



REPORT ON JSRP SURVEY in Ezo and Tambura Counties, South Sudan Second round, January / February 2015

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Supported by



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Executive Summary

This report describes the findings of the second round of a survey conducted by the Justice and Security Research Programme (JSRP) in January and February 2015 in Ezo County and the two southern-most payams of Tambura County, which at the time of the survey were part of Western Equatoria State (WES), South Sudan. Findings are based on a sample of 479 individuals, from as many households, 440 from bomas also surveyed in the first round in 2013 (Rigterink et al. 2014) and 39 from one newly selected boma. Respondents were selected through a sampling method resulting in a stacked cross-sectional sample.

The purpose of this survey is to provide data for the following lines of research: (a) an investigation into the impact of the Local Government Service Delivery Project (LGSDP) on trust in government and willingness to contribute to public goods; (b) research into how being exposed to violence shapes preferences, as expressed through political participation and contribution to public goods; (c) an investigation into persisting effects of the historical Zande Cotton Scheme; (d) the impact of peace and conciliatory mobile phone text messages on individuals' attitudes towards violent or negotiated solutions to the conflict in South Sudan that started in December 2015; (e) a more general investigation into change in Ezo and Tambura since the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013. In addition, the survey provides an insight into how individuals in Ezo and Tambura live and experience their daily lives, including their personal security, and how they are served by various forms of public authority.

The survey covers the following topics:

1. Demographics
2. Contribution to public goods
3. Interactions with authority
4. Security (called 'resilience' in the questionnaire)

5. Experiences of violence
6. The situation and changes in South Sudan in the past two years
7. Perceptions and elections (containing questions on central government, called 'perceptions and opinions of central government' in 2013)
8. Access to information

Some key findings:

- **The population surveyed is quite homogenous**, with 93.2 per cent of respondents indicating that Pazande (also referred to as Zande) is their first language. **Balanda-speakers form the biggest linguistic minority in the area** (5.8 per cent).
- A **substantial number of households in the sample are female-headed**, with 17.8 per cent of households reporting that they have a woman as head of household.
- Overall, **the level of education is low**: on (weighted) average, respondents completed 3.6 years of education. **Educational attainment is strikingly higher for men than for women at all levels of education.**

- Of households surveyed in 2015, 47.9 per cent indicated that one or more household members had been a member of a civilian militia called the arrow boys in the past twelve months. Nearly three quarters of all households said they had contributed food to the arrow boys over that same period. Of individual respondents, 15 per cent indicated that they were members of the arrow boys themselves at the time of the survey. **A comparison of data on contributions to the arrow boys in 2013 and 2015, however, appears to indicate both a decline in membership as well as in contributions in the form of food.**
- Well over more than half of the respondents had attended a community consultation led by an NGO in the two years before the second survey round. **Women are less likely to answer that they have participated in a community consultation** and, even taking lower levels of attendance into account, are also less likely to indicate that they have spoken in such consultations. Such consultations were held in the context of the **Local Governance and Service Delivery Project (LGSDP)** with the purpose to invite input into which public good this programme should build in selected areas.
- **Compared to 2013, more men agreed with the majority in their *boma* on which public good an NGO should build in the 2015 sample. However, fewer women agreed with the majority in 2015 than in 2013.** No such pattern is observed for the preferred public good built by the county authorities. **In *bomas* selected for the fast track of the LGSDP, fewer people agreed with the first preference public good built by an NGO in the 2015 sample compared to the 2013 sample.** The opposite was true for *bomas* that were not chosen for the fast track.
- **In 2013, 20.2 per cent of respondents deemed the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) the most important authority during the Sudanese civil war of 1983-2005. In 2015 the perception of the SPLA as the most important authority between 1983 and 2005 had changed significantly: only 8.7 per cent of respondents in 2015 viewed the historical role of the SPLA in this way.**
- The 2013 survey round data suggested that the police were the most common point of call in case of an issue or complaint. **Respondents in 2015 however, are substantially less likely to report that they went to the police with an issue or complaint.** Respondents in 2015 were substantially more likely to say that they called on the elders with an issue or concern, making the elders the most called-on authority.
- **Women are less likely to reply that they have brought an issue or complaint to most of the authorities the survey asked about. The gap between men and women appears to have grown between the two survey rounds.** Men in the 2015 sample were more likely to have brought an issue or concern to the *boma* administrator, executive chief, arrow boys, *payam* administrator or the SPLA compared to men in the 2013 sample. Women in the 2015 survey were less likely to say they had done so compared to women in the 2013 sample.
- In contrast to actual reported behaviour on which authorities respondents turn to, 2015 respondents stated that **in the case of a hypothetical threat to safety they would most commonly call on the police.**
- **Respondents expressed a similar level of fear of the rebel group the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) in 2015 as they did in the first survey round in 2013.** If anything, respondents were more polarized in 2015 compared to 2013, with a greater percentage reporting they feared the LRA 'often', but also a greater percentage reporting they feared the LRA 'rarely'.

- Close to two third of **respondents reported fearing for their safety because of the nomadic and cattle-keeping Mbororo**, who are present in on the Central African Republic (CAR) and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) sides of the border. **Bandits and 'cattle keepers'** (other than Mbororo) invite fear among 44.8 per cent and 23.3 per cent of respondents in 2015 respectively. Close to one fifth of respondents mention fearing **the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-In Opposition (SPLM/A-IO)**. But both state armies present in the region, **the SPLA and the Ugandan People's Defence Force (UPDF)**, are also feared by some respondents.
- **Respondents' answers to how safe they felt during common daily activities do not suggest that the security situation in the research area had dramatically deteriorated between the first and second survey rounds.**
- Respondents in 2015 as well as 2013 indicated that the SPLA and UPDF were the most visible armies in the research area. However, **in 2015 fewer respondents report having seen the SPLA, UPDF and United Nations (UN) peacekeepers compared to 2013.**
- Respondents in 2015 reported having planted **fewer perennial trees** in the 12 months preceding the survey compared to respondents in 2013.
- As in 2013, the data gathered in 2015 makes it clear that violence has strongly affected **residents of Ezo and Tambura counties during their lifetime.**
- There is **no clear indication of an increase in any of the types of violence the survey asks about** - such as a member of the respondent's close family being killed or abducted, or the respondent having been wounded during an attack - **between the start of civil war in South Sudan in December 2013 and the end of 2014.**
- However, **comparing data for 2013 and 2015, respondents report about different perpetrators for some types of violence. The LRA is reported to have committed markedly fewer instances of violence**, with bandits, SPLA/M-IO forces, community members, the Mbororo, 'Dinka' and the SPLA all reported to have committed some share of violence.
- In a section new to the questionnaire used for the second round of the survey, respondents were asked about **their experiences and opinions on the recent violence in South Sudan since December 2013.**
- **Many respondents to the survey were affected by the crisis through their social connections.** More than 55 per cent of the respondents indicated that they had close family in areas where violence occurred. More than three quarters of respondents had had contact with said family members in the 30 days preceding the interview.
- When asked about solutions to the crisis, **respondents indicated that they regarded peacekeeping as the most promising solution to the crisis**, with 71.8 per cent of respondents answering that they (strongly) agreed peacekeeping could end the crisis. Respondents appeared to regard negotiations in Addis Ababa and other negotiations in South Sudan (which were both ongoing at the time of the survey) as similarly effective. **The majority of respondents did not regard military victory as a likely way to end the crisis** with 57.4 per cent (strongly) disagreeing that military victory was a promising solution.

- Respondents' opinions about the **benefits of all types of negotiations were divided. When asked their opinion on negotiations to solve a violent conflict at a lower administrative level, respondents indicated to trust these less than negotiations at a higher level.**
- **A substantial number of respondents expressed the opinion that peaceful cooperation between farmers and cattle keepers is difficult.** 55.8 per cent of respondents indicated that they (strongly) disagreed with the statements that farming and cattle keeping can happen peacefully in the same state, if managed well. However, a substantial 41.5 per cent of respondents (strongly) agreed that this is possible. Respondents were more positive about the potential for trade to benefit both cattle keepers and farmers: 61.1 per cent of respondents indicated that this was possible.
- **Willingness to participate in future elections has not noticeably diminished since 2013.** During the first round of the survey, only 3.5 per cent of respondents indicated that they did not plan to vote in the next elections for national parliament. The percentage of potential non-voters in the sample was down to 2 per cent in 2015.
- **Support for the crowning of a new Zande King appears to have decreased since 2013.** Whereas in 2013, 55 per cent of respondents strongly supported the coronation of a Zande King, only 38.7 per cent of respondents were strong supporters in 2015.
- Average mobile phone ownership increased from 0.32 phones per household to 0.58 phones per household. **This means that the number of mobile phones owned almost doubled.** The weighted percentage of households sampled owning at least one mobile phone had grown to 42 per cent in 2015 from 26.7 per cent in 2013.
- **Smartphone ownership is fairly rare among respondents:** only 5.3 per cent of phone owning households have at least one smartphone. Nevertheless, 36.2 per cent of respondents report living in phone owning households indicate that their households owns a phone that is capable of accessing the internet or of receiving radio broadcasts (59.7 per cent).
- **Respondents' level of satisfaction with their access to information has barely changed between the 2013 and 2015 samples.**
- **The share of respondents who report that they have access to information on statements made during peace negotiations between the SPLA/M and SPLA/M-IO in Addis Ababa is fairly low overall.** On (weighted) average, only 21.3 per cent of respondents report being aware of such statements. Many more respondents (62.5 per cent), however, report that they have access to **statements made by the governor of WES.**

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List of Acronyms

AU	African Union
CAR	Central African Republic
CNHPR	Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
FACA	Forces Armées Centrafricaines (Central African Armed Forces)
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
JSRP	Justice and Security Research Programme
LGSDP	Local Governance and Service Delivery Programme
LSE	London School of Economics and Political Science
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SPLM/A	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army
SPLM/A-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-In Opposition
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan
UPDF	Ugandan People's Defence Force
WES	Western Equatoria State

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1. Background

1.1. South Sudan

The Republic of South Sudan became an independent country in 2011, seceding from the Republic of Sudan after a prolonged conflict, an interim period governed by a peace agreement, and a referendum on independence. With independence declared in July 2011, Juba became the country's national capital. At the time of the first and second round of this survey, the last Sudan-wide elections had been held in 2010. At this election, votes were cast for the presidency of the (still united) Sudan, the presidency of what was then the autonomous region of southern Sudan, governors for all of Sudan's states, the respective national assemblies for Sudan and what was then southern Sudan, as well as the state assemblies.

During both survey rounds, the president of South Sudan was Salva Kiir Mayardit, from the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A), with the majority of members of the national Legislative Assembly also from this party. The SPLM emerged as the political wing to the armed rebels of the SPLA in the later years of Sudan's civil war from 1983-2015. The South Sudanese state army has retained the name of SPLA. National elections planned for June 2015 were called off in February 2015 because of the prevailing violence that had started in December 2013. However, at the time of the second survey round, it had been announced that the presidential elections would still take place in June of that year. These elections did not happen.

Unlike during the first survey round in May 2013, when there was relative peace in South Sudan, the second survey in January/February 2015 was conducted when South Sudan

was experiencing a violent conflict that had erupted in December 2013. The violence had followed a power struggle within the ruling SPLM, notably between President Salva Kiir Mayardit and his former Vice President, Riek Machar Teny Dhurgon.

Even though levels of violence soon increased to such levels for it to be called a civil war, at the time of the second survey round, this violent conflict was most commonly referred to as 'the crisis', to distinguish it from the earlier civil war between the SPLA/M and the Republic of Sudan. In this report, 'civil war' and 'crisis' will be used interchangeably to describe the violent conflict in South Sudan since December 2013.

On the night of 15 December 2013, members of the presidential guards in Juba started shooting each other. Killing and violence soon spread across Juba and quickly took on ethnic dimensions. Some members of the SPLM ruling party were arrested, imprisoned and accused by President Kiir of a 'coup attempt.' Those who were targeted in the violence but managed to escape formed an armed group under the leadership of Machar and SPLA generals loyal to him: the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army-In Opposition (SPLM/A-IO). Although the violence had started in Juba, it quickly spread to the Greater Upper Nile region, which at the time comprised of Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity states. Nonetheless, the remaining seven states in South Sudan soon also felt the effects of the war in different ways, either due to violence or the quickly deteriorating economic situation that affected the whole country.

Almost from the start of the conflict, peace negotiations took place in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, mediated by

the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD). These negotiations were intermittent and led to a ceasefire in January 2014, that was quickly violated, and then to a peace agreement in August 2015 that saw Machar return to Juba and reinstated as First Vice President in April 2016. However, violence between SPLM/A and SPLM/A-IO soldiers flared up again in July 2016, leading to Machar's escape from Juba and then replacement as First Vice President by Taban Deng Gai. Armed conflict has escalated: now all South Sudanese states have experienced different degrees of violence, although the greater part of this continues to

take place in the Greater Upper Nile region and central and parts of the Greater Equatoria region.¹

The UN peacekeeping forces has had a presence in South Sudan since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Sudanese government in Khartoum and the SPLA/M in 2005; in 2011 the mission was renamed as the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS). Its original mandate to 'consolidate peace and security and help establish conditions for development' was amended after the outbreak of violence in December 2013 to prioritize 'protection of civilians, human rights monitoring,



Figure 1: Map of South Sudan

Source: United Nations

¹ Armed Conflict Location and Event Dataset - available at www.acleddata.com, accessed 8 September 2016.

and support for the delivery of humanitarian assistance.’ UNMISS administers six ‘protection of civilians’ sites, predominantly in the Greater Upper Nile region and in Juba. These are estimated to house over one hundred thousand people displaced by the conflict and associated atrocities.²

Administratively, South Sudan was divided into ten states at the time of both survey rounds, prior to an October 2015 presidential decree that subdivided the country into 28 states. The original ten states were broadly split across the three regions of Greater Bahr el-Ghazal, Greater Upper Nile, and Greater Equatoria. The governor remains as the highest state official even in the new structures. Below state level three administrative levels follow. These are, in declining order of size, the county, the *payam* and the *boma*. The latter is roughly equivalent to a village. **Figure 1** is a map of the ten states of South Sudan as they were at independence and during the first and second survey round.

South Sudan’s currency is the South Sudanese Pound (SSP), which at the time of the first round of the survey was worth approximately US-\$0.33, but at the time of the second round of the survey had devaluated to US-\$0.16, although official and unofficial exchange rates vary vastly. Following the second round, the Central Bank of South Sudan floated the currency and further devalued the official rate to approximately US-\$0.05 and the currency has since depreciated even further, threatening hyperinflation.

1.2. Local Government and Service Delivery Project (LGSDP)

In 2013, the World Bank initiated its flagship development programme for South Sudan, the five-year LGSDP. Its goal

is to ‘improve local governance and service delivery [...] by strengthening community engagement and local government capacities.’³ One of the elements of the LGSDP is a grant given directly to counties to be spent on a public goods in a particular *payam*, according to the priorities of community members as articulated through a community engagement process at the *boma* and *payam* level. Communities can choose from a menu of small infrastructure projects provided by the programme, including roads, public water points and markets.

From the two counties included in both rounds of the survey, Ezo County was included in the fast track of the LGSDP, whereas Tambura County was not. Within Ezo County, only half of the *payams* were selected for the fast track since it was deemed unfeasible to cover the whole of the county given the short periods between rainy seasons. The first round of the survey in May 2013 was conducted just after the completion of community consultations in the fast-tracked *payams*, but before implementation of any projects and thus before any public goods were built. At the time of the second round of the survey, implementation had been completed and public goods built in the fast-tracked *payams*: a classroom and a health dispensary. Only one public good per fast-tracked *payam* was built, and none of these were built in the *bomas* sampled for the present survey, although these *bomas* had been part of the community consultations and in some cases were located relatively close to the newly built public good. At the time of the second survey round, community consultations were planned for the remaining *payams* in Ezo. No community consultations had been held in Tambura.

² <http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/UNMISS%20PoC%20Update%20No.%2068.pdf>, Accessed 14 October 2016.

³ Operations Manual Local Governance and Service Delivery Programme, South Sudan. January 2013.

1.3. Committee for National Healing Peace and Reconciliation (CNHPR)

The Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation (CNHPR) was formed in April 2013. It is led by various religious leaders, including Archbishop Daniel Deng Bul, and includes various other civil society groups as well as the churches. The CNHPR aims to foster a bottom-up reconciliation process. In addition to other activities, such as grass-roots consultations, it has since conflict started in December 2013 formulated 'peace messages' that are communicated in English via billboards, radio and text messages. These messages say, for example: 'We may have our differences, but we belong to one Nation called South Sudan, let us practice tolerance.' (1 October 2014); 'This nation is too young to be destroyed by war... join the platform to advocate for an inclusive peace and reconciliation process' (15 October 2014); 'War is not the answer. Never has it been. Never will it be. Let us learn to dialogue' (19 November 2014).

These messages were broadcast on national radio station Radio Miraya, which transmits from Juba. They were also sent via SMS text message to subscribers of the MTN mobile network which collaborated with CNHPR.

1.4. Western Equatoria State

At the time of both survey rounds, the counties covered in the survey were part of Western Equatoria State (WES). Under the division of South Sudan into 28 states, decreed by the president a few months after the second survey round was conducted, both counties are now part of Gbudue State (also spelled Gbudwe). Yambio, which was the capital of WES, remains the capital of Gbudue State. The state is

situated in the southwest of South Sudan and borders the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to the south, and the Central African Republic (CAR) to the west. It takes a day and a half or more, depending on the condition of the roads, to travel from Juba to Yambio by car.

At the time of the second survey round in January and February 2015, there was little to no fighting in what was then WES that could be considered directly connected to the conflict between the SPLM/A (what is now sometimes referred to as SPLM/A Juba) and SPLM/A-IO. However, there were tensions between migrating cattle-keeping groups and residents of WES who rely mostly on farming. Large cattle herds were migrating southwards from Jonglei States due to the fighting there and from adjacent Lakes State into WES because of inter-communal violence in Lakes State. These confrontations, which at times turned violent, mostly happened in the east of what was then WES, in Mundri and Maridi counties.

The governor of WES at the time of both survey rounds was Joseph Bangasi Bakosoro, who won the elections in 2010 as an independent candidate in a bitterly fought battle against the sitting governor from the SPLM (Young 2012). Bakosoro was removed from office in August 2015 by President Kiir and briefly detained. He was then arrested again and put in prison in December 2015, but released in April 2016 with no charges having been brought against him.

The predominant ethnic group in former WES is the Azande, or Zande. This group has become an even stronger majority in new Gbudue State, now that ethnically non-Azande parts in the east of former WES have been split off from it. The area predominantly inhabited by the Azande does not conform to current national borders; Azande are also found

across the border in DRC and CAR. The Azande language is called Zande or Pazande. The Azande are portrayed as a homogenous group, both today and by anthropologists in the early 20th century (Seligman and Seligman 1932). Historically, however, different groups were usurped through conquest and imposed rule by the Zande kings to form what is today's Azande population (Ivanov 2002).

In pre-colonial times, the Azande were governed by kings and there was often more than one king at the same time (Evans-Pritchard 1957, 1960). Gbudue, the last Zande King who was called a king rather than a chief, was killed by the British colonial rulers in 1905, having lost much of his power as a ruler. South Sudan's Azande area was then governed under British native administration—a variant of 'indirect rule' in which customary authorities were appointed by colonial political officers—until the run-up to Sudan's independence in 1956. Native administration was considered particularly workable in the Zande hierarchical society that seemed to readily conform to British ideas of an 'executive hierarchy' (Johnson 2003). Despite British rule, however, distinct authority structures remained out of reach to the British administrators. To retain control, the British cracked down on what they identified as 'secret societies' (Johnson 1991; Poggio 1992).

In recent years, voices in WES have called for the reinstatement of a (single) Zande King. It is unclear who this King would be, what his tasks would be, and how his authority would be integrated into South Sudan's local government structures (Schomerus 2014).

Religion and spirituality feature prominently in South Sudanese life. Western Equatoria was home to some of

the first missionaries: the Comboni Mission arrived in 1912 and became one of the most important providers of formal education. The Catholic Church in particular has a strong presence in everyday life. However, other religious groups—such as the Episcopal Church, Muslims, and Jehovah's Witnesses, to name just a few—are also present.

1.5. Armed Forces

A range of armed actors was present in WES at the time of both survey rounds. The presence of some of these actors has its roots in threats to security by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

The LRA, a rebel group originally from northern Uganda, had a base in Garamba National Park, just across the border from WES in DRC, from 2005-2008 (Schomerus 2007). During this period, the LRA and the Government of Uganda conducted peace talks in Juba under the auspices of the SPLM-controlled Government of southern Sudan. These peace talks ended after a military attack on the LRA base in December 2008, poorly executed by the Uganda People's Defence Force (UPDF) and supported by United States (US) military advisers, (Atkinson 2009). Since this attack, the LRA has been present in the border area between South Sudan, DRC and CAR. There are numerous reports of the LRA abducting, injuring or killing civilians in South Sudan. However, one organisation that tracks such incidents, the LRA Crisis Tracker, did not report any LRA related incidents in the twelve months prior to the first survey round and reported only five incidents in South Sudan as a whole prior to the second survey round.⁴ It thus seems fair to say that the intensity of LRA violence has decreased strongly since its peak in 2008-2009.

⁴ LRA Crisis Tracker, available at <https://lracrisistracker.com>, accessed 8 September 2016.

An African Union (AU) Task Force for the elimination of the LRA was present in the region at the time of both survey rounds. This consisted mostly of soldiers of the UPDF, who have a long history of being present in South Sudan (Schomerus, 2012). Initially, when the AU Task Force was established, DRC, CAR and South Sudan had also pledged forces—with DRC very soon removing its support due to tensions with Uganda. At the time of the second survey round, the bulk of the AU force was made up of UPDF with some support from the Central African Army (FACA) and with most forces primarily stationed in CAR—in the case of the UPDF just across the border from Source Yubu in Tambura County. In addition, a small contingent of the US army with the mission to advise the UPDF in its fight against the LRA was present in Nzara, close to Yambio.

Between the first and the second survey round, the role of the UPDF in South Sudan had changed dramatically. In other parts of South Sudan, UPDF forces militarily assisted Kiir's troops in their fight against SPLM/A-IO forces. All UPDF forces apart from those under AU flag were required to withdraw from South Sudan as part of the implementation of the August 2015 peace agreement. In addition, the UPDF has announced that it is ending its pursuit of the LRA.

In response to LRA violence and the lack of protection offered by the SPLA, communities in Western Equatoria formed civil defence groups, known as the arrow boys (Schomerus and de Vries 2014). These groups are organised at the community level and contrary to what the name suggests, they are armed with guns as well as bows and arrows, and older men, as well as some women, also join. Membership is fluid, with members participating as threats to security are perceived. The arrow boys were acknowledged in their efforts to protect the population from the LRA, for instance by the

WES State Governor as well as by the national parliament, which promised the arrow boys a sum of five million SSP that they are said never to have received (Schomerus and Rigterink 2016; Small Arms Survey 2016).

Well after the completion of the second survey round, reports started of fighting between the SPLA and groups referred to as 'arrow boys' or 'local armed youth'. In Ezo and Tambura, there were reports in late 2015 of serious clashes between arrow boys or local armed youth and the SPLA, causing many to flee from towns such as Ezo Town or Source Yubu. The extent to which these groups overlap with groups previously called 'arrow boys' is unclear. Some of those involved in fighting are former SPLA soldiers, disgruntled about lack of promotions who soon signed an agreement with the SPLA that granted them a new status. Others fighting under the name arrow boys pledge their support to the SPLM/A-IO and highlight that they had never received compensation when patrolling as arrow boys—seeking such compensation through cantonment sites as part of SPLM/A-IO forces. However, they also admitted that they were struggling to connect to and be acknowledged by the SPLM/A-IO (Schomerus and Taban, forthcoming). There are no credible reports of the presence of SPLM/A-IO in these counties (Small Arms Survey 2016). For civilians in the area, the situation has become extremely precarious with the presence of SPLA forces in towns and an unclear number of armed groups in the bush.

In addition to the SPLA, AU and UPDF, US army and arrow boys, UNMISS also has a presence in what was at the time WES. Between the first and second survey round, its presence appeared to have decreased, with UNMISS handing over its bases in Ezo Town to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

1.6. Zande Scheme

In colonial times, the population of a large part of WES was subject to the Zande Cotton Scheme, generally referred to as the Zande Scheme. The Zande Scheme was an extensive effort by the British colonial administration in the 1940s to 1950s to restructure all aspects of Azande society. It involved forced resettlement of 80 per cent of the Zande population, compulsory growing of cotton and the construction of an industrial complex at Nzara. It was presented as a comprehensive scheme for Zande development, 'modernising' the economic, political and social structures.

In the first three years, the Scheme was considered a success by the colonial administration: it exceeded the planner's expectations of the amount of cotton produced by up to 50 per cent. However, in later years, cotton production plummeted, probably due to the low prices the Scheme paid to cotton producing Azande (Reining 1966).

1.7. Ezo and Tambura Counties

Ezo and Tambura Counties are the two western-most counties of what was formerly WES, and include a substantial part of South Sudan's national border with CAR and a small section of Western Equatoria's border with the DRC. Travelling from Yambio to different parts of Ezo and Tambura Counties can take more than a day, depending on the exact destination and condition of the roads.

Topographically, Ezo and Tambura Counties are densely forested and the terrain is fairly flat. The soil is very fertile, supporting up to three harvests per year. The area is subject to very heavy rains during the seven-month long rainy season, making travel extremely difficult.

The highest government official within each county is the County Commissioner. The County Commissioners of Ezo and Tambura Counties are stationed in the namesake county capitals and both counties also have a county or paramount chief. The counties are further subdivided administratively into *payams* and *bomas*. It is common for a *payam* to have a *payam* administrator and a *payam* chief. Even though both work within government structures, with government salaries allocated to both *payam* administrators and chiefs, the former is commonly referred to as a 'government' official and the latter as a 'traditional' authority figure. In practice, the exact role of each also varies from *payam* to *payam*. Likewise, *bomas* commonly have a *boma* administrator and a *boma* or executive chief. Both often work together with three to seven headmen, who can be assigned a particular part of the population in the *boma*.

As highlighted before, Ezo and Tambura counties were relatively untouched by direct violence connected to South Sudan's civil war at the time of the second survey round and up to mid-2015. Thereafter, both counties experienced violence between the SPLA, 'arrow boys', local armed youth, disgruntled SPLA, cattle-keeping communities and unknown gun men.

Of the two counties, half of the *payams* in Ezo County were selected for the fast track phase of the LGSDP with community consultations being held just prior to the first round of this survey. Community consultations in the remaining half of the *payams* were planned to take place after the second survey round. No consultations have taken place in Tambura County.

2. Purpose of the survey

The purpose of this survey is to provide data for the following lines of research: (a) an investigation into the impact of the Local Government and Service Delivery Project (LGSDP) on trust in government and willingness to contribute to public goods; (b) research into how being exposed to violence shapes preferences, as expressed through political participation and contribution to public goods; (c) an investigation into persisting effects of the historical Zande Cotton Scheme; (d) the impact of peace and conciliatory mobile phone text messages on individuals' attitudes towards violent or negotiated solutions to the conflict in South Sudan that started in December 2015; (e) a more general investigation into change in Ezo and Tambura since the outbreak of the conflict in December 2013.

The first round of the survey (Rigterink et al. 2014) addressed a number of further research questions:

- the impact of exposure to radio station Yambio FM on fear of the LRA and political attitudes *vis-à-vis* the arrow boys and the SPLA (Rigterink and Schomerus 2016);
- the impact of access to a mobile phone network on political participation and government accountability (Schomerus and Rigterink 2015);
- the impact of the arrow boys and the resurgence of support for the Zande King on security governance and state formation (Schomerus and Rigterink 2016);
- and security governance through SPLA and arrow boys (Schomerus and de Vries 2014).

This survey is only one component of research of the Justice and Security Research Programme (JSRP) in former WES. Data was also gathered through qualitative methods, such as interviews and observation, both contemporaneously with the two survey rounds and at points in time before, in-between and since. The survey was designed in conjunction

with these qualitative methods, thus previous qualitative research has informed the overall research questions above and the formulation of questions in the survey instrument. A number of items in the questionnaire (for example those on the Zande King) were included to complement current and future qualitative research (see for example Schomerus 2014).

Lastly, in line with the overall JSRP research agenda, this survey provides insight into how individuals in WES live and experience their daily lives, including their security situation and how they are served by various forms of public authority.

2.1. Local Governance and Service Delivery Project (LGSDP)

This survey investigates the impact of the LGSDP on trust in local government and willingness to contribute to community public goods. The LGSDP involves community consultations at the *boma* and *payam* levels, and construction of a public

good in some location in the *payam* (but not in each individual *boma*). The survey investigates the LGSDP by comparing trust and willingness to contribute to public goods in three groups of *bomas* over time:

- (a) those in *payams* in Ezo selected for the fast track of the LGSDP, which at the time of the first survey round had experienced community consultations but where no public goods had yet been built. At the time of the second survey round a public good was built somewhere in the *payam* that these *bomas* are part of;
- (b) those in *payams* in Ezo not selected for the fast track of the LGSDP, which at the time of the first survey round had no direct experience with the LGSDP. At the time of the second round of this survey, community consultations were planned in these *bomas*;
- (c) those in Tambura, which had no direct experience with the LGSDP in either survey round.

The distinction between *payams* in Ezo arises because the long rainy season forces implementation of the LGSDP in stages.

To facilitate comparison in a possible third round of the present survey, an additional *boma* in Ezo County has been added. This particular *boma* falls under category (b) above. In future, data from the second round can function as a baseline for this particular *boma* since at the time of the survey, the LGSDP had not been implemented in this *boma* yet.

The LGSDP is based on the principles of community-driven development programming. It aims to improve local government and service delivery through a process of community participation. Hypothesised advantages to such

a participatory process are many, but evidence is scant (see Mansuri and Rao 2013 for a review of the existing evidence). Listed among the claimed advantages of community-driven development is that of building social cohesion, thereby increasing contributions to public goods and more inclusive institutions (Fearon, Humphreys, and Weinstein 2009). This survey provides the data to investigate this in the case of the LGSDP in Ezo County by comparing the findings of the 2013 survey, both in Ezo and Tambura Counties, which formed the baseline for the findings of 2015.

Survey items on willingness to contribute to public goods and trust in, and reliance on, a wide range of authorities were included as part of this research design. In 2015, a set of items on community consultations, and the *boma* development committee (often closely involved with this consultation process) were also included.

2.2. Exposure to violence and preferences

Existing research suggests that being exposed to violence can change an individual's preferences. Specifically, experiences of violence could have an impact on willingness to engage in collective action (Bellows and Miguel 2009), a variety of social, risk and time preferences (Voors et al. 2012) as well as economic risk preferences (Callen et al. 2014). Items on exposure to violence, and items capturing collective action, such as contributions to public goods and indicators for political participation, were included in the survey instrument to investigate this question in the context of South Sudan.

2.3. Zande Scheme

This survey aims to study any long-term effects of the historical Zande Scheme on attitudes towards government. To explain the Zande Scheme's initial success and subsequent failure, research suggests that, initially, the Azande operated under a mental model of patronage, wherein cotton growing under the scheme was seen as a service to the government in exchange for some reciprocal reward to be received later. However, as the scheme progressed and no such reward was forthcoming, the Azande developed a more market-based understanding of the situation, in which the prices of cotton were too low to make cotton growing attractive (Reining 1966). Other research indicates that institutional changes because of forced labour can have persistent effects (Dell 2009). Research by the authors in the archives in Juba also suggests that some areas of Ezo and Tambura were more suitable for the growing of cotton than others, thus allowing for a comparison across sites that were more and less involved with the Zande scheme.

The data gathered allows a study into whether the long-term impact of the Zande Scheme changed the degree of marketization, measured by the degree to which transactions such as bride price or trading of crops are monetized. It also allows an inquiry into whether people's view on their relationship with government is different in areas where the Zande Scheme had a stronger presence, for example a stronger emphasis on a relationship modelled on patronage or a more market-based one.

2.4. Peace messages

For the second round of the survey, several items were added to enable an investigation of the effect of peace messages on

individual's attitudes towards violent or negotiated solutions to the conflict that started in December 2013. Specifically, these items cover attitudes on the current crisis, attitudes *vis-à-vis* cattle-keeping groups, access to various media (some known to be spreading peace messages and some not) and some direct questions on whether respondents received peace messages or not.

Peace messages aim to foster more peaceful and conciliatory attitudes and behaviour in their recipients. Such messages are not uncommon in conflict contexts (see case studies on Rwanda (Paluck and Green 2009), Kenya (Finkel and Horowitz (2010) and DRC (Paluck (2010))). However, there is no conclusive evidence that sending messages causes changes in attitudes and behaviour (Rao 2014). The survey data for the second round enables us to investigate this.

2.5. Post-December 2013 conflict

Finally, this survey aims to study what effects the violent conflict that erupted in the South Sudanese capital of Juba on 15 December 2013 and quickly spread to other parts of the country had on the population of Ezo and Tambura Counties. The violence erupted about six months after the completion of the first survey round in March 2013. This report uses 'crisis' and 'conflict' interchangeably when referring to this violence.

Although at the time of the second survey round in 2015, Ezo and Tambura were not directly affected by the violence of the civil war, the conflict may have had effects on these counties beyond those of physical battle. Thus, the survey aims at ascertaining those effects, comparing responses in 2013 to those in 2015. In addition, a new section was added to the survey instrument with items specifically focusing on the crisis that started in December 2013.

Some months after the completion of this survey, violent conflict spread to Ezo and Tambura Counties involving the SPLA, disgruntled SPLA, some civilians who had also been part of the arrow boys and other 'local armed youth'. Ezo and Tambura Counties then experienced violence that, among other things, resulted in displacement of parts of the population to urban centres or across the border to DRC and CAR. Since this violence in WES in general, and in Ezo and Tambura Counties in particular, occurred well after the completion of the second survey round, it is not covered in this survey. Thus, the survey presented here will not reflect the rapid deterioration in the security situation in our research area that took place some months after the survey's completion.

3. Method

3.1. Timing

Enumeration for the present survey round was done over four weeks in January/February 2015 and one week towards the end of March 2015. At this time, Ezo and Tambura Counties experienced the dry season. May, the month during which enumeration for the first survey round took place in 2013, coincides with the tail end of the dry season in this region. A team of enumerators spent four to five days in each sampled *boma* before enumeration was complete. Because the survey instrument in 2015 was longer than that in 2013, enumerators needed about a day more in each *boma* compared to time spent in 2013. Enumeration in the fifth week (from 26 to 29 March 2015) was limited to a newly selected *boma* in Ezo County, included to enable data collection on the LGSDP, as this *boma* was part of a second wave of implementation of this project in Ezo County.

3.2. Area of Research

This survey covers Ezo County, and the two southern-most *payams* of Tambura County bordering Ezo County. This area consists of eight *payams* (six in Ezo County and two in Tambura County), and 35 *bomas* (26 in Ezo County and nine in Tambura County) in total.

3.3. Sampling

Sampling was done at three levels: at the *boma*, household, and individual level. At each stage, subjects were selected randomly from a list of the population. The final sample consists of 479 individuals, from as many households, 440

from *bomas* also surveyed in the first round in 2013 and 39 from one newly selected *boma*.

Sampling at the *boma* level was done before the first survey round in 2013. For the second round, in 2015, the survey team covered the same *bomas* as in 2013. It was possible to revisit all ten of the originally selected *bomas* as well as the one newly selected *boma* in Ezo County.

In 2013, a total of ten *bomas* plus replacements was randomly selected from a list of all *bomas* in Ezo County, and a list of all *bomas* in the two southern-most *payams* of Tambura County. The County Commissioners of Ezo and Tambura Counties respectively provided us with these lists. Sampling was stratified, first by county, and then by participation in the LGSDP. **Table 1** gives an overview of this stratification. In total, we selected three *bomas* (33.3 per cent of the total) in Tambura County and seven (27 per cent) in Ezo County. Of the latter, four had been selected for the first phase of the LGSDP fast track, and three had not. This resulted in slight oversampling of *bomas* in Tambura, and *bomas* included in the LGSDP. In one case, a sampled *boma* had to be replaced, because we were told that the *boma* in question had been completely abandoned.

In 2015, we randomly selected one additional *boma* from a list of four *bomas* in Ezo that had not been selected for the fast track phase of the LGSDP and that were in a *payam* that had not seen any of its *bomas* sampled in the first round. These four listed *bomas* were the only ones meeting these criteria. This increased the share of non-LGSDP *bomas* in Ezo sampled to 28.5%. To facilitate comparison, all data

presented in this report stems from the ten originally sampled *bomas*, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

Two options were available for sampling at the household and individual level for the ten *bomas* also included in the 2013 sample. First, to revisit each individual included in the 2013 sample, resulting in a longitudinal dataset, or secondly, to sample households and individuals anew also in the ten original *bomas* creating a stacked cross-section. A longitudinal dataset would be superior in terms of comparability over time, but the degree to which it would be representative of the total population of the surveyed area would suffer if attrition were high and not random.

