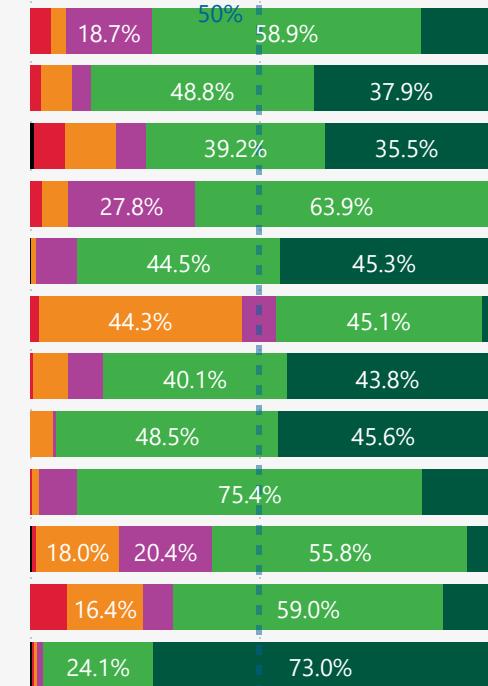
I would vote for a qualified female candidate to an elected position in government.



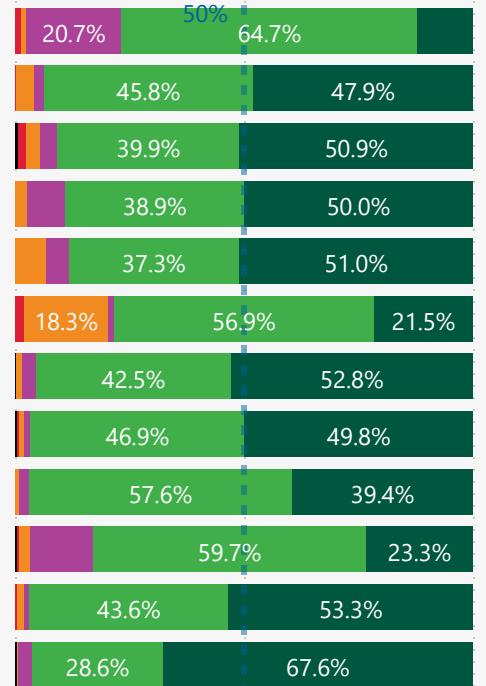
Leaders listen to the needs and ideas of women in this area



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



0% 50% 100%

Respondents

0% 50% 100%

Respondents

0% 50% 100%

Respondents

0% 50% 100%

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.

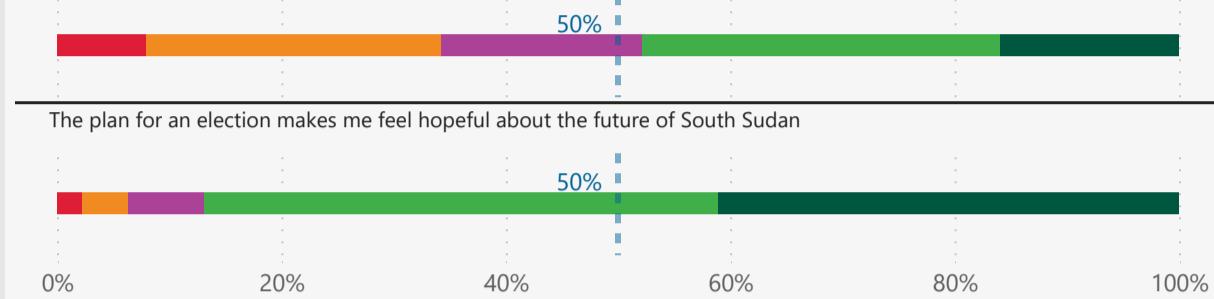
How would you assess the risk of violence in relation to the elections?

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



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

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

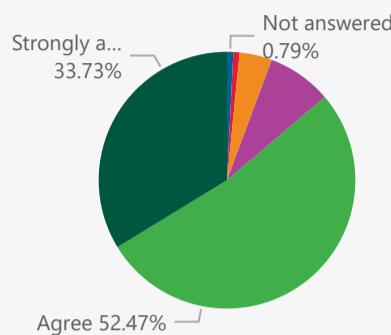


The plan for an election makes me feel hopeful about the future of South Sudan

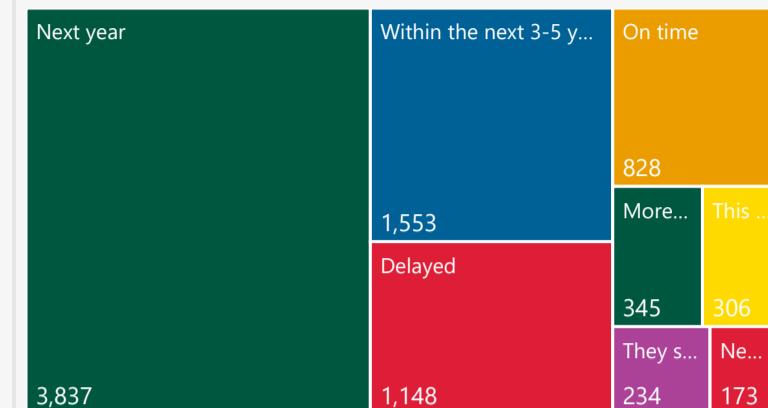


2. Despite the high risk of violence, the majority of South Sudanese think **elections should be held (>80%)**, they should be held **sooner rather than later**, and that they will **help the transition to peace**.

Elections should be held in South Sudan.

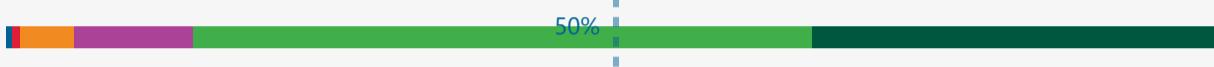


When should elections be held?



Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.

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



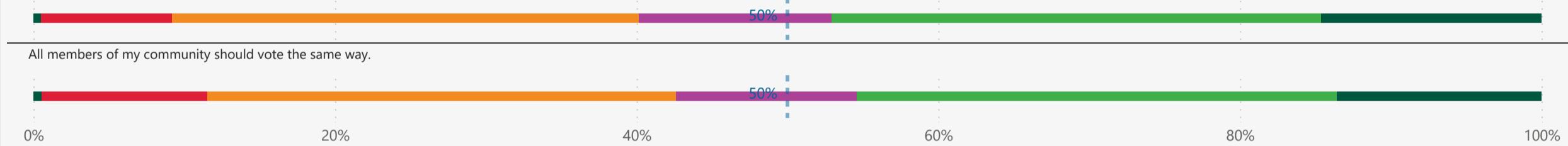
3. Most likely, elections will be approached in community-voting patterns. While individual voting has strong backing in theory, South Sudanese still **prefer their families and communities to vote the same way**.

