



SHEJEH SALAM (PROMOTING PEACE) BASELINE EVALUATION

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ACRONYMS

CPI	Community Peace Index
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSRF	Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility
GBV	Gender Based Violence
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
INGO	International Non-governmental Organization
IO	In-opposition
IRC	International Rescue Committee
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes, and practices
LRA	Lords Resistance Army
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PPS	Proportionate to population size
R-ARCSS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict In the Republic of South Sudan
SPLA-IO	Sudan People's Liberation Movement In Opposition
SSDM-Cobra Faction	South Sudan Democratic Movement – Cobra Faction
SSPDF	South Sudan People's Defence Forces
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
USAID	US Agency for International Development
WBEG	Western Bahr el Ghazal

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SUMMARY FINDINGS AND PROGRAMMATIC IMPLICATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This report presents baseline findings on the nature of conflict and peacebuilding in five regional clusters of South Sudan: Western Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Eastern Equatoria. The report seeks to operationalize and measure values for key indicators in the targeted geographic locations which may be used to track changes over the program cycle. The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach utilizing a community survey (inclusive of finalized indicators) and qualitative interviews with key informants and community members. Tools were designed to establish baseline values for indicators that will allow for comprehensive tracking throughout the activity's lifecycle – through baseline, midline, and end-line.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

Indicators relating to safety and security include Custom Indicator 3 (percent of community members reporting that key conflicts have reduced in the past 18 months) and Community Peace Index (CPI) component (d) (percent of community members reporting that their personal safety and security has increased over the last 12 months). While Indicator 3 attempts to measure actual change in violence level – which occur at the community level and are not necessarily driven by individual experiences, CPI(d) seeks to understand personal perceptions of safety and may be vastly different within communities and even within households. Nonetheless, we find regional clusters perform similarly among the two indicators. Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBEG) ranks highest for both indicators, with the lowest reported levels of violent incidences and the highest perceptions of safety among respondents. For both indicators, WBEG is followed by Upper Nile and Southern Unity (respectively) while Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria appear to have the weakest safety and security conditions among the five regional clusters.

In all locales, cattle raiding and revenge killings are the most prominent expression of conflict – confirmed by both qualitative and quantitative respondents. However, questions remain surrounding the frequency and violence of cattle raids. There is some evidence indicating cattle raids are relatively infrequent but are large in scale and high profile within counties, potential portraying the event as more prevalent than in reality. In the quantitative data, this is supported by the fact that very few bomas are confirmed by more than half of respondents to have experienced a cattle raid within the past year. Rather, many people are aware of the occurrence of cattle raids because of their high profile. Likewise, in several instances we find qualitative respondents referring to a similar incident to support their feelings that cattle raids are highly prevalent. We interpret this data to mean that we can have relatively *high* confidence that cattle raids are occurring, but some skepticism around the reported frequency of such events.

Likewise, quantitative survey respondents offer varying perspectives as to whether cattle thefts in their county have become more or less violent over the past year. While 40% of respondents claim that raids have become more violent, a comparable share (47%) say the opposite and that they have become less violent. Qualitative data is equally mixed, with several respondents citing incidences in which cattle raids occurred and were resolved peacefully, while others report livestock theft associated with multiple casualties.

Programmatic Implications: The data around safety and security indicators, which find substantial regional difference at the boma and county levels, have both programming and monitoring implications. On the programming side, the results caution against treating counties - let alone entire regional clusters - as homogeneous units and interventions should be localized to the greatest degree possible.

From a monitoring perspective, the variation between bomas emphasizes the need to ensure longitudinal data is collected in the same locations to track progress. At times regional clusters do not appear to be meaningful units for any data trends and actually obscure county-level findings. Using the data at this

level is likely to make it difficult to identify success stories and/or places where strategic programming adjustments may be appropriate.

MECHANISMS AND CAPACITY FOR CONFLICT RESOLUTION, MITIGATION, AND PREVENTION

In most counties, traditional leaders are the primary – and sometimes only – mechanism for conflict mitigation and/or resolution. As police or other state-backed actors are not present in many locals, the prevalence of customary leaders in maintaining community peace is necessary, if not always preferable. Although traditional leaders are generally respected and, based on qualitative data, often well-suited to respond to conflicts because of their knowledge of the community and local dynamics, they are at times insufficient. Without statutory backing, traditional leaders have limited capacity in responding to conflict once it has escalated to violence, as they are often unable to determine guilt between parties nor can they enforce any consequences on belligerents. While they are often best suited to prevent the escalation of violence, most respondents agree that the police or other state-backed actors need to be involved for large scale and/or violent conflicts. We also find that, where alternative mechanisms for conflict prevention and/or resolution are available, traditional elders are less popular. This again supports the idea that, while the traditional elders are respected, they are not necessarily the *preferred* peacebuilding actor but rather the *de facto* mechanism in many communities.

Conflict resolution and mitigation is addressed through Community Peace Index component (b) (percent of counties with a functional mechanism for conflict prevention dialogue and conflict resolution) and Indicator 9 (the percent of local community members who believe that traditional authorities are playing their role in conflict prevention, resolution, or mitigation). Although Indicator CPI (b) scores are relatively similar at the cluster level, again we find that analysis at this level obscures clear county-level trends. In Eastern Equatoria, for example, we see vastly different scores in Budi, where confidence in conflict resolution mechanisms is low, and Kapoeta North, where it is extremely high. This is likely a reflection of the fact that the two locations have very different approaches to conflict resolution, with respondents in Budi almost exclusively relying on customary authorities while communities in Kapoeta North also take advantage of the police presence in the region to help resolve violent conflicts. A similarly stark difference emerges in Upper Nile, whereby respondents in Baliet report high levels of confidence in conflict mitigation actors while those in Ulang are far less so. Again, we find very different approaches to conflict resolution within the cluster as a majority of respondents in Baliet rely on the police for these services while those in Ulang go to customary authorities and religious leaders.

Programmatic Implications: It will be important to tailor programming to local contexts at the most granular level possible, as regional clusters are often comprised of several highly varied county contexts. This may be particularly pertinent in ensuring interventions are conflict sensitive, as introducing or promoting new peacebuilding actors may threaten current power dynamics within communities as the current peace brokers or conflict resolution actors may feel they are losing ground in this area. In this sense, the program team should ensure they are cognizant of the specific actors of a given locale, as it will inevitably vary between locations.

SOCIAL COHESION

Custom Indicator 2 measures the percent of local community members reporting increased trust towards those that they have had a strained or past conflict within the past 18 months. In each county, the main conflicts and the primary actors or ethnic groups were identified. Respondents were asked to comment on the trends in violence and trust between these conflict actors. Community Peace Index component (e) also asks participants to comment on these relationships, measuring the extent to which these groups interact – through intermarriage, trade, and/or sharing resources.

Eastern Equatoria stands out for having the lowest social cohesion scores for both indicators CPI (e) and Indicator 2. Although trade is somewhat common between rival groups, intergroup marriage and sharing of resource is rare. Qualitative respondents reiterate this message, saying that the region lacks key characteristics of peace such as the ability for communities to cooperate and coexist with each other. However, these indicators do not always correlate. In Southern Unity and WBEG, we see relatively high levels of interaction, without corresponding levels of trust and/or reduced tensions. This suggests that interventions which create avenues for increased interactions or dependencies between groups may not necessarily be associated with improved relationships.

Programmatic Implications: The relationship between interactions between groups and stability or conflict levels is complex and should be treated with nuance. To illustrate it is likely that places where groups interact frequently necessarily – for example to share scarce resources - more opportunities for conflict may emerge. On the other hand, a political settlement may create a “cold peace” – or an environment of stability without cohesion. These distinctions are important as the guide the intent of social cohesion programming. The former scenario necessitates interventions aiming to improve the *nature* of interactions between groups, while the latter may benefit from interventions targeting the *frequency* of interactions.

KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDES, AND PRACTICES

Program indicators address conflict-related knowledge, attitudes, and practices (KAP) among target communities through measuring knowledge of trauma (and its potential downstream effects) as well as propensity to utilize violence as a means of responding to conflict. Knowledge of trauma is extremely high in Southern Unity, Eastern Equatoria, and WBEG, with nearly all respondents demonstrating an adequate knowledge of trauma. Scores are lower in Jonglei and Upper Nile, where there is considerable variation at the county level. In Jonglei, for example, nearly all (98%) of respondents in Akobo demonstrate adequate knowledge of trauma while the same is true of just 4% in Duk. Pibor and Uror fall somewhere between these two poles, at 55% and 85%, respectively. As may be expected, a similar trend emerges for Indicator 19 (b), whereby Jonglei and Upper Nile lag behind the other regional clusters in their understanding of trauma and its relationship to violence and conflict.

Finally, Community Peace Index component (c) measures the percent of community members who do not believe that violence is a viable way to resolve disputes. We find attitudes around this correspond to safety and security levels in a cluster, as defined in Indicator 3 and CPI (d). That is, those regional clusters which report the lowest perception of personal safety and highest incidence of violent conflict (Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei) also are the least likely to agree with the statement “The use of violence is never justified.” However, both quantitative and qualitative respondents in all regional clusters acknowledge that response to certain scenarios – such as livestock theft or impregnating a woman without paying dowry – may lead escalate to violence. Although respondents are not necessarily themselves condoning violence in all scenarios, it is revealing in its reflection of how some in the community think about – and respond to – conflict.

INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT

This report presents baseline findings on the nature of conflict and peacebuilding in five regional clusters of South Sudan: Western Bahr el Ghazal, Unity, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Eastern Equatoria. This research takes place in a pivotal time in South Sudan's history as it seeks to emerge from the wake of December 2013's violence and subsequent conflict in which more than 400,000 people have been killed and at least 4.2 million people have been displaced. The on-going Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ARCSS) is showing signs of ameliorating contemporary aspects of the war, which is shaped by more than 60-years of conflict in the country.

Despite the R-ARCSS's emergent success, there is a difficult road ahead. Challenges include: conflicts between political elites, which predate December 2013's violence and can be traced for decades; conflicts between and within communities, including but not limited to land; conflicts between people and the state, including over changed state boundaries; distrust and fatigue in peace processes in the country; widespread trauma in the population; an oppressed and limited civil society; and a suppressed and weakened media environment. Given the range of threats and opportunities to a peaceful transition in South Sudan, this project seeks to support community-led peacebuilding and conflict mitigation initiatives.

SHEJEH SALAM PROGRAM

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), in partnership with DT Global, is implementing a five-year, *Shejeh Salam Activity* in South Sudan. Using an integrated, multi-pronged approach, Shejeh Salam aims to lay the groundwork for a more stable and socially cohesive South Sudan, one that enables local actors to build community cohesion and promote peace processes; foster peaceful co-existence within and between communities; encourage civil society actors to advocate for peace and reconciliation; participate in civic processes; enable the provision of trauma awareness services to communities; and prevent misinformation by enabling access to accurate, fair and transparent information through different media channels. The proposed activity will take place in 13 (thirteen) counties in six (6) regional clusters – Juba, Southern Unity, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Upper Nile, Jonglei, and Eastern Equatoria – in South Sudan.

The goal of the program is to “strengthen the foundation for a more self-reliant South Sudan” and is in alignment with USAID/Shejeh Salam Activity Objective 3 ‘Improved Social Cohesion in Targeted Areas’. To achieve this goal, USAID/Shejeh Salam has identified four objectives which they aim to achieve throughout the Activity's lifecycle:

- I. Local actors are building cross line interdependence and intra-community cohesion to promote peace processes and peaceful co-existence
- II. Civil society actors are advocating for peace, justice, reconciliation, and reform; and participating in political and civic processes
- III. Key partners are providing trauma awareness services to communities
- IV. Print, radio, and other media are providing accurate, fair, and thorough information to mitigate the destructive impacts of rumors and misinformation

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This baseline report seeks to operationalize and measure values for key indicators in the targeted geographic locations which may be used to track changes over the program cycle. The indicators addressed, and their corresponding project objectives, are listed below.

Objective	Indicators
Goal: Improved social cohesion in targeted areas peacebuilding program.	An index made up of five indicators, each of which measures one of 5 specified outcomes of successful areas peacebuilding program.
Objective 1: Local actors are building crossline interdependence and intracommunity cohesion to promote peace processes and peaceful co-existence	Percent of local community members reporting increased trust towards those that they have had a strained past or current conflict with, in the past 18 months. Percent of community members reporting that key conflicts (namely cattle raid/theft, revenge killing, child abduction, or rape) have reduced in the past 18 months.¹
Intermediate Result 1.1: Improved capacity of a wide range of local actors to engage constructively and successfully mitigated perceived conflict issues	Percent of local community members who believe that traditional authorities are playing their role in conflict prevention, resolution, or mitigation
Intermediate Result 1.2: Increased mutual interdependence resulting from infrastructure and livelihood projects	Percent of community members reporting having initiated or increased interaction or relationship with members for whom they had a strained relationship or past conflict.
Objective 3: Key partners are providing trauma awareness services to communities	Percent of community members with awareness of trauma.

¹ Mid-line and end-line surveys will cover Objective 4 (Shejeh Salam Peace Messaging), however this is not included in the baseline survey.

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING AND TOOLS

The evaluation employed a mixed-methods approach utilizing a community survey (inclusive of finalized indicators) and qualitative interviews with key informants and community members. Tools were designed to establish baseline values for indicators that will allow for comprehensive tracking throughout the Activity's lifecycle – through baseline, midline, and end-line.

The sampling approach to the quantitative data collection tool was a multi-stage, stratified cluster sample. The first stage of selection, the 13 target counties, was determined based on the need to capture project target locations. The second stage consists of selecting bomas from within counties. Within each stratum, we selected bomas randomly with probability proportionate to population size (PPS) sampling.² Once clusters are assigned to bomas, the final sampling stage consists of random household selection. This is achieved through the random walk approach, in which we identify the populated area of the boma and selecting random starting point(s). Within households, selection of the member to be interviewed was randomized.³

It is important to note that Shejeh Salam Activity does not intend to operate in all bomas of a county nor will the exposure to activities be equal among all targeted bomas. As such, boma sampling prioritized “high intensity” bomas for selection, only including medium or low intensity bomas when the sampling required it. Where interventions in each county are only being implemented in one or two bomas in total, we include “Low Intensity” implementation locations to ensure sufficient sample size.

Annex I summarizes the bomas targeted in the final sample.

We utilize a cluster size of ten interviews, meaning that a boma will be assigned ten interviews each time it is selected using PPS sampling.⁴ The sample target specified 180 clusters, for a total of 1,800 quantitative respondents. The final realized sample varied somewhat, as enumerators occasionally overcollected. And, in one instance, a cluster of 6 was collected, falling short of the target of 10 respondents per cluster. **Ultimately, a sample of 1,848 respondents was achieved.**

The objective of the quantitative tool was to collect data which would measure and address the Shejeh Salam Activity indicators. The data from the quantitative tool is central to this report's analysis.

To complement the quantitative data, qualitative discussion guides were also developed. The purpose of the qualitative interviews was to capture more detailed, free-form evidence regarding changes in community perception surrounding trust, conflict reduction (cattle-raiding, revenge killing, theft), the role of local authorities, social cohesion, and receptivity to Shejeh Salam peace education and media messaging. Interviews will target knowledgeable and active individuals in each community, who have a wide perspective on issues within the communities, events, and opinions. The following table provides an overview of the respondents interviewed in each target county.

² Some adjustments were made to the random selection based on the accessibility and security of bomas.

³ As response biases in the data emerged, enumerators were instructed to adjust household member selection to try and capture underrepresented populations. For example, in areas where few youth male respondents were available, enumerators would employ a “take-all” approach to that group, meaning if a youth male was available in a household, they would select them for participation instead of randomizing the participant.

⁴ Recall that PPS sampling employs sampling with replacement, such that bomas can be selected multiple times.

Table 1: Qualitative Data Sample

Regional Cluster	County	Amount	Groups/Respondents	Totals
Southern Unity	Mayendit	2	Community members with at least 50% female and 50% youth	6
	Leer	2		
	Panyijar	2		
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta North	3	Community members with at least 50% female and 50% youth	6
	Budi	3		
Western Bahr el	Wau	3	Community members with at least 50% female and 50% youth	6
	Ghazal	3		
Jonglei	Jur River	3	Community members with at least 50% female and 50% youth	6
	Akobo	2		
	Duk	1		
	Pibor	1		
Upper Nile	Uror	2	Community members with at least 50% female and 50% youth	6
	Baliet	3		
	Ulang	3		
				30

FIELDWORK OVERVIEW

Data collection took place between 7 May and 2 June 2021, with county-specific dates outlined in the table below.