To get a sense of the degree of attrition, the survey team first attempted the longitudinal sampling method in the first *boma* enumerated. As a rule of thumb, we a *priori* established that an attrition rate of 15 per cent would be the maximum acceptable. Enumerators were tasked with tracking down the originally sampled individual based on their name, the name of the head of the household where they were residing in 2013, their gender and age. Out of the 44 individuals originally sampled, 25 could be re-interviewed. A further three were relocated, but were not at home for multiple visits and another three were away travelling to some place outside the village. To re-interview some of the latter individuals, the survey team would have had to wait unfeasibly long. Seven individuals had moved away from the village and the survey team was unable to gather any information on six individuals (in one case because they shared a name and demographic

SAMPLING OF BOMAS: STRATIFICATION			
	Ezo	Tambura	TOTAL
Bomas sampled	7	3	10
Bomas total	26	9	35
% Bomas sampled	26.9%	33.3%	28.6%
LGSDP bomas sampled	4	0	4
LGSDP bomas total	12	0	12
% LGSDP bomas sampled	33.3%	-	33.3%
Non - LGSDP bomas sampled *	3 *	3	6
Non - LGSDP bomas total	14	9	23
% Non - LGSDP bomas sampled	21.4%	33.3%	26.1%

LGSDP – Boma in fast track of World Bank's Local Government and Service Delivery Programme
 * – In 2015, one boma in Ezo not in the fast track of the LGSDP was added to our sample, Data from this boma is omitted for comparability unless otherwise indicated

Table 1: Sampling of bomas: stratification

characteristics with another sampled individual). This means that a maximum of 30 people, or 68 per cent, of the originally sampled individuals could have been re-interviewed, giving an attrition rate of 32 per cent. Although the first *boma* enumerated was close to a larger town, which may have contributed to attrition because of individuals moving away, we were not confident that the attrition rate would be substantially lower in other *bomas* (a considerable number of which were also near bigger population centres).

Hence, we judged the attrition rate for the longitudinal sample too high and proceeded to resample at the household and individual level to create a stacked cross-section. A new sample was also drawn for the *boma* in which we trialled the longitudinal sampling method. In this *boma*, two households

in the new stacked cross-sectional sample were also in the original 2013 sample, and individuals in these households were already re-interviewed in the longitudinal trial. Data from these two individuals were included in the cross-sectional sample, and no new sampling at the household level took place for these two households. Data from the longitudinal trial for all other individuals was disregarded, and is not presented in this report.

All data presented in this report stem from respondents living in the same *bomas* as those included in the first round and selected through the stacked cross-section sampling method. Sampling at the household and individual level was done in a very similar manner in the first and second round.

At the household level, we randomly selected 44 households plus replacements in each *boma* from a list of households in the *boma* provided to us by the *boma* administrator, *boma* chief and / or headmen. In some cases, these lists had already been drawn up (including some cases in which the lists we received in 2013 still existed) and we asked the various *boma* authorities to update those. In other cases, new lists were produced. We randomly sampled from these lists using either a computer-based random number generator, or, where electricity was not available to keep the computer charged, by drawing numbered chips. This procedure was identical to the one employed for the first round in 2013, although unlike in 2013, the number of households in all selected *bomas* exceeded 44. This brought the total number

CHARACTERISTICS OF BOMAS AND HOUSEHOLDS SAMPLED

	County	Household Population in 2015	Households sampled	% Households sampled	Adults in sampled households	Persons in sampled households	% Adults sampled per household	Est. % adults sampled
Boma 1	Ezo	254	44	17.3%	161	267	27.3%	4.7%
Boma 2	Ezo	282	44	15.6%	131	250	33.6%	5.2%
Boma 3	Tambura	475	44	9.3%	136	251	32.4%	3%
Boma 4	Ezo	59	44	74.6%	124	229	35.5%	26.5%
Boma 5	Ezo	1030	44	4.3%	144	295	30.6%	1.3%
Boma 6	Tambura	341	44	12.9%	151	274	29.1%	3.8%
Boma 7	Tambura	480	44	9.2%	155	297	28.4%	2.6%
Boma 8	Ezo	82	44	53.7%	130	243	33.8%	18.2%
Boma 9	Ezo	280 *	44	15.7%	152	255	28.9%	4.5%
Boma 10	Ezo	96	44	45.8%	136	232	32.4%	14.8%
TOTAL		3379	440	13%	1420	2593	30.99%	4.03%

* – Estimate based on population headman in 2013, one headman not found

Table 2: Characteristics of bomas and households sampled

of respondents in the originally sampled *bomas* to 440, up from 433 in 2013. As in 2013, sampling a fixed number of households irrespective of the size of the villages resulted in a substantial oversampling of households in smaller villages. All data presented in this report are weighted to correct for this. The household population of sampled villages and the percentage of households and adult population sampled can be found in **Table 2**.

When nobody was found at home in sampled households, enumerators were instructed to come back at a different time or day. When nobody was at home after repeated visits, or when the household could not be located, we replaced the household in question with another randomly selected household. Overall, 65 originally sampled households were replaced, or 12.9 per cent of all households at one point included in the sample. This replacement rate is down from 22.4 per cent in the first round. The most-often cited reason for replacement was that all members of the sampled household were away for a prolonged period of time (24 replacements), often for medical treatment for one of the household members, to cultivate, to fish, to hunt, or to visit a different town. The second most common reason was for the household to have moved to another town (18 replacements). Other reasons included all respondents in the sampled household either being ill, incapable of speech, under-age or deceased (eight replacements). Administrative errors—either on the part of *boma* authorities constructing the lists or on the part of the survey team—occurred. These consisted mostly of duplicate households, blank lines on the household lists, or replacements being accidentally visited too soon and accounted for another eight replacements. No households refused participation.

In the newly selected *boma* in Ezo County, enumeration was not completed and only 39 rather than the target number of 44 interviews were carried out. Enumeration was halted after the survey team were unjustly detained by the police. The survey team were enumerating a *boma* in one *payam* while lodging in a private guest house in another *payam*. Although all relevant permissions from authorities in the former *payam* had been obtained, and enumeration had proceeded without issue and with all relevant permissions in the latter *payam* some months prior, police in the latter *payam* made it known to the survey team that their comings and goings had aroused the police's suspicions. Taking this issue to the authorities in the county capital brought to light the complete lack of justification for the police's actions and lack of culpability on the part of the survey team. Enumeration of the *boma* (or any replacement *boma* in the same *payam*) was nevertheless halted to ensure safety of the survey team.

Within each sampled household, we randomly selected one respondent from a list of all household members at or over the age of 18 years, drawn up with the household head, or with another household member when the household head was unavailable. The form used to compile this list was different for the second round compared to the first round and can be found in **Appendix B: Within-Household sampling**. Unlike in 2013, the survey team collected information on the gender, age and relation to the household head of all household members, before assigning each household member at or over the age of 18 years a number. As in 2013, a respondent was then randomly selected by blindly drawing a numbered chip in front of the household head and the respondent drawn identified by position in the household, gender and age. Selecting a single respondent in each household implies a slight oversampling of respondents living in smaller

households. Unlike in 2013, the survey team also gathered information on payment of school fees for household members under the age of 18.

If the selected respondent was not at home, enumerators were instructed to wait, return later, or to find the relevant person when reasonably possible. If this was not possible, another respondent was randomly selected by the same method from the remaining people in the household. In 89 households (20.2 per cent) a respondent was replaced at least once, in 28 households two replacements were made (6.4 per cent) and in 2 household three replacements were made (0.5 per cent). The most common reason for replacement was prolonged absence of the respondent because they had gone to a city or town (24 first replacements), or on prolonged trips to hunt, fish or cultivate (28 first replacements). Other reasons for prolonged absence included having gone to school or the market or attending a funeral. Six respondents were not capable of being interviewed because of a physical or mental illness or disability and a further five refused to be interviewed (yet other household members were willing to participate in an interview).

To correct for oversampling, this survey report provides data weighted according to the probability that a particular *boma*, individual and household is selected into the sample. Unless otherwise indicated, all data provided is weighted data.

3.4. Questionnaire

The full survey questionnaire used for the second survey round in 2015 can be found in **Appendix A: Questionnaire**. It is divided into the following sections, which also guide the structure of this report:

1. Demographics
2. Contribution to public goods
3. Interactions with authority
4. Security (called 'resilience' in the questionnaire)
5. Experiences of violence
6. The situation and changes in South Sudan in the past two years
7. Perceptions and elections (containing questions on central government, called 'perceptions and opinions of central government' in 2013)
8. Access to information

The 2015 questionnaire contains 113 questions, compared to 84 questions in the survey instrument for the first round used in 2013. Partly responsible for this increase is the addition of an extra section with questions on the crisis in South Sudan that began in December 2013. Some additional questions on this topic were also added to the section on security. We further asked more questions on public goods (on community consultations and the *boma* development committee, related to the research question on the LGSDP) and the section on access to information (on peace messages, as well as more detailed questions on the sources of information to which respondents have access). With few exceptions, all of the questions from the first round's survey instrument were asked again. Questions were only dropped if there was little to no variation across respondents or if they had proven to be generally misunderstood. In a handful of cases, the formulation of the question was adapted, as the original formulation invited too much misunderstanding. This report will indicate where this is the case when it discusses the resulting data.

The questionnaire was redesigned in December and January 2015, in English, and subsequently translated into

Pazande by a translator resident in what was then WES. All questionnaires included all questions in English and Pazande. During the first round, questionnaires were also available in French and Arabic, but as these had not been used at all, no such translations were commissioned for the second round. A near-final draft of the questionnaire was tested by one team of enumerators on a number of available respondents in Ezo Town, after which a number of changes were made and hardcopy final survey forms printed.

Interviews were held in Pazande or, in a few rare cases, in English. Before a respondent was asked to answer any questions, he or she was read a consent statement that briefly set out the objectives of the research and informed the respondent that their answers would remain anonymous in the sense that their identity would remain undisclosed and specific answers would not be traceable to individuals. Furthermore, respondents were told that there would be no direct personal benefit following their participation, that they were free to refuse to answer any particular question, and that they could stop the interview at any point. After this, the respondent was explicitly asked whether he or she consented to be interviewed. No interviews were stopped before the questionnaire was fully completed.

Interviews were recorded as having lasted 125 minutes on average, with a standard deviation of 49 minutes. This is substantially longer than for the first round, which is due to the greater length of the survey instrument, as well as to a more time-consuming form for within-household sampling. This is probably longer than it actually took to ask and answer all questions. This is because it was not uncommon for respondents to ask for a break during the interview, for example to cook food or to feed their children. Since we calculate the length of the interview using the start and end

times, the duration of any breaks is included in the overall interview duration.

3.5. Enumeration team and training

Two teams of five enumerators each, each headed by a team leader, conducted this survey. All enumerators were residents of either Ezo or Tambura County and speak Pazande and English, often along with a number of other languages. Of the ten enumerators, four were also part of the enumeration team for the first round. The team leaders were responsible for executing the sampling.

All enumerators were trained for five days. Enumerators who took part in the first survey round had received five days' training for the first round already. The training was conducted in English and focussed on familiarising the enumerators with the questionnaire and sampling form. This was done through an example of how a good interview would be held, by enumerators interviewing each other and by sending the enumerators to interview available respondents 'in the street' and discussing the results. Questions that proved the most difficult were identified and practiced again among the enumeration team. In the process of training, especially when trialling the questionnaire with the cooperation of actual respondents, several minor changes to the questionnaire were proposed and made. Separate additional sessions were held on sampling and ethics.

In the field, the team leaders allocated sampled respondents to the enumerators. Team leaders most commonly assigned an individual enumerator to cover respondents sampled from the list of a single headman, because these respondents often lived in geographical proximity to each other. As enumeration progressed, tasks were redistributed as necessary. To ensure

completeness and quality, team leaders checked the finished questionnaires at the end of each day and alerted individual enumerators to repeated mistakes or blank fields. In addition, the team leaders accompanied each enumerator to several interviews, to get a sense of their performance ‘in the field’.

3.6. Limitations and biases

Although sampling methods were designed to make the data collected representative of inhabitants of the research area, a number of possible sources of bias exist, mainly at the household and individual level.

One caveat at the *boma* level, is that we did not stratify sampling according to whether a location was, or contained, a refugee camp. At the time of the second survey round when there was little internal displacement within the research area, the main categories of displaced people were refugees from CAR and DRC. UNHCR operated refugee camps in Ezo Town, Source Yubu Town, and Tambura Town.⁵ Few official refugee camps exist compared to *bomas*, and we did not oversample refugee camps. Consequently, no official refugee camps were included in the sample. Hence, the data presented cannot be considered suitable to answer questions about this specific group.

Another source of bias is reliance on headmen to provide a list of households in each *boma*. It is possible that not all households in the *boma* are on these lists—either because they are forgotten or intentionally omitted—or that some households are duplicated on these lists. If households omitted from the headmen’s lists are systematically different from households on the list, this would cause a bias in

the data. In this context, there are a number of specific limitations.

Comparing the total number of households on lists provided by headmen in 2013 and 2015, there are substantial differences. At the extreme ends, there was an increase of 250 per cent in the number of households on the lists in one *boma* and a decrease of 40 per cent of listed households in another. These could reflect either real increases or decreases of the household population of sampled *bomas* and / or some bias in household lists that was present (more strongly) in one round compared to the other. In six out of ten *bomas*, increases and decreases in *boma* household population seemed to make sense when looking at qualitative data. From observation and qualitative interviews, these *bomas* had either grown strongly because the security situation in the proximity of the *boma* had improved, or had decreased in population because households have a tendency to move to nearby, bigger towns.

In two out of ten *bomas*, the survey team was not able to contact one or more headmen during the first survey round, but were able to find those headmen for the second survey round. As these headmen all had larger numbers of households on their lists than estimated originally, 2013 estimates of the household population size of these *bomas* were likely too low. There are other explanation for growth or deterioration in size of the *bomas*. In one *boma* the headmen appeared to have put substantially more effort into constructing household population lists at the time of the second survey round, accounting for part of the observed increase in population. In the final *boma*, an observed decrease in population is likely due to a combination of genuine population decline due to

⁵ <http://data.unhcr.org/SouthSudan/region.php?id=32&country=251>, accessed 13 September 2016.

migration, an overstatement of the number of households on the 2013 lists (with some individuals forming one household listed as separate households) and an understatement of the number of households on the 2015 lists. This was because one headman was absent for a prolonged period of time and the list was instead made by his plausibly less knowledgeable deputy.

In one *boma*, we were unable to locate a single headman, or any person who could function as his deputy or replacement. In this case, households under these headmen were excluded from the sample. Estimates of the number of households under this headmen feeding into the estimates of the household population of the *boma* were based on the number of households on the list provided by this headman in 2013.

In another *boma*, two headmen attempted to corrupt the process of enlisting the households under their jurisdictions, by calling for a 'registration fee' of five or ten SSP from each registering household. These headmen promised aid to the registering households based on the lists they were generating, despite the survey team's insistence that no direct benefits would flow from participation in the survey. Several people—not necessarily family heads—including those not in the areas under the jurisdiction of the two headmen, were reported to have registered. This occurred after the first visit of the survey team to this particular *boma*. On this occasion, the survey team was informed that the headmen could not produce lists of households at short notice and the team proceeded to conduct the survey in a nearby location, planning to return to that particular *boma* after a few days. On the return of the enumeration team to this *boma*, the two headmen in question were serving

out punishment on the *payam* chief's prison farm, the chief having learnt about their malpractice. The survey team obtained a list of households from these headmen, which the headmen claimed was genuine. Indeed, households on these lists overlapped with those on other lists we found from another authority. Despite this, the accuracy of these lists is subject to doubt. The survey team did not see evidence of headmen in other locations engaging in similar practices. In each of these cases, data could be biased if households somehow omitted from or duplicated on the lists provided by headmen differ systematically from those households not omitted or duplicated. Duplication appears to be a minor issue: We only found four such cases in the sample drawn. With regard to omissions biasing the results, it is interesting to note that averages of basic demographics one would expect not to have dramatically changed—including gender, age, nationality, language spoken and level of education—do indeed not differ substantially between the two survey rounds. As in the first round, we aimed to limit omissions from headmen's lists by sampling in a public manner in a central place in the village, giving bystanders an opportunity to contribute names of households to the sampling lists. Furthermore, we encouraged headmen when they said their lists were finished to have another think about households that they might have omitted. Despite these efforts, there does appear to be variation in the degree of effort the headmen were willing and able to put into creating the sampling lists. To the extent that this is systematically related to household characteristics, this would introduce biases into the data.

Although reliance on headmen to provide accurate sampling lists comes with a number of disadvantages, we have no reason to believe that alternative sampling methods would

have given better results. The *bomas* visited had a low population density, with household compounds scattered wide apart along often barely visible paths. In most villages, walking only the length of the central road in a village took well over one hour, with many paths branching off this road that could take more than half an hour to traverse on foot. Therefore, alternative sampling methods such as a random-walk technique, or tasking the enumerators to map households in the village without relying on local knowledge, would plausibly be subject to a greater degree of bias.

In the *boma* in Ezo that was added to the sample in the second round, enumeration was not completed. To the extent that households that enumerators were able to visit only towards the end of their work in the *boma* are different from those visited first, this would introduce a bias in the data for this particular *boma*.

With regard to biases arising while drawing a random sample of households from the lists, limitations are considerably fewer. This sampling followed pre-established protocol, with a single exception. In one of the *bomas*, a single headman had more households on his list than there were numbered chips available. Lack of electricity prevented sampling by computer. As a result, some chips were numbered on both sides in order to represent all the households on the list prior to the sampling process. This would, in effect, lower the chance of a household labelled on a two-sided marked chip from being selected. This applied to households placed towards the bottom of the sampling list. It was not possible to correct for this during weighting. To the extent that households towards the bottom of the list have systematically different characteristics than those towards the top of the list, this would introduce a bias.

Another potential source of bias is the replacement of households, due to absence, inability of the enumerators to find the household, or refusal to participate. As mentioned before 12.9 per cent of households sampled were replaced, and no household refused participation. More than half of these replacements took place because the household sampled was not part of the sampled population, either because it had moved to a different location, it was a blank entry on the sampling list, the household listed was a visitor and in fact living somewhere else, or all household members were deceased. We consider the household replacement rate to be quite low under the circumstances, giving confidence that our sample in this respect indeed reflects the sampled population. Nevertheless, to the extent that households that were replaced are systematically different from the households included, this would cause a bias in the data.

Biases could also arise due to the within-household sampling procedure. Although enumerators were instructed to select a respondent from all household members and to make all reasonable efforts to locate the selected respondent, there is a clear incentive to only select from available respondents or to immediately draw a replacement respondent in case the respondent originally selected is unavailable. As mentioned before, in 20.2 per cent of households there was at least one replacement made.

Analysing replacements, a replacement is significantly more likely to be made after a woman was drawn: a man has a 15 per cent chance of being replaced after being drawn, whereas for a woman this chance is 25.4 per cent, correcting standard errors for clustering within households. Age does not have a significant effect on the probability of a drawn individual being replaced: The marginal effect of age on the

probability of being replaced is -0.002. As for position within the household, the household head is significantly less likely to be replaced compared to another household member, regardless of whether the household head is male or female. Female household heads have a 3.8 per cent chance of being replaced, and male household heads a 8.7 per cent chance. This chance of being replaced is around 24 per cent for the wife of the household head, and even higher for others at 44.4 (children of the household head or his wife over 18), 34.9 (parents of the household head or his wife) and 50 per cent (others). The bias against those individuals who are not the household head fully explains the bias against women: controlling for position within the household, there is no significant difference in probability of being replaced between men and women (20.2 per cent for men and 21.3 per cent for women).

Overall, the sampling at the household level is biased in favour of household heads. This is unsurprising given the sampling procedure and cultural factors. Often, a list of household members was made with the head of household present, and enumerators were sometimes told to return later if the household head was not present as it was not deemed appropriate by other household members to speak with a stranger without the household head present.

A final potential source of bias may arise during the interview itself, if others were present during the interview and somehow influenced the respondent's answers. Given how households in the surveyed area in South Sudan are set up—an open space where household members who are at home sit during the day surrounded by a set of small huts—it is difficult to isolate a single respondent from their family members or interested passers-by. We furthermore did not deem it culturally appropriate to take a family

member (especially a young person of the opposite gender to the enumerator) out of the sight of the household head. Enumerators were therefore instructed to take the selected respondent to the side, within the compound and within the sight of other household members. They could not, however, prevent other household members or visitors from moving along or overhearing. Enumerators were furthermore instructed to only record the answer given by the respondent, and to urge the respondent to give their own answer to the questions, even if other answers were offered. In practice, there was a great degree of interest from third parties at the beginning of the interview (during the sections about demographics and public goods, where questions were rather straightforward or asked for a household level answer), with interest waning for later sections. Nevertheless, it is possible that in some cases, respondents were influenced by other household members or visitors to the household.

3.7. Data entry

Data from the hardcopy forms was entered double-blind; data entry was completed in June 2015. This applies to both the survey questionnaires themselves, as well as the forms used for within-household sampling. The first author of this report completed the first data entry, and two others (see acknowledgements for details) completed the second data entry. Data was entered in flat text, and subsequently read into STATA using a dictionary file.

Discrepancies between the two data entry files were found in 0.9 per cent of variables for the survey forms and in 0.7 per cent of variables in the within household sampling sheets. These discrepancies were corrected by revisiting the original hardcopy survey forms and selecting the correct entry.

3.8. Data management

Data management involved checking whether values were within the range expected for each variable, checking for consistency between variables that are logically related (for example: Have you given money to the church? IF YES: how much?), and retrieving missing variables where possible. This was done using STATA. A full overview of all changes made to the data can be found in the STATA do-file SS2015edit.do (available on request).

Changes made to the data were divided into three categories:

1. Changes that can be made with 100 per cent certainty. These were, for example changing 'missing' to 'not applicable', changing '03' to '3', changing 'donated to church?' from 'missing' to 'yes' if the amount donated was indicated to be 50 SSP, matching *boma* and *payam* indicators, or imputing information recorded in duplicate from questionnaire to the sampling sheet and vice versa where this information was missing in one entry.

2. Changes that can be made with less than 100 per cent certainty. These were, for example, changing 'Donated to church?' from 'no' to 'yes' if the amount donated was indicated to be 50 SSP, moving answers apparently filled out in the incorrect place, imputing '3' for '3-', or changing information recorded in duplicate in the questionnaire and sampling sheet to its most likely value where this information did not match.

3. Imputing values on key control variables. Gender was imputed from information on a question whether the respondent had cooked for a funeral (since generally only

women cook). Education was imputed by taking into account the highest level of education recorded and the number of years a child in South Sudan would spend in lower levels of education without repeating a year. Household assets were imputed using the expected value of these assets given the number of adults and children in the household. Numbers of goats or poultry owned were imputed using the mean of goats or poultry owned across households owning such assets where the exact number owned was unknown. Various variables relating to the presence of mobile phones and SIM cards were imputed to be zero where they were blank and no further information was present.

During data cleaning, a set of flags were created equalling one if a particular variable has been imputed for the observation, and others equalling one if a common changes of type (2) has been made for an observation.

Overall, changes of type (1) were made for 0.54 per cent of variables, changes of type (2) for 0.18 per cent of variables, and changes of type (3) for 0.17 per cent of variables. The median observation had two changes of type (1) and no changes of either type (2) or type (3) made.

4. Demographics

This section gives an overview of the demographic characteristics of the respondents to the second survey round in January / February 2015.

4.1. Gender, age, nationality, position in the household, marital status and language

The second survey round included 440 respondents. **Table 3** gives a breakdown of the respondents to the survey by gender,

age, nationality, position in the household and marital status. It includes absolute numbers of respondents, unweighted and weighted percentage of respondents.

The sample includes about an equal absolute number of

men and women. However, looking at the weighted percentage, women make up more than 55 per cent of the sample. This is probably because there are relatively more men present in the sample in smaller *bomas* (which carry a smaller weight due to being oversampled) and relatively more women in the sample in larger *bomas* (carrying a larger weight).

The average weighted age of the respondents is 38.5 years, which is about two and a half years older than the weighted average for the first round in March 2013. The age category from 18 to 25 years includes the largest share of the respondents (24.2 per cent), followed by the category of those older than 50 years.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS				
	Number of respondents	Average	Unweighted % of respondents	Weighted % of respondents
Gender				
Male	226		51.4%	44.5%
Female	214		48.6%	55.5%
Age		U - 39.4 W - 38.5		
18-25	94		21.4%	24.2%
26-30	61		13.9%	13.3%
31-40	92		20.9%	20.5%
41-50	83		18.9%	19.4%
>50	110		25%	22.6%
Nationality				
South-Sudanese	432		98.6%	99.1%
DRC	3		0.7%	0.1%
CAR	3		0.7%	0.8%
Position in household				
Male head of household	188		42.7%	34.1%
Female head of household	50		11.4%	8.6%
First wife of household head	100		22.7%	20.5%
Second or third wife of household head	19		4.3%	6.7%
Child >18 of household head	50		11.4%	19%
Parent of household head	28		6.4%	9.1%
Other	5		1.1%	2%
Respondent is married				
Yes	292		66.4%	67.2%
No	148		33.6%	32.8%
Total	440			

Table 3: Demographic characteristics of respondents

The overwhelming majority (99 per cent) of respondents indicate that they are South Sudanese. It should be kept in mind, however, that in an area where many individuals do not have documents indicating citizenship, nationality is not always a clearly defined category. Only six respondents indicated they were not South Sudanese: Three from CAR and three from DRC.

Looking at position in the household, male heads of households make up more than one third of the sample. A comparison between unweighted and weighted share again suggests that relatively more male-headed households are present in smaller *bomas*. First wives of the household head and children of the household head at or older than 18 years of age each make up close to 20 per cent of the sample. Female household heads, second or third wives, parents of the household head or one of his wives, and others occur in the sample less frequently.

The majority of respondents—more than two thirds—indicate that they are married. It should be noted that the question about marriage left open the legal form of the marriage and includes customary law marriages.

Table 4 displays the first and second language spoken by the respondents, which can be considered as a proxy for ethnicity. From this, the population of the surveyed area appears quite homogenous, with 93.2 per cent of respondents indicating that Pazande or Zande is their first language. Balanda-speakers (which is a language native to South Sudan) form the biggest linguistic minority (5.8 per cent). A few

LANGUAGE SPOKEN BY RESPONDENTS			
	Number of respondents	Unweighted % of respondents	Weighted % of respondents
First language			
Zande	414	94.1%	93.2%
Moru	2	0.5%	0.5%
Sangho	1	0.2%	0.2%
Balanda	22	5%	5.8%
Second language			
None	219	49.8%	46%
Zande	29	6.6%	7%
English	36	8.2%	9.7%
Arabic	126	28.6%	31.3%
French	2	0.5%	0.1%
Lingala	8	1.8%	0.3%
Sangho	2	0.5%	0.6%
Balanda	18	4.1%	4.9%
Total	440		

Table 4: *Language spoken by respondents*

respondents listed Sangho (spoken mostly in CAR) and Moru (spoken mostly in the Mundri area). The question on second language reveals that those not speaking Pazande as a first language do speak it as a second language.

Close to half of the respondents indicate that they cannot speak a second language. Of those who can, most speak Arabic (31.3 per cent of all respondents) followed by English (9.7 per cent) and Balanda (4.9 per cent). Sangho, Lingala (spoken mostly in DRC) and French are less common as a second language.

4.2. Household composition, payment of school fees and crop sales

For the second survey round, the form used for within-household sampling included more questions on household

composition and payment of school fees for children residing in the household. Results are displayed in **Table 5**. The average household in the sample consists of just over six individuals, 3.3 adults and 2.9 children. Of the adults, on average 0.8 are adult children of the household head and his wife, or wives, and on average 0.47 are parents of the household head and his wife or wives. The average household in the sample includes close to two school-age children, meaning children between six and eighteen. The average household reports having paid school fees for 1.68 of these children, implying that about 86 per cent of children of school age have school fees paid for them. There are slightly more boys of

school age than girls of school age in the average household in the sample. For girls, the gap between the number of children present in the household and number of children for whom school fees are paid is slightly larger than for boys: the numbers presented in **Table 5** suggest that households pay school fees for 83.5 per cent of school going girls versus 86.7 per cent of school going boys.

There is a substantial presence of female-headed households in the sample, with 17.8 per cent of households reporting having a woman as household head.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

	Number of respondents	Average	Unweighted % of respondents	Weighted % of respondents
Gender				
Male	226		51.4%	44.5%
Female	214		48.6%	55.5%
Age		U - 39.4 W - 38.5		
18-25	94		21.4%	24.2%
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>50	110		25%	22.6%
Nationality				
South-Sudanese	432		98.6%	99.1%
DRC	3		0.7%	0.1%
CAR	3		0.7%	0.8%
Position in household				
Male head of household	188		42.7%	34.1%
Female head of household	50		11.4%	8.6%
First wife of household head	100		22.7%	20.5%
Second or third wife of household head	19		4.3%	6.7%
Child >18 of household head	50		11.4%	19%
Parent of household head	28		6.4%	9.1%
Other	5		1.1%	2%
Respondent is married				
Yes	292		66.4%	67.2%
No	148		33.6%	32.8%
Total	440			

Table 5: Demographic characteristics of respondents' households

Finally, more than half of households report having sold crops for cash in the past growing season. These crops brought in 134.1 SSP on (weighted) average.

4.3. Education

An overview of the years of education completed by respondents is given in **Table 6**. Overall, the level of education is low: on (weighted) average, respondents completed 3.6 years of education. Around a quarter of respondents report not having had any education at all. Only 5.5 per cent of respondents indicate they have spent any time in secondary

school and no respondents indicated that they had spent any time in tertiary education.

Educational attainment is notably higher for men than for women at all levels of education. Whereas 13.3 per cent of men indicate they have enjoyed no education at all, 37.9 per cent of women indicate this. Men are also substantially more likely to have attended primary education, secondary education and vocational training. On (weighted) average, men spend almost twice as long in school, with women averaging 2.5 years of education versus 4.6 for men.

YEARS OF EDUCATION COMPLETED, BY GENDER AND AGE

		All	Gender		Age Group				
			Male	Female	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	>50
None									
% of respondents	u	24.2%	9.3%	36.2%	4.7%	26.5%	25.2%	21%	45.5%
	w	25.2%	13.3%	37.9%	5.3%	21.3%	25%	25.3%	44.5%
Primary*									
Any	u	75.8%	90.7%	63.8%	95.3%	73.5%	74.8%	79%	54.5%
	w	74.8%	86.7%	62.1%	94.7%	78.7%	75%	74.7%	55.5%
1-4 years	u	39.1%	38.2%	39.9%	35.4%	40.3%	35.2%	42%	43.4%
	w	42.3%	41.6%	43%	43.6%	39.3%	34.8%	48.2%	44.5%
5-8 years	u	19.4%	29.7%	11.1%	29.1%	20.8%	18.5%	21.4%	7.1%
	w	19.8%	27.9%	11.2%	34%	23%	21.7%	15.7%	7.3%
> 8 years	u	4.6%	7.2%	2.5%	5.4%	4.1%	4.7%	4.7%	3.9%
	w	4.3%	6.2%	2.3%	3.2%	4.9%	4.3%	6%	3.6%
Secondary*									
Any	u	7.3%	11.4%	4.1%	10.1%	2.4%	7.8%	13.3%	1.7%
	w	5.5%	8%	2.8%	7.4%	4.9%	6.5%	7.2%	1.8%
1-2 years	u	3.2%	5.6%	1.2%	2.8%	0.5%	3%	8.5%	0.9%
	w	3.4%	4.9%	1.9%	4.3%	3.3%	3.3%	6%	0.9%
3-4 years	u	4.1%	5.7%	2.8%	7.3%	1.9%	4.7%	4.9%	0.8%
	w	2%	3.1%	0.9%	3.2%	1.6%	3.3%	1.2%	0.9%
Vocational									
Any	u	1.9%	3.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0%	4.5%	3.5%	0.4%
	w	2.7%	3.1%	2.3%	1.1%	0%	6.5%	4.8%	0.9%
University									
Any	u	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	w	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
All									
Average years	u	3.8	5.1	2.8	5.8	3.4	4	3.8	1.9
	w	3.6	4.6	2.5	5	3.9	4.1	3.3	1.9

*- Primary school includes intermediate school (level of schooling between primary and secondary in previous system)

*- Secondary school includes highschool (level of schooling between secondary and university in previous system)

Table 6: Contribution to public goods, by boma

Average years of education decline when moving to older age groups. The most marked decline is between the age group 41-50 and that of 50 years and older. The latter category also has by far the largest percentage of respondents who have not received any formal education (44.5 per cent of those older than fifty years of age). Not having had any primary education is rare in the age group 18-25, with 94.7 per cent of respondents having spent at least some time in primary education. Secondary school is the only level of education for which this pattern is not fully observed: a very small percentage of those in the age bracket 26-30 reports having some secondary education, compared to those in adjacent age brackets.

4.4. Residency

Table 7 displays the residence status of respondents by *boma*. The formulation of the question from which these data are derived changed between the first and the second survey round. In the first survey round, respondents were asked: 'Have you lived in this *boma* all your life?' IF NO: 'How many years have you lived here on this occasion?' and 'How many years have you lived here on all previous occasions combined?' This created a substantial amount of confusion among both enumerators and respondents. Therefore, in the second survey round, respondents were asked 'Have you lived in this *boma* all your life?' IF NO: 'In which year did you move to this *boma*?' and 'Did you live in this *boma* at any time before you went away to live elsewhere?'. From experience, it appeared that respondents could more easily recall the year in which a significant life event happened than the number of years that had passed since this event.

Table 7 distinguishes between continuous residents (those who indicate they had lived in the *boma* all their lives), returnees (those who reply that they had not continuously

lived in the *boma* but had lived there prior to going away to live elsewhere) and movees (those who indicate they did not live in the *boma* continuously and had not lived in the *boma* prior to moving). Unknown non-continuous residents are those who reply that they did not live in the *boma* all their lives, but could not answer the subsequent questions. In the second survey round in 2015, fewer respondents fell into the latter category compared to the 2013 survey, perhaps because the formulation of the question was clearer.

From the table, we can see that in 2015 in almost all *bomas*, a larger share of respondents indicate that they have been continuous residents, compared to 2013. It is difficult to see how this could reflect a true increase in the number of continuous residents over the time span of two years. It is more likely that respondents were less likely to reply that they were returnees and more likely to reply that they were continuous residents, either because of the reformulation of the question or because the memory of having been displaced and returning is fading.

Taking the resulting data at face value, there is an increase in the share of respondents classified as movees between 2013 and 2015. As the trial with the longitudinal sampling method also revealed fairly high levels of movement between villages and towns, this may reflect reality.

As in 2013, there are substantial differences between *bomas* as to the residency status of sampled inhabitants. In some *bomas*, respondents who indicate that they are continuous residents make up well over half the population, whereas in other *bomas* this percentage is closer to 30 per cent.

RESIDENCY STATUS

DID YOU LIVE IN THIS BOMA ALL YOUR LIFE?

IF NO: have you lived here previously?

Weighted percentage of respondents

	Continuous resident	Returnee (lived previously, not continuously)	Movee (did not live previously)	Unknown non-continuous resident	Weighted, all categories	
					2015	2013
Boma 1						
2015	75.8%	21.1%	3.1%	0%		
2013	29.3%	54.7%	16%	0%		
Boma 2						
2015	78.6%	16.8%	3.1%	1.5%		
2013	41.7%	52.5%	0%	5.8%		
Boma 3						
2015	30.1%	44.9%	22.1%	2.9%		
2013	20.9%	64.4%	14.7%	0%		
Boma 4						
2015	49.2%	40.3%	10.5%	0%		
2013	16.8%	65.4%	16.8%	0.99%		
Boma 5						
2015	60.4%	33.3%	3.5%	2.8%		
2013	34.6%	43.1%	6.9%	1%		
Boma 6						
2015	53%	25.2%	17.2%	4.6%		
2013	58.3%	18.8%	1.6%	21.4%		
Boma 7						
2015	28.4%	38.1%	31%	2.6%		
2013	40.7%	59.3%	0%	0%		
Boma 8						
2015	47.7%	38.5%	13.8%	0%		
2013	24.5%	53.2%	13.8%	8.5%		
Boma 9						
2015	52%	27.6%	12.5%	7.9%		
2013	44.8%	54.5%	0.6%	0%		
Boma 10						
2015	69.1%	30.9%	0	0		
2013	26.4%	61.4%	12.1%	0%		
All						
2015	53.7%	31.4%	11.9%	3%		
2013	35.2%	53.3%	6.6%	4.8%		

Table 7: Residency status

4.5. Asset ownership

Asset ownership makes up the final element of the section on demographics. **Table 8** displays the weighted average number of various assets owned per household, by *boma*, in 2013 and 2015, as well as the percentage increase or decrease between the first and second survey round.