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

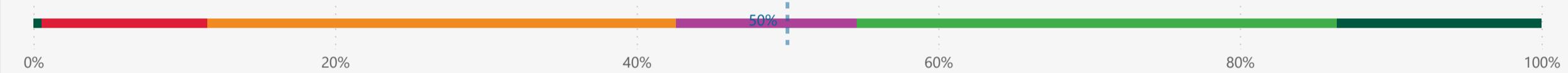
My vote is an individual choice. I do not need to vote the same way as my family or community



All members of my family should vote the same way.



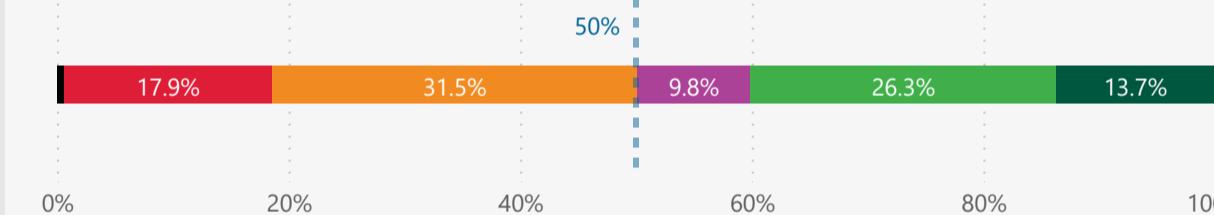
All members of my community should vote the same way.



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

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

The winner of elections should take all positions in national

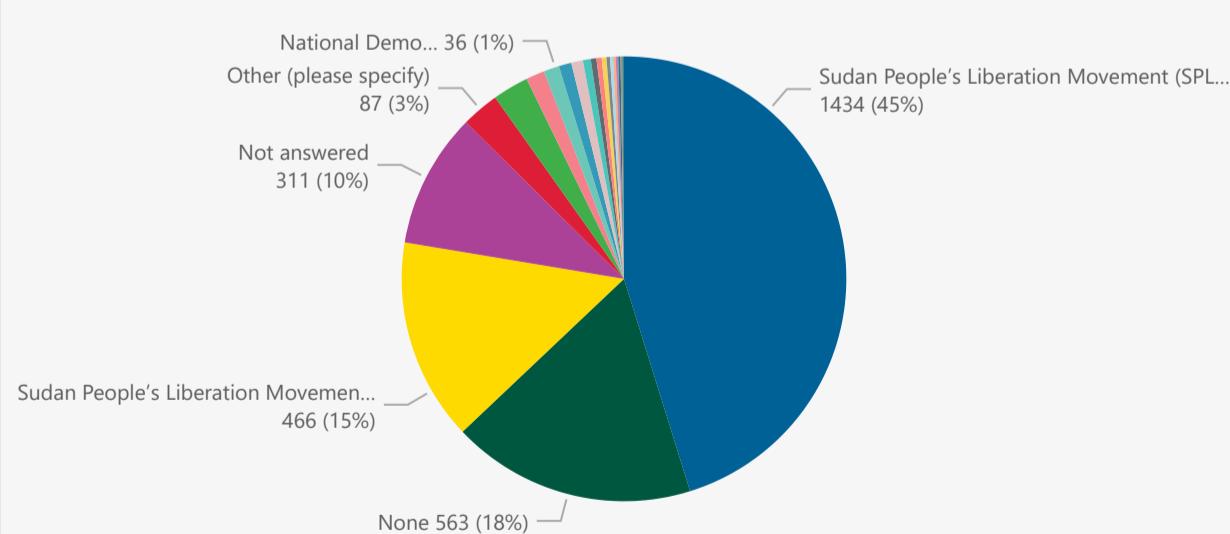


The winner of elections should share power with the loser.



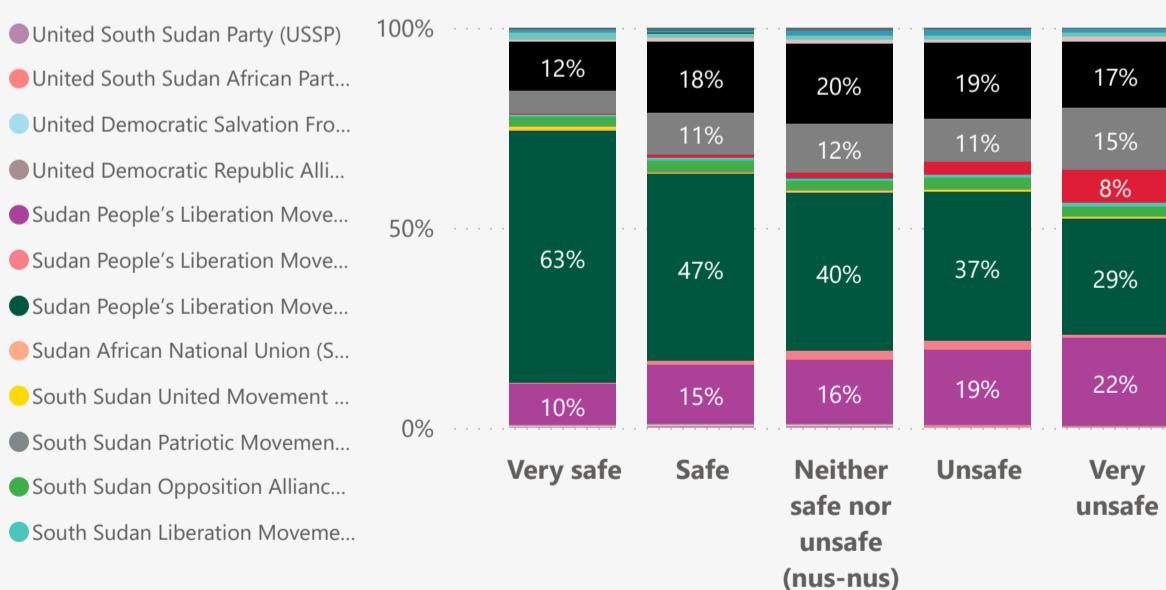
5. The political opposition has not yet been able to present credible voting alternatives (to the SPLM) that would be likely to perform well in upcoming elections, and the **popularity of political parties** is closely tied to the **delivery of public goods and services**, with the provision of local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

Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels



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



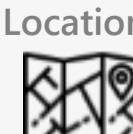
Voting Patterns



Political Parties



Variations across Locations





ELECTIONS

Perceptions of Elections



6567

Respondents

Age of Respondents (between)

18 94

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

Gender

Female

Male



Elections

Voted in 2010?

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

No

Yes

**Elections should be held in South Sudan.**

Aweil Centre



Bor South



Juba



Jur River



Malakal



Pibor



Rubkona



Rumbek Centre



Wau



Yambio



Yei



Yirol West

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

Aweil Centre



Bor South



Juba



Jur River



Malakal



Pibor



Rubkona



Rumbek Centre



Wau



Yambio



Yei



Yirol West

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

Aweil Centre



Bor South



Juba



Jur River



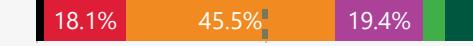
Malakal



Pibor



Rubkona



Rumbek Centre



Wau



Yambio



Yei



Yirol West

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

Aweil Centre



Bor South



Juba



Jur River



Malakal



Pibor



Rubkona



Rumbek Centre



Wau



Yambio



Yei



Yirol West



0% 50% 100%

Respondents

0% 50% 100%

Respondents

0% 50% 100%

Respondents

0% 50% 100%

Respondents



ELECTIONS

Should elections be held? If so, when?