Table 2: Fieldwork Overview

County	Start Date	End Date	#
Baliet	7-May	22-May	187
Duk	11-May	17-May	92
Leer	12-May	23-May	128
Mayendit	13-May	16-May	120
Panyijar	13-May	21-May	120
Pibor	15-May	22-May	91
Budi	18-May	22-May	181
Uror	19-May	24-May	84
Akobo	20-May	24-May	91
Ulang	20-May	27-May	211

Jur river	21-May	25-May	180
Kapoeta North	25-May	28-May	183
Wau	25-May	2-Jun	180

LIMITATIONS, CHALLENGES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Accessibility: Security and accessibility issues challenged the data collection efforts in multiple locations. In these cases, replacement bomas were selected. Although targets were ultimately met, this posed somewhat of a limitation in that respondents were more concentrated in some geographies than initially intended.

DETAILED FINDINGS

In this section we present the main findings for each of the evaluated indicators. The section is organized by Indicator, then disaggregated by regional cluster. For each Indicator, we begin by describing the method through which the indicator was measured. We then go on to briefly discuss our confidence in the indicator as a measure and, where relevant, identify potential limitations of the measure. Within each regional cluster, the structure of the analysis varies somewhat, depending on the findings. In other words, we describe only what is interesting or significant, but do not describe all trends (or lack thereof). In Annex X, we report all indicator scores for each regional cluster, disaggregated by gender, age group, and ethnic group.

COMMUNITY PEACE INDEX

The Community Peace Index is made up of five indicators, each measuring a specified outcome of a successful peacebuilding program. The five indicators are described as follows:

- Percent of community members reporting that they are part of, or aware of, a local (community-led) conflict prevention, resolution, or mitigation mechanism that was developed within the last 12 months in targeted areas.⁵
- Percent of counties with a functional mechanism for conflict prevention dialogue and conflict resolution.
- Percent of community members who do not believe that violence is a viable way to resolve disputes in targeted areas.
- Percent of community members reporting that their personal safety and security has increased over the last 12 months, in targeted areas.
- Percent of community members reporting having initiated or increased interaction or relationships (in the past 18 months) with members for whom they had strained relationships or past conflict, in targeted areas.

The index seeks to measure stability indicators which measure progress in peacebuilding and are presumed to correlate. In other words, we assume that there is some relationship between these indicators and that they are likely to rise and fall together, dependent on the success (or lack thereof) of peacebuilding in the location. The reliability of the indicator is measured using Cronbach's Alpha, which tests the inter-item covariance of the index's five indicators. Using this test across all five indicators, we find low overall or composite correlation (0.52) between the presence of local community-led conflict prevention mechanisms in surveyed locations in South Sudan and respondents' awareness of them or

⁵ This refers only to those started by the community or community leaders and excludes initiatives driven by external actors, such as INGOs.

changed attitudes towards violence and conflict. This suggests that these variables do not operate as an index, in that the different components do not appear to increase or decrease together.

The low composite Alpha score of the index may be understood in several ways. The first is the extent to which the five components of the index are related – or associated in anticipated ways. For example, Item a identifies locations where new conflict prevention, resolution, or mitigation mechanism has been introduced; meanwhile, Item d concurrently assesses improved safety and security. Although the introduction of a conflict mitigation mechanism may be assumed to *result* in improved safety on a longer timescale, this index is a short-term snapshot. Significantly, when viewed through the latter lens, the

contemporaneous measurement of security and the introduction of new conflict mitigation mechanisms are likely to have an inverse relationship. In other words, new conflict mitigation mechanisms are expected to be introduced where safety is identified as deteriorating. Conversely, the introduction of new conflict-related mechanisms where security is improving is unlikely.

As such, we report aggregate Index scores, but in our discussion, we treat the five components as individual indicators. The baseline survey yielded an overall CPI score of 55%, which varies slightly by state, gender or ethnic group. WBEG, Upper Nile, and Southern Unity states have the highest CPI values, at 69%, 60%, and 59%, respectively, which are slightly above average. Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei fall below the average at 38% and 48%, respectively. While the Dinka, Nuer, Luos and Toposa also rank above average, the Buya and Murle present the lowest CPI values at 21% and 40%, respectively. Women tend to demonstrate higher scores than men. However, the following sections will illustrate the relevant trends in relation to factors such as state, district, gender, youth, or ethnic group for each CPI indicator, separately.

Table 3: Community Peace Index Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female Total	Cluster Average
Southern Unity	0.54	0.53	0.54	0.62	0.60	0.61	0.58
Eastern Equatoria	0.37	0.39	0.38	0.35	0.45	0.38	0.38
Western Bahr el Ghazal	0.69	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.62	0.67	0.68
Jonglei	0.43	0.45	0.44	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.44
Upper Nile	0.59	0.54	0.55	0.59	0.61	0.60	0.58

CPI (A)

Definition: Percent of community members reporting that they (respondent or other household member) are part of, or aware of, a local (community-led) conflict prevention, resolution, or mitigation mechanism that was developed within the last 12 months in USAID/Shejeh Salam targeted areas.

Operationalizing the indicator: The indicator measures the percent of community members who answer “yes” to the following question: “As far as you know, over the past year have there been any new

peacebuilding systems or projects in your community? These can include people or groups who try and prevent conflict, resolve disputes, or maintain peace in the community.” We included only those who referenced ones initiated by community members or community leaders.

Table 4: Community Peace Index (a) Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female Total	Cluster Average
Southern Unity	0.06	0.08	0.07	0.18	0.20	0.19	0.14
Eastern Equatoria	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.15	0.08	0.08
Western Bahr el Ghazal	0.33	0.41	0.37	0.29	0.30	0.29	0.32
Jonglei	0.12	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.05	0.08	0.08
Upper Nile	0.28	0.20	0.22	0.27	0.34	0.30	0.27

SOUTHERN UNITY

In all three surveyed counties – Mayendit, Leer, and Panyijar – few respondents have heard about a new peacebuilding project in the community. Among the three counties, community members in Panyijar were most likely to have heard about a peacebuilding project – though when pressed for details, few respondents could describe the project in any detail. A few respondents cited an International Rescue Committee (IRC)-led gender-based violence (GBV) initiative, and over a dozen respondents in the county made vague reference to “Mediators”. However, most said they “don’t know” and, when asked about the actors behind the peacebuilding project, there is a general indecisiveness regarding whether community leaders, a local civil society organization (CSO), the county government, or an international non-governmental organization (INGO) were individually or collectively behind it. As such, although residents of Panyijar are somewhat more likely to have heard about a community-driven peacebuilding project than those in Mayendit and Leer, information remains low and generally unclear.

Alternatively, while a smaller share of respondents in Mayendit reported the existence of a peacebuilding project in their community, there was considerably more clarity among those who are aware of such a project. Nearly all reference two national peacebuilding and development organizations, that are the Dialogue and Research Institute and Hope Restoration. Most attribute this project to local or community leadership and/or the county government. In Leer, just three people are aware of such a project. Across the three counties, knowledge of peacebuilding projects does not vary by age group nor gender.

JONGLEI

Indicator CPI (a) scores vary considerably in Jonglei counties. Though most (59%) respondents in Akobo County report knowledge of a peacebuilding project in their community, this is only true for a minority in other counties in Jonglei, namely Duk (21%), Uror (17%), and Pibor (3%). Most respondents (58%) attribute the program to an INGO, though a substantial share also mentions local or community leaders (22%) and/or local CSOs (12%) as actors involved in the program. In contrast to other parts of South Sudan, Jonglei has been host to many community driven peace agreements that have been internationally supported, including by UNMISS in Akobo and UNDP support to community peace dialogues in Duk County.

Women are more likely to be aware of community peacebuilding projects than men, even when controlling for age group and county. This finding is somewhat unexpected given the larger role that men typically play in public peace processes than women and suggests that women potentially informally contribute to these processes. However, one may argue that peacebuilding projects could be understood in a much broader sense than as just a peace process and be associated with livelihood and development projects. In that case, it is indeed likely that women rather than men would know about them, as these initiatives tend to involve more women.

UPPER NILE

A slight majority (52%) of respondents in Ulang County were aware of peacebuilding projects in their community, compared to only 31% of respondents in Baliet county. The increased prevalence of the peacebuilding awareness might be attributable to the way in which Ulang County was more closely ensnared in December 2013 related Upper Nile conflict than parts of Baliet County were. Most respondents in Baliet County indicated that they were aware of a National Dialogue effort (government sponsored) in their locality. Most of these respondents identified state actors (Police or Military, 42%) and customary/traditional leaders (27%) as being involved in the programs.

EASTERN EQUATORIA

In Kapoeta North, 17% of respondents were aware of a peacebuilding project in their community, compared to only a few respondents in Budi. This discrepancy might be explained by the rounds of negotiations and community consultations that have taken place in the county to resolve local conflicts and the way in which Budi has been comparatively less impacted by national conflict than Kapoeta North's population has been. Those who were aware of such efforts in Kapoeta North referred to "Reconciliation"; indicating that the involved actors were either members of the military (38%) or customary authorities/traditional leaders (47%). These responses might speak to the prevalence of negotiations and community consultations that have taken place to resolve cattle raiding and intercommunal clashes in the county.

Among qualitative interviews, respondents are aware of primarily health and education related interventions in the community, implemented by INGOs. In fact, respondents attribute most positive changes and/or developments in the community to INGO activity, with little reference to local or national actors. Rather, participants lament the ineffectiveness of the government in improving local conditions – including failing to provide infrastructure, school operating expenses, and/or health care – while also praising NGOs for their ability to step in on such matters.

WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL

Respondents in Jur River County were more likely (40%) to be aware of peacebuilding projects in their community relative to respondents in Wau county (30%). Among respondents who were aware of peacebuilding projects in Wau, references were made to several initiatives including: "Defy Hate/Defy Hate Speech", "Sports for Peace (or some variation thereof), and "Peace Group (although it is unclear if this is being used a generic term for any number of peacebuilding initiatives that were part of the TriState Conference). While some respondents in Jur River recognized "Unity and Peaceful Coexistence" as a peacebuilding initiative in their community, respondents here tended to identify the parties, associated with the peacebuilding activities (e.g. spiritual leaders, NGOs, Chief Groups, etc.) rather than the initiative itself.

In both Jur River and Wau, respondents tended to associate peacebuilding projects with county or local level organizations rather than the National Government or International NGOs. Only 15% of the respondents in Wau and 20% of the respondents in Jur River associated the peacebuilding activities with either the National Government or international NGOs. Instead, "local or community leadership (33%)

and the county government (~27%) were more likely to be identified as the actors responsible for peacebuilding activities.

Several key informants in WBEG are aware of, or have participated in, peacebuilding initiatives in the region. One, a county official in Jur River, mediated a dispute between two communities in Jur River County and people from Warap following a cattle raid. After several meetings with chiefs and women from the communities, according to the respondent, a peaceful resolution was met and the youth offenders ultimately returned the cattle to the owners. Another key informant, a CSO representative, has also been involved in resolving disputes related to cattle theft. The respondent's organization is part of the Peace and Reconciliation Working Group of WBEG and facilitate peace dialogues in the community as needed. Although these cases are anecdotal, it is worth noting the presence and apparent ongoing activity of local peacebuilding activities in the cluster.

CPI (B)

Definition: Percent of USAID focus counties (13) with a functional mechanism for conflict prevention dialogue and conflict resolution.

Operationalizing the indicator: Respondents were asked to consider a scenario where someone in their family experienced livestock theft. After identifying the person or actor they would contact to prevent the issue from escalating into violence, respondents measured their confidence in their ability to successfully prevent violence. Respondents were then asked to imagine that the scenario *had* become violent and again identified the person or actor they would contact to resolve the conflict. Finally, respondents were asked to measure their confidence in their ability to successfully resolve the conflict after it had already escalated into violence. To measure indicator CPI (b), we take the average confidence levels – (1) confidence in their ability to prevent conflict from escalating into violence, and (2) confidence in their ability to resolve conflict after it has become violent. Using Cronbach's Alpha test, we find a high reliability coefficient for these two variables (0.84), indicating we can have some confidence in the use of these two variables to measure a single indicator. Table 5: Community Peace Index (b) Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female	Cluster Average
Southern Unity	0.72	0.75	0.74	0.80	0.78	0.79	0.77
Eastern Equatoria	0.77	0.70	0.74	0.63	0.75	0.67	0.70
Western Bahr el Ghazal	0.87	0.81	0.84	0.88	0.81	0.86	0.85
Jonglei	0.79	0.80	0.79	0.76	0.72	0.74	0.76
Upper Nile	0.79	0.73	0.75	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.74

Preferred Actor For Conflict Prevention, By County

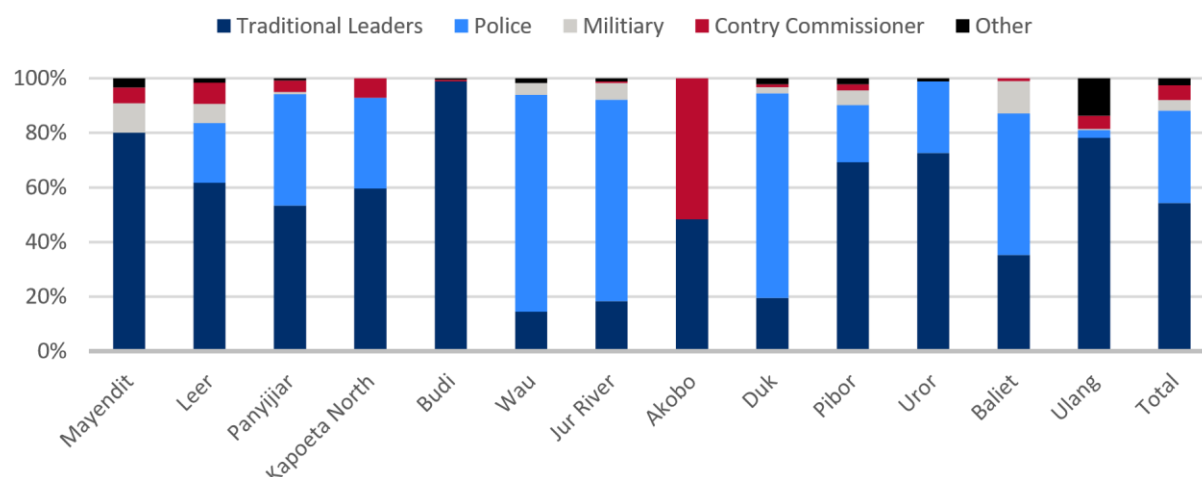


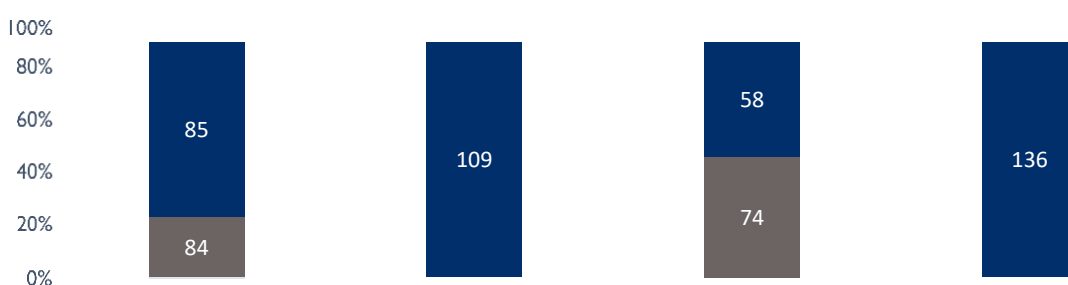
Figure 1: CPI(b) Preferred Actor for Conflict Prevention, by County

SOUTHERN UNITY

Respondents in Southern Unity report general confidence in their ability to both prevent and resolve conflicts – suggesting the presence of functional mechanisms for conflict prevention dialogue and conflict resolution. There is some variation across counties – both in the degrees of confidence as well as the conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms. For instance, in Mayendit, the county within Southern Unity with the lowest score for this indicator, respondents demonstrate a substantial dependence on customary authorities for both the prevention of violence and resolution of conflicts. As many as 80% of respondents in the county say that they would turn to customary authorities to prevent a conflict from escalating and 74% would turn to customary authorities to resolve a violent conflict. The military are the next most cited actors that community members would turn to for both prevention and resolution. These patterns likely speak to the impact that negotiations and community consultations have had in their attempt to resolve conflicts in Mayendit.

Customary authorities are also the preferred mediators for more than 50% of respondents in Leer and Panyijar, though they are preferred by less decisive margins than reported in Mayendit. Police are favored by more than 40% of respondents in Panyijar and just over 20% of respondents in Leer. Military personnel, meanwhile, are rarely selected as choice mediators for either the prevention or resolution of conflict in either Panyijar or Leer. At the cluster level, women are generally more confident in the conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms available to them, though this difference is minor.⁶ Despite this difference, there is little variation between men and women in their preferred conflict prevention and/or resolution mechanisms.

Confidence in Conflict Prevention Mechanisms: Southern Unity





Key informants speak more favorably of customary authorities than of police, though there is some skepticism over the degree to which either is effective in maintaining peace. Generally, customary authorities are viewed as closer to the community and best suited to respond to most issues. For more serious infractions, although the customary authorities will be included, community members are likely to seek support from police as well.