According to the results displayed, ownership of mobile phones has increased strongly between 2013 and 2015. The data suggests that average mobile phone ownership increased from 0.32 phones per household in 2013 to 0.58 phones per household in 2015, close to a doubling in the number of mobile phones owned. This result is driven by sharp increases in phone ownership in *bomas* without access to a network in 2013 but which had been connected by 2015. That said, phone ownership also increased markedly in *bomas* that already had access to a network in 2013 and even in *bomas* that were without network access at the time of both survey rounds.

The data suggest that ownership of other assets, the number of houses in the respondents' compounds, and the number of poultry and bicycles has also increased between 2013 and 2015, albeit at a slower rate. Ownership of larger cattle, goats and sheep, is the only asset that appears to have suffered a decline.

It is worth noting that according to the information in **Table 8**, there is a considerable variation between *bomas* in terms of increases and decreases in asset ownership between the two survey rounds. Data gathered suggest that in some *bomas*, ownership of all assets included in the survey decreased, whereas in other *bomas* ownership of all assets increased.

HOUSEHOLD ASSET OWNERSHIP

HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN?

Weighted average owned by household







	 Houses	Change	 Poultry	Change	 Goats & sheep	Change	 Phones	Change	 Cycles	Change	 Motors
Boma 1											
2015	3.73	-10.8	7.36	-22.3	0.11	-84.3	0.14	-22.2	0.43	-51.7	0.02
2013	4.18	▼	9.47	▼	0.7	▼	0.18	▼	0.89	▼	0.07
Boma 2											
2015	3.3	-7.6	6.52	3	0.32	-72.9	0.45	-13.5	0.91	18.2	0.07
2013	3.57	▼	6.33	▲	1.18	▼	0.52	▼	0.77	▲	0.34
Boma 3											
2015	3.07	-12.3	8.93	41.5	1.27	15.5	0.57	111.1	0.75	-32.4	0.05
2013	3.5	▼	6.31	▲	1.1	▲	0.27	▲	1.11	▼	0.14
Boma 4											
2015	3.09	-1	7.7	-13.3	0.14	-70.8	0.27	1250	0.93	-11.4	0.07
2013	3.12	▼	8.88	▼	0.48	▼	0.02	▲	1.05	▼	0.02
Boma 5											
2015	4.16	18.2	5.66	7.4	0.66	-37.1	0.73	52.1	0.95	0	0.14
2013	3.52	▲	5.27	▲	1.05	▼	0.48	▲	0.95	▲	0.11
Boma 6											
2015	3.7	17.1	7.77	106.1	2.64	57.1	0.57	256.3	0.93	27.4	0.18
2013	3.16	▲	3.77	▲	1.68	▲	0.16	▲	0.73	▲	0.07
Boma 7											
2015	4.3	26.8	7.11	4.9	1.41	-43.6	0.8	105.1	1.14	32.6	0.16
2013	3.39	▲	6.78	▲	2.5	▼	0.39	▲	0.86	▲	0.07
Boma 8											
2015	2.77	6.9	3.86	-43	0.23	-81	0.23	666.7	0.59	-4.8	0.02
2013	2.59	▲	6.77	▼	1.21	▼	0.03	▲	0.62	▼	0.03
Boma 9											
2015	3.75	27.1	6.14	-33.7	2.2	260.7	0.61	238.9	1.18	26.9	0.11
2013	2.95	▲	9.26	▼	0.61	▲	0.18	▲	0.93	▲	0
Boma 10											
2015	3.86	32.6	5.8	1.4	0.61	-39	0.68	385.7	1.09	49.3	0.16
2013	2.91	▲	5.72	▲	1	▼	0.14	▲	0.73	▲	0
Total											
2015	3.78	11.5	6.76	7.8	1.09	-20.4	0.58	81.3	0.91	0	0.11
2013	3.39	▲	6.27	▲	1.37	▼	0.32	▲	0.91	▲	0.12

Table 8: Household asset ownership

5. Public goods

One of the purposes of this survey is to investigate the LGDSP, especially its effect on respondents' willingness to contribute to public goods. This section reports on the summary statistics of data gathered for this purpose.

5.1. Contributions to public goods and estimated value

Table 9 displays the percentage of households and respondents that contributed to a particular public good, and the estimated value of this contribution. It was common for respondents to be unable to estimate the value of their contributions to particular public goods. Thus, the average estimated value of contributions only reflects the answers of those respondents who were able to give an estimate.

A few results in **Table 9** are worth highlighting. Firstly, the data show a high level of participation in, as well as contributions made to, the arrow boys. Of households surveyed in 2015, 47.9 per cent indicated that one or more household members had been a member of the arrow boys in the past twelve months. Nearly three quarters of all households said they had contributed food to the arrow boys over that same period. Of individual respondents, 15 per cent indicated that they were members of the arrow boys themselves.






Comparing data on contributions to the arrow boys in 2013 and 2015, however, there appears to be a decline in membership as well as in contributions in the form of food. In 2013, more than 80 per cent of households said they had given food to the arrow boys and 55.9 per cent indicated

that the household included an arrow boy member. These results may mean that at the time of the second survey round the arrow boys were perceived as less necessary, given the lower perceived threat from the LRA. On the other hand, these results may also capture a decline in support for the arrow boys, as well as the representativeness of their membership. This provides interesting pointers towards the deteriorating security situation in the area, in which some—although not a majority of—arrow boys are implicated and have complained about the lack of acknowledgement they had received for their protection work.

Another pattern over time that we may observe from the data presented in **Table 9** is that, while willingness to contribute to public goods still appeared to be high at the time of the second survey round, any contribution that involved volunteering labour appeared to have increased or remained unchanged between 2013 and 2015. At the same time, contributions of land, money or goods appear to have uniformly decreased. For example, donations of money and goods to the church were higher in the 2013 sample than in the 2015 sample, both in terms of donations occurring and the value of these donations. But volunteering for the church was more common in the 2015 sample in both aspects. Donations to refugees in terms of land or tools were similarly lower in the 2015 sample compared to 2013. Participation in community activities such as singing at, cooking for, or

CONTRIBUTION TO PUBLIC GOODS AND ESTIMATED VALUE OF THIS CONTRIBUTION

Weighted percentage of households and individuals who contributed to the public good in the manner indicated, in the past 12 months.

		Survey Round		Estimated average value *		
		2015	2013	2015	2013	Unit
Volunteered for						
NGO		24.2%	19.4%	121.6	61.8	days
Community		17.6%	17.5%	54.5	21.9	days
Local court		11.4%	13%	6.3	14.3	instances
Community activities						
Member of farmers' association		29.4%	33.4%	101.5	78.6	days
Respondent member of Arrow Boys		15%	N/A			
Singing at funeral		72.6%	62.7%	6.4	9	instances
Cooking at funeral		55.8%	46.8%	6.6	9.6	instances
Donated to funeral		95.9%	94.9%	8.6	10.3	instances
Refugees / IDPs / returnees						
Donated land to		13.2%	18.3%			
Gave tools to		18.5%	24%	28.7	46.2	SSP
Loaned tools to		6.2%	7.6%	32.9	56.1	SSP
Arrow Boys						
Gave food to		73.4%	80.7%			
Someone in household member of		47.9%	55.9%			
Other household						
Donated land to community project		20.9%	27%			
Paid taxes		47%	78.2%	17.7	13.5	SSP
Donated money to church		75.6%	89.6%	28.8	151.7	SSP
Donated goods to church		62.8%	70.3%	35.8	87.8	SSP
Volunteered for church		50.3%	32%	34.1	4.9	days

* - Average for those respondents / households that contributed to relevant public good, omitting cases where the value is unknown.

SSP - South Sudanese Pound



— Individual contributions



— Household contributions

Table 9: Contribution to public goods and estimated value of this contribution

donating to a funeral remain consistently high or even appear to have increased.

5.2. Community consultations and the *boma* development committee

The second survey round included a number of new questions on community consultations (an important instrument of the LGSDP) as well as on the *boma* development committee. The LGSDP aims to involve this committee during various phases of the project and to promote forming such a committee if it does not exist.

Table 10 displays the data derived from the answers to these questions by *boma*. In almost all *bomas* well over half of the respondents say they are aware of the existence of a *boma* development committee. A lower percentage of respondents feel the *boma* development committee has done something positive for the *boma* in the past two years. Unsurprisingly, this percentage is higher the more respondents are aware of the *boma* development committee, but this does not explain all variation. *Boma 3* for example, has one of the highest rates of awareness of the *boma* development committee in the sample, but one of the lowest rates of positive responses as to its performance.

BOMA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS

Weighted percentage of respondents

	Aware of boma development committee	Feels boma development committee has done something positive in the past 2 years	Took part in NGO led consultation in the past 2 years	Spoke in NGO led consultation	Did not speak, but someone else said what the respondent wanted to say
Boma 1					
	79.5%	58.4%	65.8%	50.9%	9.9%
Boma 2 *					
	59.5%	48.9%	55%	47.3%	5.3%
Boma 3					
	59.6%	33.8%	64%	40.4%	15.4%
Boma 4 *					
	70.2%	32.3%	70.2%	61.3%	8.9%
Boma 5 *					
	62.5%	41%	60.4%	45.8%	12.5%
Boma 6					
	52.3%	35.8%	60.3%	48.3%	9.9%
Boma 7					
	44.5%	34.8%	72.3%	45.8%	16.1%
Boma 8 *					
	52.3%	44.6%	56.9%	53.1%	3.8%
Boma 9					
	73%	48.7%	57.9%	46.1%	7.9%
Boma 10					
	75.7%	61%	50%	44.1%	5.9%
Not in LGSDP	62.5%	43.4%	63.6%	46.1%	11.7%
In LGSDP	61.7%	42.3%	59.6%	47%	10.6%
Total	62.2%	43%	62.1%	46.4%	11.3%

*- Boma in the fast track of World Bank's Local Government and Service Delivery Programme (LGSDP)

Table 10: *Boma development committee and community consultations*

There does not appear to be a difference between those respondents who live in *bomas* fast-tracked for the LGSDP and those who live elsewhere, in terms of most of the data presented in **Table 10**. The exception is participation in NGO consultations over the previous two years: those in non-LGSDP fast track *bomas* are slightly more likely to indicate that they have participated in such a consultation compared to LGSDP *bomas*. This may reflect the data picking up other NGO-led consultations that might have been held in *bomas* (although we are not aware of another programme that involved such consultations), as we found it impossible to explain to respondents the difference between the LGSDP and other NGO-led programmes.

A large share of those respondents who indicated that they had participated in a community consultation indicated that they themselves spoke in this consultation. A further share of these respondents indicated that someone else had voiced their opinion for them. From these data, it would appear that consultations were fairly inclusive of those attending, if not of the overall *boma* population, with results suggesting that 93 per cent of those who took part either spoke themselves or were able to have someone else speak on their behalf.

Table 11 disaggregates this data by gender and age. Looking at gender, women are less likely to suggest that they are aware of the existence of a *boma* development committee.

BOMA DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AND COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS, BY GENDER AND AGE								
Weighted percentage of respondents								
	Total	Gender		Age Group				
		Male	Female	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	>50
Aware of boma development committee								
Yes	62.2%	69.4%	56.4%	51.4%	69.9%	78.3%	57.7%	58.5%
No	25.1%	20.7%	28.7%	34.4%	28.1%	20.7%	33.3%	10.4%
Unknown / Refused / Missing	12.7%	9.9%	14.9%	14.2%	2.1%	1%	9%	31%
Feels boma development committee has done something positive in the past 2 years								
Yes	43%	46.4%	40.3%	35.1%	43.4%	55.4%	39.2%	43.3%
No	15.3%	19.3%	12.1%	10.9%	26.5%	18.7%	15.3%	10.3%
Not applicable	37.8%	30.6%	43.6%	48.6%	30.1%	21.7%	42.3%	41.5%
Unknown / Refused / Missing	3.9%	3.7%	4%	5.4%	0%	4.2%	3.2%	4.9%
Took part in NGO led consultation in the past 2 years								
Yes	62.1%	69.3%	56.3%	50.8%	78.6%	67.1%	49.4%	70.8%
No	37.7%	30.7%	43.2%	49.2%	21.4%	32.9%	50.6%	28%
Unknown / Refused / Missing	0.3%	0%	0.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1.2%
Spoke in NGO led consultation								
Yes	46.4%	57%	37.9%	31.5%	65.9%	54.5%	42.9%	46.7%
No	15.5%	11.9%	18.4%	18.7%	12.7%	12.5%	6.5%	24.1%
Not applicable	37.8%	30.7%	43.6%	49.2%	21.4%	32.9%	50.6%	28.8%
Unknown / Refused / Missing	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.6%	0%	0%	0%	0.4%
Did not speak, but someone else said what the respondent wanted to say								
Yes	11.3%	7.8%	14.1%	15.7%	12.7%	8.8%	5.6%	12.9%
No	2.8%	3%	2.7%	0%	0%	2.1%	0.9%	9.7%
Not applicable	84%	87.2%	81.5%	80.7%	85.4%	87.5%	93.5%	75.5%
Unknown / Refused / Missing	1.9%	2%	1.7%	3.6%	1.9%	1.6%	0%	1.9%

Table 11: Boma development committee and community consultations, by gender and age

Considering the lower rate of awareness, women are equally likely or slightly more likely to say that the *boma* development committee has done something positive. Women are less likely to answer that they have participated in a community consultation and—even taking lower levels of attendance into account—are also less likely to indicate that they have spoken in such consultations and that more likely to say they left saying what they want said to others.

Looking at the breakdown between different age groups, there does not appear to be any strong pattern. A possible exception is the youngest age bracket: respondents in this bracket are less likely to indicate that they are aware of the existence of a *boma* development committee, less likely to have participated in a consultation, and more likely to answer that they left the speaking to others.

5.3. Community priorities for public goods

The survey presented respondents with a ‘menu of small infrastructure projects similar to that offered by the LGSDP. This list included: (1) water; (2) sanitation; (3) flood protection; (4) road repairs; (5) repairs or extension of a health centre; (6) repairs or extension of a school; (7) building a market; (8) building a livestock corral; (9) irrigation. We classify all of these as public goods. Respondents were asked to select a single one that they felt would benefit the community most.

The LGSDP is executed by an NGO implementing partner, but financed through the county. Therefore, we asked the respondent to imagine that first an NGO and later a county official would come to their village and ask them which one of the public goods on the list they would prefer to see built by the NGO and the county respectively. These questions

were intended to capture perceptions of the different roles of NGOs and the county.

Table 12 displays the public good that the plurality of respondents in a *boma* preferred, as well as the percentage of respondents opting for this public good. Data presented on public goods built by an NGO suggest that preferences in many *bomas* remained the same between the first and second survey round, especially when the first preference was water. In three *bomas*, responses alternated between preferring that the school be repaired or extended and the health centre be repaired or extended. In the final *boma*, water rather than repair or extension of the health centre was the preferred public good among second round respondents. It appears that a shift in the preferred public good between 2013 and 2015 is more likely for those *bomas* fast-tracked in the LGSDP compared to those who are not.

Preferences for a public good built by the county differed even less at the *boma* level when comparing the 2013 and 2015 results. Results for only two *bomas* suggest a change in first choice of public good provided by the county.


Where **Table 12** includes the overall percentage of respondents who chose the same public good as the plurality in the *boma* broken down by *boma*, **Figure 2** shows this percentage for all *bomas* broken down by gender, age and participation in the fast track of the LGSDP. Interestingly, agreement with the *boma* priority public good built by an NGO was larger among men in the 2015 sample compared to the 2013, but smaller for women. No such pattern is observed for the preferred public good built by the county.

PREFERRED GOOD BUILT BY AN NGO OR THE COUNTY

IMAGINE AN NGO / THE COUNTY CAME TO YOUR VILLAGE AND OFFERED TO BUILD SOMETHING TO BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING, BUILT BY AN NGO / THE COUNTY DO YOU FEEL WOULD BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY MOST?

Most selected public good and weighted percentage of respondents opting for this

		NGO		COUNTY	
		2015	2013	2015	2013
Boma 1		44.7%	 48%	 45.3%	 41.3%
* Boma 2		34.4%	 35.3%	 29.8%	 37.4%
Boma 3		35.3%	 40.7%	 31.6%	 49.7%
* Boma 4		43.5%	 64.4%	 33.1%	 39.6%
* Boma 5		46.5%	 65.4%	 41%	 37.7%
Boma 6		53%	 37%	 28.5%	 35.4%
Boma 7		39.4%	 36.6%	 28.4%	 42.8%
* Boma 8		30%	 51.1%	 33.1%	 46.8%
Boma 9		50%	 60.6%	 45.4%	 43%
Boma 10		66.2%	 52.9%	 47.8%	 35.7%

 – Repair or extend school

 – Repair road

 – Repair or extend health centre

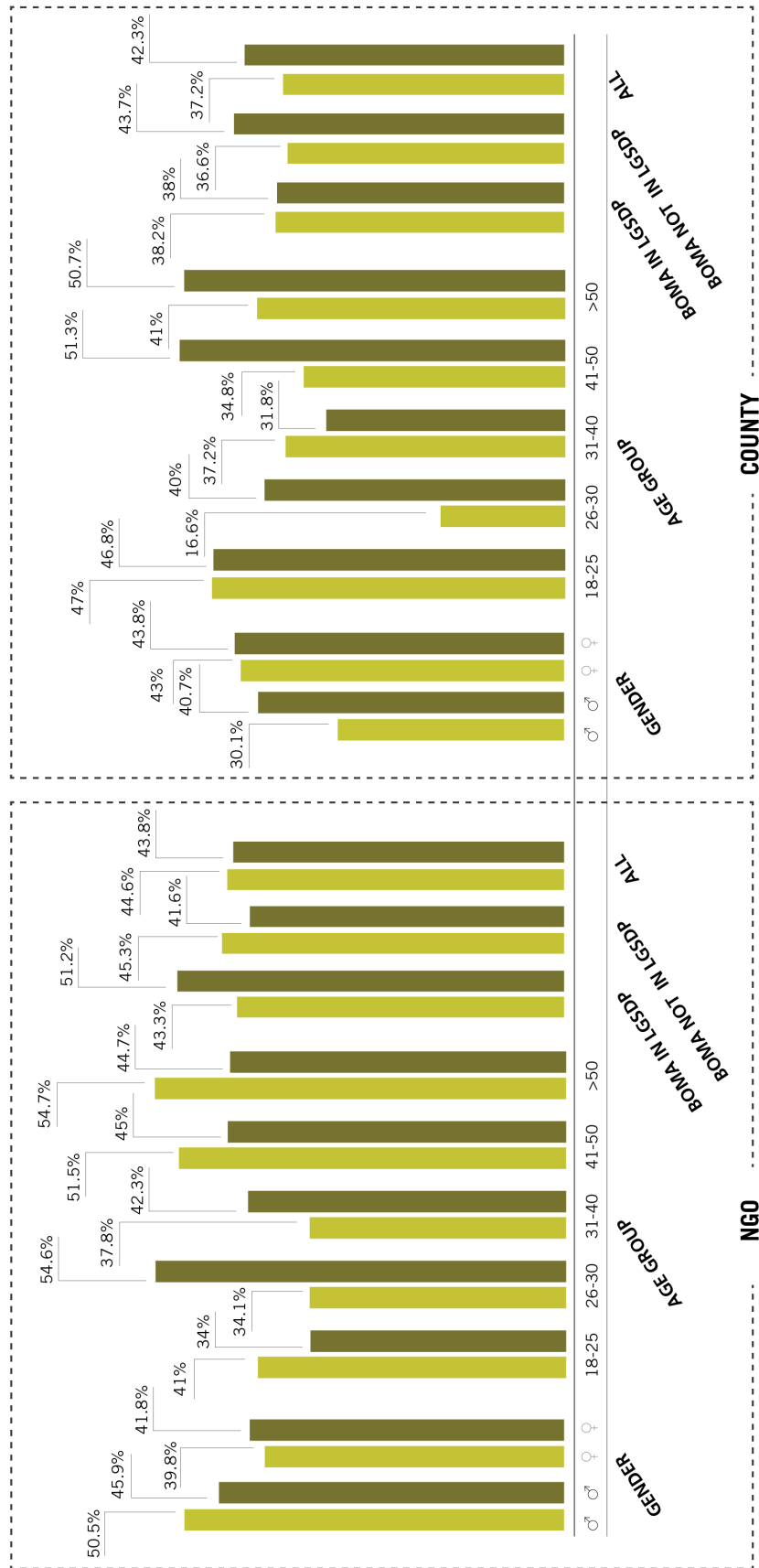
 – Water

* - Boma in the fast track of World Bank's Local Government and Service Delivery Programme (LGSDP).

Table 12: Preferred public good built by NGO or the county

AGREEMENT WITH PREFERRED PUBLIC GOOD, BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

Weighted percentage of respondents opting for the boma-wide most selected public good



♂ — Male ♀ — Female — 2015 — 2013

Figure 2: Agreement with preferred public good, by gender and age group

With regard to the breakdown by age, agreement with the priority public good built by an NGO was larger in the 2015 sample compared to that in 2013 for the highest two age brackets, but lower for the adjacent two younger brackets. Again, this pattern is not repeated when looking at the preferred public good built by the county.

Finally, in *bomas* that participated in the fast track of the LGSDP, agreement with first preference public good built by an NGO was lower in the 2015 sample compared to the 2013 sample, with the converse being true for *bomas* that did not participate in the fast track. Once more, this result is not replicated when considering the preferred public good built by the county.

6. Authority

A substantial section of this survey concerned the authorities on which people in Ezo and Tambura Counties rely, and their satisfaction with the services received from these authorities. 'Authority' is a complex concept, and we recognise that it can be expressed in many ways. Potential expressions of authority can be when people report issues or concerns to a particular actor, when a particular actor is trusted, when a particular actor is considered a 'go-to' point in case of (hypothetical) adversity, or when people recognise an actor as 'most important'. The questionnaire included items on all these aspects. This section reports the results obtained.

6.1. Most important authorities over time

Figure 3 and **Figure 4** show the results of asking respondents outright which was the single most important authority during four periods. These periods are the Sudanese civil war from 1983–2005, during the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the SPLA/M and the Sudanese government in Khartoum that was in effect from 2005–2011, since South Sudan's independence in July 2011, and since the start of the crisis December 2013. This question was asked in both survey rounds in an identical manner, although the most recent time period was naturally not included in the 2013 round. Although the former three periods were mostly in the past at the time of both survey rounds, the question was repeated in order to capture changes in respondents' perception or memory of which authority had been most important. To visualize these changes, **Figure 3** displays respondents' answers in 2015 and **Figure 4** displays respondents' answers in 2013.

For the sake of clarity, authorities that never appeared as the top six most important ones were omitted from the Figure. These are: the county commissioner and an army other than

the SPLA or the UN forces. It should be noted that not all authorities (formally) existed during all time periods (for example, a president of South Sudan did not exist until 2005).

Looking at **Figure 3** only, respondents in 2015 are less likely to indicate that the church is the most important authority in recent times; responses indicating that the chief is the most important authority see a similar decline. For more recent periods, respondents are increasingly likely to indicate that the president or the governor was the single most important authority. According to this measure, the importance of the UN appears to have increased steadily over the four periods, whereas the importance of the SPLA and NGOs experienced a dip during the CPA and rose again thereafter.

Comparing **Figure 3** and **Figure 4**, the most striking difference is observed when looking at the answers respondents gave in 2013 and 2015 about the importance of the SPLA during the civil war starting in 1983. Whereas in 2013, 20.2 per cent of respondents deemed the SPLA the most important authority during that period, in 2015 this percentage was much lower at 8.7 per cent. Instead, the

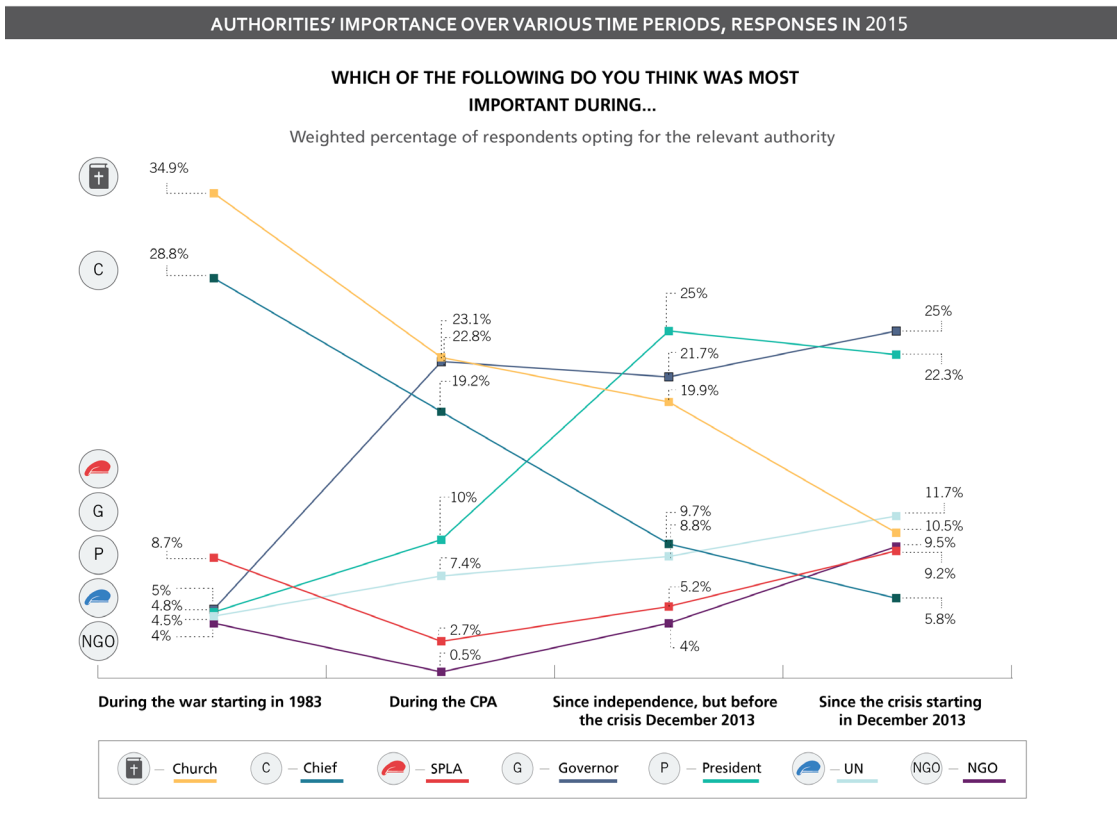


Figure 3: Authorities' importance over various time periods, responses in 2015

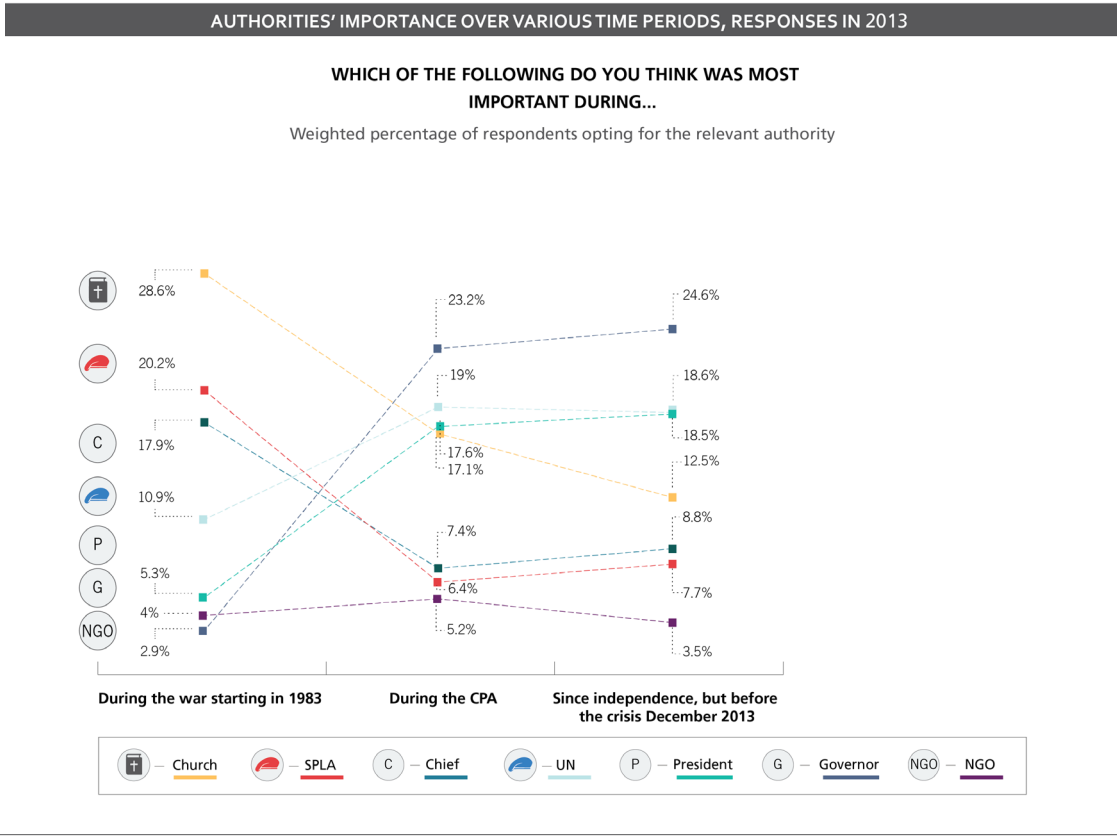


Figure 4: Authorities' importance over various time periods, responses in 2013

2015 respondents were more likely to mark the church or chief as the most important authority during the civil war starting in 1983.

Again comparing the figures, the importance of the president during various more recent times appears to have been revised upwards between the 2013 and 2015 surveys. In the 2013 sample, respondents were less likely to indicate that the president was the most important authority during the CPA and since independence, compared to 2015 when the plurality of respondents cited the president as the most

important authority for the period between independence and the start of the crisis in December 2013.

6.2. Reporting an issue or concern to an authority

Figure 5 presents twelve possible authorities and the percentage of respondents who indicated having reported an issue or concern to these authorities in the previous 12 months, disaggregated by gender. The bars display data for 2015 only, the arrows and numbers toward the top of the bar indicate the percentage change between the two survey rounds. Note that

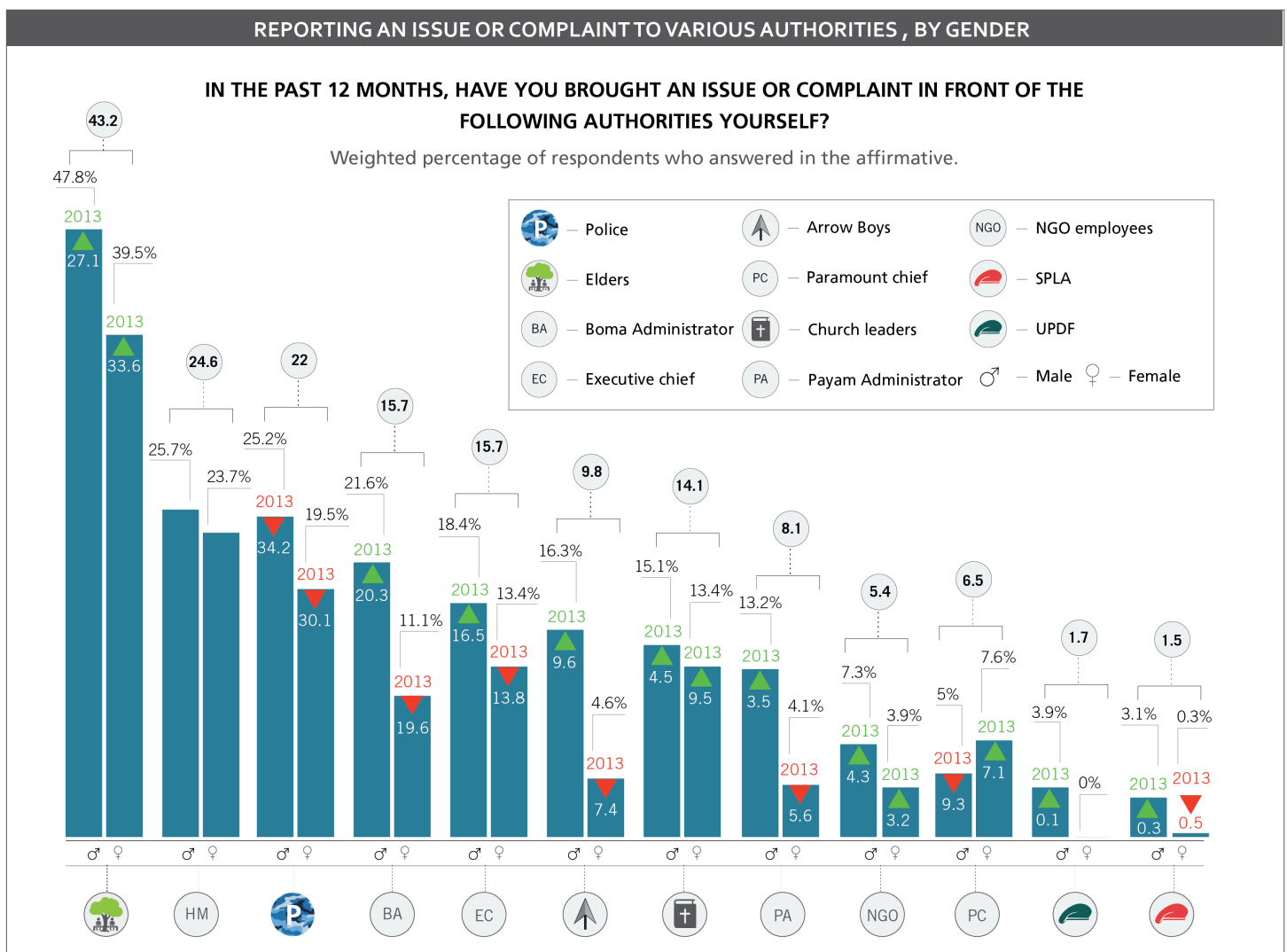


Figure 5: Reporting an issue or complaint to various authorities, by gender

the second survey round in 2015 included the headman as one of the authorities but this authority was not included in the first survey round in 2013.

From the data stemming from the 2013 survey round, the police were the most common point of call in case of an issue or complaint. However, respondents in 2015 were substantially less likely to report that they went to the police with an issue or complaint. With the inclusion of the headmen, the police were the third most called-on authority in the 2015 sample. Respondents in 2015 were substantially

more likely to say that they called on the elders with an issue or concern, making the elders the most called-on authority. The ordering of authorities according to the percentage of respondents that reported an issue or concern to them was otherwise quite similar in the 2013 and 2015 samples.