Apr 2022

6567

Last survey date

Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

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.
Aweil Centre

Bor South

Juba

Jur River

Malakal

Pibor

Rubkona


ADM2 name

Elections will help South Sudan transition to peace.


0% 50% 100%

Respondents

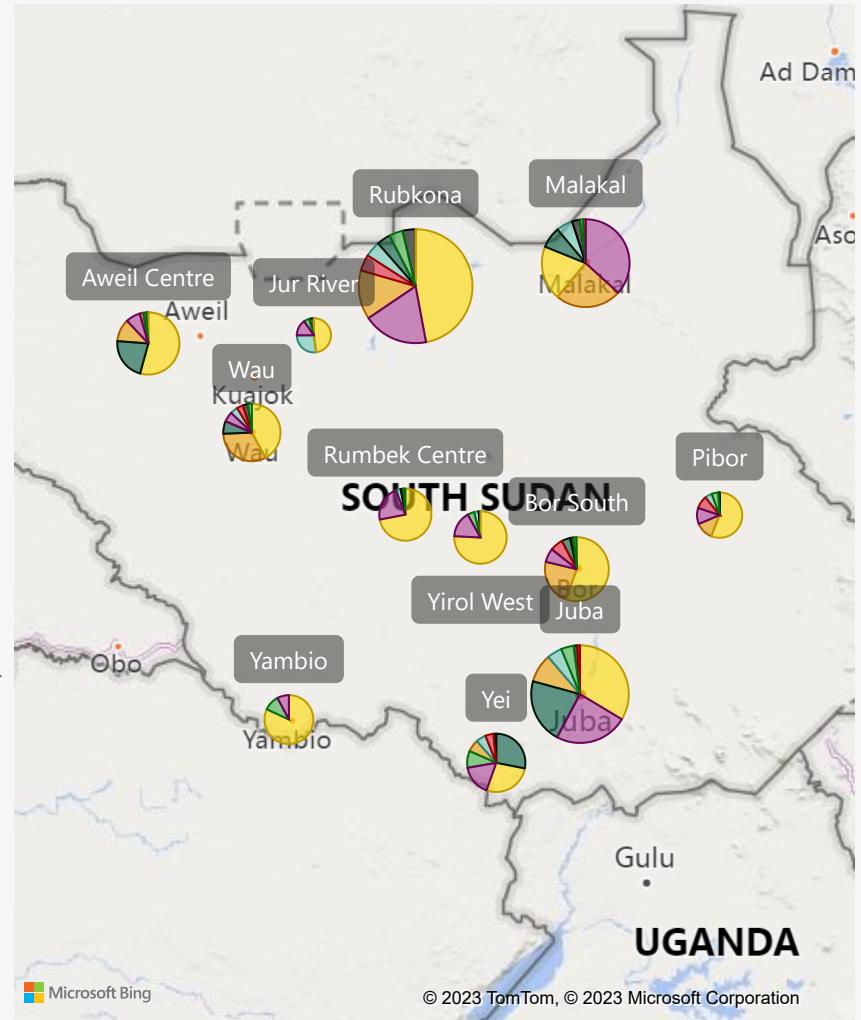
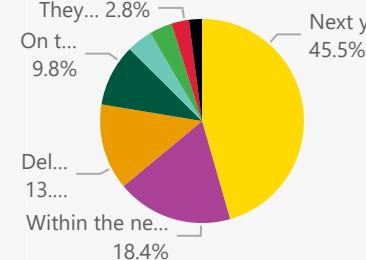
0% 50% 100%

Respondents

When should elections be held?

- Delayed
- More than 5 years from now
- Never
- Next year
- On time
- They should never happen
- This year
- Within the next 3-5 years

All Respondents



Microsoft Bing

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ELECTIONS

Voting Patterns and Influence



6567

Respondents

Age of Respondents (between)

 A slider between 0 and 100.

Environment Type

 IDP Camp Rural Urban

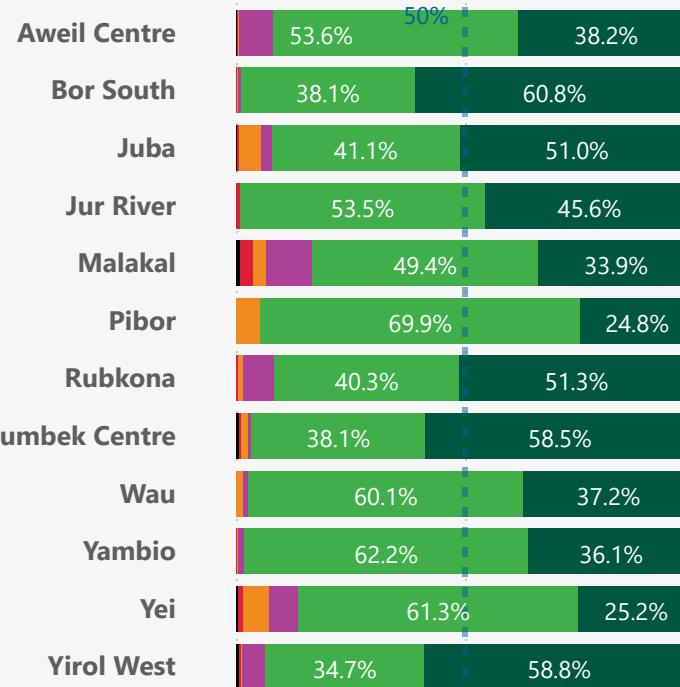
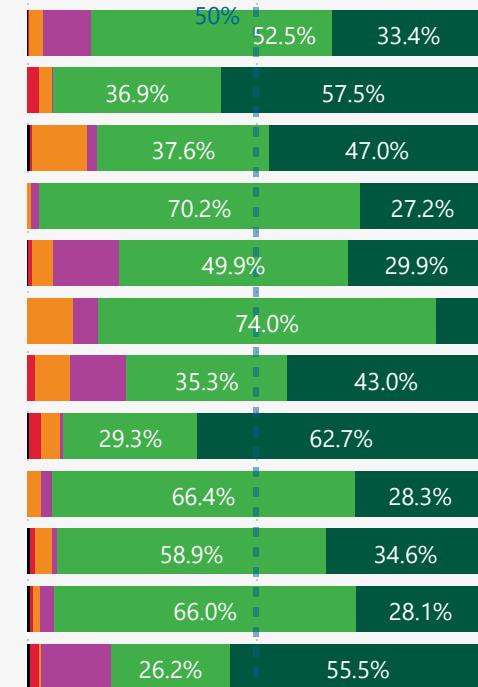
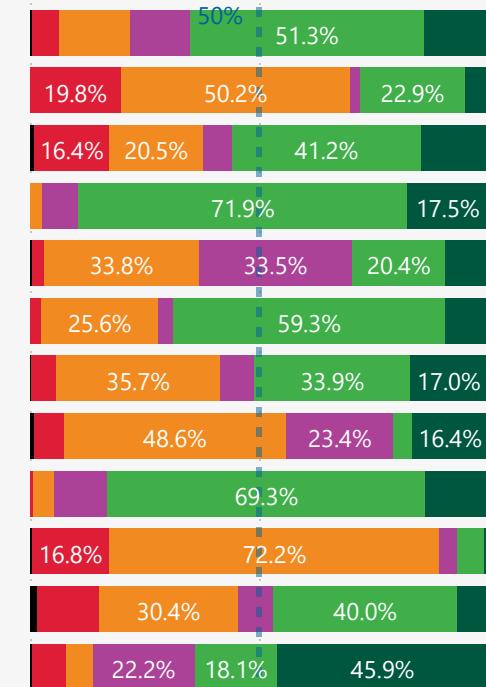
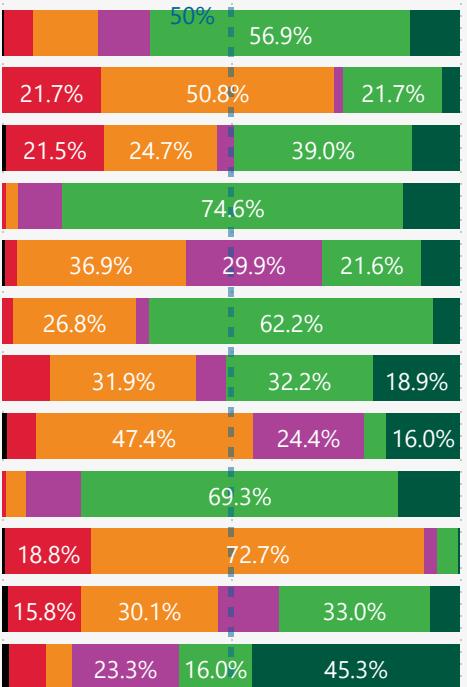
Gender