JONGLEI

Confidence in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms in Jonglei is relatively high at the cluster level, though there is substantial variation between counties. Indicator CPI (b) scores are lowest in Akobo and Pibor, where less than a third of respondents are “very confident” in the existing mechanisms to either prevent or resolve conflict. These shares are much higher in Duk and Uror where 80% and 77%, respectively, are very confident in the conflict prevention mechanisms and a similar share (77% in Duk and 86% in Uror) say the same of the conflict resolution mechanisms. The increased trust in conflict mechanisms in Duk is likely the outcome of community-driven efforts in both counties to resist violence and increase Nuer-Dinka cooperation. Indeed, in 2014 the International Crisis Group

⁶ The difference is statistically significant.

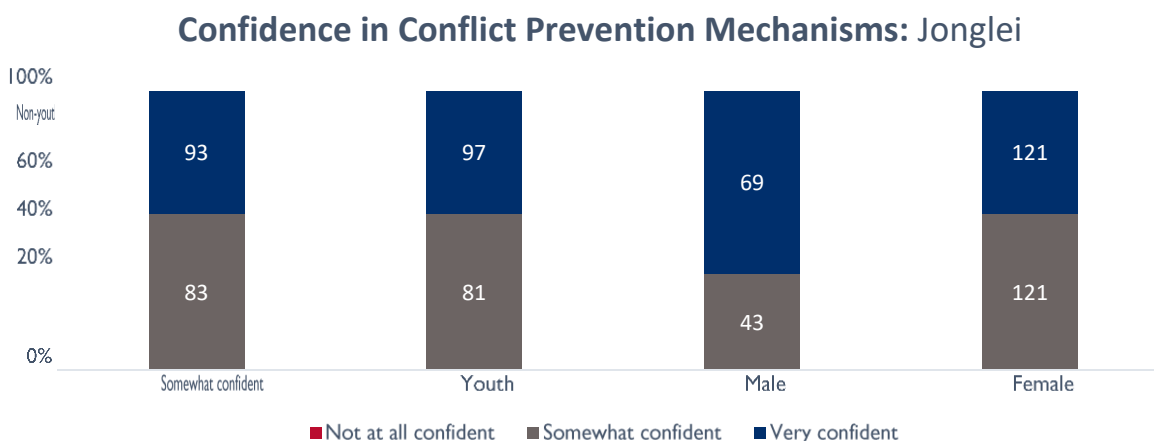
notes that these were the strongest intercommunal relations between these two groups shortly after the conflict emerged.

There is also considerable variation in the preferred actors or mechanisms for conflict prevention and resolution. In Akobo, nearly all respondents – for both prevention and resolution of conflict – utilize customary authorities or the county commissioner – with a roughly 50/50 split between the two. More specifically, most respondents in the county have a single preferred mechanism (traditional authorities) that they turn to for both the prevention and resolution of conflict. Similar dynamics are found in Uror, where most people would turn to customary authorities for both the prevention and resolution of conflict. Pibor echoed Uror in this sense, as most people would turn to customary authorities (more than 65%) or the police (approximately 20%). This too likely speaks to the role customary authorities had in improving Nuer-Dinka relations in the region and from the region into neighboring counties.

However, in Uror county, a meaningful share of those who said they would turn to customary authorities to prevent the escalation of conflict said that they would instead go to the police once a conflict became violent. In fact, while just a quarter (26%) of respondents in Uror would seek assistance from the police in the prevention of conflict, nearly half (44%) would turn to the police for support in resolving a conflict once it became violent.

Duk is somewhat unique to the cluster, as the majority (75%) of respondents in the county would turn to the police to prevent conflict from becoming violent and just 20% would rely on customary

authorities. Once a conflict becomes violent, customary authorities are somewhat more popular (25%) and about 11% would seek support from the county commissioner.

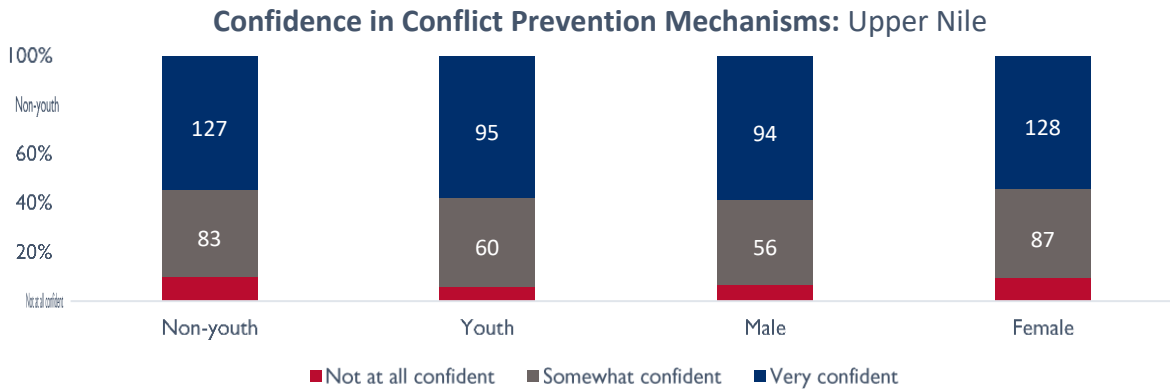


No significant trends emerge in analyzing Indicator CPI (b) by gender and age group. While there are differences between ethnic groups, ethnic groups form at the county level and therefore the extent to which trends can be attributed to ethnic group versus social, political, and economic conditions within a county is unclear. Nonetheless, among the three main ethnic groups surveyed in Jonglei, respondents who identified as Dinka are substantially more confident in the effectiveness of both conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms available to them than Nuer and Murle identifying respondents in the cluster. There is also a stronger tendency for Dinka identifying respondents to rely on police, rather than traditional authorities, as is preferred by Nuer and Murle. On the other hand, respondents who identified as Nuer are most likely to seek assistance from the county commissioner than either of the other main ethnic groups in Jonglei. Respondents who identified as Murle more consistently rely on traditional authorities for both conflict prevention and resolution.

UPPER NILE

Respondents in Upper Nile cluster from both sampled counties (Baliet and Ulang) expressed medium to high amounts of confidence in conflict prevention mechanisms in their locality. Again, this observation is likely a reflection of the relative success of community driven initiatives in these counties to forge 'islands of peace' during some of the most difficult waves of post-December 2013 waves of violence.

When examined at the county level, respondents differed greatly on which institutions they would approach to prevent a conflict from turning violent. In Baliet, most indicated that they would turn to the police (52%) or to customary authorities (35%). In Ulang, the opposite is true. Most respondents (78%) indicated they would turn to customary authorities, and only 3% to police. Respondents did not change their preferences when asked who they would approach should the conflict have already turned violent.



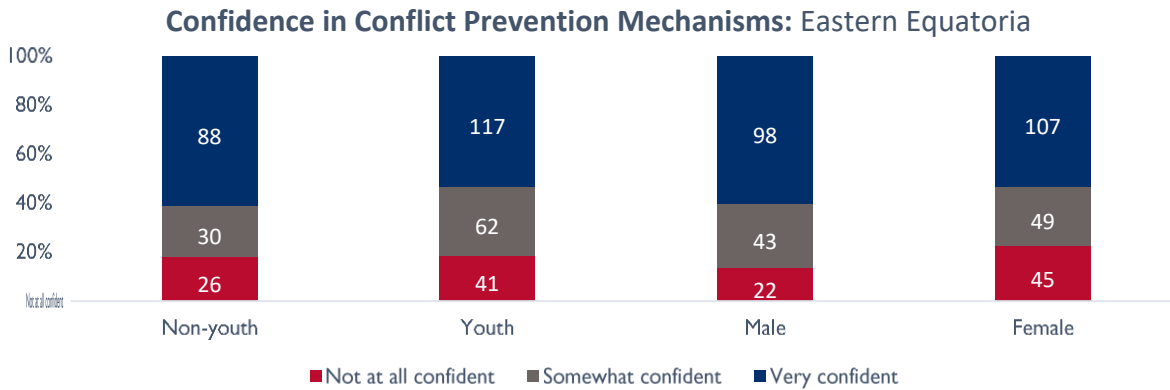
Qualitative respondents elaborated on the benefits and drawbacks of both the police and customary authorities and conflict mitigation actors. Generally, key informants revealed a preference for customary authorities who are closer to the community and have a better understanding of local dynamics. Traditional elders are seen as effective in advising peaceful ways to prevent or resolve conflicts. However, their role does not include determining guilt or adjudicate the winners or losers in disputes. Such duties are reserved for the state judicial system and the police. However, qualitative respondents say that some community members avoid involving the police for a number of reasons. First is the risk of escalation, as several respondents insinuate a fear of police themselves. However, the police are also susceptible to bribes and/or nepotism in their behavior – according to several key informants. The police may also extort money from community members seeking their services in resolving a dispute.

“...if you have a problem you better go to the customary authorities, who have no gun.”

CSO Representative, Baliet, Upper Nile

EASTERN EQUATORIA

Respondents in Eastern Equatoria expressed comparable levels of confidence in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms relative to other regional clusters. Respondents residing in both Budi and Kapoeta north preferred approaching customary authorities/traditional leaders, although this preference was especially stark in Budi where half (50%) of the respondents indicated that they would turn to customary authorities/traditional leaders in the case of a dispute they felt may turn violent. 17% of respondents in Kapoeta North indicated that they would approach the police, while not a single respondent in Budi indicated that they felt the police were an appropriate resource for dealing with an impending conflict. Respondents did not significantly change their preferences when asked if they would approach the same conflict resolution body if a conflict had already turned violent. Age, gender, and ethnicity likewise had minimal effect on which preference a person had.



Consistent with the other regional clusters, this is not necessarily reflective of preference for traditional leaders, but rather a consequence of a lack of options for dispute resolution actors. Qualitative respondents elaborate on this, explaining that in some communities, the police are not present and one must travel a long distance (more than a day, by foot, according to one respondent) to reach the nearest police station. The lack of police presence is broadly viewed as a problem and the traditional leaders are described as insufficient in meeting the needs of communities in the regional cluster. Even amongst leaders in the community, placing sole responsibility upon traditional authorities for conflict prevention or de-escalation is viewed as problematic. This is illustrated in the below quote from a CSO representative from Eastern Equatoria.

“In the absence of the government, the chief becomes the only solution to the problems who can handles some mere disputes among the community like; loans, fighting, land issues and other forms of social disagreement.”

CSO Representative, Eastern Equatoria

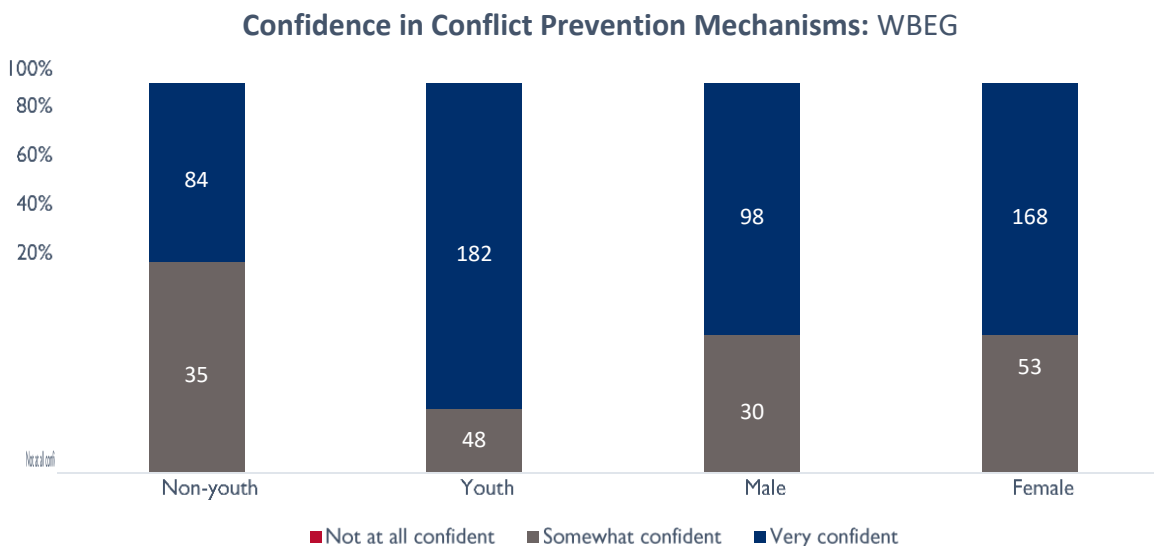
WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL

Of the five regional clusters, respondents in WBEG report the highest confidence in their conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms, which might speak to the successful impact that communitydriven initiatives such as the tri-state conference had in the region. In both Wau and Jur River, police are the preferred actor for support in both preventing violence and resolving conflict once it has become violent. This contrasts with other regions, where customary authorities tend to be respondents’ preferred actors. In WBEG, just 16% of respondents would turn to customary authorities to prevent a conflict from becoming violent and 18% would turn to them to help resolve a conflict once it became violent.

While female respondents are slightly more inclined to turn to police than male respondents, the difference is minor, and the police remain the clear preference among both groups. However, age group appears to be a more reliable determinant of a respondent’s view of the police than gender; youth are significantly more likely to turn to the police than non-youth.⁷ On the other hand, non-youth respondents in WBEG are more likely to turn to customary leaders than their youth counterparts.⁸

Indicator scores – or a respondent’s confidence in these actors – also varies among demographic groups. A respondent’s gender, age group, and county are statistically significant predictors of indicator

CPI (b) scores. At the regional cluster level, female respondents report higher confidence levels than male respondents and youth higher than non-youth. At the same time, respondents in Wau county report higher levels of confidence in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms than those in Jur River.



It is also worth noting some difference between ethnic groups in the region. In Jur River, respondents mainly identify as either Luo or Dinka. In constraining indicator CPI (b) analysis to these two ethnic groups in Jur River, we find Dinka respondents score significantly higher – or reporting higher confidence in conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms in the county.⁹ In Wau, respondent ethnic groups vary more, and no clear trends emerge based on this demographic characteristic.

CPI (C)

Definition: Percent of community members who do not believe that violence is a viable way to resolve disputes in Shejeh Salam targeted areas.

Operationalizing the indicator: Respondents are presented with two statements and asked to report the extent to which they agree or disagree with the statement. The statements read as follows:

- Statement 1: The use of violence is never justified.
- Statement 2: In this country, it is sometimes necessary to use violence in support of a just cause.

Covariance between responses to these two statements is extremely low, such that we cannot reliably use the two variables together as an index. Because the first statement is a more straightforward interpretation of the indicator (defined as the share of community members who do not believe that

⁷ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for gender.

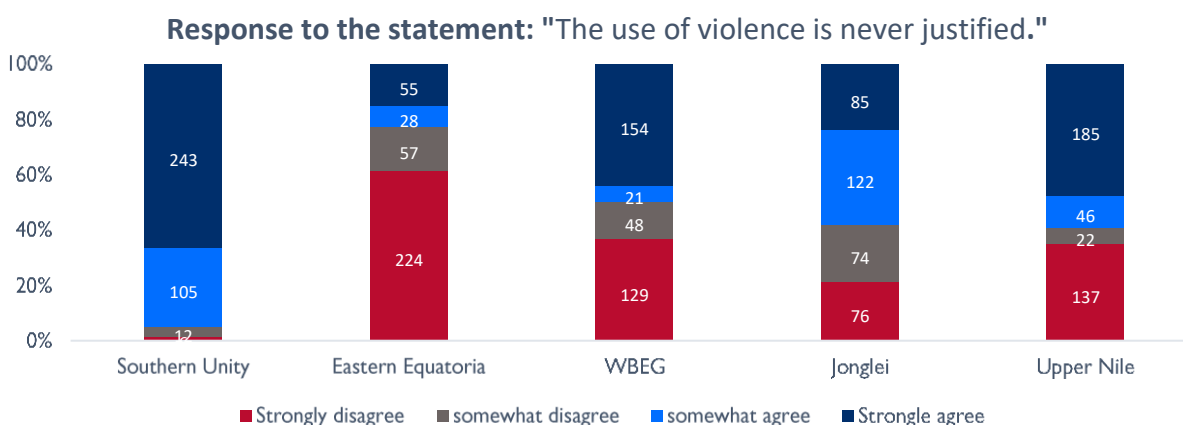
⁸ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for gender.

⁹ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for gender.

violence is a viable way to resolve disputes, in Shejeh Salam targeted areas) we take the share of those who “Strongly Agree” with Statement I as a measure of indicator CPI (c).