Women are less likely to reply that they have brought an issue or complaint to any of the authorities the survey asked about, with the exception of the *payam* chief. With the same exception, the gap between men and women appears to have grown between the two survey rounds. Men in the

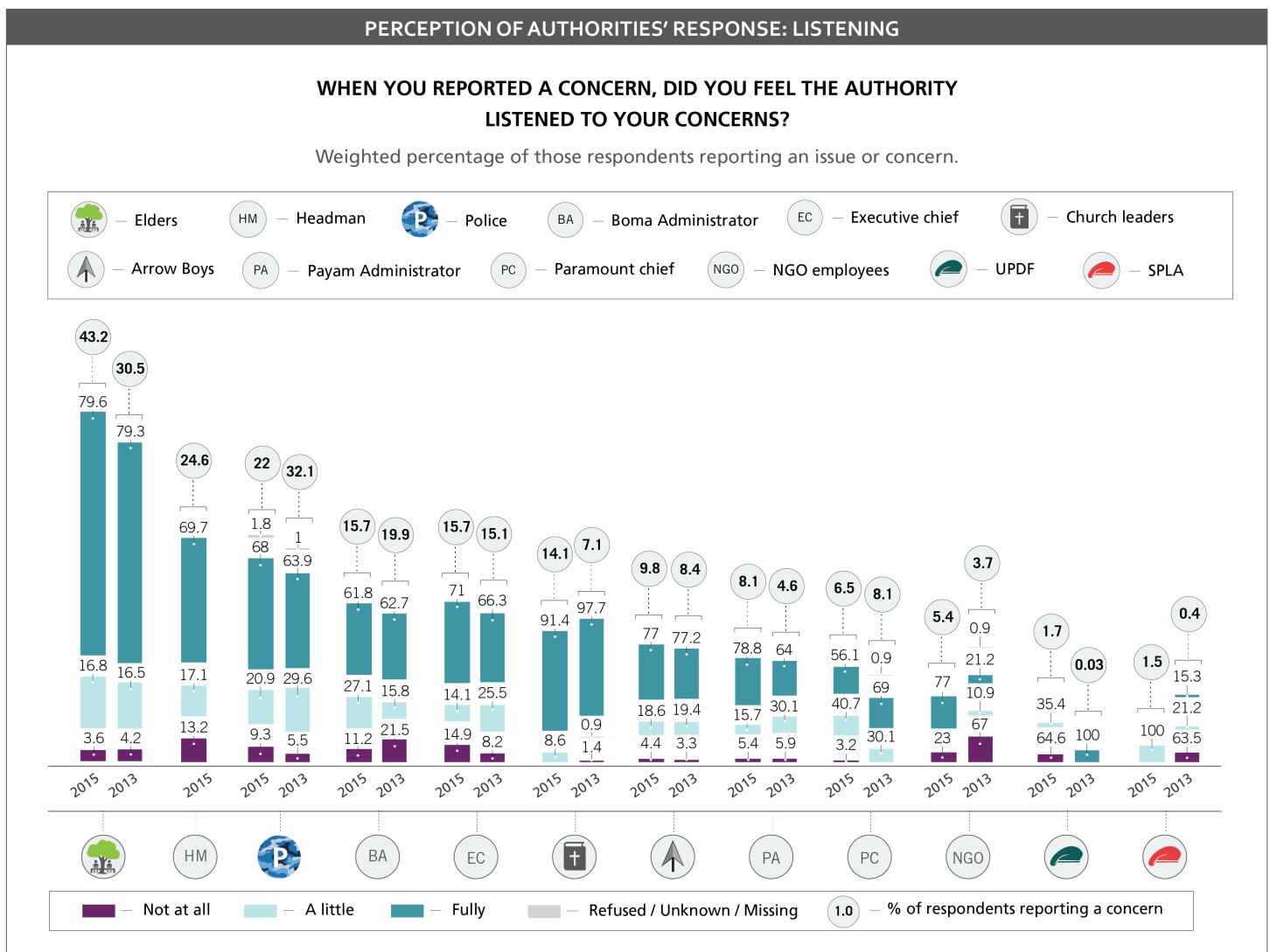


Figure 6: Perception of authorities' response: listening

2015 sample were more likely to have brought an issue or concern in front of the *boma* administrator, executive chief, arrow boys, *payam* administrator and SPLA compared to men in the 2013 sample, but women in the 2015 survey were less likely to say they had done so compared to women in the 2013 sample.

survey round, we distinguish three dimensions: whether the authority listened to the respondent; whether the authority treated the respondent fairly; and whether the authority did anything to help. The answers for all three dimensions, however, were strongly correlated. In the interest of clarity, this report will therefore not present the answers to the question on the fairness of the response.

Figure 6 and **Figure 7** explore respondents' satisfaction with the response of the various authorities. As in the first

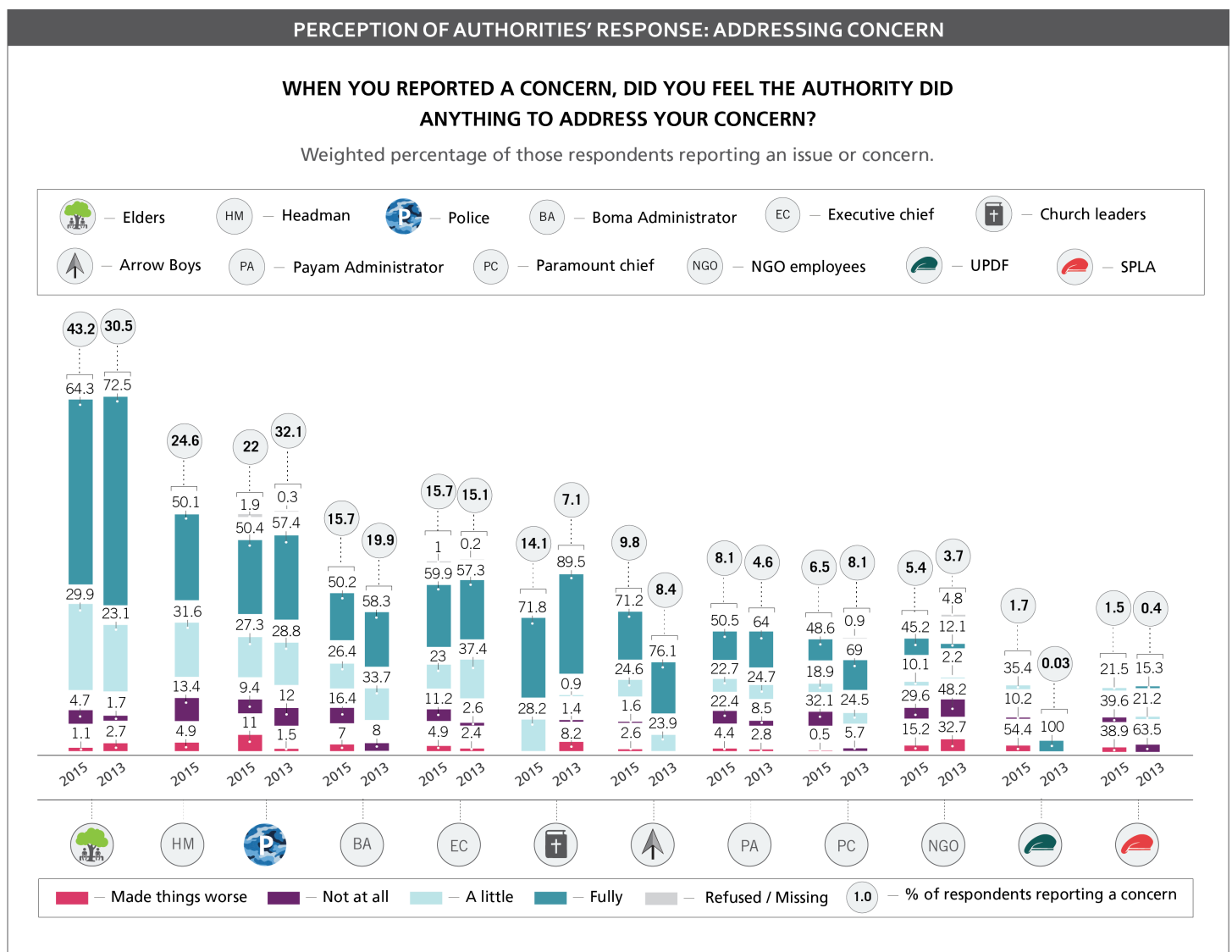


Figure 7: Perception of authorities' response: addressing concern

Neither **Figure 6** nor **Figure 7** suggests dramatic changes in the level of satisfaction with authorities' responses between the two survey rounds. If anything, the data indicates an increase in satisfaction with responses from NGOs and the *boma* administrator, and a decrease in satisfaction with the response of the police and the executive chief. Furthermore, in 2015 we observe for the first time any level of dissatisfaction with the degree to which the arrow boys helped to address respondents' concerns.

6.3. Trust in authority

Figure 8 provides an overview of levels of trust in the same twelve authorities. Distrust in the SPLA, already the most distrusted authority in the 2013 sample, is even higher in the 2015 sample. Comparing these two samples, distrust in the arrow boys, police, and NGOs appears to have grown as well. The pattern of trust in the remaining authorities appears fairly similar when comparing results from 2015 and 2013.

6.4. Hypothetical reliance on authorities for security or justice

Figure 9 and **Figure 10** report on the authorities respondents say they would go to when facing (hypothetical) adversity. It should be taken into account that there could be potentially large differences between a hypothetical scenario and actual behaviour (that is between what people actually *do* and what people say they *would* do). Options in terms of authorities were not read out to respondents and they were free to indicate as many authorities as they wanted

that they would turn to in case of a (hypothetical) threat of physical harm and a (hypothetical) dispute.

Unlike actual behaviour, displayed in **Figure 5**, in the case of a hypothetical threat to safety the police remains the most common authority mentioned by the 2015 respondents. That said, hypothetical reliance on the police does seem to be slightly lower among 2015 respondents compared to 2013 respondents. The *boma* administrator and *payam* chief, both of whom were in the top five of (hypothetically) the most relied on authorities for safety among 2013 respondents, were in the bottom half of the most relied on authorities by this measure in 2015. Respondents in 2015 were more likely to say that they would go to the elders and the SPLA for protection compared to their 2013 counterparts.

In 2013, the ordering of the most frequently mentioned authorities to go to when (hypothetically) seeking protection and justice was very similar. In 2015, however, the headmen, executive chief, and elders overtake the police in terms of the number of respondents selecting them as a hypothetical point of call when seeking justice. In terms of changes between the first and second survey rounds, we can say that the elders and executive chief are mentioned more in 2015 and the police, *boma* administrator and *payam* chief less. In this sense, results for the question on seeking justice mirror those for the question on seeking protection.

TRUST IN VARIOUS AUTHORITIES

HOW OFTEN DO YOU TRUST THE FOLLOWING AUTHORITIES?

Weighted percentage of respondents

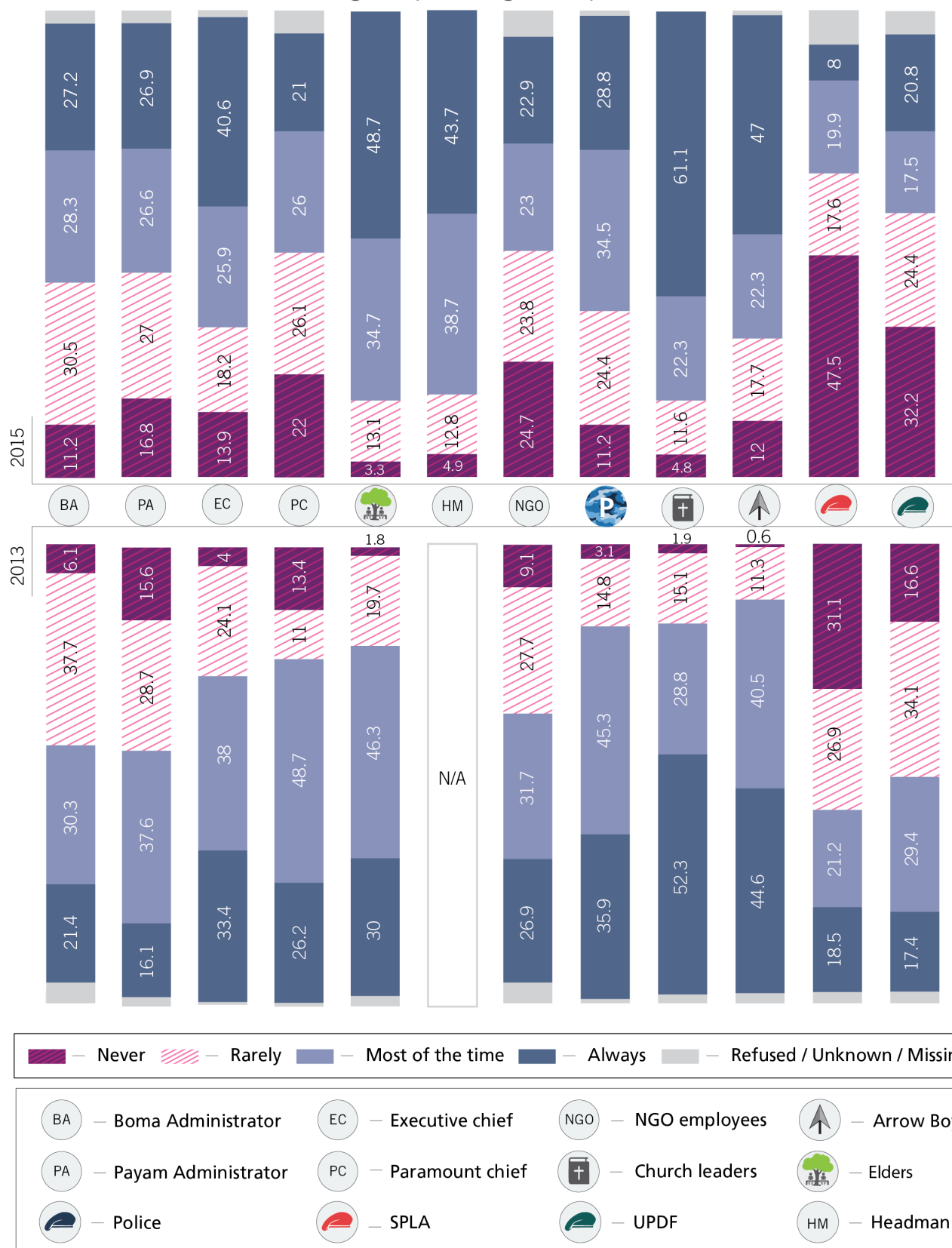


Figure 8: Trust in various authorities

SEEKING PROTECTION

WHEN YOU ARE AFRAID OF BEING PHYSICALLY HARMED BY SOMEONE OUTSIDE YOUR FAMILY, WHO DO YOU GO TO IN ORDER TO GET PROTECTION?

Weighted percentage of respondents mentioning the relevant authority

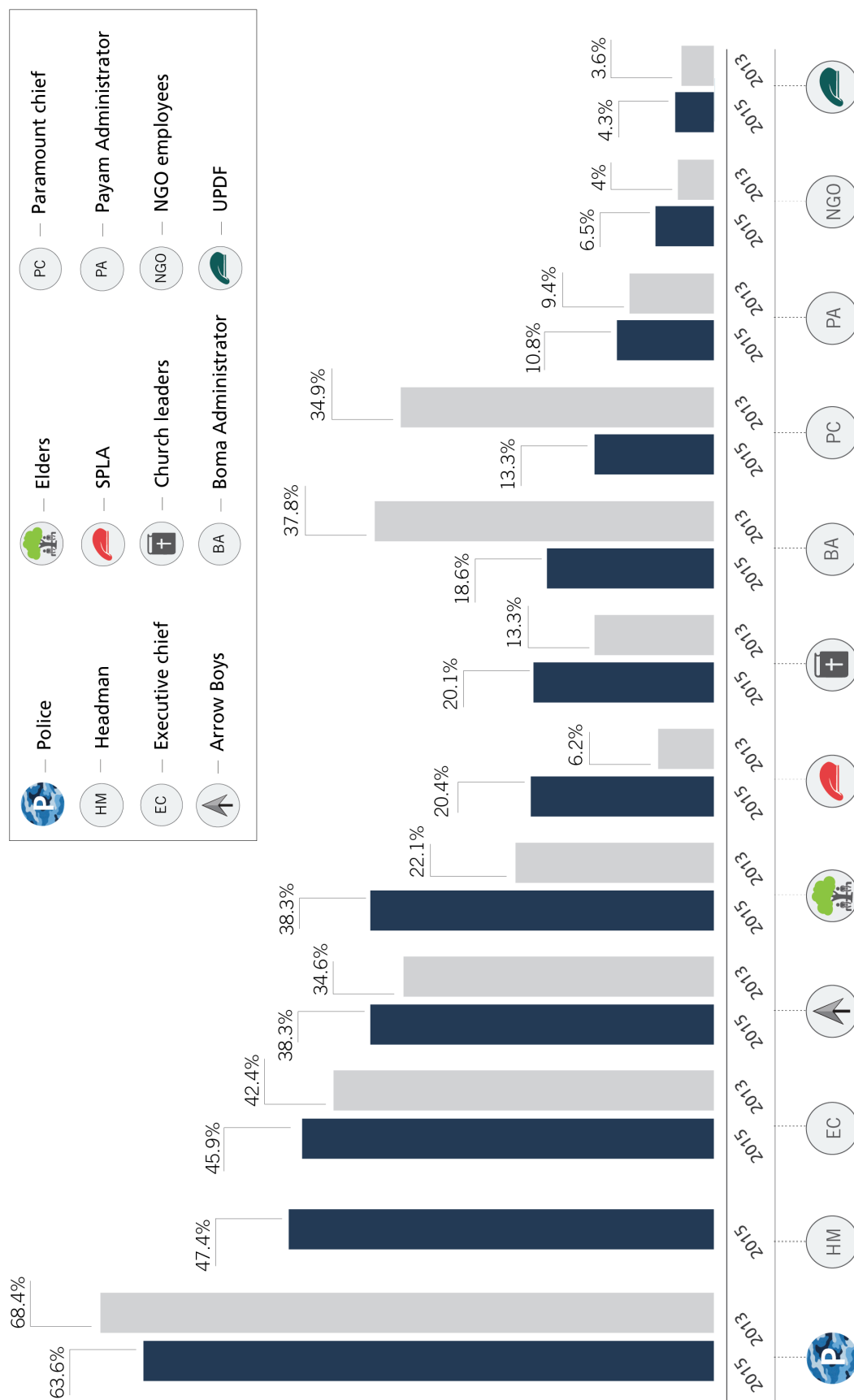


Figure 9: Seeking protection

SEEKING JUSTICE

WHEN YOU HAVE A DISPUTE WITH SOMEONE OUTSIDE YOUR FAMILY, WHO DO YOU GO TO IN ORDER TO GET A RULING?

Weighted percentage of respondents mentioning the relevant authority

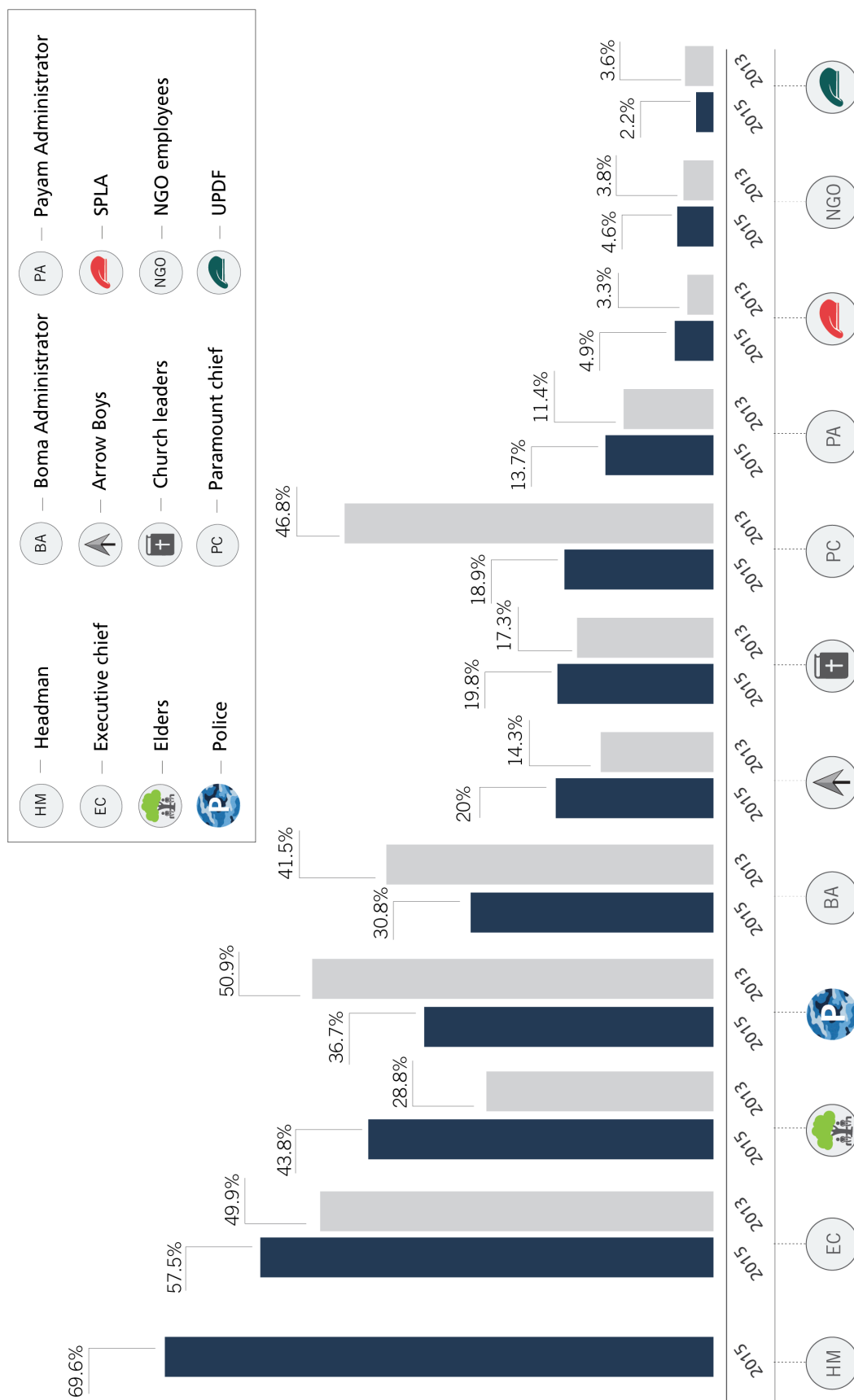


Figure 10: Seeking justice

7. Security

This section presents a number of indicators of security. The survey attempted to capture security—again a complex concept—by asking respondents about their feeling of safety while pursuing everyday activities, their willingness to invest in the future, fear of armed actors and contact with soldiers.

7.1. Fear of armed actors

In 2015, the survey questionnaire included questions on the respondent's level of fear for their personal safety or that of their family during four periods. These time periods were also used in another set of questions (see **Figure 3** and

Figure 4): during the Sudanese civil war, during the CPA, since independence and since the start of South Sudan's crisis. We asked this question including the first three time periods in both the 2013 and 2015 survey rounds, to capture changes in people's perception of their past security between these two points in time.

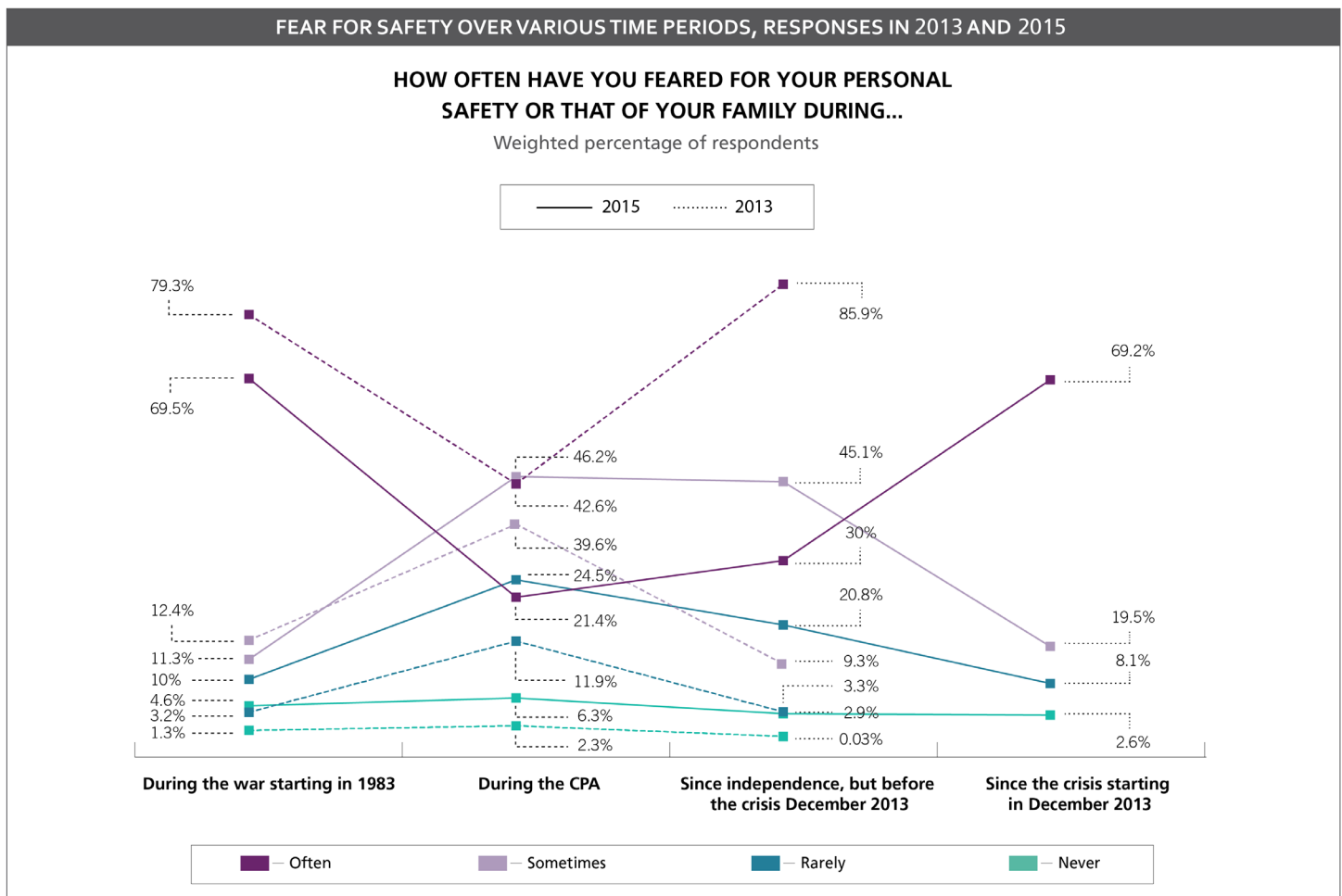


Figure 11: Fear for safety over various time periods, responses in 2013 and 2015

Figure 11 reports on responses to this question in 2013 and 2015 respectively. Responses in 2015 were similar to those in 2013. They indicate that perceived security increased during the CPA and decreased again thereafter. However, 2013 responses would suggest that this decrease in perceived security had already set in after independence and before December 2013, whereas the 2015 responses place the strongest decrease in perceived security after December 2013. Overall, the degree to which the past was perceived as having been unsafe was higher in the 2013 sample compared to 2015: for example, in 2013, 42.6 per cent of respondents reported having feared for their safety or that of their family 'often' during the CPA, whereas this

percentage was only 21.4 per cent for respondents in 2015.

Figure 12 reports on fear of specific armed actors. In the first survey round, respondents were only asked about their fear of the LRA. This question was repeated in the same format in the second survey round. In addition, respondents to the second survey round were invited to name any number of other actors that they had feared in the past 12 months (without a list of such potential actors being read out to them) and to indicate the degree of fear of these actors that they had experienced.

From **Figure 12**, it is apparent that the degree of fear of the LRA observed in the first survey round in 2013 is very similar

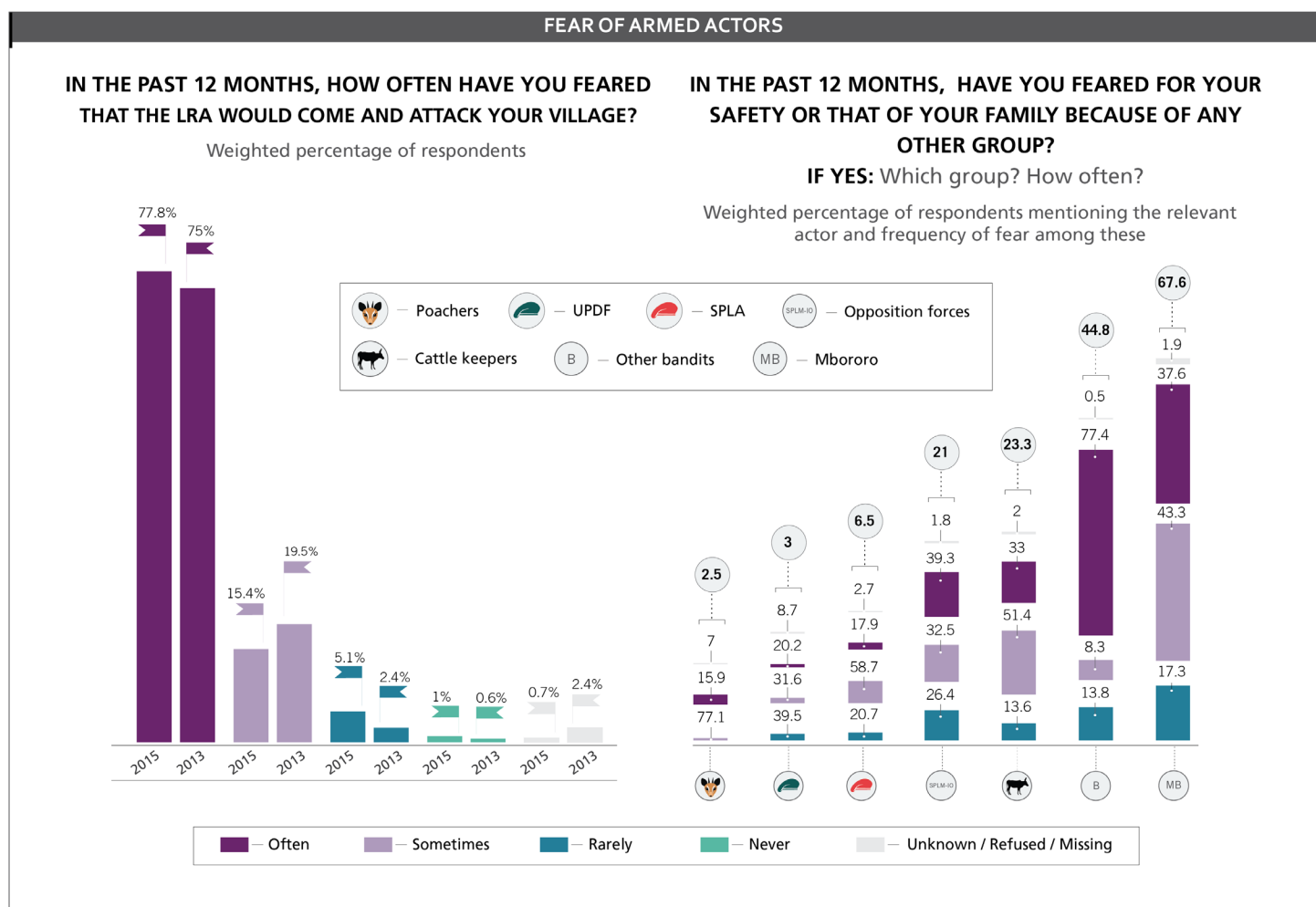


Figure 12: Fear of armed actors

to the degree of fear of this armed actor observed in 2015. If anything, respondents were more polarized in 2015 compared to 2013, with a greater percentage reporting they feared the LRA 'often', but also a greater percentage reporting fearing the LRA 'rarely'.

With regard to other armed actors, close to two thirds of respondents report having feared for their safety because of the Mbororo, a relatively small, nomadic cattle-keeping group, present in the border area between South Sudan, CAR and DRC, that was permanently expelled from South Sudan after independence. Bandits and 'cattle keepers' (other than Mbororo) invite fear among 44.8 per cent and

23.3 per cent of respondents in 2015 respectively, with 'cattle keepers' usually used to describe Dinka herdsmen. The SPLM/A-IO is mentioned by close to one fifth of respondents. Respondents also mention the two national armies present in the region: the SPLA and the UPDF.

Figure 13 presents a breakdown by gender of those respondents who mentioned having experienced any degree of fear of these actors. The percentage of male and female respondents is fairly comparable for most armed actors. However, men are more likely to report having feared 'cattle keepers' (other than Mbororo) and the SPLM/A-IO.

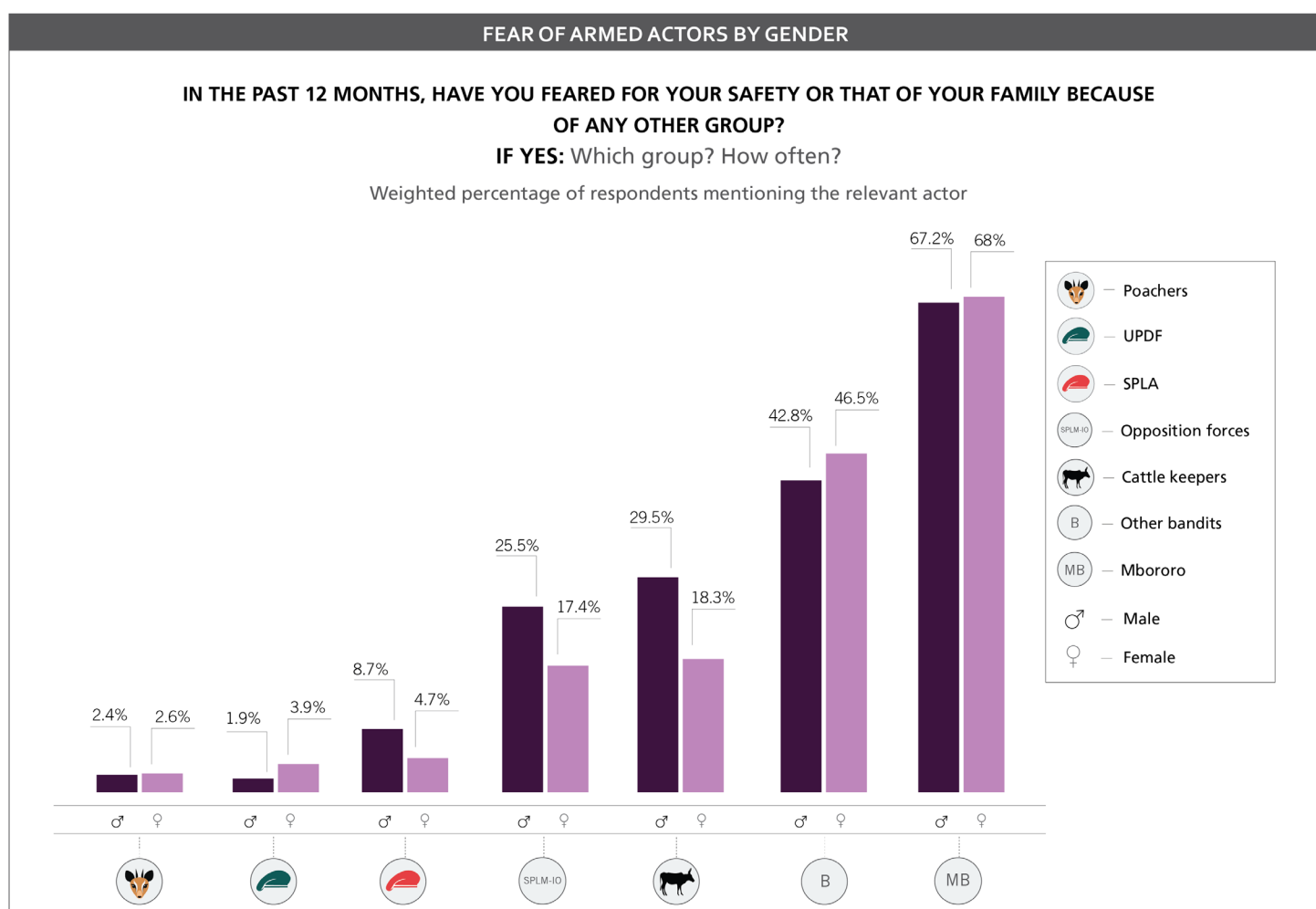


Figure 13: Fear of armed actors by gender

7.2. Safety during everyday activities

The survey distinguished six daily activities: (1) going to the bush to visit a field (by day or by night); (2) travelling to another village (by day or by night); (3) going across the border to the market; (4) going somewhere else in the village at night; (5) publicly expressing disagreement with a chief, administrator or elders; (6) passing the barracks. Respondents were asked whether they had done these activities in the past month, and whether they had experienced fear for their safety whilst doing the activity, or had been prevented from doing the activity out of fear for their safety. An affirmative answer to either question was taken to indicate some degree of fear when doing the activity.

By this measure, results presented in **Figure 14** fail to suggest a dramatic deterioration in the security situation in the research area. Respondents in the 2015 sample were slightly less likely than their counterparts in the 2013 sample to experience travelling to another village by night, going into the bush to visit a field by night and going across the border to the market as unsafe. The converse is true for passing the barracks and publically expressing disagreement with a chief, administrator, or the elders.

In our previous report, we presented a breakdown of this information by gender. However, as differences between genders were minor, we will not present a similar breakdown in the current report.