 Female Male

Voting in Elections

Voted in 2010?

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

 No Yes
When elections are held, I am likely to vote**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.**

0% 50% 100%

0% 50% 100%

0% 50% 100%

0% 50% 100%



ELECTIONS

Voting and Violence



Apr 2022

8843

Last survey date

Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

Voted in 2010?

 No Yes

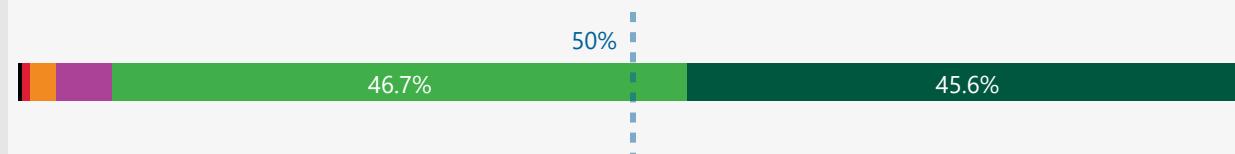
Environment Type

 IDP Camp Rural Urban

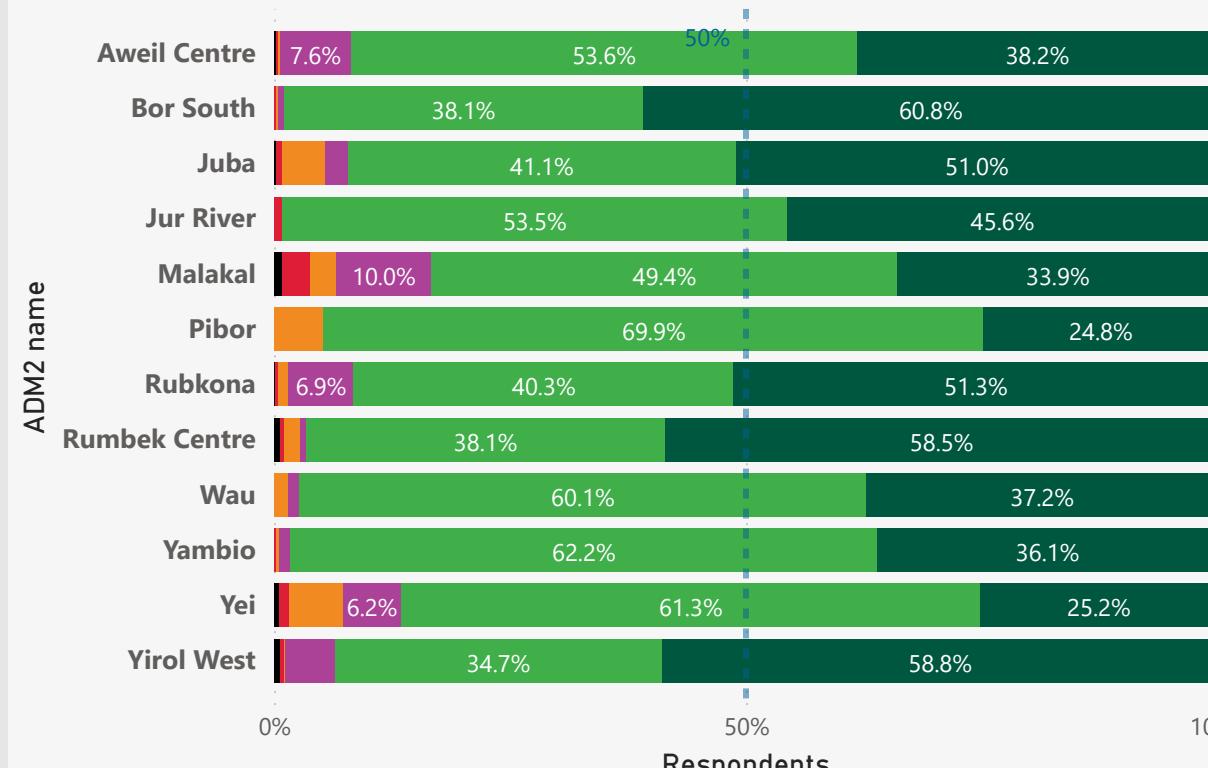
Gender

 Female
 Male

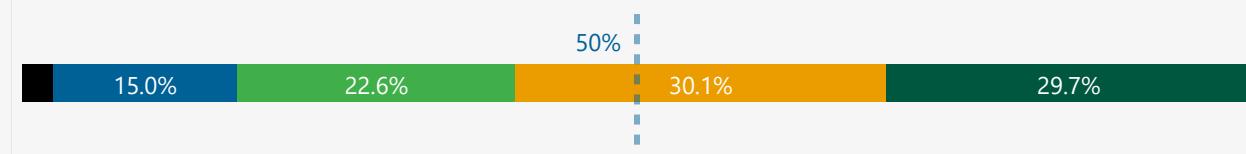

When elections are held, I am likely to vote.