Table 6: Community Peace Index (c) Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female	State Average
Southern Unity	55%	57%	56%	74%	67%	71%	66%
Eastern Equatoria	5%	21%	13%	12%	29%	17%	15%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	47%	38%	43%	51%	24%	42%	43%
Jonglei	24%	22%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Upper Nile	37%	34%	35%	55%	53%	54%	46%



SOUTHERN UNITY

At the cluster level, 66% of respondents strongly agree that violence is never justified. This is highest in Panyijar, where the share of respondents who strongly agree is 96%. Though few people disagree in any county, a substantial share of respondents in both Leer and Mayendit said they only “somewhat agree” and about half (46% in Leer and 58% in Mayendit) strongly agree with the statement.

Women were much more likely to agree with the statement; while 72% of female respondents strongly agree with the statement, this is true of just 57% of male respondents in Southern Unity.⁶ There is no discernible difference between youth and non-youth respondents in the cluster.

JONGLEI

Compared to other regional clusters, Jonglei scores relatively low on Indicator CPI (c). However, while fewer respondents “strongly agree” with the statement than in most other clusters (scoring higher only

⁶ The difference is statistically significant, even when controlling for county.

than Eastern Equatoria), relatively few respondents “strongly disagree” with the statement. In fact, there is relatively even distribution of responses across the Likert scale.

Trends are equally fuzzy at the county level in Jonglei. Within the clusters, scores are lowest in Akobo, where just 3% of respondents strongly agree with the statement (though at the same time, 0% strongly disagree with the statement). In Uror, although roughly a third (32%) strongly agree with the statement, more than half of respondents in the county disagree, to some extent. Nearly all respondents in Pibor agree to some extent and the county has the highest share of “strongly agree” respondents.

However, it is difficult to find meaningful relationships between Indicator CPI (c) scores and demographic or environmental variables. There is not a significant relationship between the indicator and: age group, ethnic group, nor gender. Interestingly, the only significant correlate with the indicator is whether respondents have moved between bomas or counties over the past year. While controlling for county, gender, and age group, respondents who said “yes” they have moved between bomas over the past year are *less* likely to agree with the statement.⁷

Many key informants associate violence in the region with alcohol abuse. There are also mentions of cattle raids as triggers of violent conflict – particularly during the rainy season. Revenge attacks also occur, as well as disputes resulting from early pregnancies. The range of triggers for violence described by key informants suggests that, at least among some in the community, violence is viewed as a viable response to conflict.

“Mostly the youth who drinks alcohol sometimes causes problems and sometimes the fight becomes violent”

Community Leader, Uror, Jonglei

UPPER NILE

Respondents in Upper Nile are split along this indicator, with 46% indicating that they “strongly agree” that violence is never justified and 34% answering that they strongly disagreed. These differences become clearer at the county level, where respondents in Ulang county are much more likely to disagree than respondents in Baliet. However, both counties have significant populations that both strongly disagree and strongly agree. In this level, it appears that correlation with opinion lies mostly with geography and the security situation at the local level. Discerning clear trends based on demographic indicators in Upper Nile state was difficult, although gender was a clear predictor; with women being twice as likely to indicate agreement than men. Age did not have a discernable effect on opinion within the Upper Nile state.

Although key informants were not asked to respond to the same statement as quantitative respondents, participants shared their thoughts on some of the drivers of violent conflict in the region. A variety of catalysts for violence were presented, including retaliation following theft, failure to repay a loan, and failing to pay dowry after impregnating a woman. Several respondents offer ways in which conflicts can

⁷ The difference is statistically significant.

be resolved prior to the escalation into violence, such as meetings with chiefs (Omda). Nonetheless, the variety of scenarios presented which may lead to violence – though not necessarily reflective of the

respondents' views themselves – does suggest a level of acceptance within the communities in responding to conflict with violence.

EASTERN EQUATORIA

At the cluster level, 61% of respondents strongly disagree that violence is never justified. This is a stark difference from other clusters, where most respondents indicated that they *agree* that violence is never justified. Respondents from Budi County were most likely to exhibit strong disagreement, with 70% of voicing that they thought violence was justified in some circumstances, compared to 52% in Kapoeta North.

Budi is one of the most conflict-prone locations in the state for certain types of violence – 98% of respondents indicated that they knew someone who had been affected by a cattle raid and 97% knew of someone who had been affected by a revenge attack. Given Budi's high correlation with these types of violence, it is apparent that security is weak and residents then justify the use of violence in specific contexts.

“Two weeks ago, Buya attacked one of the cattle camps and went away with some heads of cattle in a bloodshed operation but till now our youth have not responded yet.”

Key Informant, Eastern Equatoria

WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL

Although WBEG scores relatively high on indicator CPI (c) compared to other regional cluster, there is meaningful variation between sub-groups. The first is at the county level, where respondents in Wau are more likely to agree with the statement than those in Jur River.⁸ In fact, more than half of respondents in Jur River disagree (to varying extents) with the statement: “The use of violence is never justified.”

There are also considerable differences in opinion between youth and non-youth respondents in the region, in that youth are more likely to agree with the statement than non-youth.⁹ However, we do not see meaningful differences between male and female respondents nor between ethnic groups.

CPI (D)

Definition: Percent of community members reporting that their personal safety and security has increased over the last 12 months, in Shejeh Salam targeted areas.

⁸ The difference is statistically significant.

⁹ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for gender and county.

Operationalizing the indicator: This indicator measures the percent of community members reporting that their personal safety and security has increased over the last 12 months, in Shejeh Salam targeted areas. This does not provide absolute levels of safety or security. As such, the indicator should not be used to compare security levels in different locations. Rather, it should be used within a location to conduct temporal analysis of change in trends. As this is the baseline, we are not measuring change in

safety perceptions, but rather setting a benchmark for safety to be compared against midline and endline evaluations.

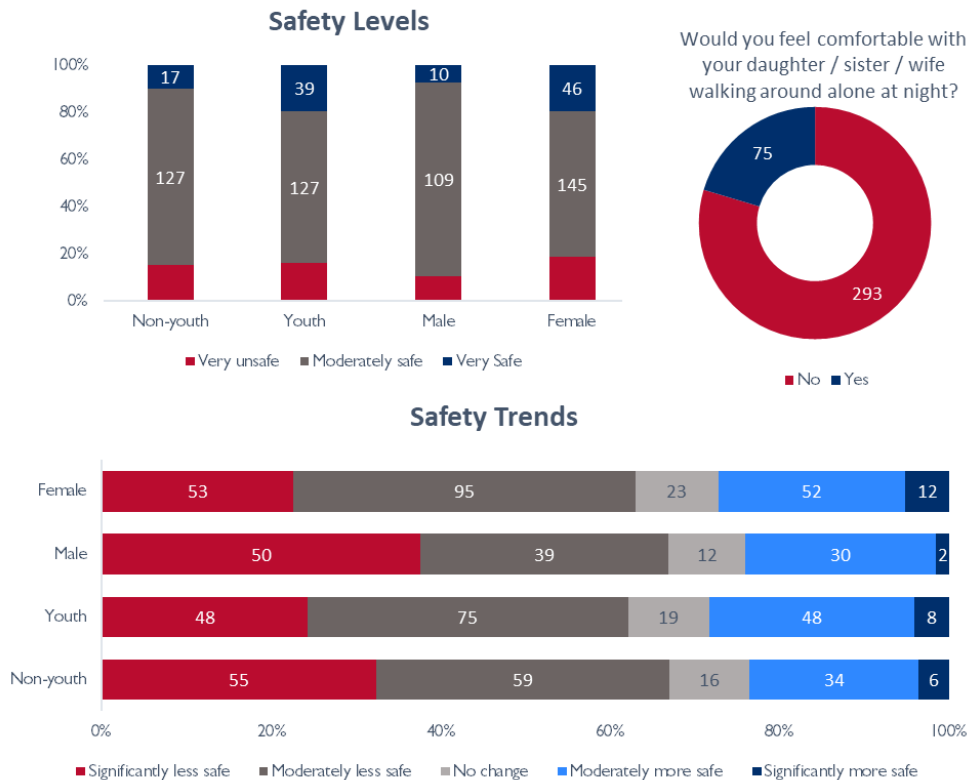
Table 7: Community Peace Index (d) Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female Total	State Average
Southern Unity	0.52	0.46	0.48	0.52	0.48	0.50	0.50
Eastern Equatoria	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.33	0.44	0.37	0.37
Western Bahr el Ghazal	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.87	0.87
Jonglei	0.39	0.44	0.43	0.46	0.47	0.46	0.45
Upper Nile	0.68	0.57	0.60	0.55	0.58	0.57	0.58

SOUTHERN UNITY

Perceptions of safety in Southern Unity are highest in Panyijar, followed by Leer, and then Mayendit. This pattern is reflected both in the indicator question (“How would you describe the safety of your boma?”) and in follow up questions designed to test community safety. Respondents were asked whether they would feel comfortable with a female family member walking around alone at night. In Panyijar, 41% of community members said they would be comfortable with this, while just 19% in Leer said the same and just 2% in Mayendit. Youth respondents in Southern Unity score higher on indicator

Southern Unity



CPI (d) than non-youth.¹⁰ On the other hand, there is no notable difference between male and female respondents – apart from Mayendit county, where women score significantly lower than men.

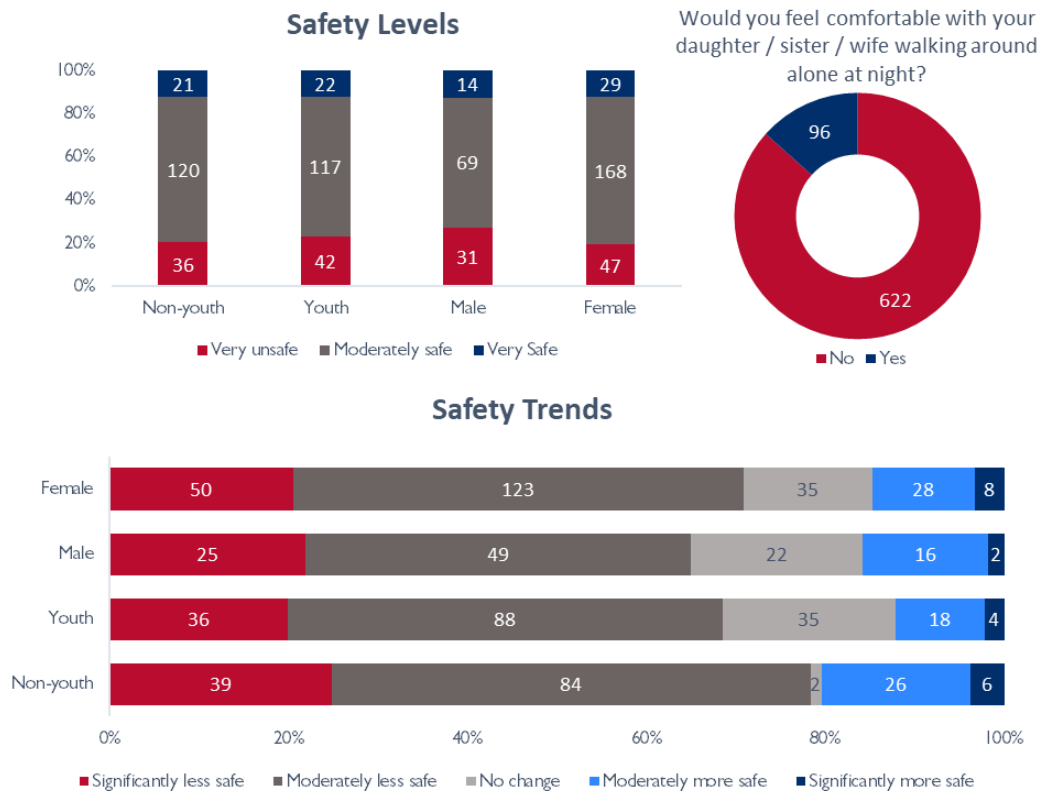
Although most key informants generally describe the region as safe, roads are identified as potentially insecure, depending on the connecting regions. Several qualitative respondents in Southern Unity mention the proliferation of arms among youth. This is attributed by one key informant to the weakness of the state and policing bodies creating a culture of impunity. However, another feels that it is because they fear for their lives. A third says that youth arm themselves to participate in cattle raids. Regardless, there appears to be some consensus among qualitative respondents for government action to disarm youths as a means of improving community safety.

“They know the government is very disorganized and that nobody will follow you.”

Female community member, Leer, Southern Unity

¹⁰ The difference is statistically significant.

Jonglei



Of the five clusters, Jonglei has the second lowest score for Indicator CPI (d). Geography appears to be the most meaningful predictor of the Indicator. At the county level, Duk and Pibor score significantly lower than Akobo and Uror. Within Duk and Akobo counties, variation between bomas does not vary substantially; in Akobo all bomas report relatively moderate levels of safety while in Duk bomas consistent report poor safety conditions. This is not the case with Pibor county, where there is far more variation in perceptions of safety between bomas. This is particularly true in Lawol and Wunkok bomas, where perceptions of safety are significantly lower – both in terms of statistical significance and in magnitude of difference. Variation in Uror is somewhat more tempered than in Pibor, however there is still considerable variation and perceptions of safety in Pathai are significantly lower than those in other bomas in the county. Perceptions of safety do not appear to correlate with age group or gender.

Qualitative respondents also describe relatively low safety levels in Jonglei. While most of the insecurity is related to cattle raids and, in response, revenge killings, key informants mention the prevalence of both alcohol use and small arms among youth in the region. The combination creates a general feeling of insecurity in moving around the area.

“The biggest problem is the number of guns people carry in the cattle camps and when simple quarrel erupts, it leads to conflicts which becomes a big security problem.”

Community leader, Jonglei

UPPER NILE

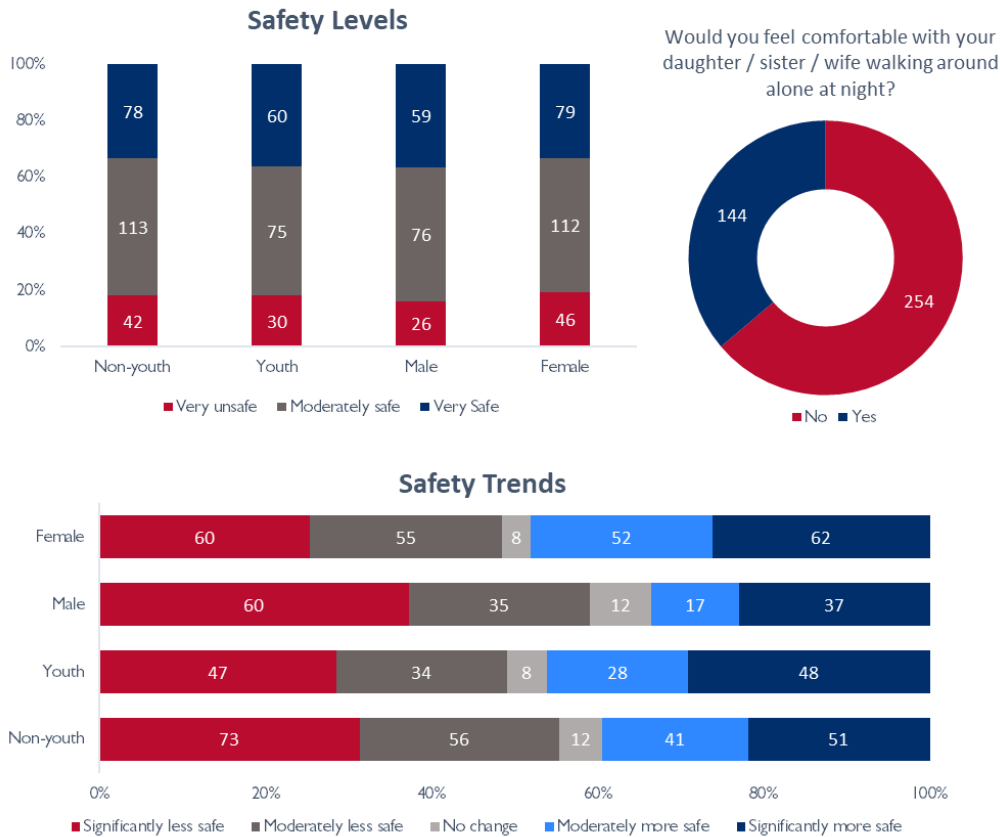
Most respondents in Upper Nile State indicated that their locality was “Moderately Safe” (47%). At the county level, 32% of respondents in Ulang County indicated that their locality was “Very Unsafe”, compared to only 3% in Baliet County. Respondents in several select Bomas within the Upper Nile state reported high levels of insecurity, with residents reporting “Very Unsafe” conditions in Bomas Waaga (38%), Ying (47%), Toalare (40%), and Kuich (39%) respectively. As with other states, perceptions of safety do not appear to correlate with age group or gender and instead trend most clearly along geographical boundaries.