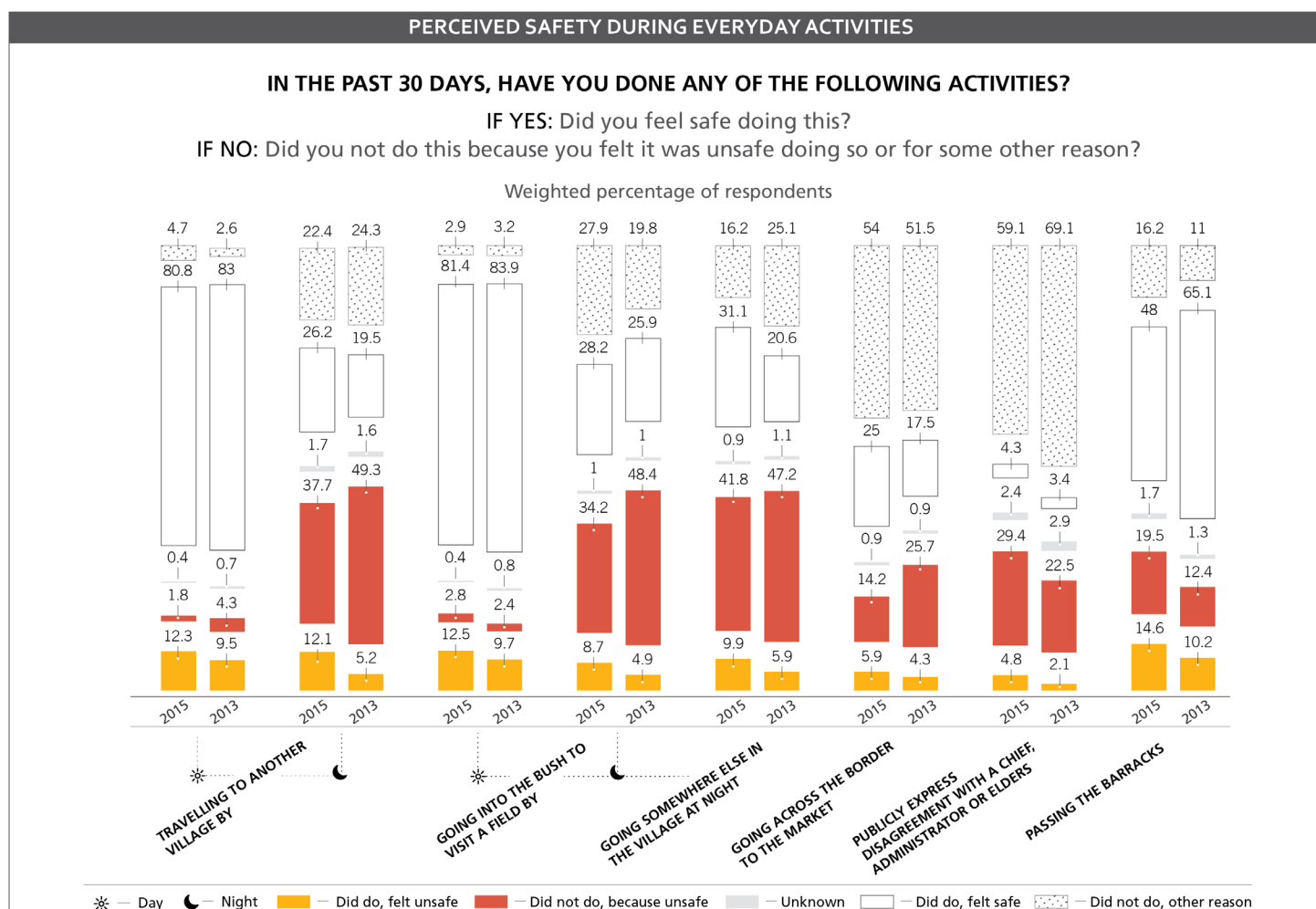


Figure 14: Perceived safety during everyday activities

7.3. Contact with soldiers

Another set of questions in the section on security asked respondents whether in the previous twelve months they had seen soldiers from the five armies that have a presence in the research area and whether they had ever directly received information from these armies.

From **Figure 15**, we can observe that respondents in 2015 as well as in 2013 indicated that the SPLA and UPDF were the most visible armies in the research area. However, fewer respondents report having seen the SPLA and the UPDF respectively in 2015 compared to in 2013. This could be

explained by these two armies being redeployed to areas more affected by the conflict that began in December 2013. A similar observation can be made for the UN peace keepers, while the opposite is true for the US army and AU soldiers. It should be noted that there is considerable overlap between the AU forces and the UPDF.

Comparing answers in 2015 and 2013, respondents in the later round were substantially more likely to indicate that they had received information directly from the SPLA. Taking these results at face value, this may mean that the SPLA has increased communication with the local population between 2013 and 2015.

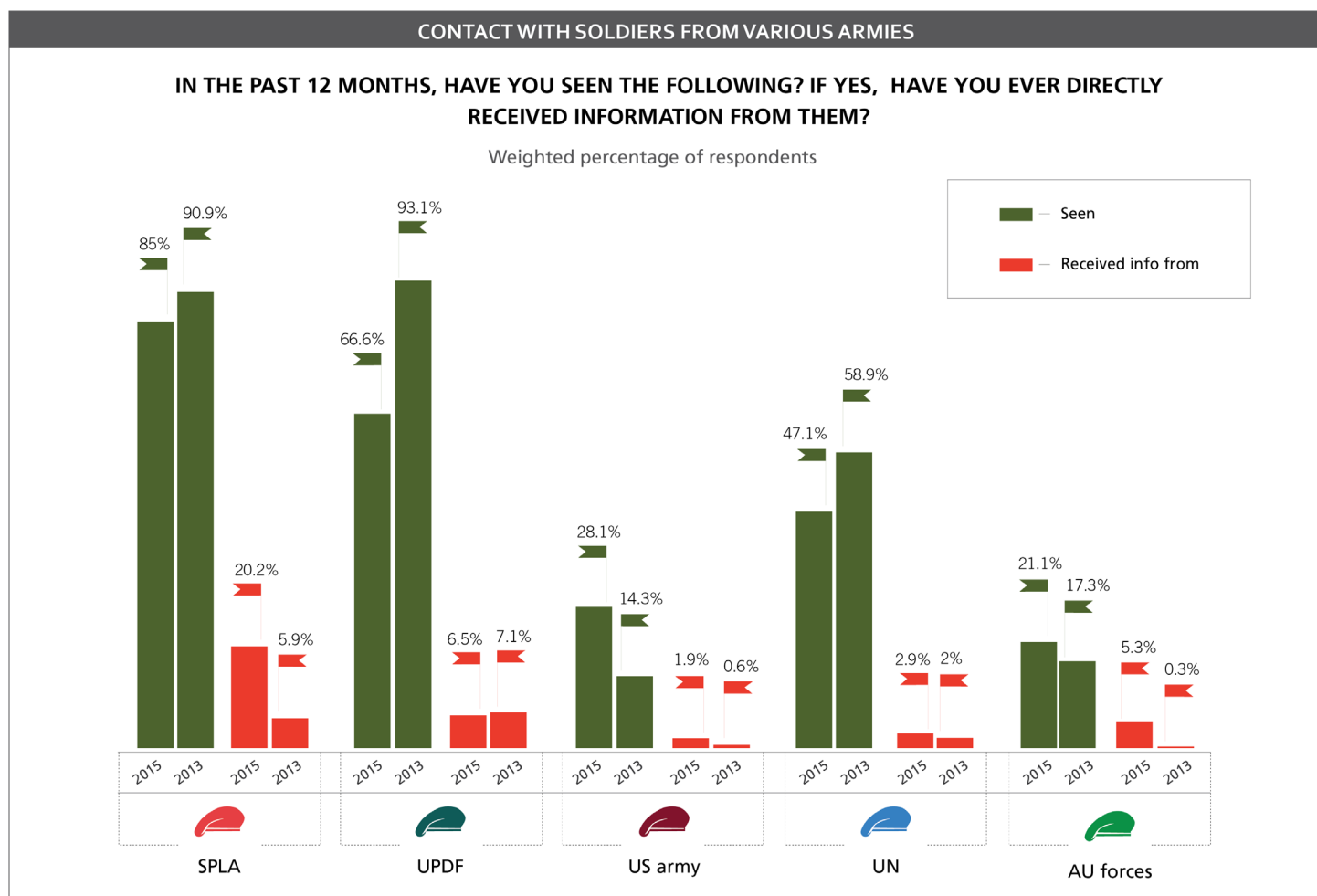


Figure 15: Contact with soldiers from various armies

7.4. Household Investment Decisions

One sign of security may be increased willingness to invest in the future. This investment can take the form of buying an asset, planting crops that take more than one growing season to mature (perennial crops), or personal investments such as getting an education or getting married.

Table 13 shows the percentage of households by *boma* in 2013 and 2015 that indicated they had bought an asset or made a personal investment and the percentage increase or decrease between the two survey rounds. The formulation of the question on getting married was changed in the 2015 questionnaire, as it appeared to have been mistranslated in the 2013 version. Respondents in 2015 were less likely to indicate that their household had invested in a motorbike or bicycle, compared to respondents in the 2013 sample. A similar decrease is observed for a family member getting married, with the above caveat. Taking the results at face value, there appears to have been an increase in household members going abroad to receive education, which can be considered an investment in their future, an indication of lack of available services as well as an opportunity to keep them out of harm's way.

We can observe substantial variation between *bomas* and with the exception of *boma* 3, it is difficult to identify any particular *boma* that appears to have experienced the greatest deterioration in its security situation by this measure.

The final table of this section, **Figure 16**, shows the average number of perennial crops that households have planted. Although cassava is a perennial crop, it is usually not considered as an investment in the future, since planting or

harvesting it takes little energy. This, coupled with its low nutritional value, contributes to its reputation as a 'famine crop'. The questionnaire used in the second round of the survey also included questions on crops that cannot be considered perennial but that do have a higher nutrition value than the staple cassava, such as maize, sesame and groundnuts.

Figure 16 shows that respondents in 2015 reported having planted fewer perennial trees in the 12 months preceding the survey compared to respondents in 2013. This is driven by a decrease in the number of banana and palm trees. Comparing individual *bomas* in the bottom half of the figure, this decrease appears to stem mainly from a lower number of perennial trees planted in 2015 in *bomas* in the top half of the distribution.

HOUSEHOLD INVESTMENT DECISIONS

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, DID YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING?

Percentage of respondents who answered in the affirmative.





		Change		Change		Change		Change		Change
	Bought cycle		Bought motor		Went abroad for education		Got married		Built new house	
Boma 1										
2015	11.4	25.3	0	-100	20.5	79.8	61.4	108.1	81.8	12.5
2013	9.1	▲	2.3	▼	11.4	▲	29.5	▲	72.7	▼
Boma 2										
2015	18.2	-27.2	2.3	0	18.2	100	47.7	31	63.6	3.6
2013	25	▼	2.3	▲	9.1	▲	36.4	▲	61.4	▲
Boma 3										
2015	22.7	-50.1	4.5	-66.9	2.3	0	27.3	-53.8	34.1	-46.4
2013	45.5	▼	13.6	▼	2.3	▲	59.1	▼	63.6	▼
Boma 4										
2015	25	5	4.5		18.2	156.3	43.2	51	79.5	96.3
2013	23.8	▼	0		7.1	▲	28.6	▲	40.5	▲
Boma 5										
2015	25	22	2.3	-66.2	15.9	-30	59.1	13	84.1	23.3
2013	20.5	▲	6.8	▼	22.7	▼	52.3	▲	68.2	▲
Boma 6										
2015	31.8	-12.6	9.1	0	6.8		40.9	-5.3	43.2	18.7
2013	36.4	▼	9.1	▲	0		43.2	▼	36.4	▲
Boma 7										
2015	34.1	-21.1	6.8	51.1	13.6	19.3	40.9	-45.5	52.3	0
2013	43.2	▼	4.5	▲	11.4	▲	75	▼	52.3	▲
Boma 8										
2015	13.6	-41.1	2.3		20.5	99	40.9	6.2	63.6	7.8
2013	23.1	▼	0		10.3	▲	38.5	▲	59	▲
Boma 9										
2015	38.6	54.4	11.4		13.6	491.3	52.3	-4	52.3	-14.8
2013	25	▲	0		2.3	▲	54.5	▼	61.4	▼
Boma 10										
2015	34.1	0	13.6	491.3	20.5	79.8	40.9	-21.8	75	57.2
2013	34.1	▲	2.3	▲	11.4	▲	52.3	▼	47.7	▲
Total										
2015	26.3	-23.3	5.1	-25	13.8	60.5	48.2	-11.2	63.5	9.7
2013	34.3	▼	6.8	▼	8.6	▲	54.3	▼	57.9	▲

Table 13: Household investment decisions

HOUSEHOLD INVESTMENT IN PERENNIAL CROPS

IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, HOW MANY TREES/BUSHES/FIDAN OF THE FOLLOWING HAVE YOU OR MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY PLANTED?

Weighted average per household

	Coffee	Avocado	Mango	Citrus fruit	Cotton	Banana	Sugar cane	Palm tree	Cassava	Guava	Maize	Sesame	Groundnuts	Total perennial trees
2015	6.27	0.5	4.36	4.65	0.04	11.43	0.74	4.45	1.71	0.6	1.32	0.63	1.62	20.4
2013	3.54	0.13	3.09	3.59	0.03	11.69	1.88	5.44	1.61	0.43	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.3
change	77.1 ▲	284.6 ▲	41.1 ▲	29.5 ▲	33.3 ▲	-2.2 ▼	-60.6 ▼	-18.2 ▼	6.2 ▲	39.5 ▲	N/A	N/A	N/A	-8.5 ▼

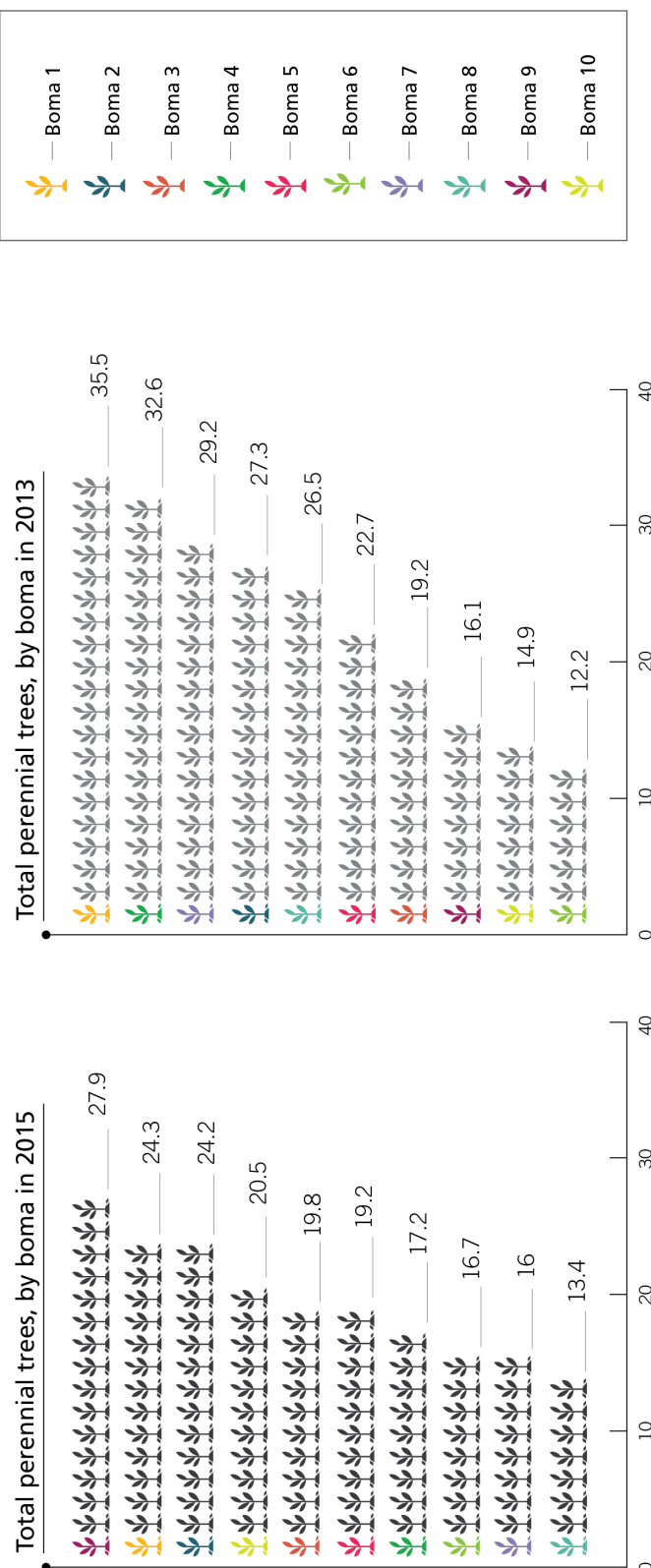


Figure 16: Household investment in perennial crops

8. Experiences of violence

To gauge the extent to which people in Ezo and Tambura Counties have been affected by violence and violent conflict, the survey included a number of items on experiences of violence. These items asked the respondents whether they had ever suffered a particular form of violence in their lifetime, and if so, in which year and who the perpetrator was.

These questions were asked in both the first and second round of the survey alike. Thus, it is possible to compare instances of violence reported for a particular calendar year by the 2013 respondents to instances in the same calendar year reported by the 2015 respondents. Perpetrators of violence mentioned included the LRA, the SPLA, Dinka herdsmen (one of the largest ethnic groups in South Sudan, living to the north and north-east of Western Equatoria and maintaining a cattle-keeping lifestyle), the Mbororo, the UPDF, bandits, the SPLM/A-IO or opposition forces, a family member, or a community member.

Although the set of questions on exposure to violence can clearly be classified as sensitive, in general respondents did not seem reluctant to answer these questions. In the first round in 2013, there was a single respondent who felt so upset with these questions that they terminated the interview. In 2015, no respondents were unwilling or unable to answer all the questions in this section.

It should be noted that at the time of the second survey round Ezo and Tambura Counties had not directly experienced violence related to the crisis that began in December 2013.

However, around the end of 2015 both counties were hit by such violence. This is not captured in the data presented here.

8.1. Experiences of violence

Table 14 gives an overview of the experience of violence reported by respondents in 2013 and 2015, disaggregated by gender and age category. As in 2013, the data gathered in 2015 makes it clear that inhabitants of Ezo and Tambura Counties have been strongly affected by violence. In the recent survey 63.5 per cent of respondents report that a member of their immediate family has been killed during their lifetime. Close to half of the respondents in 2015 report having been displaced or having become refugees and 45.8 per cent report having had their house burned down or destroyed. It is noticeable that both percentages were considerably lower in 2015 compared to 2013. This could be consistent with the memory of displacement fading, especially in the face of a renewed conflict, or this could be due to changes in the sampling composition. Whatever the reason, this anomaly is also observed in **Table 7**.

EXPERIENCE OF VIOLENCE, BY GENDER AND AGE

DURING YOUR LIFETIME, DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HAPPEN TO YOU?

Weighted percentage of respondents who answered in the affirmative

		All	Gender		Age Group				
			Male	Female	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	>50
Member of immediate family killed	2015	63.5%	66.8%	60.8%	57.8%	50.5%	73.3%	66%	66.2%
	2013	63.3%	61.3%	65.1%	69.8%	59.6%	70.8%	46.1%	65%
Injured or maimed in attack	2015	20.9%	26.8%	16.2%	11.1%	11.4%	27.2%	33%	21.1%
	2013	12.4%	17.7%	7.5%	15.1%	20.9%	9.9%	7.7%	10.4%
Injured or maimed in cross-fire	2015	4.8%	6.6%	3.3%	1.8%	4.3%	5.7%	7.6%	5.1%
	2013	6%	8.9%	3.3%	7.4%	9.1%	3.6%	4.7%	7.9%
Displaced or made refugee	2015	48.1%	44.1%	51.4%	44%	38.7%	56.1%	45.5%	53.3%
	2013	60.5%	65.1%	56.3%	51.4%	62.6%	62.2%	63.2%	62.6%
House burned down or destroyed	2015	45.8%	48.2%	44%	37.8%	34.5%	44.7%	42.2%	65.2%
	2013	50.6%	55.9%	45.7%	44.8%	71%	52.7%	52.8%	27.2%
Respondent was abducted	2015	7.8%	16.2%	1.2%	2.7%	2.2%	8.6%	21.5%	4.3%
	2013	12.8%	15%	10.7%	13.1%	16.8%	12.5%	6.3%	16.1%
Member of immediate family abducted, returned	2015	33.2%	40.8%	27.1%	24.3%	34.1%	35.3%	37.2%	36.8%
	2013	25%	28.3%	21.9%	13.4%	28.5%	30.3%	18.4%	31%
Member of immediate family abducted, not returned	2015	34%	37.9%	30.8%	22.8%	24.8%	43.1%	47%	32%
	2013	31.6%	32.8%	30.5%	27%	27.5%	36.7%	31.3%	31.4%

Table 14: Experience of violence, by gender and age

As in 2013, data from 2015 also indicates that women are less likely to report having been personally subjected to violence. Specifically, they are less likely to report having been injured or maimed in an attack or in cross-fire, or having been abducted. Unlike in 2013, women in the 2015 survey do not appear to be less likely to have become refugees or to have had their house destroyed. However, it needs to be noted that there are many possible time-varying reasons why women underplay their experience of violence.

Looking at the breakdown by age, in contrast to findings in 2013, respondents in the youngest age cohort seemed systematically less likely to report having experienced any type of violence. This is to be expected, as respondents in

this cohort have had a shorter lifespan in which they could have experienced such events. And yet data from 2013 does not reveal a similar pattern. This may imply that a younger set of respondents, not yet 18 years of age at the time of the first survey round, have been included in the 2015 sample, and that they have lived in times in which there was generally less violence than experienced by the older cohorts.

8.2. Physical violence, over time by perpetrator

The remainder of this section reports on trends over time in exposure to each form of violence, and the perpetrators of this violence. Given the recent developments in South Sudan, this report presents data on four periods that we feel

are of greatest interest: the calendar years 2011 and 2012, the period from 1 January 2013 to 14 December 2013 and the period from 15 December 2013 to the end of calendar year 2014. To distinguish between the latter two periods, if respondents indicated they had experienced a particular type of violence in 2013, they were asked whether this occurred before or after 15 December of 2013. Given that enumeration for the 2015 survey took place in January and February, the period from 15 December 2014 to the end of 2014 closely coincides with any violence the respondent may have experienced since the start of the crisis in South Sudan.

For the calendar years 2011 and 2012, comparable data is available from the first survey round in 2013. This is presented alongside data collected during the second survey round, to gauge the degree of recall bias, the degree to which respondents found more recent occurrences of violence easier to recall.

For all types of violence data is broken down by perpetrator where this is relevant meaning in such cases where the respondent could reasonably expect to know the perpetrator of the violence.

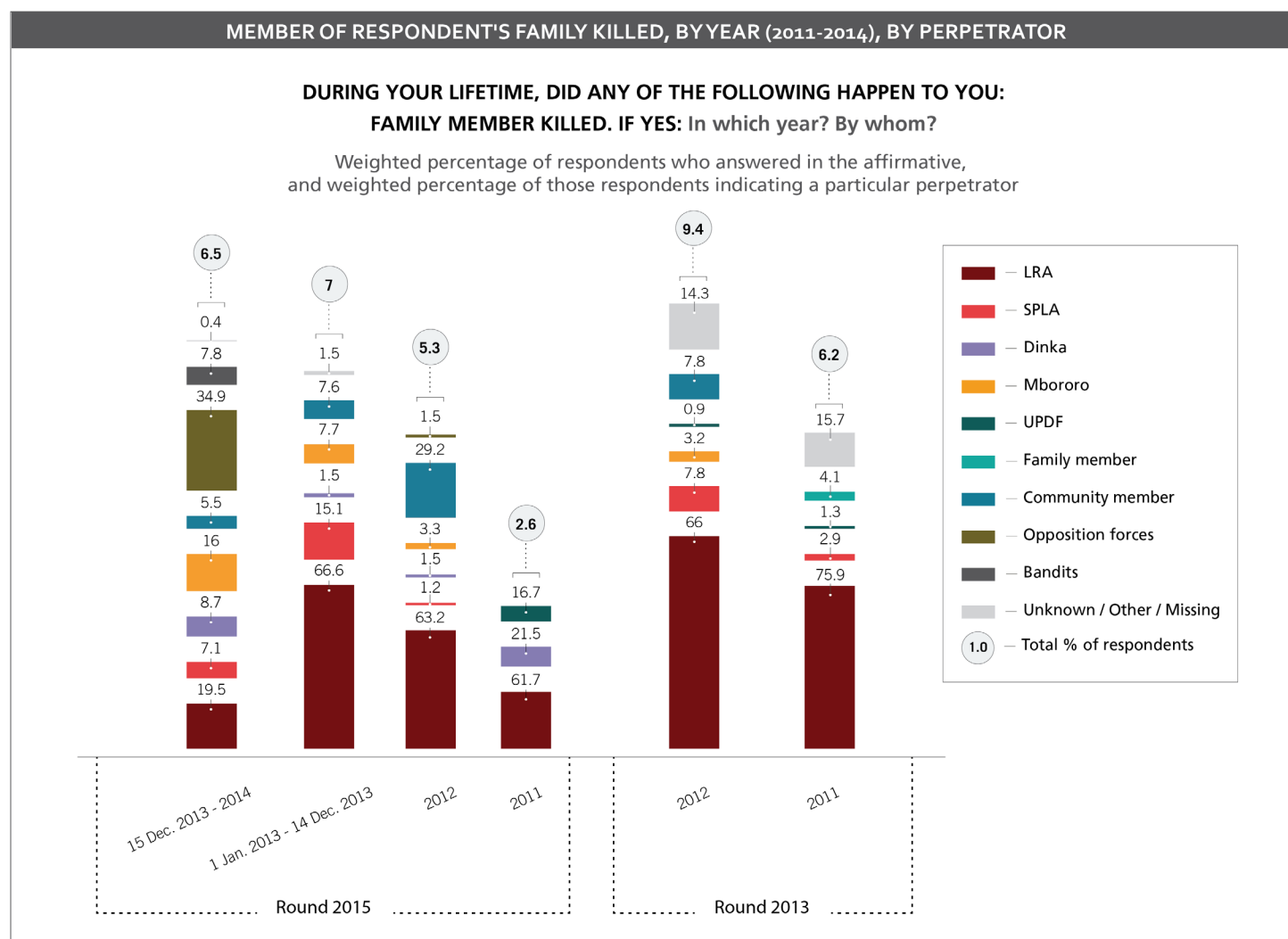


Figure 17: Member of respondent's family killed, by year (2011-2014), by perpetrator

Figure 17 shows the percentage of respondents who indicate that a member of their immediate family was killed by various perpetrators. The data shows that respondents do not report more such instances in the period from 15 December 2013 to the end of 2014, compared to the period before, despite the start of the crisis in South Sudan. Comparing answers for calendar years 2011 and 2012 in the first and the second survey round, there appears to be a clear bias towards being better able to recall the later years. Given this, we are left unsure whether the type of violence under investigation has increased during the period 2011-2014.

There is, however, a difference in reported perpetrator between these two periods. The LRA is reported to have committed markedly fewer instances of killing of respondents' family members in the most recent period, with bandits, opposition forces, community members, the Mbororo, 'Dinka' and the SPLA all reported to have committed some share of this type of violence in the last period.

Figure 18 shows the percentage of respondents who were injured or maimed in an attack. Over the four periods shown, instances of respondents being subjected to this type of violence are rare and they do not display a clear pattern over time.

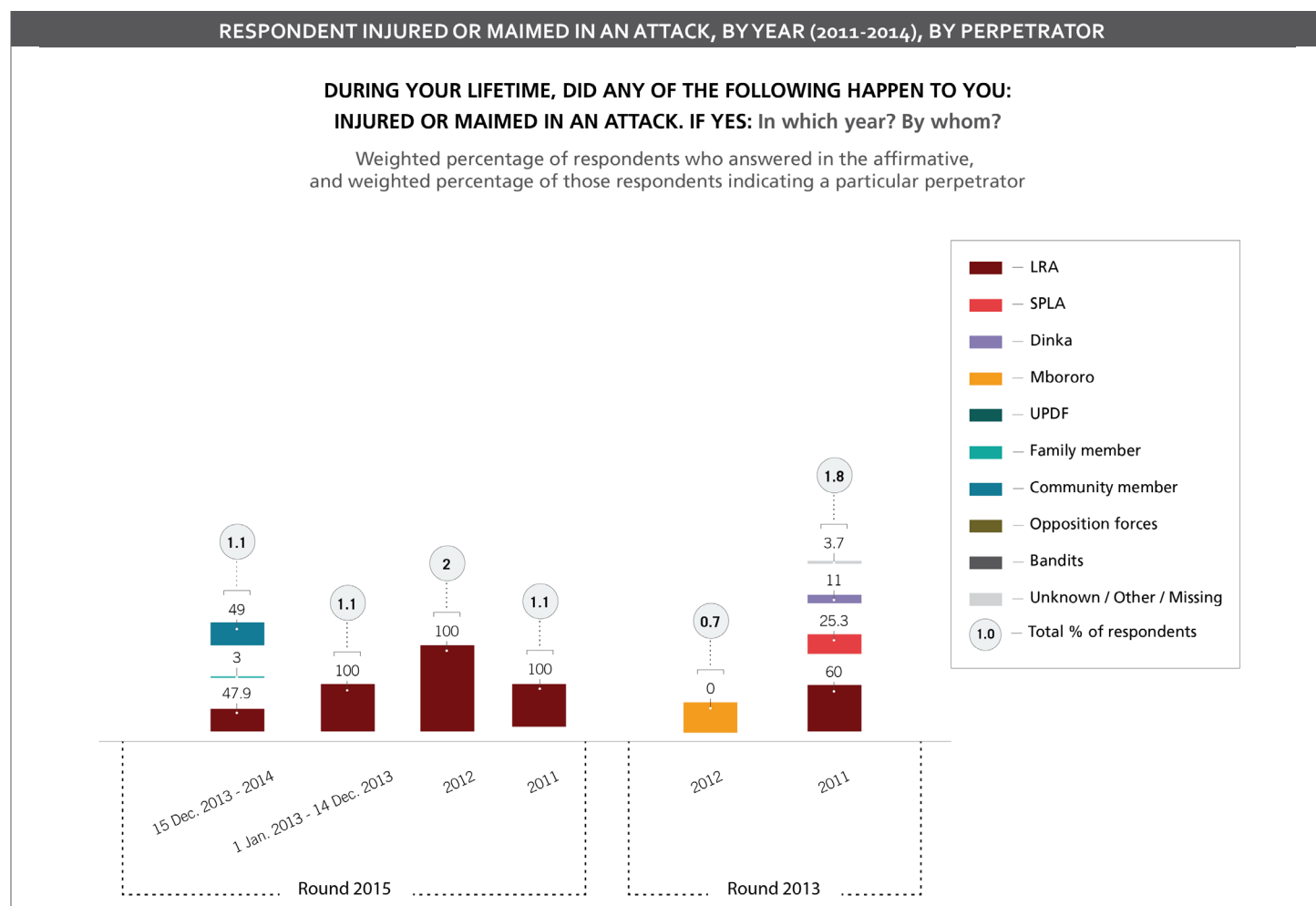


Figure 18: Respondent injured or maimed in an attack, by year (2011-2014), by perpetrator

RESPONDENT INJURED OR MAIMED IN CROSS-FIRE, BY YEAR (2011-2014)

**DURING YOUR LIFETIME, DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HAPPEN TO YOU:
INJURED OR MAIMED IN CROSS-FIRE. IF YES: In which year?**

Weighted percentage of respondents who answered in the affirmative

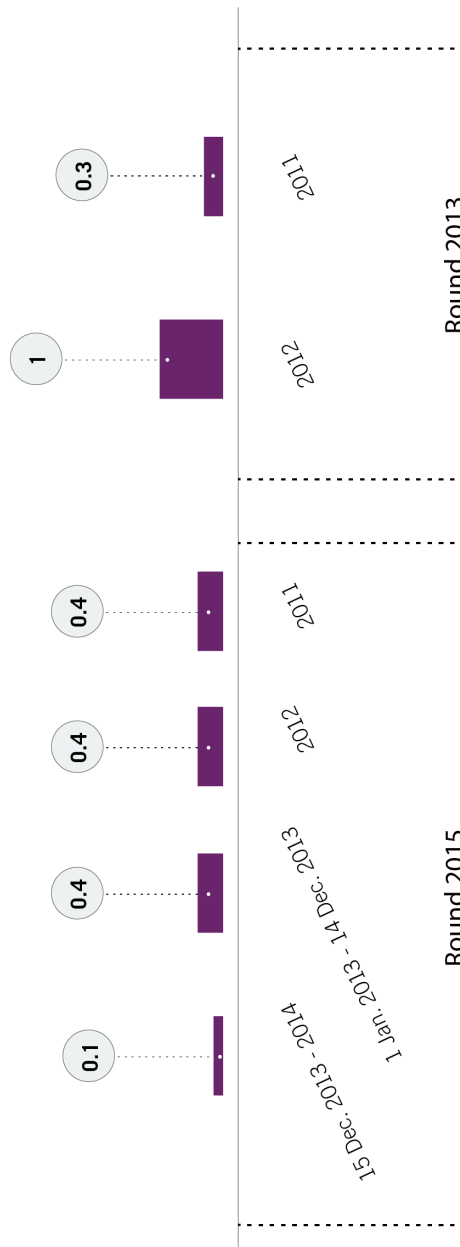


Figure 19: Respondent injured or maimed in cross-fire, by year (2011-2014)

8.3. Displacement, over time

Figure 20 gives an overview of the share of respondents indicating that they had been displaced in the four periods under investigation. The survey captured a very low rate of displacement. However, it should be noted that this could be due to a selection effect. Those recently displaced would by definition be unlikely to be included in the 2015 sample.

Figure 21 shows the percentage of respondents who indicate that their house was burned down or destroyed.

Perpetrators for the last period under investigation (15 December 2013 to the end of 2014), when known, are exclusively family or community members. This likely captures houses burning down mostly by accident due to a lack of care when using fire. As is evident from the data, and from qualitative responses, this is quite a common occurrence. Comparing answer in the first and second round, it also appears that such instances fade from respondents' memories quite quickly. It is therefore fair to say that the data do not display a definite trend over time. One exception is the disappearance of the LRA as a reported perpetrator for the last period under investigation.