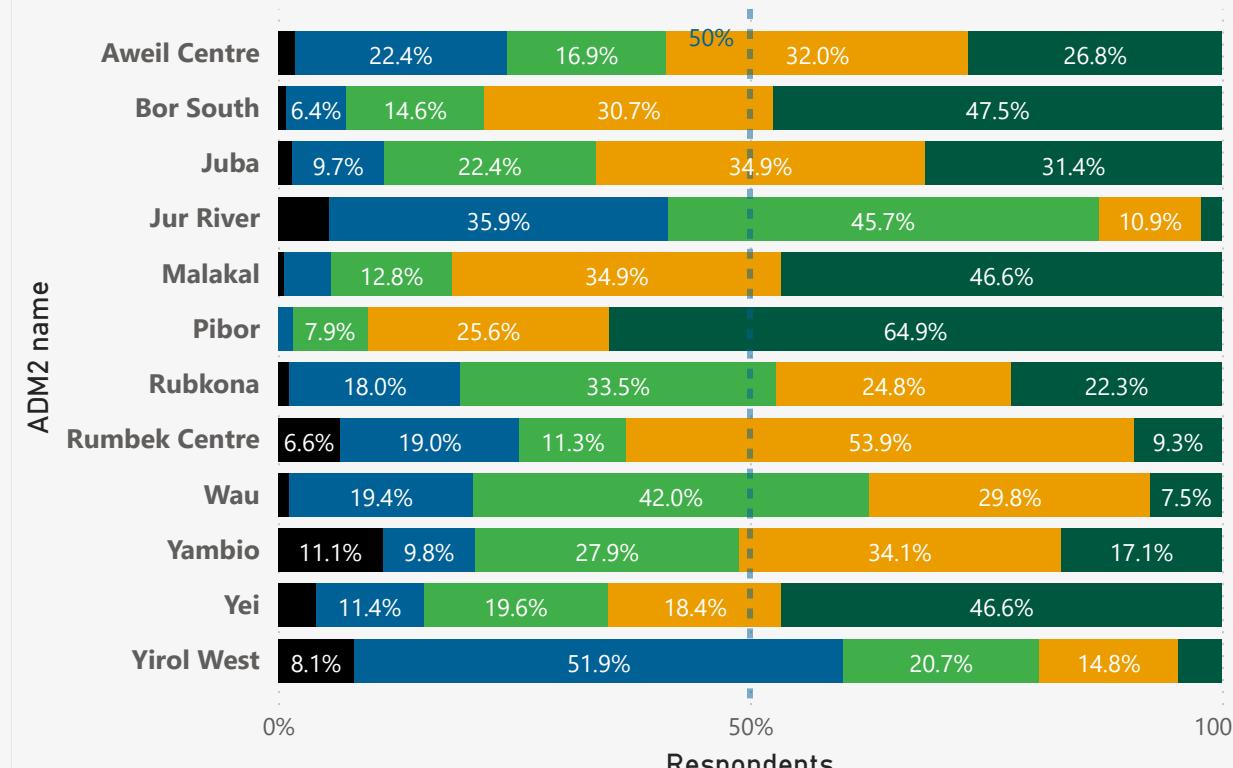
- Not answered
- Strongly disagree
- Disagree
- Neither agree nor disagree
- Agree
- Strongly agree



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

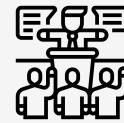


- Not answered
- Very low
- Somehow low
- Somehow high
- Very high





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



Wave 3

3173

May - June 2022

Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

0
100

Voted in 2010?