Although perceptions of safety among quantitative respondents are likely driven at least in part by violent expressions of conflict such as cattle raids or revenge killings (see Custom Indicator 3), qualitative respondents remind us that there is a far broader array of considerations. Key informants mention factors such as dangerous roads, human-wildlife conflict, and risk of mosquito-borne illnesses. Respondents in Baliet acknowledge that crime – even violent crime – is a factor, but emphasize that it is no more prevalent than in other communities. Like quantitative respondents in Baliet (66% of which said that the county has become more safe over the past year), key informants report improved security conditions. There is, however, an acknowledgement that this peace may be fragile:

“There are no safety or security challenges in this community right now, however, we may have safety or security challenges in the future if the other group (Nuer) tries to cause another conflict again.”

Community Member (male), Baliet, Upper Nile

Upper Nile



EASTERN EQUATORIA

Perceptions of safety varies considerably at the county level within the Eastern Equatoria cluster. Most respondents (97%) in Budi indicate that their locality was “Very Unsafe” and 94% say that they would not feel comfortable with female family members walking around alone at night. Nonetheless, qualitative respondents suggest that other parts of the county suffer more extreme violence levels, specifically citing bomas in Camp 15 as the most volatile, as communities on the main road are more susceptible to violence. Due to the uniformity of responses among quantitative respondents in Budi, there are no observable trends in terms of gender, age, or ethnicity.

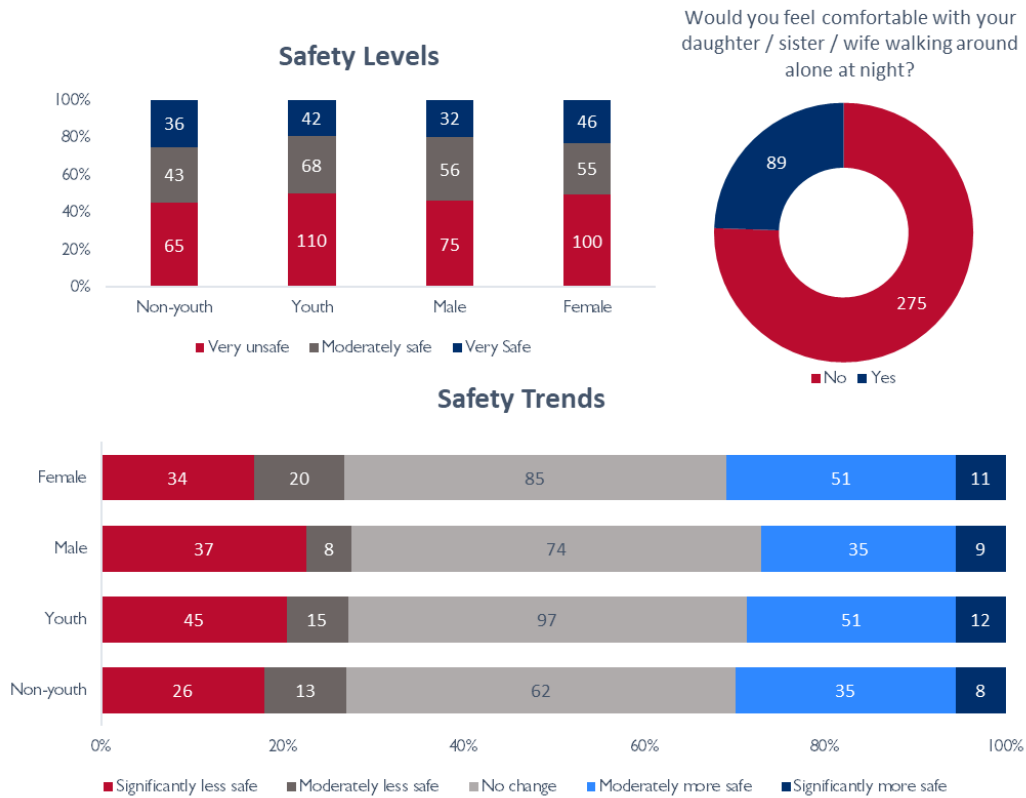
In contrast, respondents in the Kapoeta North County indicated that their respective localities were “Moderately Safe” (57%) or “Very Safe” (43%), however there are somewhat differing perspectives on the conditions which create the relatively stable environment in the county. Qualitative respondents associate with the government (at least partially) attributed the relative safety to the presence of formal authorities, such as police and other governing authorities. On the other hand, community members associate the county’s security with strong community cohesion and reliability of the chiefs and/or customary authorities.¹¹

Nonetheless, it is still important to note these perceptions of safety – while vastly better than those of

¹¹ On the flip side, many qualitative respondents attribute fighting and safety issues to drug and alcohol abuse by youth community members.

Budi – still reveal some degree of insecurity in the county. More than half (57%) of respondents in Kapoeta North would not feel comfortable with a female family member walking around alone at night in their boma. And, while almost half (49%) of respondent in the county feel that safety in their boma as improved over the past year, a meaningful share (36%) feel that it has become either moderately or significantly less safe over the same period. Disparities in perceptions of safety in the county appear to be determined, to a large extent, by boma of residence. Respondents in Chor and Lole bomas are much more likely to say that their boma is “very safe” than those in Loge or Moru.

Eastern Equatoria



WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL

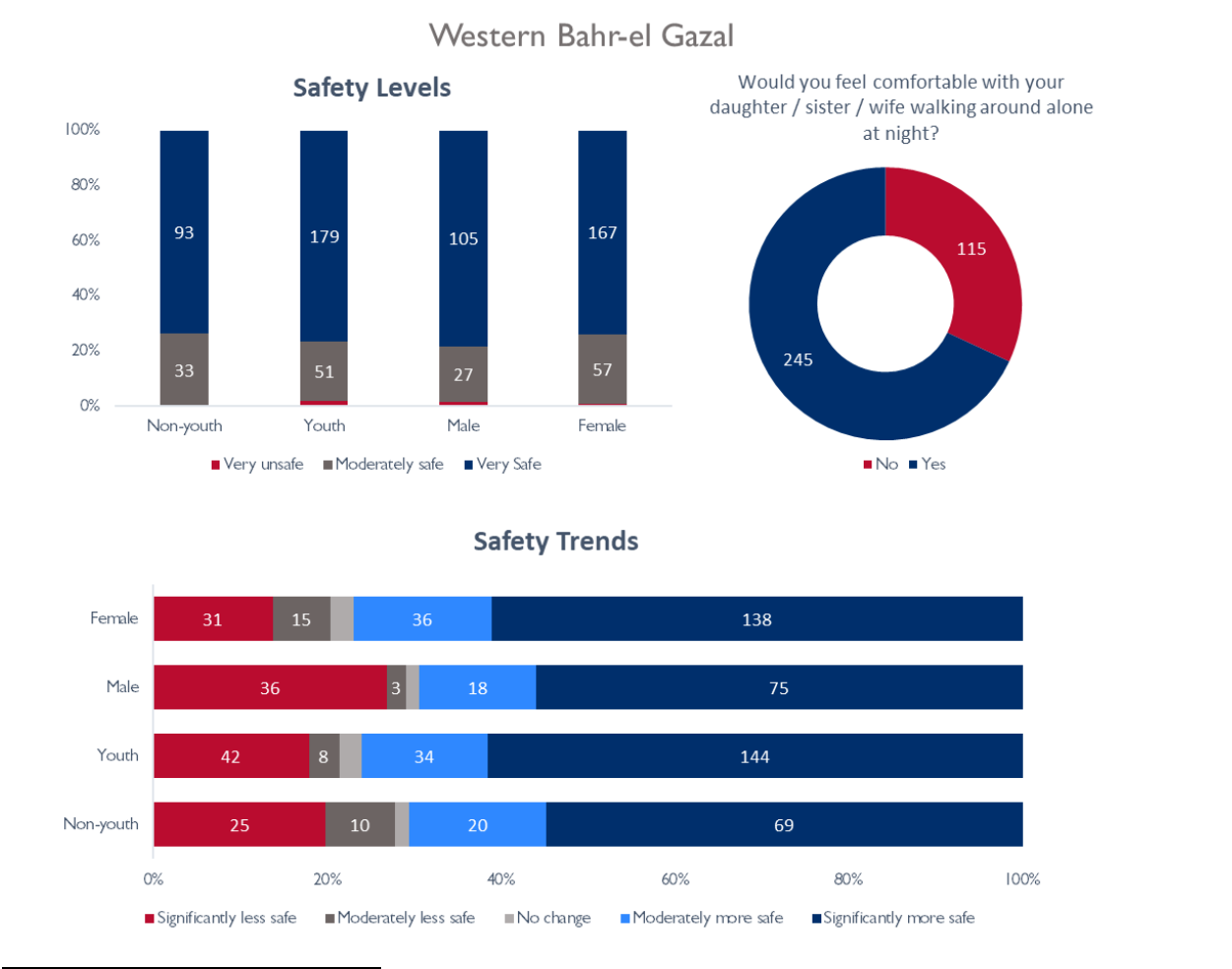
Respondents in WBEG report exceptionally high perceptions of safety, with substantially higher indicator CPI (d) scores than other regional clusters. In Wau county, 87% of respondents describe their boma as “very safe” and most (69%) would feel comfortable with female family members moving around

the boma alone at night. Though slightly lower, respondents in Jur River report high safety levels, with 64% describing their bomas as “very safe” and a comparable share (67%) feel comfortable with female family members walking around alone.

Indeed, qualitative respondents generally describe their boma as safe, though most cite security concerns in other parts of the region. Some bomas in Wau County, according to a CSO representative, are highly insecure and cautions against traveling there as an outsider, as the “rebels think you are spying on them

and they can arrest or kill you.” In these areas, such as Bagari and other places, people must seek approval from the Sudan People’s Liberation Army in Opposition (SPLM-IO) security apparatus.

Within counties, there is no discernible difference between male and female respondents’ perceptions of safety, nor does age group appear to predict indicator CPI (d) scores. However, we do find considerable differences between Luo and Dinka respondents in Jur River, whereby perceptions of safety are significantly higher among Dinka respondents than Luo.¹² On the other hand, Luo respondents in Wau report higher safety perceptions than Dinka in the county.



CPI (E)

Definition: Percent of community members reporting having initiated or increased interaction or relationships (in the past 18 months) with members for whom they had strained relationships or past conflict, in Shejeh Salam targeted areas. The relationship could be of any type-trade, cultural (marriage, sport), or even membership of the same peace committee.

¹² The difference is statistically significant when controlling for age group and gender.

Operationalizing the indicator: In each county the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified (see Annex II). To measure interactions or relationships with previously strained or conflicting groups, we asked respondents about the frequency of marriage, trade, and shared water sources among groups. Using Cronbach’s Alpha test, we find a high correlation (0.79) between the three indicators, suggesting their use as an index is reliable.

Table 8: Community Peace Index (e) Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female	State Average
Southern Unity	0.88	0.84	0.85	0.90	0.91	0.90	0.88
Eastern Equatoria	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.61	0.63	0.62	0.62
Western Bahr el Ghazal	0.77	0.81	0.79	0.80	0.77	0.80	0.79
Jonglei	0.67	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.65	0.65	0.66
Upper Nile	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.76	0.80	0.78	0.79

On average, 75% of respondents report that they have initiated or increased interactions or relationships with members of groups with which they were enemies. Of the various states, Southern Unity has the highest level of interaction with previously hostile groups (88%). In contrast, Upper Nile (79%), WBEG (79%), Jonglei (66%), and Eastern Equatoria (62%) states have moderately lower levels. The Nuer (80%) and Dinka (79%) appear to interact the most with previous conflicting groups compared to other ethnic groups. The Luo and Toposa fall slightly behind at 77% and 66%, respectively. Murle and Buya score comparatively lowest on CPI indicator e, at 62 % and 59 %, respectively.

SOUTHERN UNITY

Counties in Southern Unity score highly on this indicator compared to those in other clusters. However, this is obscured somewhat by the nature of the conflict in the counties, which exists within subgroups of the Nuer ethnic group. Given this, the extent to which interactions such as trade, marriage, and/or resource sharing exist within conflicting groups is expectedly high – as they are not crossing ethnic groups. Nonetheless, in all three counties, a substantial share of respondents report that shared water resources between Nuer sub-groups is rare. And, although respondents in each county report frequent trade between Nuer sub-groups, intermarriage is relatively rare in Panyijar – with 23% in the county reporting it “never happens.” While age does not appear to influence scores for this indicator, there is a substantial difference between male and female respondents in the cluster.¹³

Women observe lower levels of inter-group marriage than men but are more likely to report shared resources (water source) than men are.

¹³ The difference is statistically significant.

JONGLEI

As a cluster, Jonglei again scores on the lower end for Indicator CPI (e). Scores are lowest in Akobo and highest in Duk and Uror. In Akobo, respondents were asked about the relationship between Lou Nuer, Jikany Nuer, Anywak, and Murle groups. About a third of respondents in the county answered “this never happens” for each of indicator’s subcomponents (when inquired about marriage, trade, and shared water sources among groups), a substantially higher share than in any other county in the cluster. Less than 1% said that the groups frequently trade or share water sources. Indicator scores are comparably low in Pibor, where few respondents say that Murle and Jie ethnic groups frequently marry or share water sources, though more than a quarter (26%) say that intergroup trade is frequent. In Duk and Uror, interactions between previously conflicting groups appears to be much higher, with nearly half of respondents in each of the two counties saying that the groups (Dinka and Nuer in Duk; Lou Nuer in Uror) frequently share water sources. Likewise, more than half say that intergroup trade is frequent. On the other hand, far fewer (36% in Duk and 37% in Uror say that intergroup marriage is common.

Although youth and gender do not appear to predict Indicator CPI (e) scores, there is a statistically significant relationship between ethnic group and indicator score: Nuer and Murle score significantly lower than Dinka in Jonglei.

EASTERN EQUATORIA

Eastern Equatoria performs the poorest of the five regional clusters on indicator CPI (e). In Kapoeta North, participants are responding to questions regarding the Toposa and Boya group relationship. Based on the data, the two groups are unlikely to share water sources or intermarry, with less than 2% of respondents saying either of those is a frequent occurrence. Rather 68% of respondents say that Toposa and Boya *never* share water sources and 32% say the same about intermarriage between the groups. However, 41% of respondents from the county say that the groups frequently trade with each other. Qualitative respondents largely echo these sentiments, saying peaceful interactions such as these are extremely limited as violence between the Boya and Toposa ethnic groups persists.

“For the community to be peaceful, members from different community should be able to work together with those from the other communities, have their children learn together, share the grazing land and no killing anymore. But what we see now here is revenge attack, raiding and more killing of innocent people.”

Government Representative, Kapoeta North, Eastern Equatoria

In Budi, the Didinga, Boya, and Toposa groups are used to frame inter-group relation questions. Indicator CPI (e) scores are particularly low in Budi, where 99% of respondents say that herders in the two groups never share water sources and 97% said that there is never trade between the groups. Respondents indicate that marriage between the groups is slightly more prevalent, with 50% saying it is rare, but sometimes happens. However, across all three interaction types (marriage, trade, and sharing water sources), less than 2% of respondents in Budi say that it is a frequent occurrence.

“For the community to be in peace, we shall gather all the youth from Buya and Toposa and the two communities will be able to stay and

graze cattle together not this situation where people are fighting each other to death.”

Community Leader, Budi, Eastern Equatoria

While there are clear distinctions between the two counties of Eastern Equatoria, neither age group nor gender emerges as a strong determinant of indicator CPI (e) scores in the cluster.

WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL

Respondents in Wau county were asked about conflict between the Luo, Fertit, and Dinka ethnic groups while respondents in Jur River were asked about conflict between Luo and Dinka ethnic groups. Interactions between these groups are relatively frequent, with little variation between counties or interaction types. For each type of interaction (intergroup marriage, intergroup trade, and shared water sources between groups), about two thirds of respondents in both Wau and Jur River report that it is a frequent occurrence.

There is no notable difference between male and female or youth and non-youth respondents in WBEG. However, we do find substantial differences between ethnic groups. There is a stark difference between Luo and Dinka respondents in Jur River. Across all three interaction types, Dinka identifying respondents are significantly more likely to say something occurs frequently than Luo identifying respondents. For example, while 85% of Dinka identifying respondents in Jur River say that intergroup marriage between Luo and Dinka occurs frequently, just 48% of Luo identifying respondents say the same. Indeed, 22% of Luo respondents in the county say that intergroup marriage between the groups *never* happens. This trend is consistent for questions about shared water sources and intergroup trade. Differences between Luo and Dinka identifying respondents in Wau are far less pronounced. Dinka are slightly more likely to say that an interaction occurs frequently than a Luo respondent in the county.

UPPER NILE

In Baliet, the Dinka Abiliang was the relationship of interest. Respondents indicate a high degree of interactions between these groups, with most (95% or more) respondents reporting that marriage, trade, and sharing water sources are frequent occurrences. In Ulang, participants responded to questions around the Nuer Jikany relationship. In this county, respondents report far lower rates of interaction between the groups. Respondents from Ulang predominantly identify as either Lou Nuer or Nuer Jikany, and there is a sharp contrast between the two groups in relation to indicator CPI (e). Nuer Jikany respondents report significantly higher prevalence of interaction between the two groups – with at least 70% saying each of the interaction types (marriage, trade, shared water source) occurs frequently. On the other hand, just 17% of Lou Nuer respondents say that intergroup trade occurs frequently and in fact 47% say it *never* happens. These findings make sense when contextualized within the range of conflicts in Baliet County, including its boundary-lands.