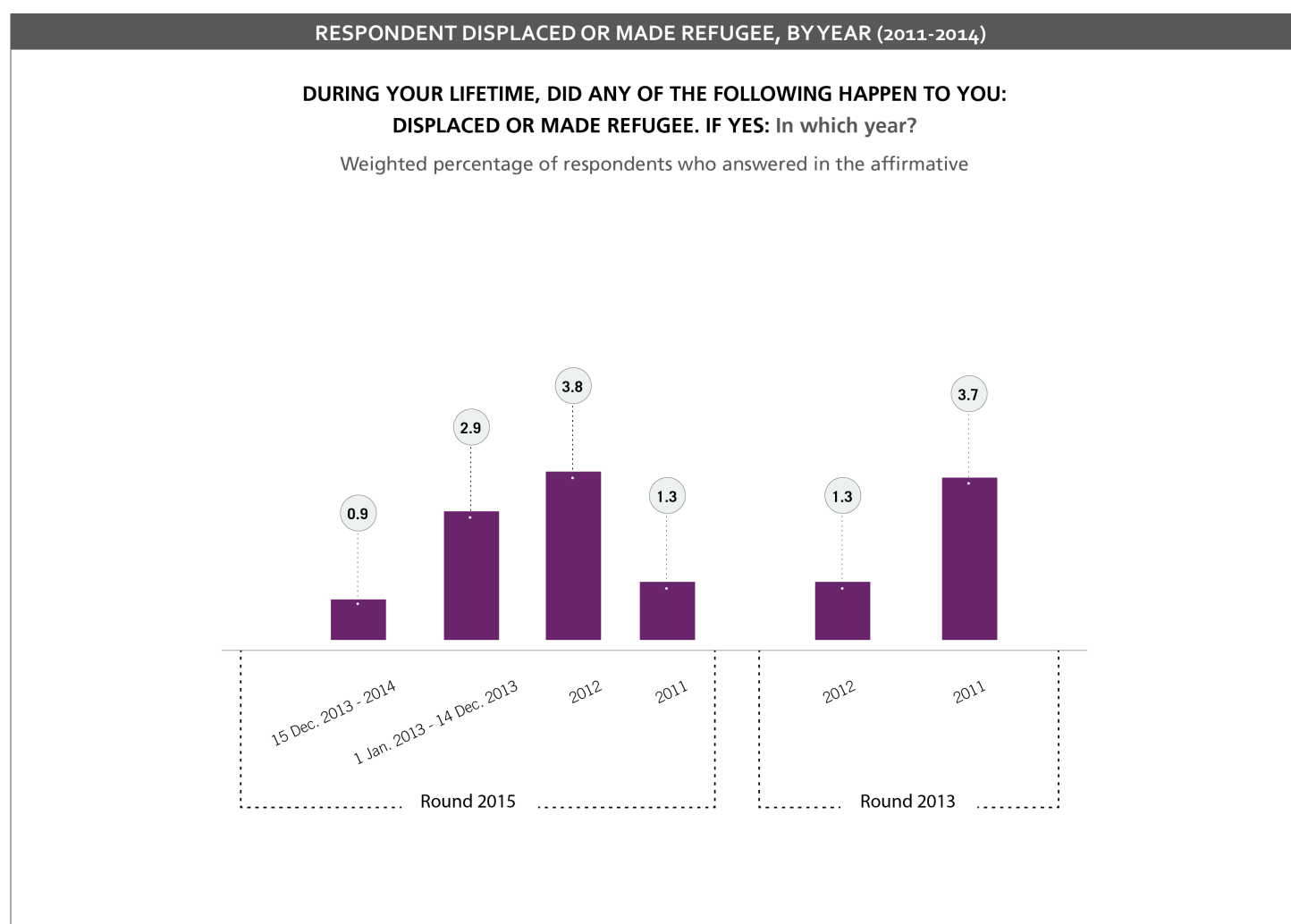


Figure 20: Respondent displaced or made refugee, by year (2011-2014)

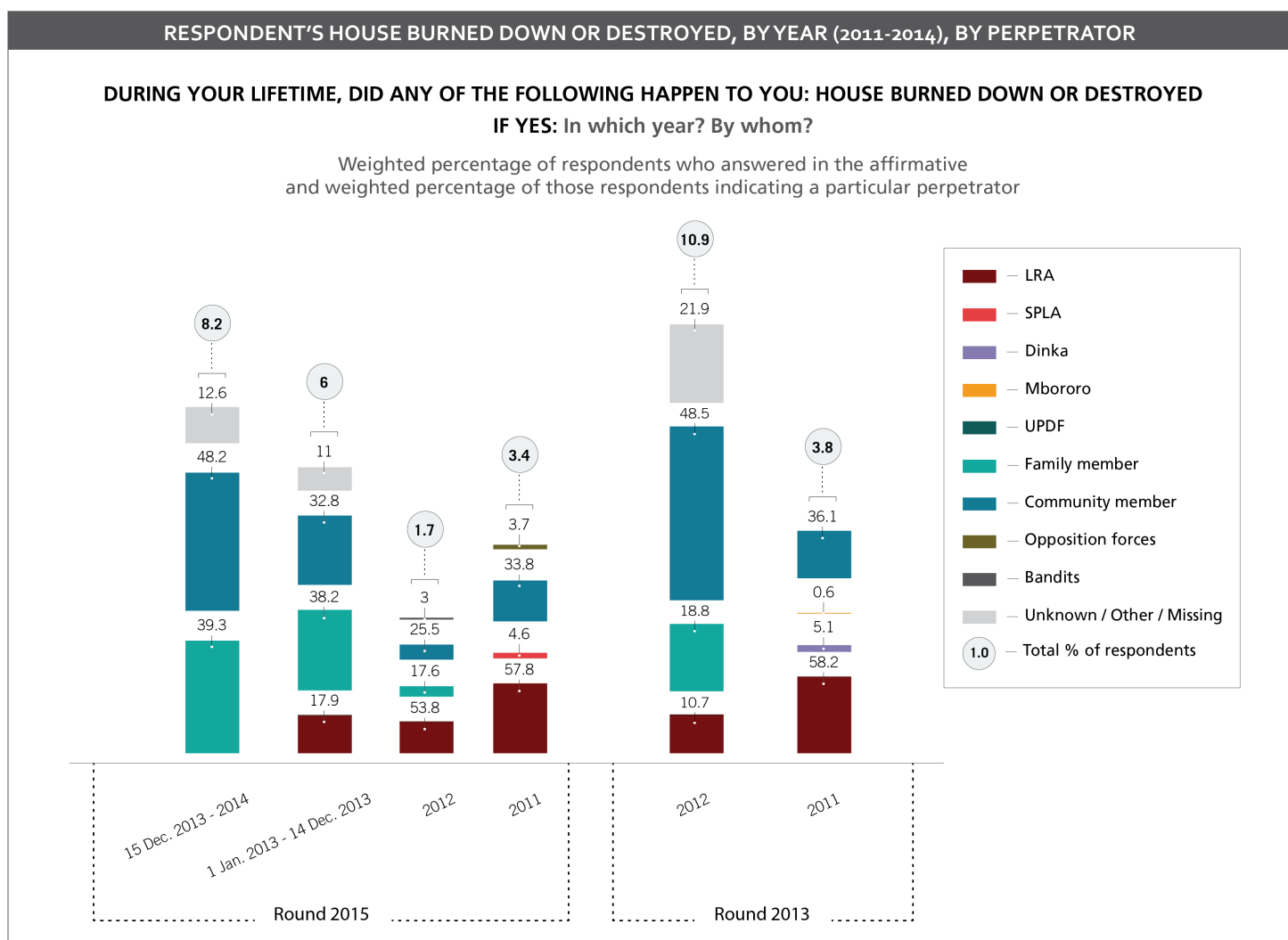


Figure 21: Respondent's house burned down or destroyed, by year (2011-2014), by perpetrator

8.4. Abduction, over time

The remaining figures in this section concern abduction. Respondents were asked whether they had been abducted themselves, whether a close family member had been abducted and returned, or whether a close family member had been abducted and not returned.

Figure 22 concerns abduction of the respondent his or herself. Very few recent instances of this were reported in the first as well as the second round of the survey. However, it should again be noted that this may be due to a selection effect: those respondents recently abducted and not returned would by definition not be included in either sample.

RESPONDENT WAS ABDUCTED, BY YEAR (2011-2014), BY PERPETRATOR

DURING YOUR LIFETIME, DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HAPPEN TO YOU:
WERE YOU ABDUCTED?
IF YES: In which year? By whom?

Weighted percentage of respondents who answered in the affirmative,
and weighted percentage of those respondents indicating a particular perpetrator.

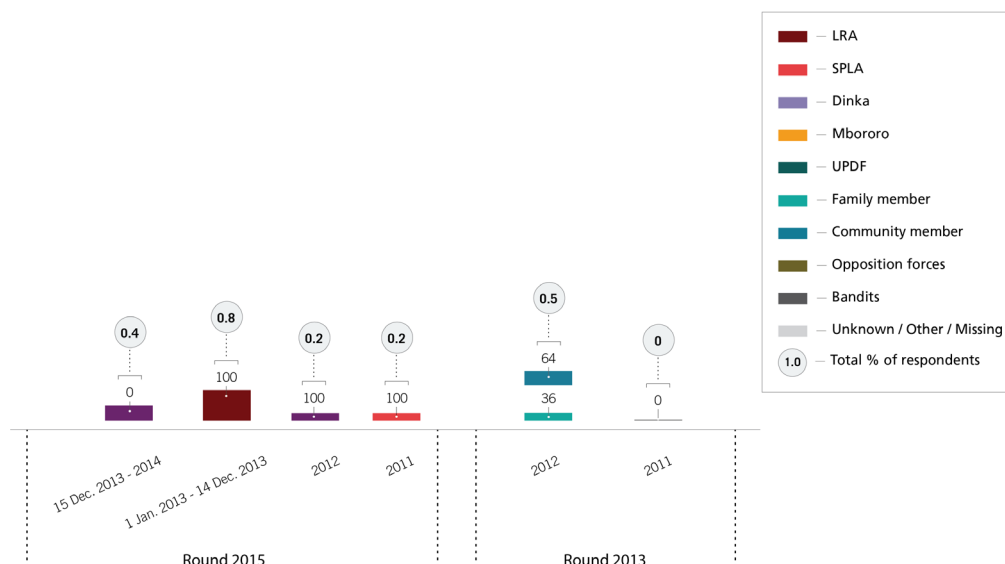


Figure 22: Respondent abducted, by year (2011-2014), by perpetrator

MEMBER OF RESPONDENT'S IMMEDIATE FAMILY ABDUCTED AND RETURNED, BY YEAR (2011-2014), BY PERPETRATOR

DURING YOUR LIFETIME, DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HAPPEN TO YOU:
MEMBER OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY ABDUCTED AND RETURNED?
IF YES: In which year? By whom?

Weighted percentage of respondents who answered in the affirmative,
and weighted percentage of those respondents indicating a particular perpetrator

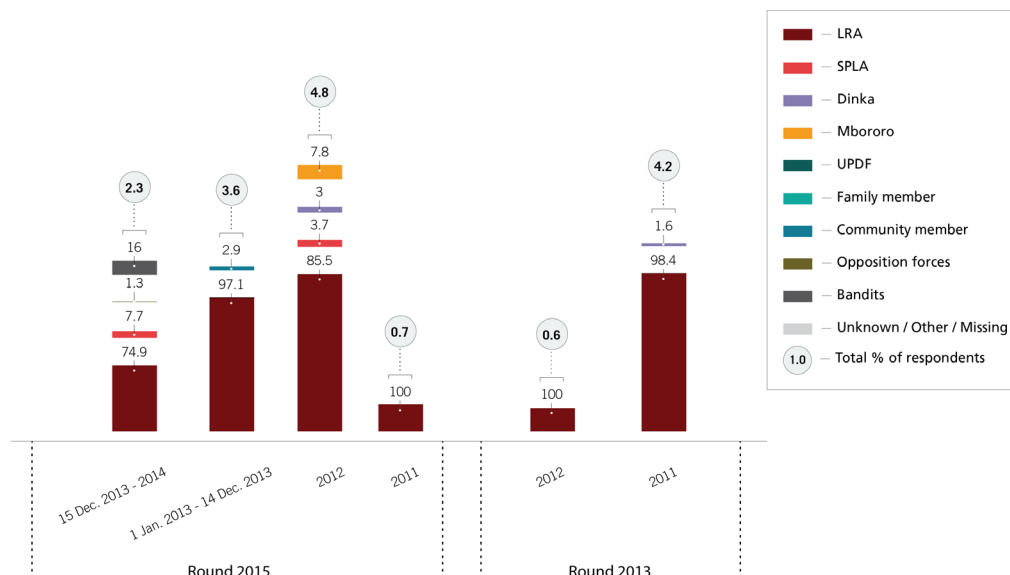


Figure 23: Member of immediate family abducted and returned, by year (2011-2014), by perpetrator

**DURING YOUR LIFETIME, DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HAPPEN TO YOU:
MEMBER OF IMMEDIATE FAMILY ABDUCTED AND NOT RETURNED**

IF YES: In which year? By whom?

Weighted percentage of respondents who answered in the affirmative,
and weighted percentage of those respondents indicating a particular perpetrator

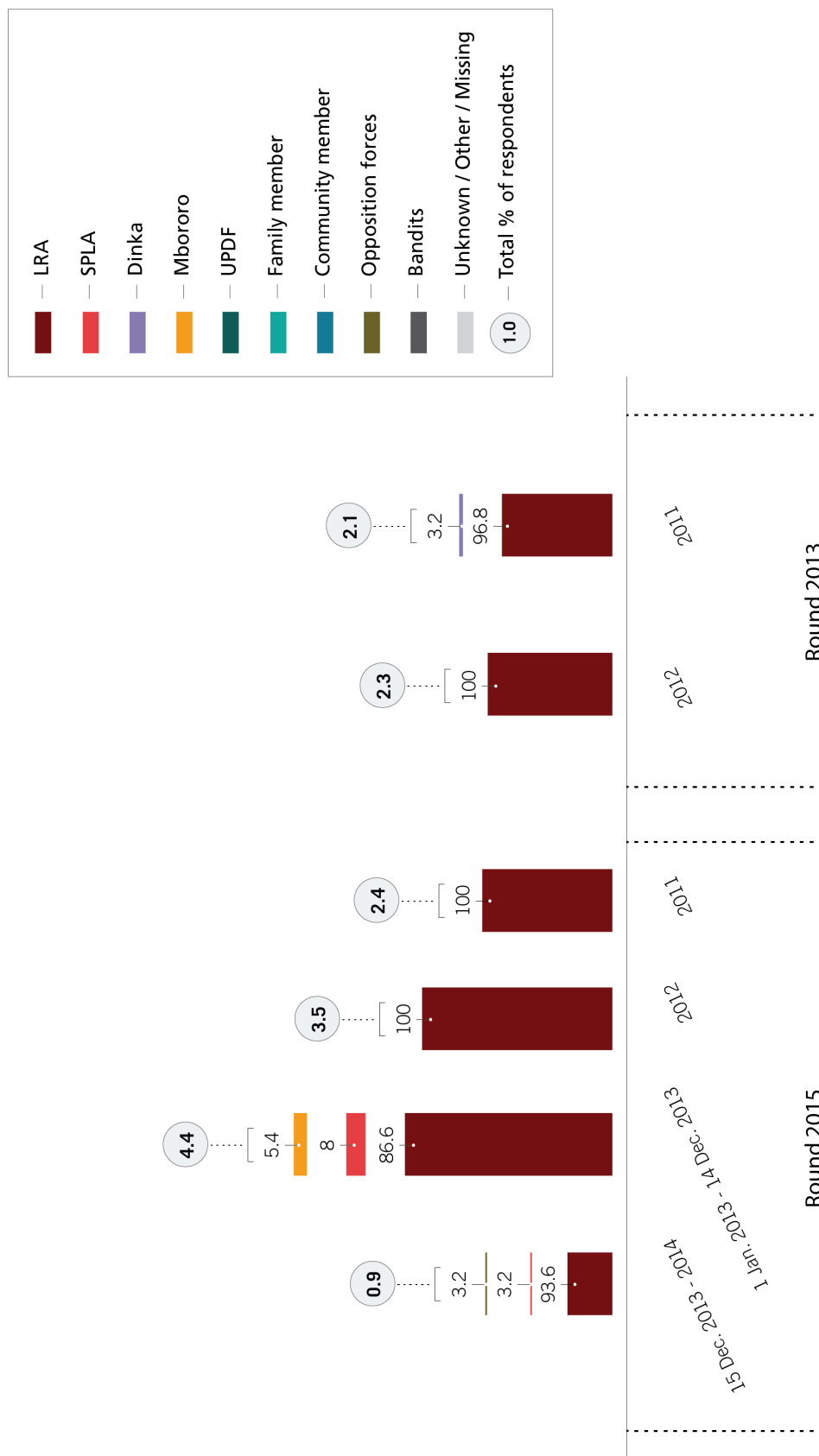


Figure 24: Member of immediate family abducted and not returned, by year (2011-2014), by perpetrator

Figure 23 and **Figure 24** concern the abduction of any of the respondents' close family members. The figures distinguish between those family members who have returned from abduction and those who have not returned.

Respondents were less likely to report abduction with return for immediate family members in later periods under investigation, as **Figure 23** shows. This pattern is born out by data gathered in both the first and second round. It should be noted once more, however, that this could be a selection effect: for abductions that occurred more recently, abducted family members have had less time to return. However, **Figure 24** does not reveal a higher number of instances of abduction without return in the later periods.

From both figures, any decrease in abductions appears to be driven by the LRA committing fewer reported abductions in more recent times. It should also be noted that the SPLA is reported to have committed a small share of abductions in various periods.

9. South Sudan since the crisis starting December 2013

In a section new to the questionnaire used for the second round of the survey, respondents were asked for their experiences and opinions on the recent violence in South Sudan. We referred to this, as 'the crisis starting in December 2013'. Although the violence that has occurred since then can legitimately be called a civil war, the term 'the war' or 'the violence' (synonymous in Pazande), at the time of the second survey round still brought to respondents' minds the war for independence of South Sudan between the SPLA/M and forces of the Republic of Sudan. We found 'the crisis' to be a common way to refer to more recent violence in South Sudan at this time.

Respondents were asked about their social and economic interactions since the start of the crisis, their opinions on possible solution to the crisis, including a set of questions on negotiations, and their attitudes towards groups in South Sudan who have a predominantly cattle-keeping lifestyle. It should be noted that inhabitants of Ezo and Tambura Counties overwhelmingly have a farming lifestyle.

9.1. Social and economic interactions since the crisis

In a first set of questions, the survey aimed to gauge the degree to which respondents were indirectly, yet personally, affected by the crisis.

One way to do this was to ask respondents about their social interactions with individuals who were directly affected by the crisis, either because these individuals lived in areas where violence occurred, because they moved abroad because of

the violence, or because they moved back to what was then WES because of the violence. We also included a question on potential fall-outs with friends or family members because of differing opinions about the crisis.

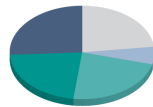


Table 15 summarizes the responses to this set of questions. From this table, it is clear that many survey respondents were affected by the crisis through their social interactions. Over 55 per cent of respondents indicated that they had close family in areas where violence occurred. Although close to a quarter of these respondents did not have any contact with said family members in the 30 days preceding the interview, the remaining three quarters had been in touch with these family members at least once over this period. Having close family who moved abroad because of the violence is less common, with 11.2 per cent of respondents indicating that they had such close family. Those respondents who indicated that they did were quite likely to say that they had been in touch with these family members recently. Finally, over a

THE CRISIS AND SOCIAL INTERACTIONS

SINCE DECEMBER 2013, DID ANY OF THE FOLLOWING HAPPEN?

IF YES: How many times have you been in direct contact with this family in the past 30 days?

Weighted percentage of respondents

	YES	NO	Frequency of contact
Respondent has close family in area where there is violence	55.4%	44.6%	
Respondent has close family who moved outside South Sudan (partially) because of the violence?	11.2%	88.8%	
Respondent has close family moving back to WES because of the violence	26.4%	73.6%	
Respondent had a fall-out with friend or family member because they had different opinions about the crisis	2.3%	97.7%	

— None
 — Once
 — Between 2 & 5
 — More than 5
 — More than 10

Table 15: The crisis and social interactions

quarter of respondents had close family move back to what was then WES because of the violence. Those respondents were especially likely to have been in touch in the preceding month with these family members. Having a falling out with a friend or family because of differing opinions about the crisis is fairly rare: only 2.3 per cent of respondents report his.

Another way a household could be indirectly affected by the crisis was through the economic decline that South Sudan

experienced following December 2013. Therefore, we asked respondents to recall whether they had received aid, tools, or food and a salary from either an NGO or the government in calendar years 2013 and 2014. It should be noted that this question was not asked correctly by the enumerators in all cases. At times, the enumerator asked the respondent whether they had received such economic benefits in 2013, but skipped the comparable question for 2014 if the respondent answered no.

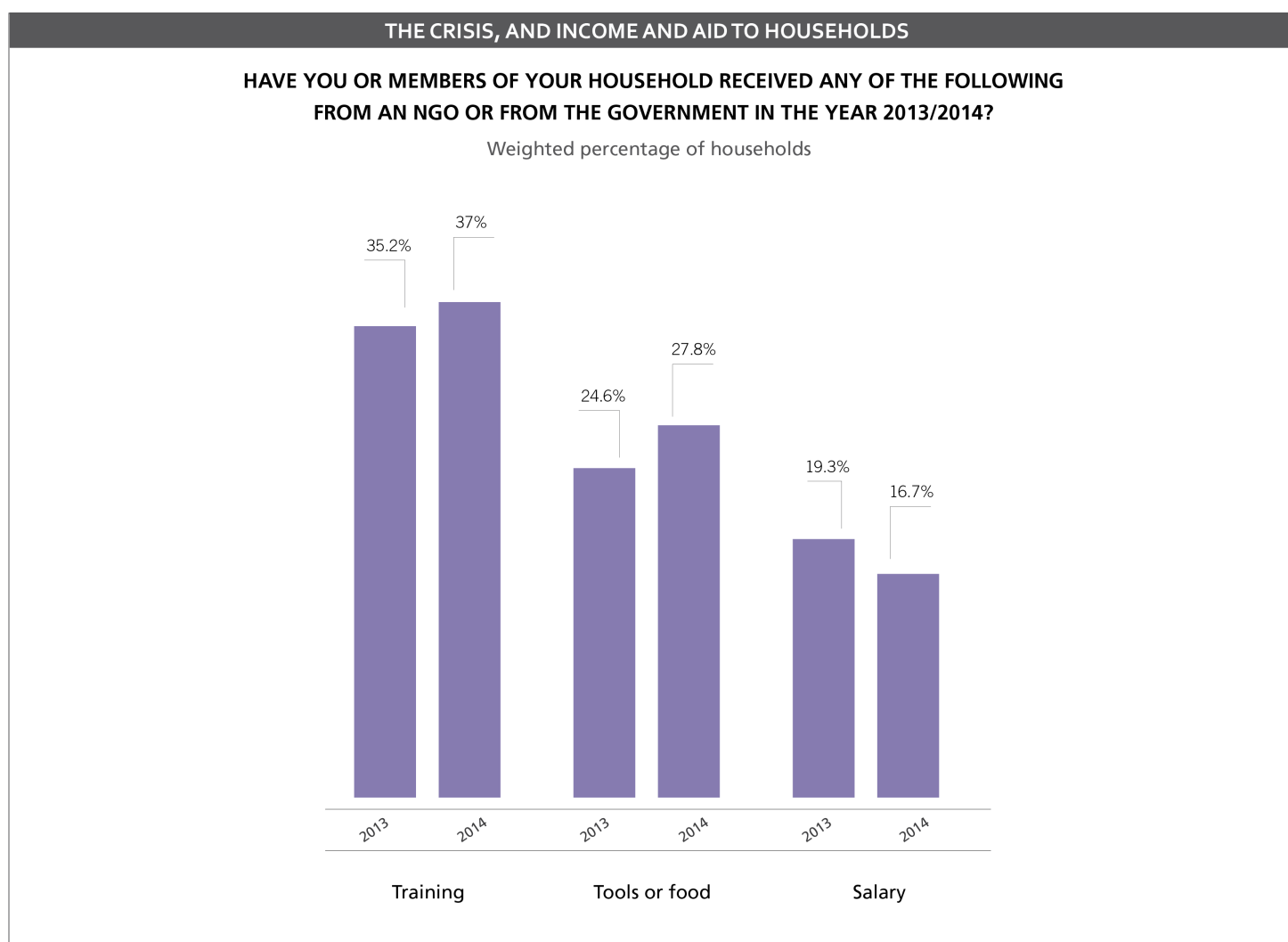


Figure 25: *The crisis, and income and aid to households*

Keeping this caveat in mind, **Figure 25** displays the share of respondents who indicate that their households had received training, tools or food, or a salary in 2013 and 2014 respectively. The share of respondents recalling that they had received such economic benefits was relatively similar for both these years. If anything, a slightly larger percentage of respondents indicated they received training and food or tools in 2014 compared to 2013. However, these answers may be subject to recall bias. Regarding salary, however, a

smaller share of respondents recalled that their household had received an NGO or government salary in 2014 compared to 2013.

9.2. Opinions on solutions to the crisis

A second set of questions asked respondents for their opinion on potential solutions to the crisis. These solutions were formulated to correspond with a smaller survey we

OPINIONS ON SOLUTIONS TO THE CRISIS

TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT THE FOLLOWING
CAN BRING AN END TO THE CURRENT CRISIS?

Weighted percentage of respondents



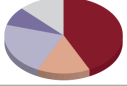


	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Unknown/ Missing/ Refused	All categories
Negotiations in Addis Ababa	6.7%	11.1%	46.9%	18.7%	16.5%	
Other negotiations in South Sudan	3.8%	11.9%	56.2%	13.5%	14.6%	
Military victory	43%	14.4%	22.2%	8.1%	12.3%	
Peacekeeping	7.4%	12.1%	40.6%	31.2%	8.7%	
Prosecution in a court of law	8.9%	22.1%	31.8%	20.8%	16.5%	

Table 16: *Opinions on solutions to the crisis*

conducted in Juba just after the start of the crisis in January 2014: negotiations in Addis Ababa; other negotiations in South Sudan; military victory; peacekeeping and prosecution in a court of law.

Table 16 displays respondents' answers. For each of the solutions, a substantial share of respondents indicated that they did not know, or did not have an opinion on, whether these could end the crisis. Leaving this aside, respondents indicated that they regarded peacekeeping as the most promising solution, with 71.8 per cent answering that they (strongly) agreed peacekeeping could bring the crisis to an

end. This is followed by negotiations in Addis Ababa and other negotiations in South Sudan, which respondents appeared to regard as similarly effective. Military victory was not regarded by the majority of respondents as likely to end the crisis, with 57.4 per cent (strongly) disagreeing that this was a promising solution.

Table 17 breaks down opinions on solutions to the crisis by gender and age category. Female respondents were more likely to answer 'I don't know' for most of the proposed solutions to the crisis. Furthermore, female respondents were less likely to agree with the statement that negotiations in Addis

OPINIONS ON SOLUTIONS TO THE CRISIS, BY GENDER AND AGE

TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE THAT THE FOLLOWING CAN BRING AN END TO THE CURRENT CRISIS?

Weighted percentage of respondents

		All	Gender		Age Group				
			Male	Female	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	>50
Negotiations in Addis Ababa	(Strongly) disagree	17.8%	14.4%	20.5%	25%	34.1%	10.3%	20.5%	5%
	(Strongly) agree	65.7%	71.7%	60.9%	61.1%	50.6%	73.9%	60.9%	76%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	16.5%	13.9%	18.7%	13.9%	15.2%	15.8%	18.6%	19.1%
Other negotiations in South Sudan	(Strongly) disagree	15.7%	16.4%	15.1%	17.7%	21.3%	14.1%	16.9%	10.5%
	(Strongly) agree	69.7%	69.5%	69.9%	72%	63.8%	69.5%	76.4%	65.2%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	14.6%	14.1%	15.1%	10.3%	14.9%	16.4%	6.6%	24.4%
Military victory	(Strongly) disagree	57.4%	63.9%	52.1%	63.5%	54.3%	42.3%	57.1%	66.4%
	(Strongly) agree	30.3%	24.2%	35.2%	31.8%	35.3%	40.3%	28.7%	18.2%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	12.3%	11.8%	12.7%	4.7%	10.4%	17.4%	14.2%	15.5%
Peacekeeping	(Strongly) disagree	19.5%	22.8%	16.8%	12.1%	21.1%	18.7%	18.2%	28.3%
	(Strongly) agree	71.8%	68%	74.9%	83.8%	73.7%	72.5%	68.2%	60.4%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	8.7%	9.2%	8.3%	4.2%	5.1%	8.8%	13.6%	11.3%
Prosecution in a court of law	(Strongly) disagree	30.9%	33.1%	29.2%	25.9%	30.6%	24.8%	42.5%	32.1%
	(Strongly) agree	52.6%	53.3%	52%	60.9%	58.8%	55%	41.1%	47.6%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	16.5%	13.6%	18.8%	13.2%	10.6%	20.1%	16.4%	20.3%

Table 17: Opinions on solutions to the crisis, by gender and age

Ababa or military victory could successfully end the crisis and seem to have slightly more favourable opinions regarding peacekeeping.

Looking at the breakdown by age group, opinions among age cohorts appear most divided about military victory as a solution to the crisis, with the younger cohorts more likely to indicate that military victory could help end the crisis. For other solutions, opinions do differ by age cohort but there does not appear to be a consistent pattern.

A further set of questions assessed respondents' degree of trust in negotiations in more detail. We proposed a number of negotiations at different levels to the respondents, starting with negotiations at the national level, then the state level, and progressing to negotiations involving chiefs and communities. For each of these negotiations, respondents were asked to what extent they trusted that these negotiations would lead to good outcomes.

TRUST IN NEGOTIATIONS						
TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU TRUST THAT NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE FOLLOWING PEOPLE WILL LEAD TO GOOD OUTCOMES?						
Weighted percentage of respondents						
	Not at all	A little	A lot	Fully	Unknown/ Missing/ Refused	All categories
Politicians from the Government and SPLM/IO	25.3%	20.5%	26.3%	22.3%	5.7%	
Between the Governors of Equatorial States and other States in South Sudan	8.3%	33.3%	35.8%	13.6%	9.1%	
Between the Governor of WES and the President	11.8%	33%	33.9%	17.5%	3.9%	
Between the Governors of WES and Lakes State	28.4%	33.4%	20.3%	12.5%	5.4%	
Between the Chiefs of WES and Lakes State	31.3%	36.8%	17.6%	7%	7.3%	
Between communities and IDPs who have arrived since December 2013	34.8%	33.4%	17.6%	9%	5.2%	

Table 18: Trust in negotiations

Table 18 shows that respondents' opinions on the benefits of all types of negotiations were divided. For example regarding negotiations between the government and the SPLM/A-IO, fairly equal shares of respondents indicated that they trusted in these negotiations not at all, a little, a lot and fully respectively. Interestingly, the degree of trust in negotiations that respondents express is lower for negotiations at a lower level. For example, 67.1 per cent of respondents trust negotiations between chiefs of what was formerly WES and

Lakes State not at all, or only a little, and for negotiations between communities and IDPs that have arrived since the start of the crisis this percentage is 68.2.

9.3. Opinions on farmers and cattle keepers

The final set of questions in this section asked respondents for their opinions on whether people with a farming and cattle-keeping lifestyle could peacefully coexist. These

OPINIONS ON FARMERS AND CATTLE KEEPERS

TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

Weighted percentage of respondents

	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Unknown/ Missing/ Refused	All categories
I consider myself represented by either one of the parties negotiating in Addis Ababa	28.4%	18%	23.4%	19.9%	10.2%	
Farming and cattle-keeping can peacefully happen in the same State, if it is managed properly	24%	31.8%	33%	8.5%	2.7%	
People who keep cattle and people who farm can both benefit when they trade with each other	15.2%	11.5%	53.4%	17.7%	2.2%	
There is no way through which people in South Sudan who fight over land issues can reach a peaceful agreement through negotiations	18.5%	31.3%	29.5%	10.3%	10.4%	

Table 19: Opinions on farmers and cattle keepers

questions were included because tensions between farmers and cattle-keepers had arisen since cattle-keeping individuals were being driven down from northern areas of South Sudan into what was WES at the time of the second survey round.

Table 19 reveals that a substantial number of respondents expressed the opinion that peaceful cooperation between farmers and cattle keepers is difficult. Data show that 55.8 per cent of respondents indicated they (strongly) disagreed with the statements that farming and cattle keeping can

peacefully happen in the same state if managed well. However, a substantial 41.5 per cent of respondents (strongly) agreed that this is possible. Respondents expressed more positive opinions about the potential for trade being beneficial to both cattle keepers and farmers with 61.1 per cent of respondents indicating that this was possible. Finally, 49.8 per cent of respondents (strongly) agreed that no peaceful agreement could be reached by people fighting over land issues in South Sudan. A substantial minority of 39.8 per cent of respondents expressed the opposite opinion.

OPINIONS ON FARMERS AND CATTLE KEEPERS, BY GENDER AND AGE

TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS

Weighted percentage of respondents

		All	Gender		Age Group				
			Male	Female	18-25	26-30	31-40	41-50	>50
I consider myself represented by either one of the parties negotiating in Addis Ababa	(Strongly) disagree	46.4%	47.9%	45.2%	40.2%	37.2%	48.9%	46.5%	56%
	(Strongly) agree	43.4%	43.9%	42.9%	53.8%	45.5%	42.4%	45.8%	29.8%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	10.2%	8.2%	11.9%	6%	17.3%	8.7%	7.7%	14.2%
Farming and cattle-keeping can peacefully happen in the same State, if it is managed properly	(Strongly) disagree	55.8%	62.2%	50.7%	54%	55.9%	48.1%	47.5%	71.9%
	(Strongly) agree	41.4%	35.6%	46.2%	44%	44.1%	48.9%	51.5%	21.8%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	2.7%	2.2%	3.1%	1.9%	0%	3.1%	1%	6.3%
People who keep cattle and people who farm can both benefit when they trade with each other	(Strongly) disagree	26.6%	25%	27.9%	26.4%	12%	21.5%	18.8%	46.8%
	(Strongly) agree	71.2%	72.8%	69.9%	69.3%	86.7%	78.5%	77%	52.4%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	4.3%	1.3%	0%	4.2%	0.8%
There is no way through which people in South Sudan who fight over land issues can reach a peaceful agreement through negotiations	(Strongly) disagree	49.8%	50.5%	49.3%	59.9%	44%	39.4%	51.8%	50.2%
	(Strongly) agree	39.8%	42.3%	37.8%	28.9%	54.5%	49.3%	38.4%	35.4%
	Unknown / Refused / Missing	10.4%	7.2%	13%	11.2%	1.5%	11.3%	9.9%	14.3%

Table 20: Opinions on farmers and cattle keepers, by gender and age

Table 20 disaggregates these opinions by gender and age category. There are few substantial differences in the opinions on these issues expressed by male and female respondents. An exception is the statement proposing that farming and cattle keeping can occur peacefully in the same state: women are more likely to agree with this particular statement. Looking at the answers to this statement, as well as the statement on trade, the eldest age cohort is less likely

to express the opinion that farmers and cattle keepers can peacefully cooperate.

10. Perceptions of Central Government

In a section of the survey questionnaire that was called 'perceptions of central government' in 2013 and 'perceptions and elections' in 2015, respondents were asked for their participation in elections, their opinions on central government and their opinions about the possibility of crowning a new Zande King. Although the text of the questions was identical in the first and second survey round, we considered these questions as more sensitive during the second round than the first round. Since the outbreak of the crisis, expressing disagreement with central government, or even support for the Zande King, could be and has been construed as a support for the SPLA/M-IO or a separate insurgent movement in what was then WES.

10.1. Voting

One commonly used indicator for individuals' engagement with the central government is voter participation. **Figure 26** indicates that reported voter participation in South Sudan is very high. Close to 90 per cent of respondents indicated that they voted in the referendum on independence in 2011. This is especially remarkable considering that some of the respondents would not have been 18 at the time, and would not have been eligible to vote.

Willingness to participate in future elections has clearly not diminished since 2013. During the first round of the survey, only 3.5 per cent of respondents indicated that they did not plan to vote in the next elections for national parliament. This percentage had declined to 2 per cent in 2015, with more respondents having become sure that they would

want to register to vote. Similarly high levels of intention to vote were found in case of the presidential elections that at the time of the survey were announced to take place for June 2015. In any case, the election never happened.

10.2. Central government and the Zande King

The survey questionnaire included nine items on attitudes towards central government (specifically patronage-based attitudes) and the Zande King. Respondents could indicate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with these eight statements. One additional item was added to the questionnaire in 2015 which inquired whether it was considered favourable if the Zande King took over tasks from the government in Juba. **Table 21** displays the share of respondents who (strongly) agreed or (strongly) disagreed

VOTING IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS AND REFERENDUM

DID YOU VOTE IN... DO YOU PLAN TO REGISTER TO VOTE IN...

Weighted percentage of respondents

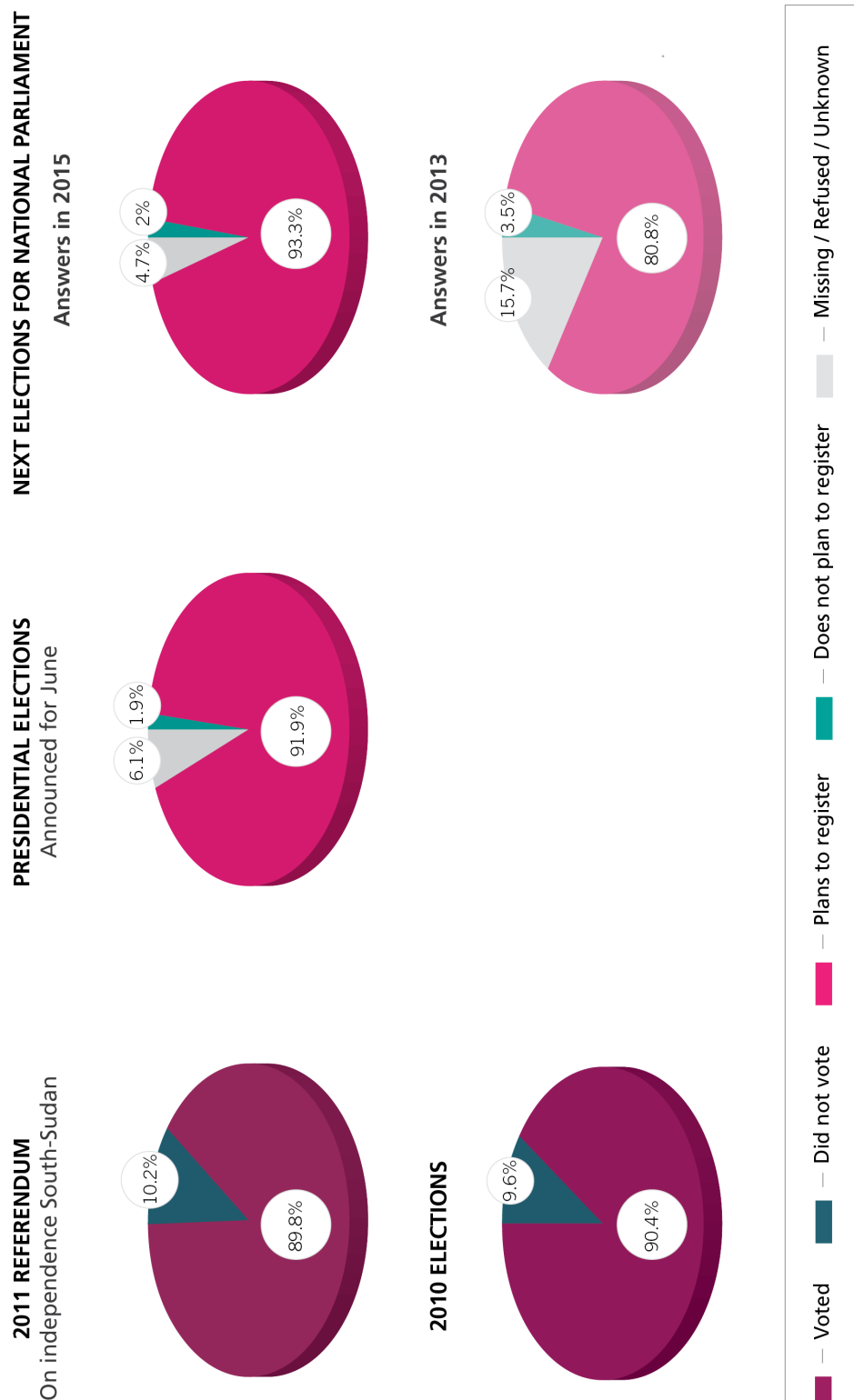


Figure 26: Voting in national elections and referendum

OPINIONS ON CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ZANDE KING

TO WHAT EXTENT DO YOU AGREE OR DISAGREE WITH THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS?