No Yes

Environment Type

IDP Camp

Rural

Urban

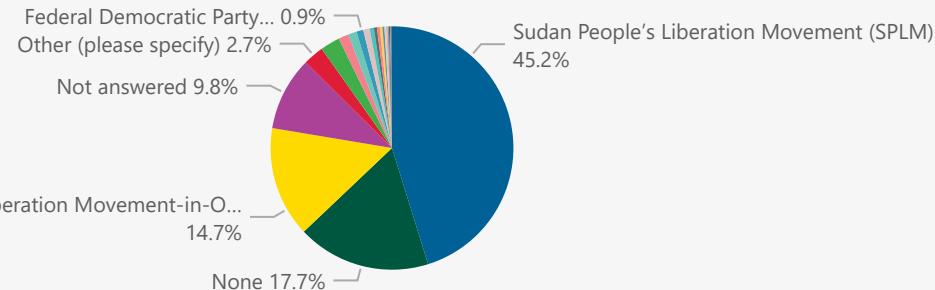
Gender

Female

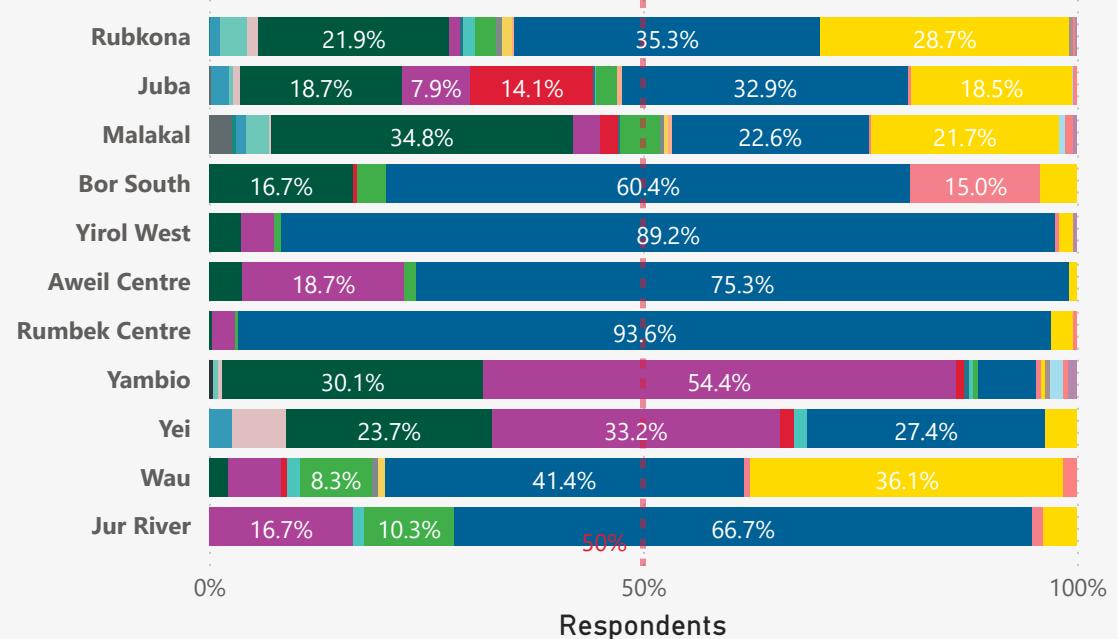
Male



All Respondents

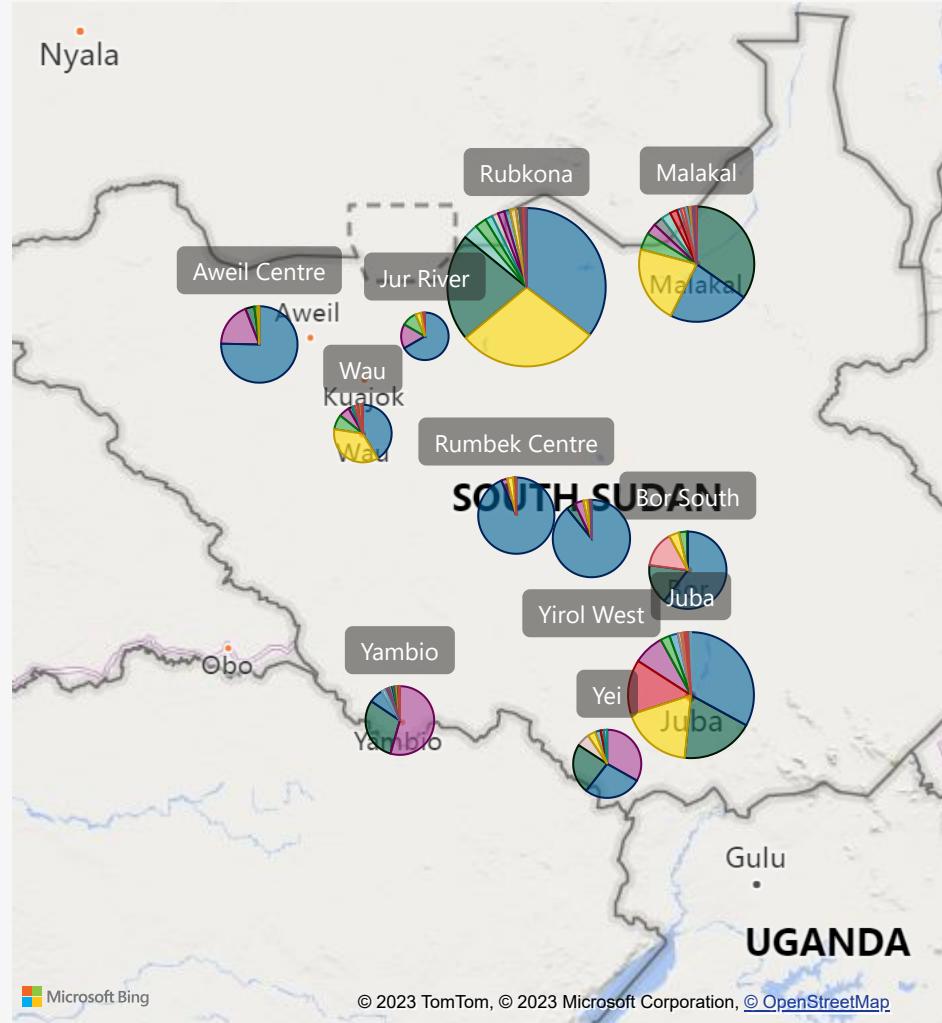


By ADM2



By ADM2

- Democratic Change (DC)
- Democratic Forum
- Federal Democratic Party (FDM)
- Labour Party of South Sudan (LPS)
- National Democratic Movement (NDM)
- National Salvation Front (NAS)
- None
- Not answered
- Other (please specify)
- People's Democratic Movement (PDM)
- South Sudan Liberation Movement (SSL)
- South Sudan Opposition Alliance (SSOA)
- South Sudan Patriotic Movement (SSPM)
- South Sudan United Movement (SSUM)
- Sudan African National Union (SANU)
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)
- Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition (SPLM-IO)
- United Democratic Republic Alliance (UDRA)
- United Democratic Salvation Front (UDSF)



Microsoft Bing

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

Wave 3

3173

May - June 2022

Respondents

Displaced times (>=)

Voted in 2010?

 No Yes

Environment Type

 IDP Camp Rural Urban

Gender

 Female Male

Filter by Everyday Safety Categories: All

 Buy Countryside Cultural Events Neighbours Roads

Year of Safety Levels: All

 2018 2022

Everyday Safety Response: All

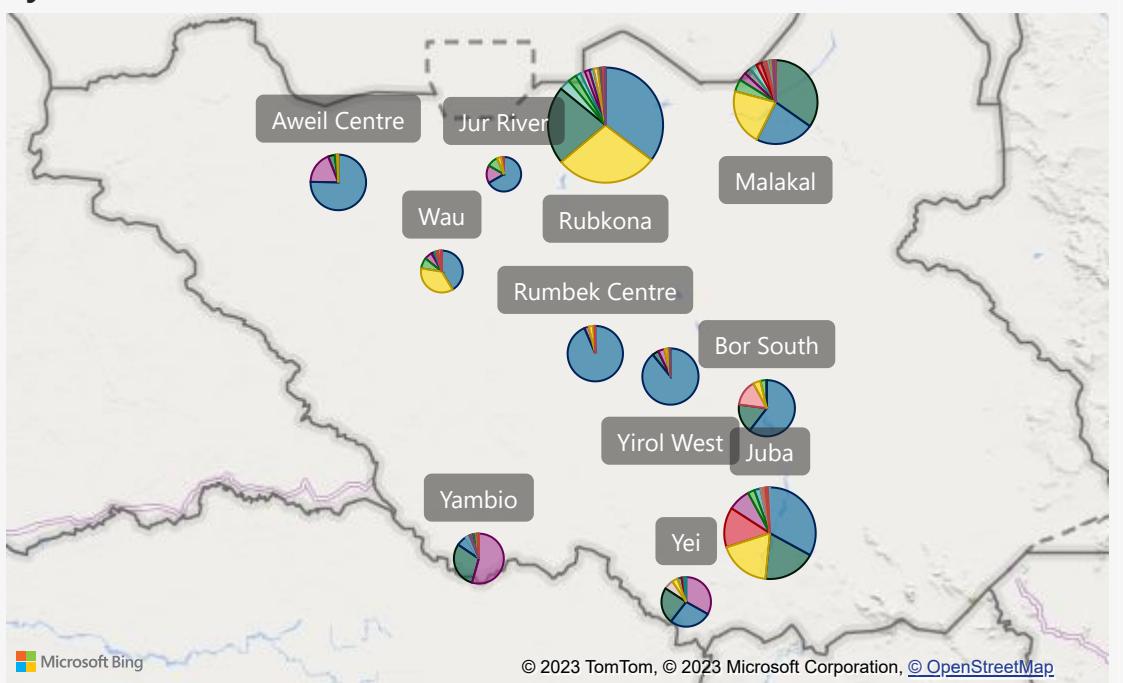
 Very unsafe Unsafe Neither safe nor unsafe (nus-nus) Safe Very safe