CUSTOM INDICATOR 2

Definition: Custom Indicator 2 measures the percent of local community members reporting increased trust towards those that they have had a strained or past conflict within the past 18 months.

Operationalizing the indicator: In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified (see Annex 3.) Respondents were asked to comment on the trends in violence and trust between these conflict actors. Custom Indicator 2 measures the share of respondents who state: “the conflict has become less violent than it used to be” **and** that trust levels between the conflicting groups have increased.

The correlation between these two variables is relatively high, suggesting they are measuring related dimensions of intra-community cohesion. However, the indicator is best suited for temporal analysis, rather than geographic analysis. That is, respondents are reflecting on change over time in their county, without referencing to any tangible or absolute levels of distrust that can be compared across locations.

Table 9: Custom Indicator 2 Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female Total	State Average
Southern Unity	42%	47%	45%	13%	13%	13%	25%
Eastern Equatoria	1%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	1%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	21%	30%	25%	42%	37%	41%	35%
Jonglei	36%	43%	40%	42%	43%	42%	42%
Upper Nile	54%	39%	43%	39%	38%	39%	41%

The June 2021 Shejeh Salam Baseline survey finds that, overall, relationships between the county's main conflict groups remain fraught. Across all locations just 29% of respondents report improvements in both violence and tension levels between groups. This is most pronounced in Eastern Equatoria, where nearly 0% of respondents report improvements to violence and tension levels,¹⁴ followed by Southern Unity (25%). Of the five regional clusters, respondents in Jonglei are most likely to report improving conditions between conflict groups.¹⁵

SOUTHERN UNITY

Substantial county-level disparities appear in Southern Unity, where Leer stands out for scoring considerably higher than both Panyijar and Mayendit.

In Southern Unity, intra-ethnic conflict exists within the Nuer sub-groups. All respondents in the cluster are Nuer, with Dok-Nuer in Leer, Haak Nuer in Mayendit, and Nyuong-Nuer in Panyijar. As the level of ethnic data available is homogenous at the county level, it is impossible to identify trends within subgroups at a more granular level. However, variation at the boma level suggest differing perceptions of trust among previously conflicting groups. We find significant variation at the boma level in Leer County. In Leer, bomas Dok and Payak score substantially higher on Indicator 2 than bomas Norkong and Padeah. However, in Mayendit and Panyijar, low scores are ubiquitous across sampled bomas.

At the cluster level, females score significantly lower on Indicator 2 than male respondents. On the other hand, the difference between youth and non-youth women (and the difference between youth and

¹⁴ The difference between Custom Indicator 2 scores in Eastern Equatoria versus the other four regional clusters is statistically significant.

¹⁵ The difference between Custom Indicator 2 scores in Jonglei versus the other four regional clusters is statistically significant.

non-youth men) is negligible. Overall, non-youth score slightly higher than youth in Southern Unity, but the difference is not statistically significant when controlling for gender.

WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL

Wau and Jur River counties in WBEG have comparable scores for Indicator 2. There is also little variation between age and gender groups, nor are there notable differences between the two counties. Between the two components of the indicator, respondents in both locations are more positive about a drop in violence than improvements in tensions.

In Jur River, respondents were asked to reflect upon the Luo-Dinka relationship. While nearly all respondents (88%) in the county confirm a decline in violence, far fewer (35%) report increased trust. It is also important to note the difference between Luo and Dinka identifying respondents in Jur River. For both components of the indicator, respondents who identified as Dinka are substantially more likely to report improvements in the relationship than individuals that identified as Luo.¹⁶ This difference is particularly pronounced with regards to changes in trust; nearly half (46%) of Dinka identifying respondents in Jur River report increased trust over the past year, while more than half (59%) of Luo identifying respondents in the county report decreased trust over the same period. The programmatic implications of this finding are such that a reduction in violence is likely a more reliable indicator to measure Shejeh Salam's initiatives, particularly because levels of trust might still decline even as levels of violence decrease. Moreover, when contextualized within the region's history, low trust levels might remain.

Age and gender appear less reliable predictors of perceptions of trust levels between the Dinka and Luo identifying respondents in Jur River. Youth are more likely to report a decline in trust levels than nonyouth. However, when controlling for ethnic group, the relationship between age group and Indicator 2 is not statistically significant. Similarly, men report lower trust levels than women, but the relationship is again not statistically significant when controlling for ethnic group. In sum, while a respondent's age and gender may be related to their perceptions of changes in trust levels between the Luo and Dinka identifying respondents in Jur River, these predictors are far less significant than a respondent's ethnic group. Ethnic group appears the most important determinant of Indicator 2, whereby Dinka identifying respondents report a more positive relationship than those who identify as Luo.

In Wau, respondents were asked about the Luo, Fertit, and Dinka relationships. When asked about trends in violence levels between these groups, most (90%) respondents in the county say it has become violent. Those who say violence has increased are primarily of Krash and Luo ethnic groups. Respondents were much more likely to say that trust has deteriorated between the groups than they were around violence. Nearly a third (30%) said that trust levels have decreased. Again, we see Luo and Krash (and Falata) identifying respondents more likely to report decreased trust levels than other ethnic groups – such as Dinka and Duor. Youth in Wau are more optimistic in their reporting on the conflict and tensions levels than non-youth, as they are more likely to say violence levels are decreasing and trust levels are increasing than older respondents. At the same time, there are significant differences between male and female respondents in the county. Even when controlling for age group, women are significantly more likely to say that trust is increasing between the groups than men are.

EASTERN EQUATORIA

¹⁶ The difference is statistically significant.

Indicator 2 scores lowest in Eastern Equatoria, where few respondents report an increase in trust levels. This is consistent in both counties in the cluster (Kapoeta North and Budi) and across demographic groups. It is far more pronounced, however, in Budi, where most respondents report that tension and violence between Didinga, Boya, and Toposa groups have worsened. In fact, 81% of respondents in Budi say that theirs has become more violent over the past year and 85% report decreased trust among groups. Though this is somewhat more tempered in Kapoeta north, about half (49%) of respondents in the county report decreased trust between groups and 50% say that it has become more violent.

It is also important to note differences between demographic groups in Eastern Equatoria. Women in the cluster are more likely to report a decrease in violence than men are¹⁷ while youth are more likely to report a decline in trust between groups than non-youth.¹⁸ As ethnic groups are homogenous within counties, it is difficult to ascertain the extent to which geography and/or ethnic identity influence perceptions of trust between strained groups.

UPPER NILE

While Upper Nile is amongst the highest on this indicator, there is considerable variation between Baliet – whose score appears to be driving the high indicator score at the cluster level - and Ulang – where trust and violence levels appear to be in decline.

In Baliet, respondents identify as Padang Dinka and are asked to respond to questions around the Dinka Abiliang conflict. Most (86%) say that the conflict has become less violent and that trust levels have increased (91%). Interestingly, although the overall share of respondents reporting increased violence in Baliet is low, women in the county are significantly more likely to report increased violence levels than men.¹⁹ We find no real difference between youth and non-youth respondents in the county.

In Ulang, the Nuer Jikany conflict is of interest and more than half (56%) in the county say that the relationship has become more violent over the past year. A comparable share (51%) report a deterioration in trust levels over the same period. While we find no difference in reported violence levels between male and female respondents in the county, male respondents are more likely to report decreased trust than female respondents.²⁰ At the same time youth – regardless of gender – are report worsening trust levels more frequently than non-youth in Ulang do.²¹

Among the two main ethnic groups in Ulang – Lou Nuer and Nuer Jikany – there are also substantial differences in perceptions of trust and violence between the groups. Nuer Jikany are more likely to say that violence has increased and trust levels have worsened than Lou Nuer identifying respondents.²²

JONGLEI

Among the 5 clusters, Jonglei performs higher on Indicator 2. At the cluster levels, neither age group nor gender are significant predictors of Indicator 2 scores. There is meaningful variation among counties: Uror county is unique within the cluster, with a relatively low score compared to the other

¹⁷ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for age group and county.

¹⁸ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for gender and county.

¹⁹ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for age group.

²⁰ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for age group.

²¹ The difference is statistically significant.

²² The differences are statistically significant when controlling for gender and age group.

counties within the cluster. However, it is difficult to parse trends beyond that without further qualitative data. That is, perceptions of increased trust among recently conflicting groups does not appear to vary substantially by ethnic group, boma, gender, or age.

CUSTOM INDICATOR 3

Definition: Percent of community members reporting that key conflicts (namely cattle raid, revenge killing, child abduction, or rape) have reduced in the past 18 months.

Operationalizing the indicator: Respondents were asked whether they know anyone in the past year who has been affected by: cattle raids, revenge killings, rape, and child abductions. The indicator is calculated based on the mean of these four indicators – or as a representation of the number of times a respondent said “yes” they know someone who was affected by the violence type. The score is between 0 and 1, where a score of 0 indicates a respondent said “no” they do not know anyone who has been affected by that, to all four violence types. A score of 1 indicates a respondent said “yes” to all four violence types.

For each violence type that a respondent said “yes” they know someone who has been affected by it, we followed up by asking whether the incident occurred in their boma. This is done as a method of better gauging frequency of such events –as many people may report awareness of a few high-profile events at the county level. In this case, many people reporting on a few high-profile events may be misinterpreted as a high frequency.

Table 10: Custom Indicator 3 Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female Total	State Average
Southern Unity	0.52	0.45	0.48	0.56	0.47	0.53	0.51
Eastern Equatoria	0.52	0.56	0.54	0.61	0.52	0.58	0.56
Western Bahr el Ghazal	0.19	0.21	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.18
Jonglei	0.64	0.60	0.61	0.56	0.55	0.56	0.58
Upper Nile	0.40	0.44	0.43	0.41	0.42	0.42	0.42

Overall, most (75%) of respondents reportedly faced at least one of the four key conflicts, that is cattle raid/theft, revenge killing, child abduction and or rape. Amongst the five states, Eastern Equatoria , Jonglei and Southern Unity are the most affected states. The average score for Upper Nile falls only slightly below and Western Bahr-el Ghazal seems comparatively less affected by any of the conflict types. The Buya, Murle, Nuer and Toposa groups rank above average; these groups seem to be more affected by key conflicts than are the Dinka and Luo.

SOUTHERN UNITY

Respondents in Southern Unity suggest relatively high levels of violence in the region. Most (88%) respondents know someone who has been affected by at least one of the violence types listed (cattle raids, revenge killings, rape, and child abductions). This is highest in Mayendit, where less than 1% of respondents say they are not aware of anyone who was affected by any of the violence types in the past year. In fact, as many as 18% of respondents in Mayendit answered “yes” to all four violence types; in other words, nearly a fifth of people in Mayendit report knowing at least one victim of each of the listed violence types over the past year. This is considerably higher than Leer and Panyijar, though even in these counties, most respondents know victims of two or more of the violence types. It is also important to note that many of the instances occurred in the respondent’s boma of residence. Nearly all (99%) of the violent incidences referenced by respondents in Mayendit occurred in their boma. Again, while this is somewhat lower in the other two counties, the share of respondents who say that these violent incidences occurred in their county remains high: at 89% in Panyijar and 77% in Leer.

Women in Southern Unity report awareness of violent incidences at a higher rate than men. Even when controlling for county, women are more likely to say they know someone who has been affected by violence than men.²³ This difference is starkest with regards to revenge killings. There is a 13-point difference between men and women on this variable, with 69% of men and 82% of women in Southern Unity saying that they know someone who has been affected by revenge killing over the past year.

There is also a statistically significant difference between youth and non-youth scores on Indicator 3, whereby youth are more likely to report awareness of violent instances than non-youth.²⁴ Although the difference between male and female scores for Indicator 3 in Southern Unity is driven primarily by the question about revenge killings, significant differences between youth and non-youth responses are observed across all violence types, apart from child abductions.

Of the violence types, cattle raids and revenge kills appear most common in Southern Unity, with 82% and 78% of respondents in the region saying they know someone who has been affected, respectively. This is supported by qualitative data, in which most respondents are aware of one or more recent cattle raids and some describe it as the most prominent security-related issue in the region. On the other hand, just 10% of respondents know someone who has been affected by child abduction (though this figure is as high as 20% in Mayendit). Likewise, most key informants describe child abduction as a rare occurrence in Southern Unity. However, at least one key informant knew of a child abduction incident occurring this year. Just as child abductions rates fall lower than cattle raids and revenge killings, so do rape incidence rates. However, 34% of Southern Unity respondents know someone being affected by rape. The figure stands highest in Panyijar, at 44%, compared to Mayendit and Leer Counties.

Although Mayendit stands out within Southern Unity for higher reported incidences of violence, respondents’ perceptions of trends – i.e. the increasing or decreasing prevalence of such events – complicates the picture somewhat. Respondents in Mayendit are – for all violence types – more likely than those in Leer and Panyijar to say that the event is becoming less frequent. This is particularly relevant with regards to cattle raids; while 63% of respondents in Mayendit report a decline in cattle raids over the past year, a similar share (61%) in Panyijar report an increase over the same period. A similar trend emerges with regards to revenge killings, whereby 68% in Mayendit say that revenge killings are occurring less frequently while 66% in Panyijar say the opposite.

²³ The difference is statistically significant.

²⁴ The difference is statistically significant, even when controlling for gender and county.

JONGLEI

Jonglei has the highest score among the five regional clusters for Indicator 3, meaning it is the cluster with the highest level of reported violence. Nearly all (87%) respondents say that they know of at least one person who has been affected by one or more of the violence types. Within the cluster, this is lowest in Akobo County, where more than a quarter (26%) of respondents say that they do not know anyone who has been affected by any of the violence types inquired about. It is highest in Duk, where nearly half (48%) know at least one person who has been affected by all four violence types.

Most of the violence people are aware of happened in their boma of residence, with 82% of violent instances mentioned confirmed by respondents to have occurred within their boma.

We also find that men report significantly higher levels of violence than women on questions related to Indicator 3. Even when controlling for county variation in Jonglei, the difference between male and female scores on Indicator 3 is statistically significant. Although women report a lower awareness of violence across all four violence types, the difference is starkest with regards to revenge killings and cattle raiding. Different age groups – youth and non-youth – do not appear to have any meaningful differences in Indicator 3 scores in the cluster.

“This is the number one concern here, because cattle means life to so many people here.”

Community Leader, Jonglei

“Cattle raiding is the most common security and safety threat in the county”

Community Member, male, Uror, Jonglei

Cattle raids appear to be the most prominent of the four violence types in Jonglei; for instance, 73% of respondents in the cluster know someone who has been affected by cattle theft – 87% of whom confirm it has occurred in their boma of residence. The share of respondents who know someone who has been affected by child abductions is also high (65%). A similar share (62%) knows someone who has been affected by revenge killings in the past year. Again, nearly all respondents in Jonglei who know someone who has been affected by this violence type confirm that it occurred in their boma (82% for child abductions and 85% for revenge killings). Rape cases are again reported at lower rates than other conflict types but still make up for a remarkable 30%. Across all violence types, Duk reports the highest levels of violence – with 98% of respondents knowing someone who has been affected by cattle raids.

EASTERN EQUATORIA

Respondents in Eastern Equatoria report high levels of violence. Most qualitative respondents in Eastern Equatoria could recall an incident of cattle theft within the past few months, several within the weeks preceding data collection. Indeed, cattle raiding and revenge killings between Buya and Toposa ethnic groups are relatively common.

Quantitative survey participants confirm these findings. Of the four types of violence presented to participants, nearly all (98%) in Budi said that they were aware at least two of these occurring in their county over the past year. This is driven primarily by two violence types – cattle theft and revenge killings – for which almost all (98% and 99% respectively) respondents know someone who has been affected by in the past year. It is also worth noting that most respondents (70%) say that the frequency of revenge killings and cattle raids has increased in Budi over the past year. And even though rape and child abduction appear far less common in the county, just as they are in Southern Unity and Jonglei, they still account for a quarter of respondents. In other words, 24% of respondents know someone who has been affected by rape in the past year and 23% for child abductions. While the question asks about incidences in the county, respondents who confirm “yes” they know someone who has been affected by the violence type are asked a follow up question as to whether the incident they are thinking of occurred in their *boma* of residence. In Budi, 98% confirmed that the incident occurred in their boma.