Weighted percentage of respondents

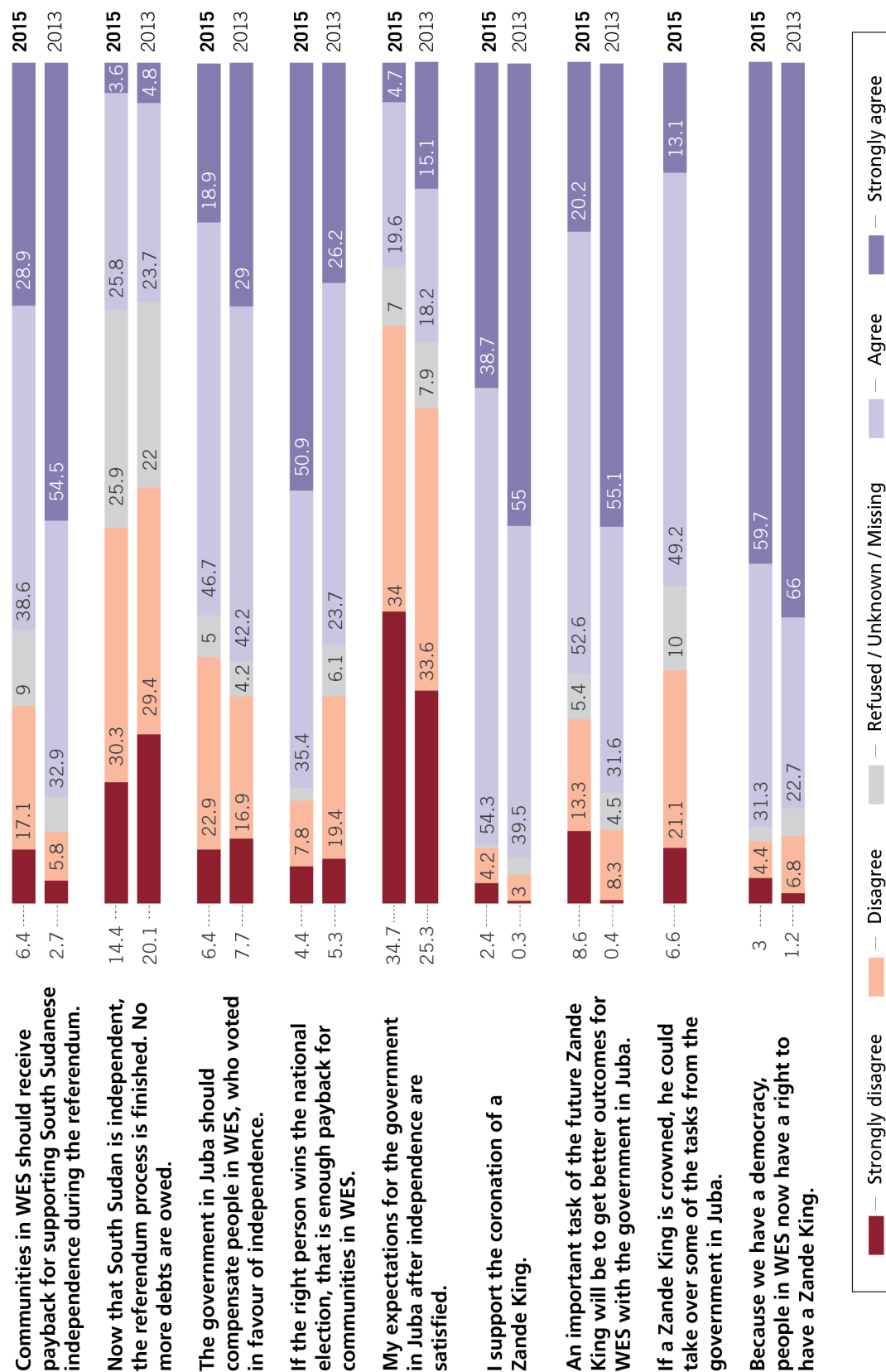


Table 21: Opinions on central government and the Zande King

with various statements put in front of them, both in the first survey round in 2013 and during the second round in 2015. Results on patronage-based attitudes toward the central government are mixed. On some items, respondents were not substantially more or less likely to agree or disagree. From the first statement—whether communities in WES ought to receive payback for their support during the referendum—it appears that respondents in the 2015 sample were more likely to express patronage-based attitudes compared to respondents in the 2013 survey. However, from the fourth statement—which says that there is no need for payback if the 'right' persons wins the national elections—respondents appear to be less likely to express patronage-based attitudes in the later round.

Somewhat predictably, respondents in 2015 are more likely to express dissatisfaction with the government in Juba. Throughout both survey rounds, dissatisfaction with the national government appears to be high.

All items on the Zande King, however, appear to suggest a decline in support for this authority figure between 2013 and 2015. Whereas in 2013, 55 per cent of respondents expressed strong agreement with the statement about supporting the coronation of a Zande King, only 38.7 per cent of respondents expressed the same level of agreement in 2015. This pattern can be observed even more strongly for the statement that says that one of the tasks of the Zande King is to get better outcomes from the government in Juba. Similar declines, albeit less pronounced, are visible in the support for the final statement that people in WES have the right to have a Zande King.

11. Information

The final section of the survey questionnaire contained items on access to information, including items on peace messages.

11.1. Access to radio

Table 22 gives an overview of respondents' access to radio. A research questions which was addressed using data gathered in the first round concerned radio station Yambio FM. **Table 22** indicates that respondents in the 2015 sample were more likely to indicate that they had a working radio, that their radio could receive Yambio FM, or that they had heard about Yambio FM in some other way. In contrast, knowledge of messages to the LRA broadcast on Yambio FM is slightly lower among respondents in the second round compared to respondent in the first round.

Only 21.3 per cent of respondents indicate that their radio can receive Radio Miraya, which is substantially fewer than those who indicate that their radio can receive Yambio FM (31.9 per cent). However, reception of both radio stations varies substantially by *boma*. It is more common for respondents to have heard a message from the CNHPR on the radio (47 per cent) than to own a radio capable of receiving Radio Miraya. This is most likely because these respondents listen to Radio Miraya outside their own household, for example when sitting in the market or when visiting others. Another substantial share of respondents (43.3 per cent) had heard

about messages from the CNHPR in some way other than over the radio or via SMS text message. Overall, respondents appear fairly familiar with CNHPR messages.

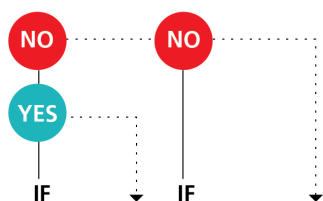
11.2. Access to mobile phones

As observed before, access to mobile phones was reported to be substantially higher during the second survey round compared to the first. **Table 23** shows the data supporting this once more. The weighted percentage of households sampled owning at least one mobile phone was 42 per cent in 2015 versus 26.7 per cent in 2013. The weighted average number of mobile phones per household was 0.58 in 2015 versus 0.32 in 2013. This increase appears to be driven mainly because households that had no mobile phone previously now have one, although the number of mobile phones owned by each phone-owning household was also higher in 2015 than in 2013.

The remaining data displayed in **Table 23** were gathered during the second survey round. At this time, the questionnaire included more detailed questions about the type of mobile phone and the type(s) of SIM card(s) owned by the household. From answers to this question, it emerges

ACCESS TO RADIO

Weighted percentage of respondents who answered in the affirmative



		Household owns working radio	Radio can receive Yambio FM	Has heard about Yambio FM in another way	Has heard about msg to LRA on South-Sudanese radio	Radio can receive Radio Miraya	Respondent has heard messages from CNHPR* on the radio	Respondent has heard of messages from CNHPR in another way*
Boma 1	2015	29.5%	22.7%	43.2%	47.7%	27.3%	45.5%	29.5%
	2013	34.1%	31.8%	36.4%	63.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boma 2	2015	40.9%	18.2%	52.3%	65.9%	36.4%	68.2%	65.9%
	2013	36.4%	25%	31.8%	59.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boma 3	2015	27.3%	22.7%	31.8%	52.3%	4.5%	27.3%	27.3%
	2013	22.7%	20.5%	54.5%	72.7%	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Boma 4	2015	36.4%	31.8%	50%	45.5%	22.7%	61.4%	43.2%
	2013	33.3%	33.3%	31%	47.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boma 5	2015	52.3%	47.7%	43.2%	68.2%	34.1%	65.9%	56.8%
	2013	47.7%	43.2%	36.4%	65.9%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boma 6	2015	31.8%	22.7%	36.4%	61.4%	6.8%	27.3%	34.1%
	2013	15.9%	9.1%	38.6%	72.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boma 7	2015	38.6%	18.2%	47.7%	63.6%	11.4%	31.8%	34.1%
	2013	40.9%	31.8%	29.5%	63.6%	N/A%	N/A%	N/A%
Boma 8	2015	34.1%	27.3%	40.9%	61.4%	13.6%	56.8%	56.8%
	2013	20.5%	20.5%	46.2%	48.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boma 9	2015	56.8%	45.5%	25%	56.8%	18.2%	34.1%	40.9%
	2013	45.5%	43.2%	13.6%	52.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boma 10	2015	38.6%	29.5%	45.5%	54.5%	20.5%	63.6%	45.5%
	2013	25%	20.5%	31.8%	63.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
All	2015	41.5%	31.9%	40.4%	60.2%	21.3%	47%	43.3%
	2013	32.6%	27%	38%	65.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Change		27.3 ▲	18.1 ▲	6.3 ▲	-8.2 ▼			

* – Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation

** – in some way other than on the radio or via a text message

Table 22: Access to radio

ACCESS TO MOBILE PHONE



Weighted average number of phones per household

	All households	Phone owning households
2015	0.58	1.4
2013	0.32	1.2



Weighted percentage of all households

	Household has at least 1 phone
2015	42%
2013	26.7%



Weighted percentage of phone owning households

Type of phone / SIM	Weighted percentage
Household has at least 1 smartphone	5.3%
Household has at least 1 feature phone	48.8%
Household has at least 1 ordinary phone	53.5%
Household has at least 1 phone with internet	36.2%
Household has at least 1 phone receiving radio	59.7%
Member of household has received SMS from CNHPR	57.6%
Member of household has SIM for Zain	72.6%
Member of household has SIM for MTN	71.7%
Member of household has SIM for Vivacell	29.4%
Member of household has SIM for Gemtel	0.7%

Table 23: Access to mobile phone

that smartphone ownership is fairly rare among respondents: only 5.3 per cent of phone-owning households has at least one smartphone. Nevertheless, 36.2 per cent of respondents who report living in phone-owning households indicate that their households owns a phone that is capable of accessing the internet, or that is capable of receiving radio (59.7 per cent).

Most of the phone-owning households own a SIM card for more than one network. The most popular networks

are Zain and MTN (also available in some surveyed areas in 2013), with more than 70 per cent of individuals from phone-owning households indicating that their household owns a SIM for one of these networks. The next popular network is Vivacell (not available at all in the surveyed areas in 2013). Very few households own a SIM card for Gemtel, which could not be received in any of the surveyed areas at the time of either survey round.

More than half of respondents in phone-owning households indicate that they, or members of their households, have received an SMS text messages from CNHPR (57.6 per cent).

11.3. Access to information

The set of items in the survey questionnaire concerned respondents' access to information in general. During both survey rounds, the questionnaire included an item on

respondents' satisfaction with the information they had about: **(1)** their community; **(2)** Western Equatoria State; **(3)** CAR and DRC; **(4)** the world.

Figure 27 reveals few differences in respondents' satisfaction with their access to information in any of these domains between the first and second survey round. As in the first survey round, respondents to the second survey round expressed stronger satisfaction with their access to

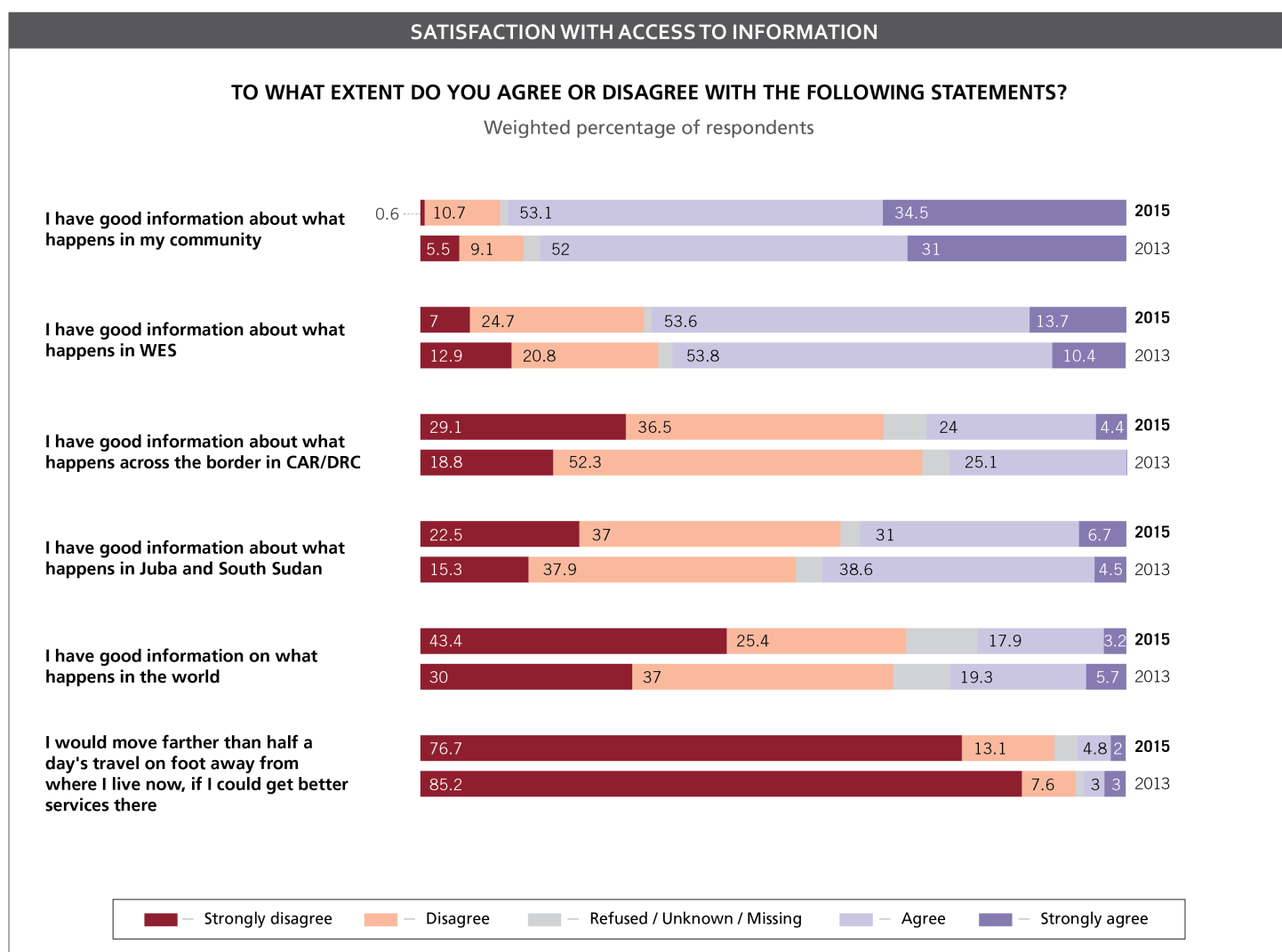


Figure 27: Satisfaction with access to information

information about their community and what was then WES, and lower degrees of satisfaction about their access to information about CAR and DRC, Juba and the rest of South Sudan, and the world at large.

The final items asked respondents about their access to information about market prices, politics (statements made by the parties in Addis Ababa and by the governor of what was then WES) and the security situation in the neighbouring *payam*. When asking about market prices, respondents were asked about the price of a chicken in the largest market in the *payam* the respondent resided in, in the largest market in the neighbouring *payam* and in the state capital Yambio. We opted to ask about the price of one chicken specifically, because after conversations with the enumerator team it emerged that the price of this good (unlike for example petrol) differed substantially between different geographical locations and that many households in the area under research might in fact be interested in buying or selling a chicken. Using a chicken as an example for market prices was also convenient because chickens are sold in discrete units (unlike for example cassava flour) although the quality of the chicken may vary.

Table 24 indicates that the percentage of respondents who know the price of a chicken in their *payam*, a neighbouring *payam* and in Yambio differs markedly by *boma*. For example, this percentage varies between 20.8 and 52.8 for the price of a chicken in Yambio. Comparing self-reported knowledge of the price of one chicken to the standard deviation in the price of one chicken among respondents in the *boma* suggests that respondents can fairly accurately assess the quality of their own knowledge on chicken prices in the *payam*. The *boma* in which most respondents indicate

that they know the price of one chicken (*boma* 3) is also the *boma* with the lowest standard deviation of prices named. This relationship becomes less pronounced for the price of a chicken in the neighbouring *payam* and in Yambio.

The share of respondents who report having access to information on statements made in Addis Ababa during the peace negotiations again differs by *boma*, but is fairly low overall. On (weighted) average, only 21.3 per cent of respondents report being aware of such statements. This percentage is much higher for statements made by the governor of WES (62.5 per cent), although variation between *bomas* is again substantial. Finally, variation in access to information about the security situation in the neighbouring *payam* displays the largest degree of variation across *bomas*: In *boma* 1, 75.8 per cent of respondents said they knew about this, compared to only 33.1 per cent for *boma* 6.

INFORMATION ON PRICES, POLITICS AND THE SECURITY SITUATION

DO YOU HAVE ENOUGH INFORMATION SO THAT YOU KNOW THE FOLLOWING [PRICE]?

IF YES: What is this price?

Weighted percentage of respondents who answered in the affirmative and standard deviation of answers

	The price of one chicken in the largest market in this payam	Standard deviation (SSP)	The price of one chicken in the largest market in the neighbouring payam	Standard deviation (SSP)	The price of one chicken in Yambio in Yambio	Standard deviation (SSP)	Statements made in Addis Ababa	Statements made by the governor of WES	The security situation in the neighbouring payam
Boma 1	84.5%	12.7	67.1%	15.3	52.8%	19.1	37.9%	56.5%	75.8%
Boma 2	67.9%	13.7	32.1%	10.5	38.9%	13.2	22.1%	48.1%	48.9%
Boma 3	91.9%	8.8	64%	12.3	31.6%	17.2	12.5%	43.4%	52.9%
Boma 4	58.1%	11.5	50%	13	21.8%	12.3	12.9%	66.1%	73.4
Boma 5	63.9%	11.4	31.9%	9.2	25.7%	12.1	11.8%	62.5%	56.3%
Boma 6	89.4%	6.8	65.6%	16.3	48.3%	30.6	27.8%	43.7%	33.1%
Boma 7	85.8%	9.7	78.1%	11.6	24.5%	33.4	20.6%	36.1%	44.5%
Boma 8	50.8%	9.8	50%	13.1	20.8%	5.5	25.4%	53.1%	72.3%
Boma 9	74.3%	9.2	46.7%	18.7	41.4%	29.6	29.6%	59.2%	49.3%
Boma 10	73.5%	13.6	29.4%	10.7	30.9%	14.3	25%	62.5%	64.7%
All	76.6%	12.1	51.7%	13.7	34.4%	21.7	21.3%	52.6%	53.9%

Table 24: Information on prices, politics and the security situation

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Appendix A: Questionnaire


Justice and Security Research Programme Survey Western Equatoria, South Sudan, January/February 2015			
I Survey Identifier information and introduction			
1	County (1=Ezo, 2=Tambura) <input type="text"/> (Code)	2	Payam name <input type="text"/> (Name)
3	Boma name <input type="text"/> (Name)	4	Sample (1=longitudinal, 2=cross-section) <input type="text"/> (Code)
5	Headman <input type="text"/> (Headman ID)	6	Respondent ID <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> (HH ID / Ind. ID)
7	Enumerator name <input type="text"/> (Name)	9	Language of interview (1 = Zande, 2=English, 3=Arabic, 4=French, 9=Other, specify <input type="text"/> (Code)
8	Date <input type="text"/> dd <input type="text"/> mm <input type="text"/> yy		
<p>READ: Rimore nga [Rimo gu boro na manga wisigo pai], namanga gi wisigo pai re tipa gu mbakada pai dutipa ruru sarangbanga and pa banda zereda nga (security), nga gu agua boro amangaha ye rogo gu ba wirika pai du London yo. Gi wisigo pai re naida kaino wai du aboro na adezire pai na uru tipa ira ira sarangbanga na pa zanga zereda dagba aboro na wai aboro andu kurogo agua basunge du tipa agia paire karaka. Ana ida ka sasanaro. Agia sasanahe here nika du tipa wisigo apai.</p> <p>Ana kpi nyemu mo rugu tiro nagu pai nga, Kati vura dunga tina ida kaino pai tipa wai duhe ni nyanyakihe tipa paga aboro raka tipa kaundoyo, ti ipingo tipa kamanga undo fuaboro te.</p> <p>Monika nye zanga ruga tiro na ndikidi rengu. Nanyawe, moa rengbanga kape ndikidi rengu fu kura boro te kamo a ngia nga bawisigi pai ya, na kaia gbia nga rimoro kuti agua pai pemoho ya.</p> <p>Kamo a ida ka digiso gi sasanahe re, mona raniri ka digisoho tigu rengbo moa ida</p>			
10	Do you consent to be interviewed? Mo idihe isasanaro? 1 Yes 0 No	11	Time start interview <input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> hh/mm (24 hours)
II Demographics			
12	NOTE: is the respondent male or female? 1 Male 2 Female	TIME LINE: 1955 59 years old Start Anyanya war 1972 43 years old Addis Ababa agreement 1983 31 years old Start of SPLA war 1990 24 years old SPLA captures Yambio	
13	How old are you? IF KNOWN EXACTLY: <input type="text"/> (years) Gararo wai? IF UNKNOWN OR UNREALISTIC ANSWER, USE TIME LINE AND ESTIMATE: 1 18-25 2 26-30 3 31-40 4 41-50 5 Older than 50 8 refused		
14	Have you been interviewed for this research before in May 2013? IF YES PROMPT: this was the same research? I asasanaro mbata rogo gu diwi nga Nzerekpe (5) rogo 2013 tipa gi wisigo pai re? KANGIA li NI IPO:kina gi basasana here nadu? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown		
15	What is your mother tongue? <input type="text"/> (Code) Gini fugo moa pehe?	CODES LANGUAGES: 01 Zande 07 Avukaya 12 Baka 02 English 08 Mundu 13 Balanda 03 Arabic 09 Moro 00 None 04 French 10 Lingala 88 Refused 05 Dinka 11 Sangho 99 Other, specify 06 Bary/Kakwa <input type="text"/> Pojulu/ Nyangbara/Mudari	
16	What language other than your mother tongue do you speak best? <input type="text"/> (Code) Gini kura fugo pati fugoro ka moa pehe wene ngai?		
17	What levels of education have you attended? Moa wiriki pai kidanani wari? FOR EACH LEVEL OF EDUCATION: How many years of education have you attended at each level? A gara wai moana mangaha kurogo agua ba wirika pai moa wiriki pai rogo? 1 <input type="text"/> (years) Primary/ Bambata Sukuru 2 <input type="text"/> (years) Intermediate/ Gu Primary du kuari 3 <input type="text"/> (years) Secondary/ Sinia 4 <input type="text"/> (years) High School / Gu tumba tumba ba wirika pai 5 <input type="text"/> (years) Vocation/ Gu ba wirikapai nga ga Bee 6 <input type="text"/> (years) University /Giama 0 <input type="text"/> (circle) None 9 <input type="text"/> (circle) Unknown 8 <input type="text"/> (circle) Refused	18	What is your nationality? Boro gini ringara nga mo? READ OPTIONS AND CIRCLE: 1 South-Sudanese / Sudan ku paadino? 2 Congolese / Boro Kongo? 3 CAR / Boro Furanza? 4 Ugandan / Boro Uganda? 7 Kura ringara <input type="text"/> 8 Mo kaha? <input type="text"/> 9 Gu ia inongohaya

19	<p><i>Have you lived in [Boma] all your life? IF YES PROMPT: You have not lived anywhere else during your life?</i> Moa raki kina (Boma) yo tipa gararo? KAMO li MOSAKI PAI TIPAH: Mo raki rogo kura rago akia awadu gara ro?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>		
20	<p>IF NO: <i>In what year did you move to this boma? IF MORE THAN ONCE: In what year did you move to this boma last?</i> IF NO: Rogo gini gara moa yego kurogo gi Boma re? KANGIA SUSI BARA SA: rogo gini gara moa yego kurogo gi Boma re ni yangadaha? (8888=Refused 9999=Unknown) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (year)</p>	21	<p>IF NO TO 19: <i>Did you live in this boma at any time before you went away to live elsewhere?</i> IF NO TO 19: Moa rakingo rogo gi boma re ti kura regbo mbata fu ndumo ka raka rogo kura rago? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>
22	<p><i>Do you live in the same household now as you did in May 2013?</i> Mona raka kina rogo gu kporo awere awa tiadu rogo gu diwi nga Nzerekpe (5) rogo 2013? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>		
23	<p><i>Are you married?</i> Mo adi dee/kumba? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	24	<p>IF YES: <i>How much money did you pay / was paid for you in brideprice, excluding any goods or livestock that may have been</i> KANGIA li: mara wai mo a tumoho ni mara dee/kumba? Kpara kusayo ti kangbo ahe watadu anyia nga gu mo a tumoho? (7777=Unknown amount, 8888=Refused, 9999=Unknown) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SSP)</p>
25	<p>CHECK WITH SAMPLING SHEET <i>How many people aged 18 or older are in your household?</i> Aboro wai du garayo 18 watadu kuari du kpuro? (88=Refused 99=Unknown) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (number)</p>	26	<p>CHECK WITH SAMPLING SHEET <i>How many children under the age of 18 are in your household?</i> Agude wai du kpuro du garayo 18 watadu kusende? (88=Refused 99=Unknown) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (number)</p>
27	<p><i>How many separate houses [OR: rooms] does your household occupy?</i> Abambu wai dukutii bero moa ngera kuri he? (88=Refused 99=Unknown) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (number)</p>		
28	<p><i>How many of the following do you, or members of your household, own?</i> (77=Unknown number 88=Refused 99=Unknown) Ahe wai du dagba agia pai dure, watadu gamo aboro kporo dunani beyo?</p> <p>1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Poultry /Akondo, A baata 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Motor cycle/ Motoro 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Goats, Sheep / A ,meme, na A kandoro 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Bicycle / Ngbagida</p>		
<p>III Contribution to public goods</p>			
29	<p>READ: <i>We heard that sometimes, refugees, IDPs or returnees are given land to cultivate when they come to a place. Households may decide to give land themselves, or the Chief or some other authority may decide. ASK: In the past 12 months, was there an attempt, by you or anyone else, to allocate land that used to be yours or your household's to cultivate, to refugees, IDPs or returnees that were not your family? IF YES PROMPT: this was in the last 12 months? These refugees/IDPs/returnees were not family of yours?</i></p> <p>GEDAPAI: Ani ima giahanga, gu kura regbo ti kura aregbo, A oro be vura rogo kura Ringara, Rogo kina gu ringara, watadu aguyo na yego be vura ia fu Sende fuyo I sopo bino rogo fuo yego yo, Aboro kporo rengbe na idaha ni tiyo ka fu sende, watadu a Gbia na aira ngbii rengbe na dakuti pai. SANAHE: Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12 kena pai aduho nga ho bero, watadu kuara aboro tipa ka kpara sende nga gu nangia gamo watadu ga gamo aboro akporo tipa a ayeye and agua boro na yego be vura sopo bino rogo? KAMO NYA li: Mo saki pai pai tipa ha, tia mangi rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12? agua boro na yeye re agumero na ngia yo te? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>		
30	<p>IF YES: <i>Did this reallocation of land take place?</i> KAMO NYA li: Kparaka gu sende re sia mangi? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	31	<p>IF YES TO 30: <i>Did you agree with this reallocation of land?</i> KAMO NYA li TIPA 30: Moa idi pa kparaka gu sende re? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>
31	<p>READ: <i>Households may choose to or be asked to give up land to works that benefit the community, such as a school, a water hole or a church. ASK: In the past 12 months, have you or members of your household accepted voluntarily that land that used to be yours was used to benefit the community? IF YES CHECK: can this be called a public project?</i></p> <p>GEDAPAI: Baira kporo rengbe na idaha watadu I sanako tipa fu sende I mangi sunge rogo tipa si undo aboro ringara, ahe wa Sukuru, Due lme watadu Kanisa. SANAHE: Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, Moa idingaha watadu gamo aboro kporo aidingaha ni tiyo nga gu sende na ngia gayo, si undo aboro ringara? KANGIA li: Kai yambuhe nga gu sunge rengbe ka undo aboro du? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>		

<p>32 In the past 12 months, have you, or members of your household, loaned or given any farming tools to non-family refugees / IDPs / returnees? PROMPT: In the last 12 months?</p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, moa idingaha watadu gamo aboro kporo, afunga he ni bape watadu fu ahu sopa bino fu agua boro na yego be vura, watadu nayego gii ngbiyo?</p> <p>PROMPT: Agua boro na yeye re agumero na ngia yo te?</p> <p>1 Yes, given 2 Yes, loaned 3 Yes, both 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	<p>33 IF YES: Thinking of all tools you have loaned/given to refugees, IDPs or returnees in the last 12 months, how much would it cost to buy the same tools in the market?</p> <p>KATI DUNIRENGO: Mo bere nga pa agua hu sunge mona fuhe ni bape fu aguaboro na yego be vura watadu gii ngbii yo rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, kati kusi a mosoro wai kangbe gu Nzengu yo?</p> <p>888=Refused, 999=Unknown</p> <p>1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SSP value of tools loaned 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> SSP value of tools given</p>
<p>34 In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household given any food to the Arrow Boys? IF YES PROMPT: This was in the last 12 months?</p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, mo watadu gamo aboro kporo funga riahe fu agude a Bamamara? KAMO NYA li, MO SAKI ROGO YO: Agia pai re amangi rogo adiwi kusayo 12?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	
<p>35 In the past 12 months, have you or any member of your household been a member of the Arrow Boys? IF YES: you or a household</p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, mo watadu gamo aboro kporo adunga nga boro sa dagba agude Abamara? KANGIA li, mo watadu boro kporo?</p> <p>1 Yes, respondent 2 Yes, Household member 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	
<p>36 In the past 12 months, have you worked without payment for an NGO project that benefited the community? IF YES CHECK WHAT: worked for free? Project benefited the community? Run by NGO?</p> <p>Rogo agua adiwi susi kusayo wa 12, moa mangi ngo sunge zanga a Baramo (NGOs) nga aguyo na manga asunge tipa undo aboro ringara? PROMPT: Manga sunge gbua? Gu sunge na undo aboro ringara? Abaramu naa mangaha?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	<p>37 IF YES: How much time did you spend working on this project / these projects in total? IF UNKNOWN PROMPT: Approximately?</p> <p>KAMO li: Aregbo wai moa dihe nanyo ka manga gu sunge re dunduko: KANGIA MOA UNONGOHA TE MO PEPAL TIPAHA? Gu pai ka mbedi na rengu gu pai re?</p> <p>1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Days) 88=Refused, 99=Unknown 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Hours)</p>
<p>38 In the past 12 months, have you been a member of a farmer's association?</p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, moa ngia nga boro sa dagba abasopo bino?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	<p>39 IF YES: How much time did you spend working on the land of this farmer's association? IF UNKNOWN PROMPT: Approximately?</p> <p>IF YES: Aregbo wai moa dihe kaamanga sunge rogo gu sende re dagba asopo bino? PROMPT: Mo pegu pai mbedi nani?</p> <p>1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Days) 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Hours) 88=Refused, 99=Unknown</p>
<p>40 In the past 12 months, have you done any of the following? IF YES: Approximately how many times?</p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo, mo mangingo pai dagba agia pai re? KAMO NYA li: Barawai?</p> <p>WRITE NUMBER OF TIMES OR: 555=More than 5, 111=More than 10, 777=unknown number of times, 888=Refused, 999=Unknown</p> <p>1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Did other voluntary work for the local court / Amangi kura asunge gbua rogo basarangbanga 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Sang overnight for a funeral rite / Bibia yuru sasa kporo akpee? 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Cooked for a funeral rite / Manga riahe kporo akpee 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> Give money or goods to the family of the deceased during or after a funeral rite Fu mara tuingia ahee fu agume kpio rago kpio na fuo kpio</p>	
<p>41 In the past 12 months, have you, or a member of your family made any gifts to a church, in the form of money, goods or voluntary labour? IF YES PROMPT: What type of gift?</p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, mo watadu boro sa dagba aboro kporo afu nga gamahe fu Kanisa, mara watadu kura he na sunge ni bee? KAMO NYA li: Mo saki rogoho?</p> <p>1 Yes, money / gurus → 2 Yes, goods / hajat → 3 Yes, labour / sokol → 0 No CAN SELECT MULTIPLE 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	<p>42 IF YES, AS APPLICABLE: How much money? How much would these goods cost in the market? How much time did you spend working voluntarily?</p> <p>IF YES: Gu pai rengbe arengba namanga, amara wai? Aguahe iso kie moa fuhe, kati kusi a mosoro wai wa kai abagihe Nzenguyo?</p> <p>Aregbo wai moa mangi he ni sunge gbua?</p> <p>1 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SSP amount of money given) 2 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SSP when bought in the market) 3 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Days) 4 <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Hours) (Spent working) {888=Refused, 999=Unknown}</p>

<p>43 In the past 12 months, have you worked without payment on any project that benefited the community that has not been mentioned yet? IF YES CHECK WHAT: worked for free? Benefited the community?</p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, moa mangi ngo sunge zanga l tumoro nga gu sunge nabi pa aboro ringara nga gu ia tingidanga paha ya?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	<p>44 IF YES: How much time did you spend working on this project / these projects in total? IF UNKNOWN PROMPT: Approximately?</p> <p>KAMO NYA li: Aregbo wai moa dihe kupati gu sunge re dunduko? KAMO AINO NGOHO YA: Mo pegu pai mbedi nani?</p> <p>1 [] [] (Days) 88=Refused, 99=Unknown 2 [] [] (Hours)</p>
<p>45 In the past 12 months, have you or members of your household, paid any taxes to the Payam, County or State? IF YES: Approximately how much did you or members of your household pay over the last 12 months?</p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12 mo watadu boro sa dagba gamo aboro kporo a funga kufuta ku Payam yo, County yo, State yo? KAMO NYA li: Abakio mara wa wai moa fuhe watadu gamo aboro kporo rogo adiwi yo 12?</p> <p>[] [] [] (SSP Paid) 7777 Paid unknown amount 0000 Did not pay tax 8888 Refused 9999 Unknown</p>	
<p>46 Does this boma have a Boma Development Committee?</p> <p>Gi boma re na rii gbu rogoho du tipa sonosa rago nga ga boma?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	<p>47 IF YES: In the past two years, has the Boma Development Committee done anything positive for this boma? PROMPT: this was in the past two years?</p> <p>KANGIA li: rogo agua gara susi wa ue (2) gu rigbu du tipa sonosa rago nga ga boma mangingo he ni wenehe tipa gi boma re? GBE: gi dure adu rogo gu gara susi kusayo ue (2)</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>
<p>48 In the past two years, have you participated in a community consultation led by an NGO, in which building a water point, extending or repairing the health centre or school or repairing a road was discussed? IF YES PROMPT: this was led by NGO? This was in the past two years?</p> <p>Rogo agua gara susi ue, moa saki ngo agua pai dutipa aboro ringara abaramu/NGO na ngbe kumbatayo tipaha nga gu ona mbakadi ngo Guga/Doongi, watadu ki makadi Bambu ngua, bawirika pai, watadu sakapai tipa mbakada gene? KANGIA li RENGU: Abaramu/NGO du naa ngbe kumbatayo tipaha? Agia pai re adu rogo gara ue kusayo?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	
<p>49 IF YES: Did you say something in this consultation? KANGIA li: Moa penga pai ti rago gu saka pai re?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	<p>50 IF NO to 49: Did someone else say what you wanted said? IF NO to 49:kura boro apenga gu pai moa bera ka pehe?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>
<p>51 Imagine an NGO came to your village and offered to build something that benefits the community. Which of the following, built by an NGO, do you think would benefit the community most? IF NAMES SOMETHING ELSE PROMPT: What if you had to choose from the following list?</p> <p>Mo bingo a Baramu (NGO) kini ye kurogo kamo gbaria , kini idi kame rago nga gu ka undo aboro ringara. Gini gu dagba agia pai re, ini moho ka NGOs mehe siki undo aboro ringara gbe? GINI GU GBA KAMO YAMBU RIMOHO? Kati dunga mo sia gu sa?</p> <p>[] [] (Code)</p>	<p>READ OPTIONS:</p> <p>01 Water / Ime 02 Sanitation / Giro rago 03 Flood protection / Banda rago be Ime aka ngbii 04 Repair road / Mbaka a Gene 05 Repair or extend health centre / Mbakada watadu, kiiso kura abambu Ngua 06 Repair or extend school / Ngesa wara mbakade a Bawirika pai 07 Build market / Me Nzengu 08 Build livestock corral / Me ba tipa banda zogo zogo ahe 09 Irrigation / Me gu ba kaiya tuda Ati nani 88 Refused 99 Unknown</p>
<p>52 Now imagine the County came to your village. Which of the following, built by the County, do you think would benefit the community most? IF NAMES SOMETHING ELSE PROMPT: What if you had to choose from the following list?</p> <p>Mo berenga ha kati ngia County yego kurogo gamo Gbaria. Gini pai dagba agia pai re ka County mangihe si undo aboro ringara gbe? GINI HE KAMO YAMBU RIMOHO AKIA? Kati dunga mo siaha dagba agia gedure?</p> <p>[] [] (Code)</p>	<p>NOTE IF RESPONDENT NAMES SOMETHING ELSE:</p> <p>51: 52:</p>