Reset all Filters

All Respondents

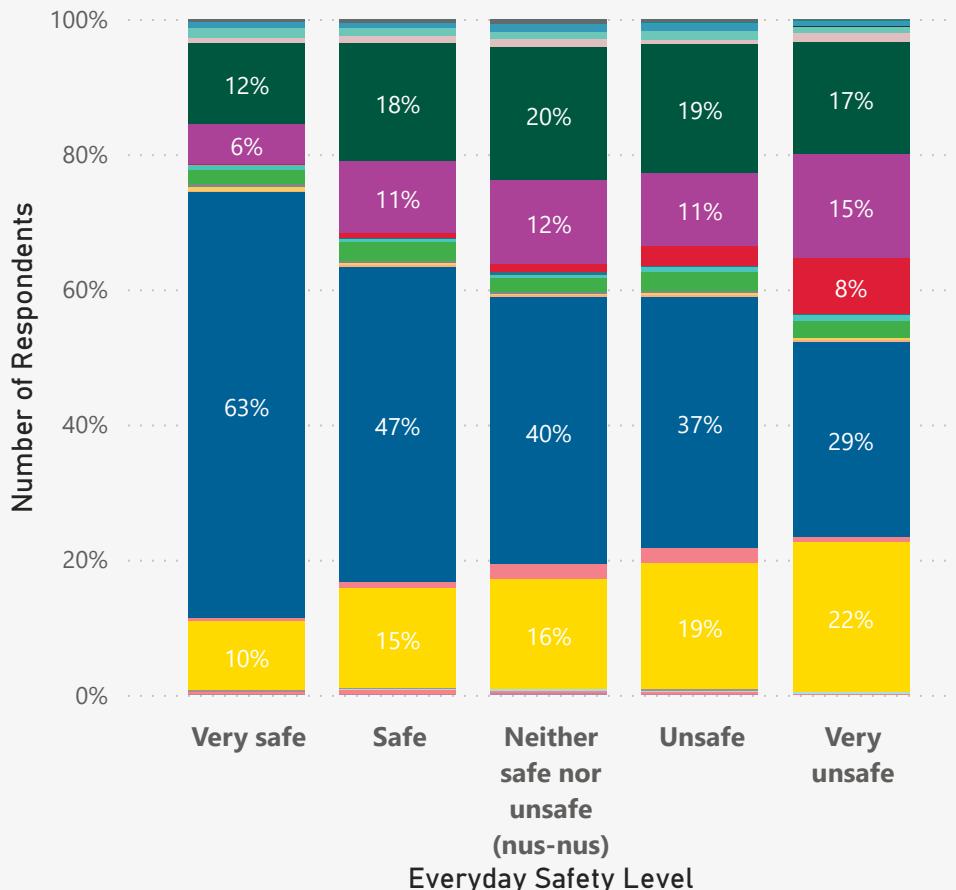


By ADM2



Respondents by Everyday Safety Levels

- United South Sudan Party (US...)
- United South Sudan African P...
- United Democratic Salvation ...
- United Democratic Republic ...
- Sudan People's Liberation Mo...
- Sudan People's Liberation Mo...
- Sudan African National Union...
- South Sudan United Moveme...
- South Sudan Patriotic Movem...
- South Sudan Opposition Allia...
- South Sudan Liberation Move...
- People's Democratic Moveme...
- Other (please specify)
- Not answered
- None





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

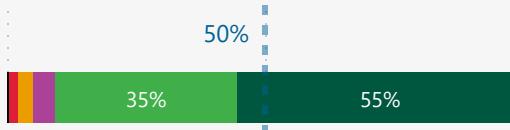


All Respondents

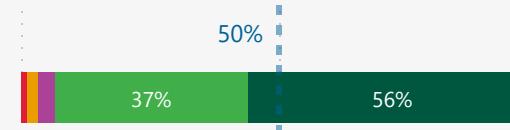
Explore more how respondents define their identity



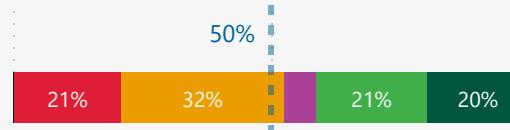
I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.



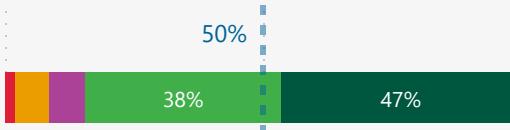
I am proud to be South Sudanese.



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.



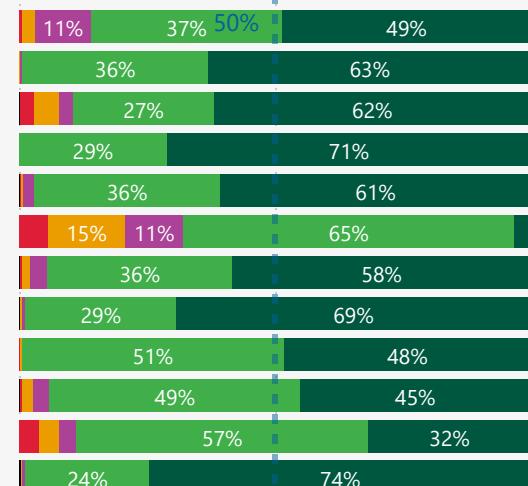
By ADM2

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

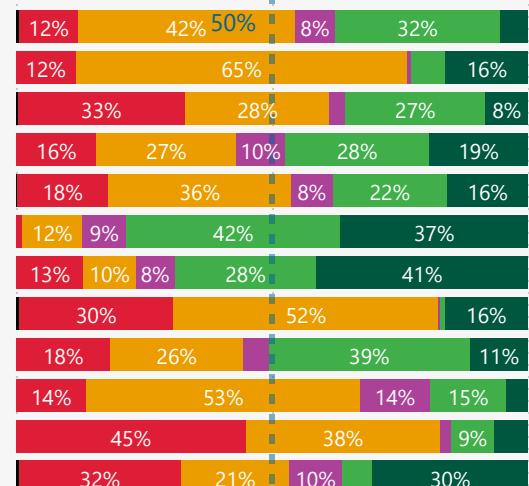
I am happy that South Sudan seceded from Sudan.



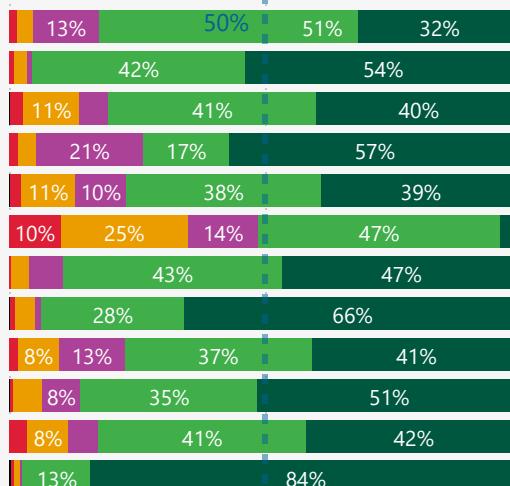
I am proud to be South Sudanese.



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?*



Apr 2022

Last data collection

8843

Respondents

Displaced times (>=) ▾

Age (between) ▾

Environment Type ▾

Gender

0	100	18	94	IDP Camp	Rural	Urban	Female	Male
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How would you define your identity?