These figures are somewhat lower in Kapoeta North, though still reveal a high prevalence of violence: 81% in the county are aware of at least one of the violence types occurring in their county over the same period. Cattle raids and revenge killings are also prevalent in Kapoeta North, according to respondents, 73% in the county know someone who has been affected by cattle raids in the last year and 65% for revenge killings. Like in Budi, we find that respondents are less aware of instances of rape and child abductions in the county, with 36% and 33%, respectively, of respondents reporting awareness of such events. Perhaps the most substantial difference between Budi and Kapoeta north is the share of incidences that occurred in the respondent’s boma of residence. While nearly all respondents (98%) reported the violent incidences in Budi occurred in their boma, just 28% of those in Kapoeta North. Although this is an imperfect indicator, it does suggest the prevalence of violence in Kapoeta North is even lower than reported, relative to Budi.

WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL

Indicator 3 scores are particularly low in WBEG, translating into relatively low levels of violence in the cluster – according to respondents. More than half of respondents (62% in Wau and 56% in Jur River) say that they have not heard of anyone in their county affected by any of the violence types in the past year. Of the violence types, child abductions appear the least prevalent – with just 5% in the cluster reporting a case occurring in the past year. The remaining violence types – revenge killings, cattle raids, and rape – are relatively comparable, with 20-25% of respondents in the cluster reporting awareness of a case in the past year. In other words, 19% of respondents are aware of revenge killings, 21% report a rape case and 25% know of cattle raids. Additionally, respondents overwhelmingly report a downward trend of violence, with all types of violence occurring less frequently than the prior year. Western Bahr el Ghazal is similar to other regional clusters, in that women report lower levels of violence than men in the same county.²⁵ And, like other clusters, there is no meaningful difference between youth and nonyouth reporting of violence on questions relating to Indicator 3.

However, WBEG does stand out in the consistency with which ethnic group identities correlate with indicator scores. Dinka in Jur River report lower levels of violence than Luo.²⁶ In Wau, potential differences between ethnic groups are less clear. At the same time, qualitative respondents classify cattle raids as a high priority in the area and several listed incidences which occurred in WBEG within the past 6 months.

²⁵ The difference between male and female scores for Indicator 9 are statistically significant when controlling for age and county.

²⁶ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for gender and age.

“Cattle raiding is very big issue in Jur River County and people are very concerned about it. Last time cattle raid happened in February this year between the Lous and Dinka from Warrap.”

Government Representative, Jur River, Western Bahr el Ghazal

UPPER NILE

There is considerable variation in Indicator 3 scores between counties in Upper Nile, with respondents in Ulang reporting substantially higher levels of violence than those in Baliet. While more than half (53%)

of respondents in Baliet say they do not know anyone affected by any of the violence types in the past year, just 14% in Ulang say the same. In fact, it is more common, in Ulang, to know at least one person who has been affected by all four violence types (28%). Reported instances are highest among revenge killings (79%) and cattle thefts (74%) in Ulang, though prevalence rates of rape and child abductions are still relatively high (41% and 49%, respectively). The share of respondents in Baliet who know someone who has been affected by revenge killings is much lower – at 21%. Though respondents are somewhat more likely to know someone affected by cattle raids in Baliet (37%) these figures are lower for rape (12%) and child abductions (16%).

Though qualitative respondents in Upper Nile are all aware of incidences of cattle raids, most say that it occurs in neighboring communities – or is driven by outsiders who come into their communities and engage in livestock theft. Several respondents refer to an event in January 2021 in which several hundred cattle were stolen and which resulted in the death of multiple people – according to key informants. And, although several key informants cite incidences where cattle raids did not result in violence against humans, most (69%) quantitative respondents in Upper Nile say that, following a cattle raid, people are likely to be killed for revenge.

“...it occurred in Adong payam of Baliet county where cattle were stolen by Nuer Lou in May 10, 2021 and there was not violence because the cattle thieves left the stolen cattle in the bush and the owners came after them and took their cattle back. No one retaliated after that!”

CSO Representative, Baliet, Upper Nile

CUSTOM INDICATOR 9

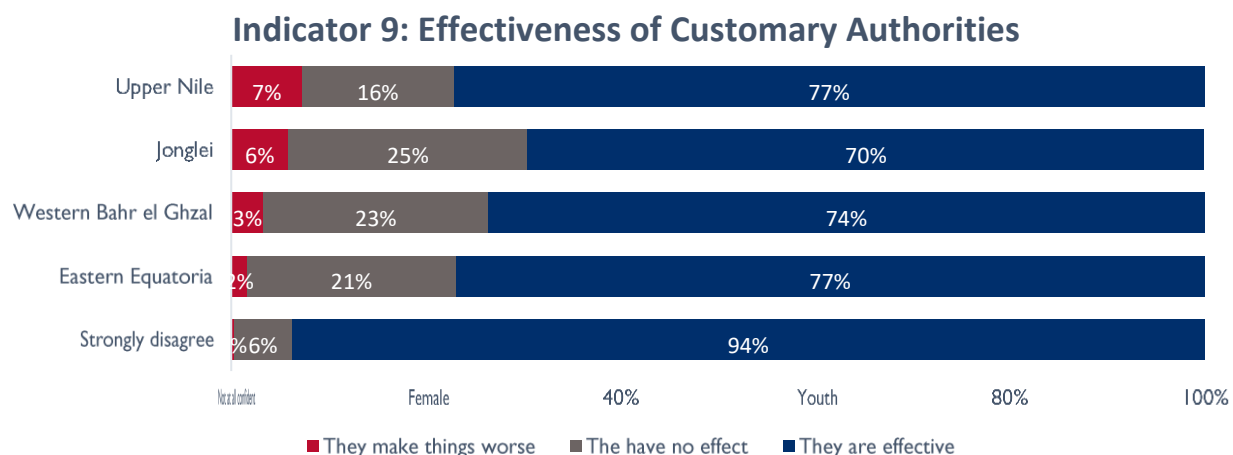
Definition: The percent of local community members who believe that traditional authorities are playing their role in conflict prevention, resolution, or mitigation

Operationalizing the indicator: Respondents were asked whether they think that traditional authorities are effective in maintaining peace in the community.

Overall, more than three-quarters (78%) of the population in the Shejeh Salam intervention areas believe that traditional authorities are effective in keeping peace. This view is strongest in Southern Unity, at 94%. Among the ethnic communities, the Toposa and Dinka in particular find that traditional authorities deal effectively with peace (98 % and 92 %, respectively). The Nuer (76 %), Murle (74 %) and Luos (67 %) expose slightly lower levels of trust. Comparatively fewer Buya believe that peace work of traditional authorities is effective (55 %).

Table 11: Custom Indicator 9 Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female Total	State Average
Southern Unity	92%	93%	92%	96%	92%	94%	94%
Eastern Equatoria	74%	78%	76%	77%	79%	78%	77%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	68%	66%	67%	79%	73%	77%	74%
Jonglei	81%	85%	83%	68%	57%	63%	70%
Upper Nile	87%	80%	82%	71%	76%	74%	77%



SOUTHERN UNITY

Most (94%) respondents feel traditional authorities are effective. There is little variation between counties on this, though respondents in Mayendit are somewhat less likely to say that traditional authorities are effective in maintaining peace. This may be owed, in part, to the fact that the county generally experiences a greater degree of conflict and violence (based on data from Indicator 3) than Leer and Panyijar. In this sense, there is a general failure to maintain peace in the county. However, it is important to note that customary authorities are still the preferred actor that community members in Mayendit turn to for conflict prevention and/or resolution. Neither gender nor age group appear to influence Indicator 9 scores.

EASTERN EQUATORIA

Counties within Eastern Equatoria have starkly divergent perceptions of the effectiveness of traditional leaders in maintaining peace. In Kapoeta North, nearly all (98%) respondents say that they are effective and 99% want traditional elders to be more involved. Alternatively, just 55% of respondents in Budi feel that they are effective. While opinions are not necessarily negative (just 3% in Budi said that traditional leaders make things worse), a large share (41%) feel that their involvement has no effect at all on the maintenance of peace in the community.

Qualitative respondents generally agree that the ceremonial nature of the traditional leaders has implications on their effectiveness in resolving violent conflicts, as the extent to which they can enforce decisions and/or consequences is limited. They are unable to imprison offenders, as one respondent explains as an example of their enforcement deficits. Nonetheless, there are measurable benefits to resolving conflicts through traditional authorities over police, as respondents claim chiefs are quick to attend to the issue, their priority is on maintaining good relations between groups, and the police – unlike chiefs – may charge constituents for justice-related services.

“The chiefs are incapable of dealing with violent and disobedient individuals because we don’t have the capacity to enforce the law, that is why we are requesting the police to be deployed here in order to deal with difficult issues.”

Community Leader, Budi, Eastern Equatoria

WESTERN BAHR EL GHAZAL

Most (74%) respondents in WBEG say that traditional leaders are effective in maintaining peace. This figure is somewhat higher in Wau (79%) than it is in Jur River (68%). The vast majority of respondents (92% in Jur River and 96% in Wau) want traditional leaders to be *more* involved in community peacebuilding in the future. Qualitative respondents in WBEG echo many of the same sentiments as those in other regional clusters, describing customary authorities as efficient and fair, preferred by many because they are embedded within the community. However, unlike other regions, at least one key informant in Jur River claims that customary authorities may charge substantial fees to resolve a dispute. In other clusters, key informants generally said that customary authorities were *less* expensive than other conflict mitigation actors, such as the police.

Although perceptions of the effectiveness of traditional leaders is relatively high for all demographic groups, we do find some differences between male and female respondents in WBEG. Neither male nor female respondents are likely to say that traditional leaders make things worse (just 3% of respondents said as much). However, men are more likely than women to say that traditional leaders have no effect.²⁷ We also find differences between ethnic groups in the state, whereby respondents identifying as Luo report lower levels of effectiveness among traditional leaders.²⁸

JONGLEI

Perceptions of the effectiveness of traditional leaders vary considerably across counties. They appear weakest in Akobo; 22% of respondents in the county say that the involvement of customary authorities

²⁷ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for age group and county.

²⁸ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for gender and county.

makes things worse and another 56% say they have no effect at all. In Duk and Uror counties, on the other hand, the majority (95% and 89%, respectively) feel that customary authorities are effective in the maintenance of peace. Perceptions in Pibor are somewhat more mixed; although most (74%) feel customary authorities are effective, the remaining 26% say that they have no effect. Among respondents who feel that customary authorities are effective, 90% feel that they should be more involved than they currently are.

Although customary authorities are not perceived to be particularly effective in Akobo County, they remain the most commonly cited actor that respondents would turn to for support in preventing conflict escalation. After the county commissioner, they are also the most popular actor respondents would turn to for the resolution of violent conflict. Customary authorities are also the primary mechanism for conflict resolution and the prevention of violence in Pibor and Uror. In Duk, most respondents would turn to the police instead. Female respondents in Jonglei perceive traditional leaders as less effective than men.²⁹ The indicator does not vary between age groups in Jonglei.

UPPER NILE

The Upper Nile cluster includes respondents from Baliet and Ulang counties. In Baliet, 95% of respondents say that traditional leaders are effective in maintaining peace in the community and 85% would like to see them become more involved than they currently are. Respondents in Ulang, while generally positive, are less uniform in their perceptions of the effectiveness of traditional leaders. While 61% in the county feel that they are effective, 27% say traditional leaders have no effect and 12% say that their involvement makes things worse. This is driven primarily by Lou Nuer respondents, who (among the predominant ethnic groups in the county) are generally more skeptical of the utility of traditional leaders than Nuer Jika respondents in Ulang.³⁰ Both gender and age group also appear to relate to perceptions of traditional elders as effective peacekeepers. Women are more likely to say traditional elders are effective than men are and non-youth more likely to say they are effective than youth in Upper Nile.³¹

CUSTOM INDICATOR 19

Definition: Percent of community members with adequate knowledge of trauma in the community.

Operationalizing the indicator: Indicator 19 is comprised of three sub-components. Cumulatively, the Indicator measures the prevailing state of trauma awareness within the community, including a sense of penetration of trauma-related interventions by Shejeh Salam and other actors in Shejeh Salam targeted areas. The three dimensions, or sub-components, of the indicator are as follows:

- a. Percent of community members with adequate knowledge of trauma – including both causes and symptoms or effects of trauma.
- b. Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent who can relate trauma with aggressive behavior and conflict.

²⁹ The difference is significant, even when controlling for county.

³⁰ The difference is statistically significant when controlling for gender and age group.

³¹ The differences are statistically significant.

- c. Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent reporting that there are some trauma related interventions in the community

For Indicator 19 (a), adequate knowledge of trauma is determined through a two-stage evaluation. In the first stage, respondents were presented a list of 11 items and asked to determine whether the item is a cause of trauma. Respondents who correctly classified (as either TRUE, a cause of trauma or FALSE, not a cause of trauma) at least six items (more than 50%) were determined to have adequate knowledge of trauma causes. In the second stage, a similar exercise presented respondents with a list of 10 items and asked them to determine whether the item may be an effect/symptom of trauma. Respondents who correctly classified (as either TRUE, an effect of trauma or FALSE, not an effect of trauma) at least six items (more than 50%) were determined to have adequate knowledge of trauma effects/symptoms. These two stages of the evaluation were then used to produce a score for Indicator 19 (a). If a respondent answered at least 50% correct in both (cause and effect) stages, they are deemed to have an adequate knowledge of trauma.

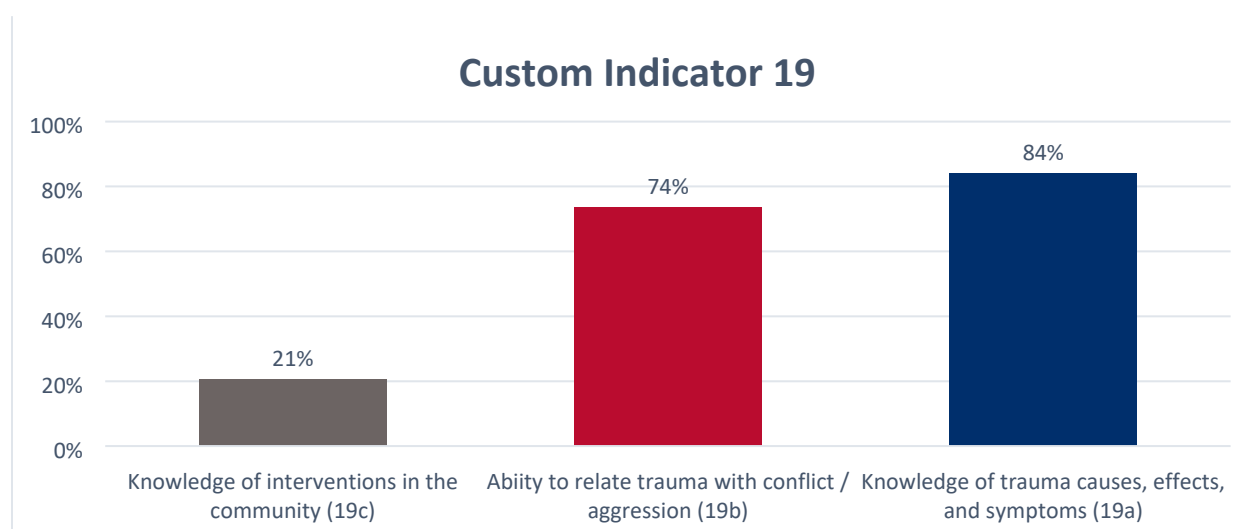


Table 12: Indicator 19a Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female	Average
Southern Unity	1.00	0.99	0.99	0.99	1.00	1.00	0.99
Eastern Equatoria	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00

Western Bahr el Ghazal	1.00	0.95	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.96	0.96
Jonglei	0.62	0.51	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.62	0.60
Upper Nile	0.50	0.37	0.41	0.52	0.58	0.55	0.49

While the majority of 80% of respondents in Shejeh Salam targeted areas have adequate knowledge of trauma, there are regional disparities. Indicator 19 (a) scores are extremely high in Southern Unity, Eastern Equatoria, and WBEG, with nearly all respondents demonstrating an adequate knowledge of trauma. Scores are lower in Jonglei and Upper Nile, where there is considerable variation at the county level. In Jonglei, for example, nearly all (98%) respondents in Akobo demonstrate adequate knowledge of trauma while the same is true of just 4% in Duk. Pibor and Uror fall somewhere between these two poles, at 55% and 85%, respectively. Although there is no discernible difference between knowledge of trauma and age, we do find women perform better than men on Indicator 19 (a).³² Differences also appear between ethnic groups. In each ethnic group, more than half of the respondents have trauma knowledge. However, respondents from the Toposa, Buya, and Luo groups score the highest with 100%, 99.5%, and 92.3%, respectively. Nuer, Dinka and Murle have comparatively lower trauma knowledge levels at 80%, 62% and 55% respectively. For example, while the Nuer in Southern Unity, Eastern Equatoria, and Jonglei score the highest with at least 90% in these states, Nuer respondents in Upper Nile have comparatively low trauma knowledge with only 35.6%. Notably, elderly females score highest among the Nuer in Upper Nile (48.4%), non-adolescent male respondents have the lowest trauma

knowledge (22.2%). A similar trend is seen among the Dinka. The survey found that they have adequate trauma knowledge in Southern Unity, Eastern Equatoria, and WBEG states (at least 98%), but lower trauma knowledge in Jonglei and Upper Nile (1.4% and 65.1%, respectively). Amongst Dinka in Upper Nile, women perform better than men, especially young women (74.6%) have the best knowledge, while young men (55.2%) know the least.