IV Interactions with Authority					
53	<i>During the war, which of the following do you think was most important?</i> READ OPTIONS Regbo vura nga 1983, gini gu dagba agia pai re moa berehe ya paha nyaki gbe? MO KEDI KURA APAI AWA DUHE TI GENEHE. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Code) </div>				CODES Mo gedi rimo agia here: 01 Chief / Gbia 02 Church / Kanisa 03 County Commissioner / Commissioner 04 Governor / Banyaki 05 President / Bazogo 06 UN /UN 07 SPLA /SPLA, Abanzengere 08 Other army, not SPLA or UN / kura abanzengere akia 09 NGO /Abaramu (NGO) 88 Refused 99 Unknown
54	<i>During the CPA, which of the following do you think was most important?</i> READ OPTIONS Ti rago CPA, gini gu dagba agia pai re moa berehe ya paha nyaki ngbe? MO KEDI KURA APAI AWA DUHE TI GENEHE. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Code) </div>				
55	<i>Since independence, but before the crisis starting in December 2013, which of the following do you think is most important?</i> READ OPTIONS Ti rago rani Ri, ono mbata fu vura tona rogo Banduru 2013, gini gu dagba agia pai re moa berehe nga paha nyaki ngbe? MO KEDI KURA APAI AWA DUHE TI GENEHE. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Code) </div>				
56	<i>Since the crisis starting in December 2013, which of the following do you think is most important?</i> READ OPTIONS Fuo tona vura rogo gu diwi nga Banduru (5) 2013, gini pai du dagba agia paire moa beraha nga tini nyaki paha gbe? MO KEDI KURA APAI AWA DUHE TI GENEHE. <div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Code) </div>				
57	<i>In the past 12 months, how many times have you brought an issue or complaint in front of [authority] yourself?</i> Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, bara wai mona kusi apai watadu saki ku bara bangiri aira Ngbii ni tiyo?				
	IF MORE THAN ONCE TO 57, ASK 58-60. <div style="text-align: center;">➔</div>	57 Number of times respondent brought issue to authority 0=never, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 55=more than 5, 11=more than 10, 88=refused 99=unknown	58 Do you feel [authority] has listened to your concerns? 58 mona beraha nga irangbii dege tuyo kuti gamoa pai? 1=not at all, 2=a little, 3=fully, 8=refused, 9=unknown	59 Do you feel that [authority] has done anything to address your concerns? 59 mona beraha nga ira ngbii kena pai kambakada gamo kpakara apai? 1=made things worse, 2=did nothing, 3=helped a little, 4=helped a lot, 8=refused, 9=unknown	60 Do you feel [authority] has treated you fairly? 60 Mo inihe nga Irangbii mangiro wene ngai? 1=not at all, 2=a little, 3=fully, 8=refused, 9=unknown
1	Boma administrator Bangere kuri Boma	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
2	Payam administrator Mafatasi nga ga Payam	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
3	Executive chief Gbia nga ga Boma	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
4	Paramount chief / Bakere Gbia nga ga County	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
5	Elders Abaakumba ringara	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
6	Your Headman Gamo baira gene	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
7	NGO employees Amangi sunge nga ga abaramu	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
8	Police Ababanda (Police)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
9	Church leaders Abaakumba Kanisa	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
10	Arrow Boys Agude Abamara	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
11	Ugandan Army / Aban-zengere nga ga Uganda	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
12	SPLA SPLA	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

61		<p>61 How often do you trust [authorities]? PROMPT: Never, rarely, most of the time, always</p> <p>61 bara wai moa kido kuti aira ngbii? PROMPT: Kati mangi ngo te, Ti kura regbo, Ti dungu aregbo du, Dedede?</p>	<p>62 When you are afraid to be physically harmed by someone outside your family, who do you go to in order to get protection?</p> <p>62 Sigu regbo moa gunde kapai mangi ngo ro be kura boro ya, da moni ndu fuo ni ni bandara ro? DO NOT READ OPTIONS, PROMPT: ANY OTHERS?</p>	<p>63 When you have a dispute with someone outside your family, who do you go to in order to get a ruling?</p> <p>63 Ho moni duni na tagbaga pai na kura boro angia nga gumero ya, da moni ndu koyo duni ni tipa sara ngbanga? DO NOT READ OPTIONS, PROMPT: ANY OTHERS?</p>
		1=Never, 2=Rarely, 3=Most of the time, 4=Always, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown	1=Respondent names authority, 0=Respondent does not name authority 7=not applicable (never afraid, never had dispute), 8=Refused, 9=Unknown	
1	Boma administrator Bangere kuri Boma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Payam administrator Mafatasi nga ga Payam	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Executive chief Gbia nga ga Boma	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Paramount chief / Bakere Gbia nga ga County	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Elders Abaakumba ringara	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Your Headman Gamo baira gene	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	NGO employees abaramu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Police Ababanda (Police)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Church leaders Abaakumba Kanisa	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Arrow Boys Agude Abamara	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Ugandan Army / Aban- zengere nga ga Uganda	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	SPLA SPLA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

V	Resilience		
64	In the past 12 months, how often have you feared for your personal safety or for that of your family?	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)	CODES: 1 Often / Dedede 2 Sometimes / Ti kura regbo 3 Rarely / Taataa te 4 Never / Kati mangi ngo te 8 Refused 9 Unknown
65	After independence, but before the crisis starting in December 2013, how often did you fear for your personal safety or for that of your family?	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)	
66	During the CPA, how often did you fear for your personal safety or for that of your family?	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)	
67	During the war, how often did you fear for your personal safety or for that of your family?	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)	
68	In the past 12 months, how often have you feared that the LRA would come and attack your village?	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)	

69	<p><i>In the past 12 months, have you feared for your safety or that of your family because of any other group ? IF YES: Which group? How often? DO NOT READ ANSWER OPTIONS TO RESPONDENT. PROMPT: Any other groups?</i></p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi 12, ga gunde tipa rakaro watadu gamo aboro kporo bambiko kura rigbu nga ga aboro? KANGIA li: Gini rigbu? Bara wai? KAMO GEDI NGA KARAGA APAI TIPA GI A SASANAHE RE YA</p>			
	RECORD AS MANY GROUPS AS RESPONDENT NAMES	69 Group SEE CODES	70 How often did respondent fear? 1=often, 2=sometimes, 3=rarely, 4=never, 8=refused, 9=unknown	CODES GROUPS
1	Group 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	00 Respondent does not fear any (more) groups
2	Group 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	10 Poachers
4	Group 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	02 SPLA / Government forces
5	Group 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	03 Cattle keepers
6	Group 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	04 Mbororo 88 Refused
7	Group 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	05 UPDF 99 Unknown
8	Group 7	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	09 Opposition forces
				11 Bandits, other than above groups
71	<p><i>In the past 30 days, have you done the following activities?</i></p> <p>Rogo agua rame susi wa 30, mo mangi ngo apai wa gere?</p>		71 Activity done?	72 IF YES: <i>Did you feel safe doing this?</i> 72 IF YES: Moa duni banda bandaro ho moa mangaha ni?
			0=No, 1=Yes, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown	73 IF NO TO 71: <i>Did you not do this because you felt it was unsafe or for some other reason?</i> 73 IF NO TO 71: Moa manga nga ha te mbiko moa berehe nga ngbangaha te, watadu kura ndu pai?
				1=Unsafe, 2=Other reason, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown
1	Leaving the house at night to go somewhere else in the village Mbu kpuro yuru ka ndu ku Gbariayo		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	Travelling to another village at day time Ka ndu ku rogo kura Gbiaria uru		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	Travelling to/from another village at night time Kandu naka yego Yuru		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	Going into the bush to visit your farm at day time Nduku Nvuo yo kabi gamo Ati uru		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	Going into the bush to visit your farm at night time Ndu Yuru ku atiyo ka bi gamo Ati		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6	Going across the border to the market Ndu kurogo kura ringara tipa Baga ahe watadu ngbehe		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7	Publically expressing disagreement with the Chief, Boma or Payam administrator or elders Ru gbayaga ka yugo gamo gbera rago na Gbia, Baira Payam na abaakumba		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8	Passing by barracks Susa ba Abanzengere		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
74			74 In the past 12 months, have you seen the following? 74 Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo wa 12 mo bingo agia aboro re?	75 IF YES: <i>Have you ever directly received information from the following?</i> 75 KAMO NYA li: Mo ginga a pangbanga be agi aboro dure?
			0=No, 1=Yes, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown	0=No, 1=Yes, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown
1	SPLA / Abanzengere SPLA		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	UPDF or Ugandan soldiers / Abanzengere nga ga Ugandayo		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	American soldiers or US army / Abanzengere nga ga Amerika yo nina fu arugut		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4	UN soldiers / Abanzengere nga UN yo		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	African Union soldiers / Abanzengere nga Ringa Bi aboroyo		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

76	<p><i>In the past 12 months, did you or members of your household do any of the following?</i> IF YES PROMPT: <i>This was in the past 12 months?</i></p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi kusayo 12, mo watadu gamo aboro kporo amangi ngo agia pai re? PROMPT: Agia pai re adu rogo adiwi yo kusa yo 12?</p> <p>0=No, 1=Yes, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown</p> <p>1 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bought a bicycle / Angbe Ngbagida?</i></p> <p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Bought a motor bike / Angbe Motoro?</i></p> <p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gone abroad to receive education / Andu ku Zagio ka wirika pai?</i></p> <p>4 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Gotten formally married / Adu pati dia dee nga gumero?</i></p> <p>5 <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Built a new house in your compound / Ame Bambu vuru kporo kpuro?</i></p>																																											
77	<p><i>In the past 12 months, have you or members of your family planted any of the following?</i> IF YES: <i>How many trees/bushes/fidan?</i></p> <p>Rogo agua diwi susi wa 12 kurayo, Mo watadu gamo aboro kporo, I rungo ahe wa gere?</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>1 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Bushes)</td> <td><i>Coffee / Buni</i></td> <td>8 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Trees)</td> <td><i>Banana / Buu</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Trees)</td> <td><i>Avocado / Avoka</i></td> <td>9 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Fidan)</td> <td><i>Sugar cane / Koko</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Trees)</td> <td><i>Mango / Manga</i></td> <td>10 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Trees)</td> <td><i>Palm tree / Mbiro</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Trees)</td> <td><i>Citrus fruit / Ramuno</i></td> <td>11 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Fidan)</td> <td><i>Casava / Tara</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Fidan)</td> <td><i>Cotton / Katoo</i></td> <td>12 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Trees)</td> <td><i>Guava / Aguafu</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Fidan)</td> <td><i>Maize / Ngbaya</i></td> <td>13 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Fidan)</td> <td><i>Groundnuts / Awande</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>(Fidan)</td> <td><i>Sesame / Sere</i></td> <td colspan="3">(77=unknown amount, 88=refused, 99=unknown)</td> </tr> </table>		1 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Bushes)	<i>Coffee / Buni</i>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Trees)	<i>Banana / Buu</i>	2 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Trees)	<i>Avocado / Avoka</i>	9 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Sugar cane / Koko</i>	3 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Trees)	<i>Mango / Manga</i>	10 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Trees)	<i>Palm tree / Mbiro</i>	4 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Trees)	<i>Citrus fruit / Ramuno</i>	11 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Casava / Tara</i>	5 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Cotton / Katoo</i>	12 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Trees)	<i>Guava / Aguafu</i>	6 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Maize / Ngbaya</i>	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Groundnuts / Awande</i>	7 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Sesame / Sere</i>	(77=unknown amount, 88=refused, 99=unknown)		
1 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Bushes)	<i>Coffee / Buni</i>	8 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Trees)	<i>Banana / Buu</i>																																							
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6 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Maize / Ngbaya</i>	13 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Groundnuts / Awande</i>																																							
7 <input type="checkbox"/>	(Fidan)	<i>Sesame / Sere</i>	(77=unknown amount, 88=refused, 99=unknown)																																									
78	<p><i>In the past growing season, did you sell any crops in the market for money?</i></p> <p>Rogo gu kito susi, moa bagi nga ahu ati nzenguyo tipa mara?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No</p> <p>8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	<p>79 IF YES: <i>what was the value of these crops?</i> IF UNKNOWN PROMPT: <i>Approximately?</i></p> <p>KANGIA li: Bakio pa agiahu ati re adu wai? KAMOA INONGO KO YA: mo pe pagu inimo mbedi nami?</p> <p>(8888=Refused 9999=Unknown) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (SSP)</p>																																										

VI Past experiences of violence					
80	<p><i>During your lifetime/in the last 2 years, did any of the following happen to you?</i> IF YES: <i>In what year (approximately)?</i> IF YES: <i>By whom?</i></p> <p>Rogo ungaro [for cross-section] / Rogo agua gara susi kusayo [for longitudinal], agia pai re amangi ngo ro? KANGIA li: Ni gini gara (gu regbo mbedi nani)? KANGIA ROGO 2013, mbata watadu fu Banduru (12) 2013? KANGIA li: Be da?</p> <p>NB: IF RESPONDENT MENTIONS 'DINKA' AS PERPETRATOR, CHECK: Does respondent mean Dinka in the SPLA or Dinka cattle keepers?</p>				
	80 Happened?	81 Year?	82 IF 2013?	83 Perpetrator?	
	0=No, 1=Yes, 8=refused, 9=unknown	IF YEAR IS 2013, ASK: BEFORE OR AFTER 15 DECEMBER 2013? Fill year (YYYY) OR (8888=Refused, 9999=Unknown)	1=before 15 Dec '13, 2=after 15 Dec '13, 8=refused, 9=unknown	SEE CODES	CODES:
1	Was a member of immediate family killed? Ya iminga mbembei ga boro kporo?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	01 LRA
2	Were you Injured or maimed in attack? Ya ogoro watadu vura ati namo?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	02 SPLA
3	Were you Injured or maimed in cross-fire? Mo ho tigu saa vura amanga?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	03 Dinka
4	Were you displaced or made refugee? Moa oro kpuro watadu ku rogo kura ringara? CHECK WITH QUESTION 19-21	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	04 Mbororo
5	Was your house burned down or destroyed? Kpuro a gbi watadu ki gbataka?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	05 UPDF
6	Were you abducted? Ya ziro?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	06 Family
7	A member of your immediate family abducted and returned? Mbembei gumero ho ia zini niki yego?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	07 Community member
8	A member of your immediate family abducted and not returned? Mbembei gumero ho ia zini naayengongo ya dakuawere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	08 Other,
					09 Opposition forces
					10 Poachers
					11 Bandits
					88 Refused
					99 Unknown

VII South Sudan in the past two years			
READ: We would like to ask you about how the crisis that started in December 2013 may have affected your life . READ: Ana ida ka sanaro tipa gu vura nga guna tona rogo gu diwi nga Banduru (12) 2013 wai tina fudi gamo raka?			
84	Since December 2013 Tona rogo gu diwi nga Banduru (12) 2013,	84 Happen? 0=No, 1=Yes, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown	85 IF YES:how many times have you been in direct contact with this family in the past 30 days? 85 KAMO NYA li: Bara wai moa fura nagi gumero re rogo agua rame susi 30? 0=never, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 55=more than 5, 11=more than 10, 88=refused 99=unknown
1	Do you have any close family who live in an area where there is violence? Mbembedi gumero ho na raka rogo gu rago gi vura re amanga ni?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Do you have any close family who moved outside South Sudan (partially) because of the violence? Mbembedi gumero ho oro ku Zagiyo rogo South Sudan ku sayo angia nga kindi ya be gi vura re?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Do you have close family who moved back to WES because of the violence? Mbembedi gumero ho yara ku WES bambikogi vura re?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Did you have a fall-out with a friend or family member because you had different opinions about the crisis Nyamu moa gbere nga na gumero mbiko ona duna gusa gia tise ripa gi vura re?	<input type="checkbox"/>	
86	Have you or members of your household received any of the following from an NGO or from the government, in the year 2013/2014? IF YES PROMPT: this was in 2013/2014? Nyamu mo, watadu boro sa dagba gamo aboro kporo agbia nga hesa dagba agia here be abaramu/NGO, Irangbi rogo gu gara nga 2013 watadu 2014? KAMO NYA Li RENG: rogo 2013/2014 nadu?		
		86 Received in 2013	87 Received in 2014
		0=No, 1=Yes, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown	
1	Training / Yugo pai	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Any goods, tools or food / Gu wene ahe, hu manga sunge watadu riahe	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Salary / Mosoro watadu zio mara basunge yo	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
88	To what extent do you agree that the following can bring an end to the current crisis? PROMPT: Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree Gini pai nzunzu idi moho dagba agia pai re nga ti rengbe ka digiso gu vura namanga re aware? MO SAKI ROGO YO: Mo idihe nyanyaki, mo idie atigu, Moa idangaha te, Kamo idingaha te 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree, 4=Strongly Agree, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown		
1	Negotiations in Addis Ababa / Sakapai Adis Ababa yo	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)
2	Other negotiations in South Sudan / Kura sakapai rogo South Sudan	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)
3	Military Victory / Gu dia bese nga ga vura	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)
4	Peacekeeping / Pa banda zereda	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)
5	Prosecution in a court of law / Sarangbanga bambu sarangbanga yo	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)
89	To what extent do you agree with the following statements? PROMPT: Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree Bakio wai idi mo kuti agia fugo re? NI IPO: mo idie nyanyaki, Mo idie, Moa idanga nani te, mo nyanyaki aidanga nani te 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree, 4=Strongly Agree, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown		
1	I consider myself represented by either one of the parties negotiating in Addis Ababa Mina bera patire nga kami du rogo rigbu sa nga ga biri (Mabirimo) pati sakapai Adis Ababa yo	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)
2	Farming and cattle-keeping can peacefully happen in the same State, if it is managed properly. Sopa bino na banda anya rengbe manga zezeredi rogo State sa kati dunga irengbe ka ngera fuo ho wene ngai	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)
3	People who keep cattle and people who farm can both benefit when they trade with each other. Agua boro na sopa bino na nabanda Anya rengbe ka gbia undo ho kai a baga ahe dagbayo ni	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)
4	There is no way through which people in South Sudan who fight over land issues can reach a peaceful agreement through negotiations. Gene ho ka agua boro duna gia tise te nga aguyo duna tagbaga apai ri pa sende ho kai asaka pai ni zezeredi te.	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Code)

90	<i>To what extent do you trust that negotiations between the following people will lead to good outcomes? (not at all, a little, a lot, fully)</i> Ga ida pai na kido wai tipa gu saka pai du dagbati agia borore yena wene sangba ha? Mona beraha wai: Gia tise dungate, tidu tooni, Ni bakerehe, ti rengbe arengba. 1=Not at all, 2=A little, 3=A lot, 4=Fully, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown	
1	<i>Politicians from the Government and SPLM/IO</i> Aboro biri (mobirimo) rogo irangbi na anyagati na sovura kuti irangbi	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
2	<i>Between the Governors of Equatorial States and other States in South Sudan</i> Dagba a Banyaki (Governors) nga ga Equatoria yo na aguyo du rogo kura a State rogo South Sudan	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
3	<i>Between the Governor of WES and the president</i> Dagba ti Governor nga ga WES na Bazogo	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
4	<i>Between the Governors of WES and Lakes State</i> Dagba ti Abanyaki nga ga WES na aguyo nga ga Lakes (Rumbek) state yo	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
5	<i>Between the Chiefs of WES and Lakes State</i> Dagbati ti a Gbia nga ga WES yo na aguyo nga ga Lakes (Rumbek) state yo	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
6	<i>Between communities and IDPs who have arrived since December 2013</i> Dagba ti aboro ringara na aguyo na oro be vura na tona rogo gu diwi nga Banduru (12) 2013.	<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)

VIII		Perceptions and elections	
91	<i>Did you vote in the 2010 elections?</i> Moa ba waraga? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown	92	<i>Did you vote in the referendum?</i> Moa ba waraga rago ba waraga tipa kparaka? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown
93	<i>Do you plan to register to vote in the presidential elections announced to take place in June?</i> Mo mbakadi tiro ka ke rimoro kaba waraga fu abazogo nga gu takiyo pande he nga tini ka manga rogo gu diwi ngaMerekoko (6)? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown		
94	<i>Do you plan to register to vote in the next elections for national parliament?</i> Mo mbakadi tiro ka kerimoro kaba waraga fu aboro rondo ku rogo gu bakere bambu rondon nga ga ringara? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown		
95	<i>How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? PROMPT: Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree</i> Bakio wai moa ida, watadu moa idanga agia pai du kusende re ya? (MO SAKIHE: Mo idie nyanyaki, Mo idie atigu, moa idangaha te, Kamo idingaha te) 1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree, 4=Strongly Agree, 8=Refused, 9=Unknown		
1	<i>Communities in WES should receive payback for supporting South Sudanese independence during the referendum</i> Sina kpi nyamu l tumo aboro Sudan ku paadino tipa rukugii rani ri nga ga Sudan ku paadino tigu rago ba waraga na ngia ga kparaka		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
2	<i>Now that South Sudan is independent, the referendum process is finished. No more debts are owed</i> Awere, wa du Sudan ku paadino ngba rihe, agua pai nadu tipa ha nyasi. Bape berewe ku rire te.		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
3	<i>The government in Juba should compensate people in WES, who voted in favour of independence, for their support</i> Sina kpinyamu gu Zoga rago du Juba yo tumo aboro WES nga aguyo na ba waraga tipa kparaka.		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
4	<i>If the right person wins the national election, that is enough payback for communities in WES</i> Kai ba waraga fugu wene barumbatayo rogo gu ba waraga nga SS, gure ka ngia gamahe fu aboro WES.		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
5	<i>My expectations for the government in Juba after independence are satisfied</i> Gi maa mangirise tipa gu Zoga rago nga ga Juba arengbanga te.		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
6	<i>I support the coronation of a new Zande King</i> Mi na tambua ku sogarago nga ga gbia (bakinda)		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
7	<i>An important task of the future Zande King will be to get better outcomes for WES with the government in Juba</i> Gu nyanyaki maa bangirise du tipa karaga Kindo nga ga Azande aduni wene he tipa gu zoga rago nga ga Juba.		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
8	<i>If a Zande King is crowned, he could take over some of the tasks from the government in Juba.</i> Kai moi bakindo nga ga Azande, koa dia kura bête asunge be irangbi duku Juba yo.		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)
9	<i>Because we have a democracy, people in WES now have a right to have a Zande King</i> Mbiko ani na rani rii rogo zoga rago, aboro WES na rengu beyo tipa ka duna Kindo		<input type="checkbox"/> (Code)

IX		Information	
96	<i>Do you or a member of your household own a radio that works?</i> Mo watadu boro sa dagba gamo aboro kporo na Radio beni nga gu na manga sunge? 1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown		
97	<i>IF YES TO 96: Can your radio receive Yambio radio station? PROMPT: Never, rarely, most of the time, always</i> IF YES TO 96: Ka gaa radio yena gu radio nga ga Yambio FM? NI IPO: Oo, ti kura aregbo, na aregbo du, dedede (1=never, 2=rarely, 3=most of the time, 4=always, 8=refused, 9=unknown)		

98	<p>Have you listened to Yambio radio station in the past 30 days? How often?</p> <p>Mo gii nga gu radio nga Yambio tipa arame wa 30 dedede?</p> <p>(NOTE NUMBER OF TIMES OR: 555=five times or more, 111=10 times or more, 888=refused, 999=unknown) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Code)</p>																						
99	<p>Have you heard about what they say on Yambio radio station in some other way?</p> <p>Mo degenga turo kuti radio ngaga Yambio na agua pai ti apeka ngba kura agene?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>	100	<p>Have you ever heard about messages to the LRA being broadcasted on South Sudanese radio, either when listening to the radio or in some other way?</p> <p>Mo degenga turo kuti a gua pangbanga ia pehe fu a LRA (atongotongo) rogo gu Radio nga ga Sudan ku paadino? Watadu ngba kura agene?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>																				
101	<p>IF YES TO 96: Can your radio receive Radio Miraya? PROMPT: Never, rarely, most of the time, always</p> <p>IF YES TO 96: Ka gaa radio yena gu radio nga ga Miraya FM? NI IPO: Oo, ti kura aregbo, na aregbo du dedede</p> <p>(1=never, 2=rarely, 3=most of the time, 4=always, 8=refused, 9=unknown) <input type="text"/> (Code)</p>																						
102	<p>Did you ever hear a message from the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation on the radio? PROMPT: this message was from the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation? This was on the radio?</p> <p>Moa ginga tingida pai ngbaga rii gbu dutipa husa bera, zereda na mbakada pai dagbatise rogo radio: NI IPO: Gu tingida pai re aye be gu rii gbu nga ga Husa bera, zereda na mbakada pai dagbatise? Tia du rogo radio?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>																						
103	<p>Do you or a member of your household own a mobile phone? IF YES: how many?</p> <p>Telefoni (gbangari) bero, watadu be gu borosa dagba gamo aboro kporo? KAMO NYA li: bange he wai?</p> <p>(88=refused, 99=unknown) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> (Number)</p>																						
104	<p>IF ONE OR MORE TO 103, RECORD FOR EACH PHONE:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>104 Which kind? Kamo nya li: gini gbatunga telefoni du (Kungbo Telefoni, gu nyanyaki paha gbe, tatamana tatamana telefoni?) 1=ordinary, 2=feature, 3=smart, 8=refused, 9=unknown</th> <th>105 With internet? Kagu kura Telefoni dagba ha yena Internet? 1=yes, 0=no, 8=refused, 9=unknown</th> <th>106: receives radio? Kagu kura Telefoni dagba ha yena radio?</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Phone 1</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Phone 2</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Phone 3</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Phone 4</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				104 Which kind? Kamo nya li: gini gbatunga telefoni du (Kungbo Telefoni, gu nyanyaki paha gbe, tatamana tatamana telefoni?) 1=ordinary, 2=feature, 3=smart, 8=refused, 9=unknown	105 With internet? Kagu kura Telefoni dagba ha yena Internet? 1=yes, 0=no, 8=refused, 9=unknown	106: receives radio? Kagu kura Telefoni dagba ha yena radio?	1 Phone 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	2 Phone 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4 Phone 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5 Phone 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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5 Phone 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>																				
105	<p>IF YES TO 103: did you or a member of your household ever receive an SMS message about peace, from the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation? PROMPT: this message was from the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation?</p> <p>IF YES TO 103: Mo, watadu boro sa dagba gamo aboro kporo a bingo tingidapai rogo Telefoni na fura tipa zereda nga guna ye begu rii gbu du tipa husa bera, zereda na mbakada pai dagbatise? Ni ipo: nyamu gu tingida pai re aye begu rii gbu dutipa husa bera, zereda na mbakada pai dagbatise?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>																						
106	<p>IF YES to 103: do you or members of your household have a SIM for any of the following networks?</p> <p>FOR EACH NETWORK: where can you receive these networks in this boma?</p> <p>IF YES TO 103: Mo, watadu gu boro sa dagba gamo aboro kporo na simi kaadi dagba agia network re?</p> <p>FOR EACH NETWORK: Kamo nya li: wari kamo bi agi anetwork ni re rogo gi boma re? (1. kina vuru kporo, 2. Mbembedi na gene, 3. Rogo wiri basa watadu ue gba rogo gi boma re, 4. Rogo gi boma re te)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>106 SIM owned? 1=yes, 0=no, 8=refused, 9=unknown</th> <th>107 IF YES: Where can the network be received? 1=respondent's house, 2=near the main road, 3=in one or two specific places in the boma only, 4=nowhere in the boma, 8=refused, 9=unknown</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Zain</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 MTN</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Vivacell</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Gemtel</td> <td><input type="text"/></td> <td><input type="text"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				106 SIM owned? 1=yes, 0=no, 8=refused, 9=unknown	107 IF YES: Where can the network be received? 1=respondent's house, 2=near the main road, 3=in one or two specific places in the boma only, 4=nowhere in the boma, 8=refused, 9=unknown	1 Zain	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	2 MTN	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	4 Vivacell	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	5 Gemtel	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>					
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108	<p>Did you ever hear about a message from the Committee for National Healing, Peace and Reconciliation in any way other than on the radio or via SMS?</p> <p>Moa ginga tingidapai begu rigbu nga ga husa bera, zereda na mbakada pai dagbatise ngba kura gene watadu kina rogo radio nagu tingidapai naye rogo Telefoni (SMS)?</p> <p>1 Yes 0 No 8 Refused 9 Unknown</p>																						

109	<p><i>How strongly do you agree or disagree with the following statements? PROMPT: Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly Disagree</i></p> <p>Ba kio wai idmo watadu moa idanga kuti agia pai dure ya? MO SAKI ROGO YO: Mo idihe nyanyaki, mo idie atigu, Moa idangaha te, Kamo idingaha te</p> <p>1=Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Agree, 4=Strongly Agree, 8=Refused</p>								
1	<p><i>I have good information about what happens in my community</i></p> <p>Mina ba wene pangbanga tipa agua pai namanga rogo gii rago <input type="text"/> (Code)</p>								
2	<p><i>I have good information about what happens in WES</i></p> <p>Mina wene pangbanga tipa gu wene apai namanga rogo WES <input type="text"/> (Code)</p>								
3	<p><i>I have good information about what happens across the border in CAR and DRC</i></p> <p>Mina wene pangba tipa agua pai na manga ti ngbanda rago nga Congo na Furanza <input type="text"/> (Code)</p>								
4	<p><i>I have good information about what happens in Juba and South Sudan</i></p> <p>Mina wene pangbanga tipa gu wene apai na manga ku Juba yo na rogo Sudan ku Paadino <input type="text"/> (Code)</p>								
5	<p><i>I have good information about what happens in the world</i></p> <p>Mina wene pa ngbanga tipa gu wene apai na manga rogo Zagino <input type="text"/> (Code)</p>								
6	<p><i>I would move farther than half a day's travel on foot away from where I live now, if I could get better services there (health, education, police, water, sanitation, courts)</i></p> <p>Mima ida kandu tuturu wa batura rago kadire na nduge ndue wa ku bebere uru, ka gbia wene apai ka undore, wa (bambu-ngua, wirikapai, ababanda (police) ime, wene rago, na ba sara ngbanga) <input type="text"/> (Code)</p>								
110	<p><i>Do you have enough information so that you know the following? IF YES: what is it?</i></p> <p>Nyamo apangba bero rengbe arengba tipa ka ino agia pai dure? KANGIA li: gini gudu nga ni?</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;"></td> <td style="width: 20%;">110: Does respondent know?</td> <td style="width: 20%;">111 IF YES: What is the price?</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>1=Yes, 0=No, 8=Refused</td> <td>(ssp)</td> </tr> </table>				110: Does respondent know?	111 IF YES: What is the price?		1=Yes, 0=No, 8=Refused	(ssp)
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1	<i>The current price of one chicken in the largest market in this payam?</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
	Gu geno du aware nga ga geno Akondo rogo a Nzengu (sugu) du rogo gi payam re?								
2	<i>The current price of one chicken in the largest market in the neighbouring payam?</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
	Gu geno du aware nga ga geno Akondo rogo agu Nzengu du rogo agua payam mbedi namo?								
3	<i>The current price of one chicken in Yambio?</i>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>						
	Gu geno du aware nga ga geno Akondo Yambio yo?								
4	<i>Recent statements made by the negotiating parties in Addis Ababa?</i>	<input type="text"/>							
	Gu vovo fugo pe agua boro biri (mobirimo) na saka pai Adis Ababa yo?								
5	<i>Recent statements made by the Governor of WES?</i>	<input type="text"/>							
	Gu vovo fugo pegu banyaki (Governor) nga ga Western Equatoria State?								
6	<i>The security situation in the neighbouring payam?</i>	<input type="text"/>							
	Pa zereda wai ku rogo gu Payam mbedi namo?								
X	Conclusion								
112	<p><i>Do you have any questions for me? Or would you like to talk about something that I have not asked about?</i></p> <p>Sanahe nga ngbaro fere? Watadu mona ida ka fura tipa gu pai sa mina furanga tipa ha ya?</p> <p>NOTES:</p>								
GEDAPAI: Tambuahe tipa foro gbe tipa ka idaha ani sasanaro. Ga saka pai na ani ima undo rani gbe/									
113	Time end interview (24 hours)	<input type="text"/> : <input type="text"/> hh/mm)							

Appendix B: Within-household sampling

Within-Household Sampling Scheme					
I Survey Identifier information and introduction					
1	County (1=Ezo, 2=Tambura) <input type="text"/>	(Code)	2	Boma name <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/> (Name)	
3	Headman <input style="width: 20%;" type="text"/>	(Headman ID)	4	Household ID <input style="width: 40%;" type="text"/> (ID)	
5	Enumerator name <input style="width: 60%;" type="text"/> (Name)		6	Date <input style="width: 10%;" type="text"/> dd <input style="width: 10%;" type="text"/> mm <input style="width: 10%;" type="text"/> yy	
<p><i>Please tell me about the people, adults and children, who live in your household. How old are they? Are they male or female?</i></p> <p>Ako! Mo penga pai fere tipa aboro, sosono aboro, agude nga aguyo na raka kpuro. Agara yo wai? Adee du watadu akumba?</p> <p>NUMBER EACH HOUSEHOLD MEMBER OVER 18 YEARS OLD IN ORDER. TAKE THE CORRECT NUMBER OF CHIPS AND DRAW ONE. WRITE DOWN THE NUMBER ON THE CHIP, THIS IS THE INDIVIDUAL ID. THE INDIVIDUAL DRAWN IS THE RESPONDENT. IF THIS RESPONDENT IS NOT AVAILABLE, DRAW A REPLACEMENT. RECORD THE RESPONDENTS NAME.</p>					
7			7	8	9
			AGE (88=refused, 99=unknown)	GENDER (1=male, 2=female)	CHIP NUMBER
1	Male head of household		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	Female head of household / wife(s) of household head		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5	Children of household head 18 YEARS AND OVER		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
7			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
8			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
9	Parents of household head / Parents of wife(s) of household head		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
13	Others 18 YEARS AND OVER		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
15			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
16			<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	Did you want this child to be in school last term? Did you pay School fees for this child last term?				
		10 AGE (88=refused, 99=unknown)	11 GENDER (1=male, 2=female)	12 Mo aida gi gude re du sukulu yo rogo gu saa wirika pai susi? 1=yes, 0=no, 8=refused, 9=unknown	13 Mo a tumo mara ku sukulu yo tipa ji gude re rogo gu saa wirika pai susi?
1		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	Children UNDER 18	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
4		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
5		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
6		<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
14	Number on chip drawn <input style="width: 20%;" type="text"/> (Individual ID)		15	Reason replacement <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	
16	Replacement 1 chip drawn <input style="width: 20%;" type="text"/> (Individual ID)		17	Reason replacement <input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>	
18	Replacement 2 chip drawn <input style="width: 20%;" type="text"/> (Individual ID)				
19	Respondent name <input style="width: 90%;" type="text"/>				