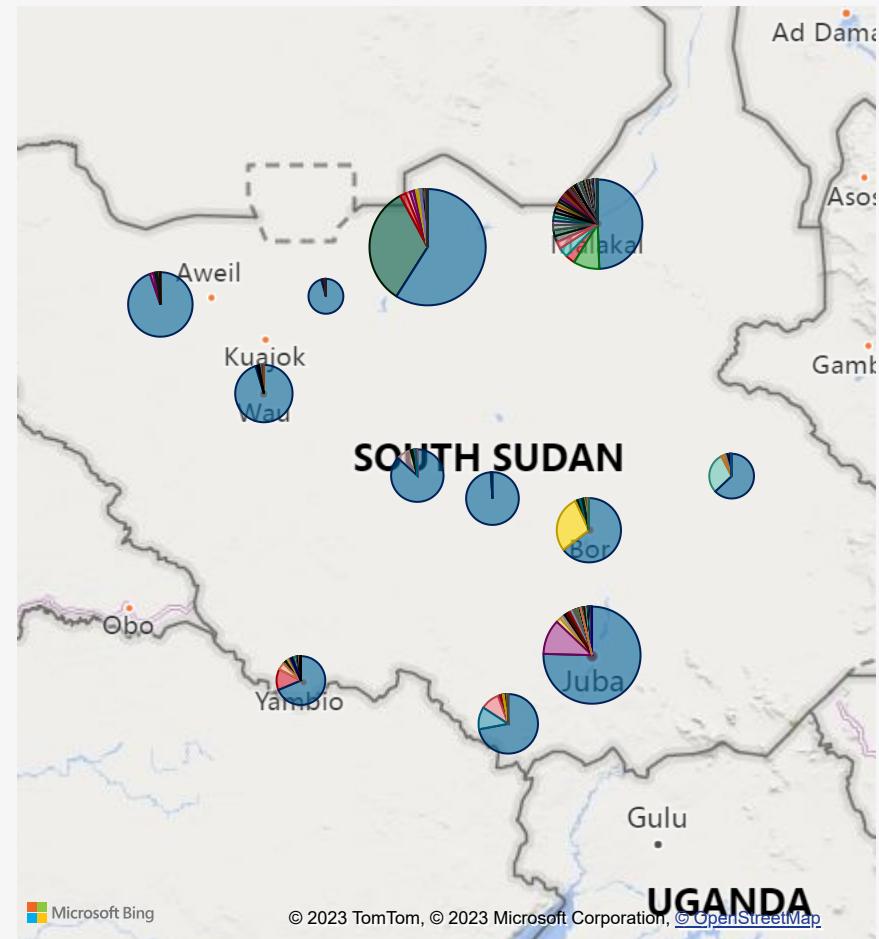
South Sudanese



value make unity Nuer identification
junubin Someone
sure
Proud share Achoi Kakwa Baka part
tham seeing don mian Kuku birth Sudanes
Happy Sudaneck Soul Sudanes
rapped Balanda Achoil Lokoya within thing
havefew language zander modong Good beautiful
seperate things nationality Soth language person
nationalism answered Normal aim Sudanes
myself same know Rose Sputh
country Harte Murle kenyi IDP Acite
rich nationally nationality bapayi identified
Africa cultural Jonglei Bad Bongo
define Sabia poor Moru Sudanese
need Reida sudanese
D nationally
Eliza
Didinka kade batter
aluru Displace
Elizaina very Rina

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

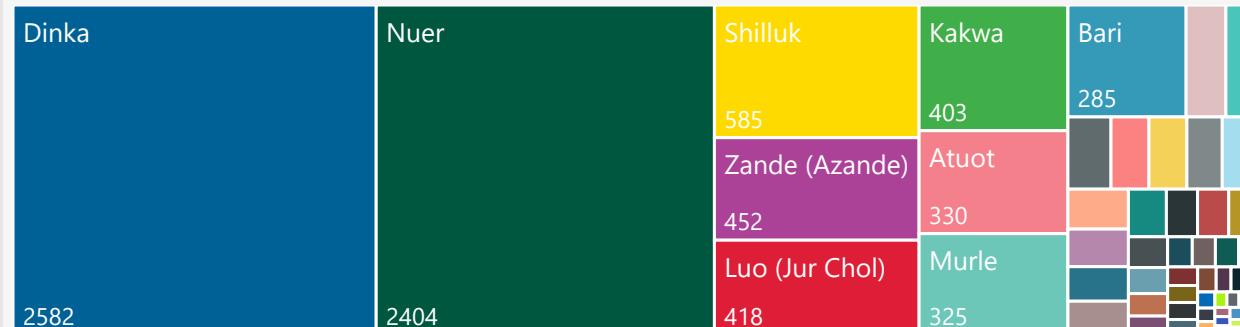
Gender

Female

Male



All Respondents

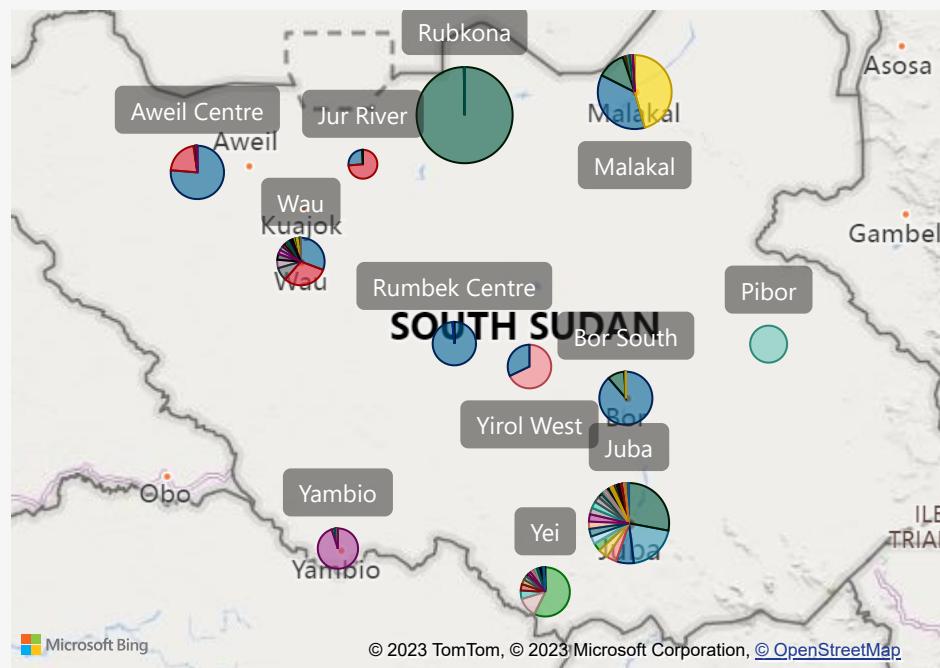


Other (specified)

	Aluru	Didinga t...	Greater ...	Kella trib...	Lotuko.	Morlie	Nuba	Nyab...	Pajul...
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bukuru	Fujolo	Greater R...	Khresh	Maban	Morly				
1	1	1	1	1	1				
Bungo	Gaerich tr...	Hausa	Kresh	Maban c...	Morobo				
1	1	1	1	1	1				

What is your Tribe?

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



What is your Tribe?