Indicator 19 (b) pertains only to those with an adequate knowledge of trauma and asks respondents to tell us to what extent they agree with the following statement: “Trauma is a significant cause of violence and conflict in communities.” The indicator, which measures ability to relate trauma with aggressive behavior and conflict, counts the share of respondents who answer either “to some extent” or “very much so” to the above question.

Table 13: Indicator 19b Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female Total	State Average
Southern Unity	0.96	0.99	0.98	0.98	1.00	0.99	0.98
Eastern Equatoria	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00

³² The difference is statistically significant when controlling for regional cluster and age.

Western Bahr el Ghazal	0.95	0.91	0.93	0.87	0.80	0.85	0.88
Jonglei	0.45	0.38	0.40	0.34	0.40	0.36	0.38
Upper Nile	0.48	0.36	0.39	0.49	0.53	0.51	0.46

As may be expected, a similar trend emerges for Indicator 19 (b), whereby Jonglei and Upper Nile lag behind the other regional clusters in their understanding of trauma and its relationship to violence and conflict. However, in this case neither gender nor age are significant predictors of Indicator scores. Different ethnic groups associate trauma with conflict violence to varying degrees. Almost all respondents from the Buya and Toposa groups are able to associate trauma with aggressive behavior (99.5% and 100%, respectively). Fewer respondents from the Luo (78.3%) and Nuer (68.2%) are able to do so, and the Dinka and Murle are the least able to associate trauma and violence (58.7% and 55%, respectively). The overall trend for Nuer and Dinka reverses in Jonglei and Upper Nile states. In both states, only 46% and 32.7% of Nuer, and only 1.4% and 14.3%, respectively, of Dinka acknowledge trauma as a cause of violence.

Indicator 19 (c) also pertains only to those respondents found to have an adequate knowledge of trauma and asks whether there are any people, groups, or organizations in the community who work to help reduce the symptoms or impact of trauma. The measure the share of respondents who report that there are some trauma-related interventions in the community. All states scored relatively similarly on indicator (c). On average, 21% of respondents per state indicated that they knew of a project to reduce the symptoms or effects of trauma. Differences exist across ethnic groups. Murle and Buya are well below and Toposa above the average (5.5%, 3.9%, and 49.4%, respectively). The overall trend for Dinka (17.9%) and Nuer (20.9%) varies slightly across states. Most notably, in Eastern Equatoria, WBEG, Jonglei, and Upper Nile states, none of the Dinka respondents know of any measures. Among the Nuer, fewer than 7.9% of respondents in Upper Nile can name interventions, falling below the state average.

Table 14: Indicator 10c Scores

Regional Cluster	Male Youth	Male Non-youth	Male Total	Female Youth	Female Non-youth	Female Total	State Average
Southern Unity	0.15	0.21	0.19	0.23	0.20	0.22	0.21
Eastern Equatoria	0.20	0.29	0.25	0.24	0.35	0.28	0.26
Western Bahr el Ghazal	0.23	0.27	0.25	0.19	0.20	0.19	0.21
Jonglei	0.21	0.11	0.15	0.19	0.27	0.22	0.20
Upper Nile	0.24	0.12	0.16	0.15	0.14	0.15	0.15

Given components b and c are filtered to only include respondents of a sufficient score on component a, the scores are inherently related and measuring their covariance is not a helpful measure of the indicator's reliability.

CONTEXT INDICATORS

The Shejeh Salam Context Indicators seek to understand the nature of media access and trust among community members in target counties. Access to news and media is driven, in large part, by geography. This is unsurprising, given the variation in infrastructure reach and quality between locations. Respondents in Wau, Jur River, Duk Baliet, and Ulang counties are more likely to be able to easily access a radio than respondents in other counties.³³ On the other hand, respondents in Budi are significantly less likely to answer yes – with just 1% of respondents reporting to have easy access to a radio any time they want to listen to a program.

Only three counties (or 23%) of the 13 counties have radio access of 60% or higher with Pibor having the highest at 80%, followed by Ulang at 79% and Wau at 66%. Six of the 13 counties (nearly half or 46%) have radio access of 20% or lower with Akobo and Budi having less than 10% access. The remaining four counties (nearly a third or 31%) have radio access ranging from 20% to 48%. In Wau, the relatively high radio access (66%) is associated with very high ranking of radio as the number 1 trusted source of information. Still in WBEG, Jur River has a 31% radio access and radio is also ranked as the number 1 trusted source. Although radio access in Pibor is the highest at 80%, and in Uror it is at 40% which is also much higher than in many other counties, radio is ranked almost last as the most trusted source. In Ulang, despite high radio access is at 79%, radio is still ranked averagely (number 4 like) just like in counties with low radio access.

However, geography is not the sole driver behind radio access. Even when controlling for regional cluster, both gender and age group have statistically significant relationships to access to radio, where women are less likely to have access than men and youth are more likely to have easy access to a radio than non-youth. While 32% of male respondents say that they have regular access to a radio, just 14% of female respondents say the same. The gap between youth and non-youth is smaller (just 1 percentage point different) but still significant. Other socioeconomic characteristics also appear to be meaningful predictors of regular access to a radio, though these are expected trends. Respondents who identify as businessmen/women and those with waged or salaried employment are more likely to have regular access to a radio than those who identify as farmers, herders, or unemployed. Likewise, respondents who are married are more likely to have access to a radio than those who are singly or widowed. Such trends generally confirm that radio access tends to fall along predictable socio-economic lines. Where radio programming intends to target specific groups – for example cattle herders or farmers – the constraints of radio access should be taken into consideration as a potential challenge or limitation.

Table 15: Context Indicators, media access and exposure

	% "yes" to: "Can you easily access a radio any time you want to listen to a program?"	% who listen to the radio regularly (more than 3 days per week)	% who listen to the news regularly (more than 3 days per week)
Southern Unity	13%	7%	8%
Mayendit	10%	4%	5%
Leer	18%	10%	12%

³³ The difference is statistically significant.

Panyijar	12%	6%	7%
Eastern Equatoria	7%	3%	3%
Kapoeta North	12%	5%	5%
Budi	1%	0%	0%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	48%	35%	37%
Wau	66%	17%	53%
Jur River	31%	53%	20%
Jonglei	11%	6%	5%
Akobo	7%	1%	1%
Duk	24%	14%	3%
Pibor	80%	4%	7%
Uror	40%	2%	8%
Upper Nile	24%	6%	12%
Baliet	30%	13%	23%
Ulang	79%	1%	2%

Trust in radio as a news source is, unsurprisingly, closely linked to listenership. Respondents who listen to the radio at higher rates are more likely to select radio as their most trusted new source. However, in many locations, respondents indicate higher trust levels in individuals they have relationships to, such as relatives, religious leaders, and/or traditional leaders. This suggests a need for messaging campaigns to incorporate key influential figures at the community level, in addition to radio programming. It is important to note, however, the ubiquitous distrust of social media and political leaders as reliable purveyors of news and/or information. Annex V presents the ranking of news sources based on the percent of respondents reporting that it is the most trusted source.

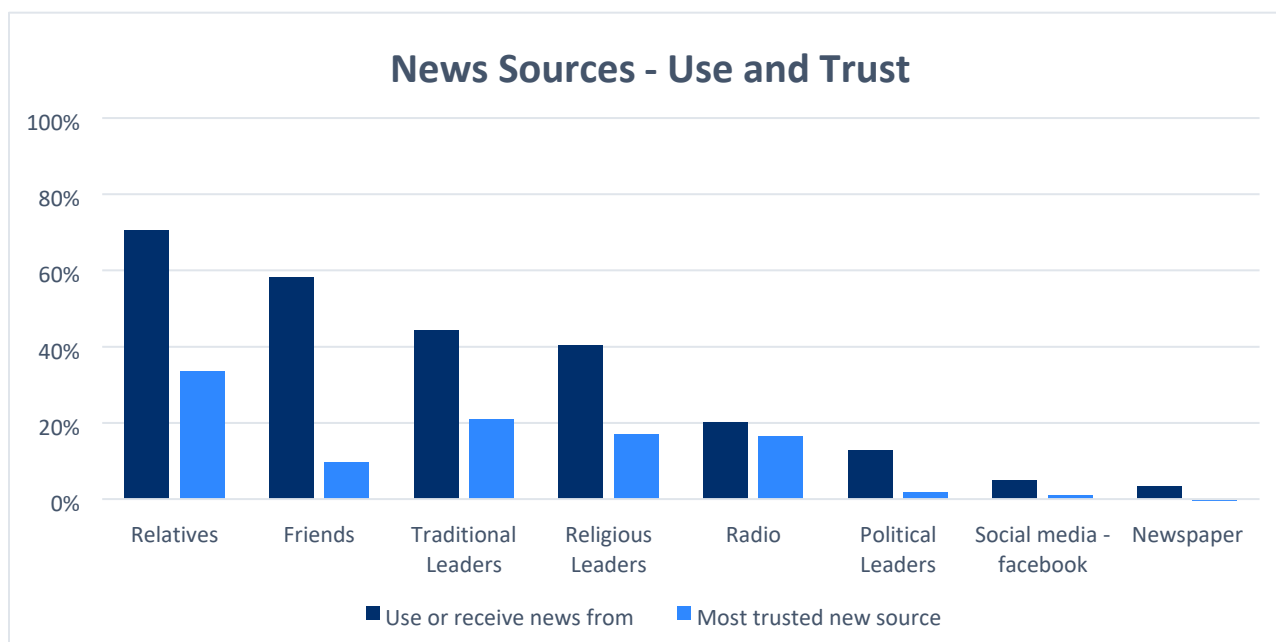


Table 16: Context Indicators, trusted sources

	Radio	Relatives	Friends	Religious Leaders	Political Leaders	Traditional Leaders	Social Media
Southern Unity	9%	33%	15%	23%	1%	17%	1%
Mayendit	7%	50%	13%	16%	2%	12%	1%
Leer	15%	23%	22%	7%	2%	29%	3%
Panyijar	6%	28%	8%	47%	0%	8%	0%
Eastern Equatoria	3%	31%	13%	1%	1%	27%	0%
Kapoeta North	6%	30%	13%	2%	1%	50%	0%
Budi	1%	32%	14%	0%	1%	3%	0%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	46%	18%	6%	18%	0%	8%	2%
Wau	63%	9%	8%	11%	0%	4%	3%
Jur River	28%	27%	5%	24%	1%	11%	1%
Jonglei	4%	37%	5%	19%	5%	28%	0%
Akobo	2%	36%	1%	21%	0%	39%	1%
Duk	12%	14%	11%	36%	4%	17%	0%

Pibor	0%	48%	3%	3%	12%	33%	0%
Uror	1%	52%	5%	16%	1%	21%	0%
Upper Nile	15%	37%	6%	19%	1%	19%	1%
Baliet	20%	44%	5%	9%	1%	19%	1%
Ulang	10%	31%	6%	28%	2%	19%	1%

ANNEX I: INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TABLE

Indicator CPI (a)				
Indicator: Percent of community members who answer “yes” to the following question: “As far as you know, over the past year have there been any new peacebuilding systems or projects in your community? These can include people or groups who try and prevent conflict, resolve disputes, or maintain peace in the community. They can include initiatives by people in the community .”				
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.256			
Southern Unity	0.160	0.135		Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.093	0.001	**	Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.347	0.070	*	WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.251	0.925		Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.417	0.011	**	Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.300	0.445		Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.313	0.190		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.395	0.102		Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.033	0.000	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.022	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.167	0.103		Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.248	0.881		Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.227	0.216		Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.232	0.398		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.248	0.592		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.312	0.022	**	Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.160			
Dok Nuer	0.023	0.049	**	Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.000	0.163		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.058	0.172		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator CPI (a)

Indicator: Percent of community members who answer “yes” to the following question: “As far as you know, over the past year have there been any new peacebuilding systems or projects in your community? These can include people or groups who try and prevent conflict, resolve disputes, or maintain peace in the community. They can include initiatives by people in the community .”

Female Youth	0.000	0.148		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.000	0.147		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.136	0.820		Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.188	0.289		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Male Older	0.059	0.468		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.128	0.248		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.158	0.555		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.331	0.005	**	Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.125	0.097	*	Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.455	0.454		Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.323	0.838		Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.353	0.556		Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.093			
Buya	0.017	0.047	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.000	0.387		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.000	0.332		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator CPI (a)

Indicator: Percent of community members who answer “yes” to the following question: “As far as you know, over the past year have there been any new peacebuilding systems or projects in your community? These can include people or groups who try and prevent conflict, resolve disputes, or maintain peace in the community. They can include initiatives by people in the community .”

Female Youth	0.039	0.043	**	Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.000	0.487		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.167	0.033	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.111	0.214		Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.211	0.540		Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.115	0.003	**	Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.278	0.010	**	Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.347			
Dinka	0.350	0.952		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.615	0.051	*	Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Male Older	0.500	0.251		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.302	0.089	*	Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.250	0.159		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.395	0.435		Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.500	0.357		Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.444	0.475		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.351	0.292		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Older	0.375	0.785		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.251			
Dinka	0.225	0.751		Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.375	0.379		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei

Indicator CPI (a)

Indicator: Percent of community members who answer “yes” to the following question: “As far as you know, over the past year have there been any new peacebuilding systems or projects in your community? These can include people or groups who try and prevent conflict, resolve disputes, or maintain peace in the community. They can include initiatives by people in the community .”

Male Older	0.158	0.201		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.333	0.062	*	Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.059	0.243		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.386	0.009	**	Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.364	0.821		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.214	0.023	**	Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.382	0.947		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.483	0.194		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.033	0.000	**	Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.091	0.540		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.048	0.755		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.030	0.926		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.000	0.117		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.417			
Dinka	0.302	0.104		Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.241	0.558		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.176	0.038	**	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.382	0.250		Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.370	0.104		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.525	0.091	*	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Male Youth	0.625	0.243		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.540	0.808		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator CPI (a)

Indicator: Percent of community members who answer “yes” to the following question: “As far as you know, over the past year have there been any new peacebuilding systems or projects in your community? These can include people or groups who try and prevent conflict, resolve disputes, or maintain peace in the community. They can include initiatives by people in the community .”

Female Youth	0.443	0.171		Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.565	0.621		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator CPI (b)

Indicator: To measure indicator CPI (b), we take the average confidence levels – (1) confidence in their ability to prevent conflict from escalating into violence, and (2) confidence in their ability to resolve conflict after it has become violent.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.76			
Southern Unity	0.772	0.892		Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.699	0.599		Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.854	0.034	**	WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.756	0.870		Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.739	0.679		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.920	0.000	**	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.709	0.226		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.808	0.368		Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.621	0.005	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.446	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.951	0.000	**	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.878	0.030	**	Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.792	0.071	*	Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.750	0.278		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.765	0.906		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.753	0.638		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.772			
Dok Nuer	0.704	0.315		Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.716	0.555		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.740	0.196		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator CPI (b)

Indicator: To measure indicator CPI (b), we take the average confidence levels – (1) confidence in their ability to prevent conflict from escalating into violence, and (2) confidence in their ability to resolve conflict after it has become violent.

Female Youth	0.656	0.091	*	Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.662	0.524		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.627	0.014	**	Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.594	0.619		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.618	0.716		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.638	0.607		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.632	0.638		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.987	0.000	**	Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000	0.321		Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.977	0.727		Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.981	0.335		Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	1.000	0.357		Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.699			
Buya	0.443	0.000	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.528	0.123		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.453	0.837		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.383	0.057	*	Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator CPI (b)				
Indicator: To measure indicator CPI (b), we take the average confidence levels – (1) confidence in their ability to prevent conflict from escalating into violence, and (2) confidence in their ability to resolve conflict after it has become violent.				
Female Older	0.490	0.495		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.951	0.000	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.961	0.331		Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.980	0.053	*	Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.947	0.851		Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.917	0.369		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.854			
Dinka	0.890	0.177		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.942	0.359		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.750	0.031	**	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.943	0.007	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.802	0.034	**	Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.808	0.074	*	Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.773	0.432		Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.875	0.264		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Youth	0.811	0.899		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Older	0.789	0.668		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.756			
Dinka	0.923	0.000	**	Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.906	0.815		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.987	0.072	*	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.907	0.595		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei

Indicator CPI (b)

Indicator: To measure indicator CPI (b), we take the average confidence levels – (1) confidence in their ability to prevent conflict from escalating into violence, and (2) confidence in their ability to resolve conflict after it has become violent.

Female Older	0.882	0.260		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.756	0.998		Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.818	0.238		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.768	0.716		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.772	0.527		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.707	0.118		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.621	0.001	**	Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.614	0.890		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.667	0.471		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.576	0.074	*	Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.644	0.533		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.739			
Dinka	0.934	0.000	**	Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.940	0.856		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.907	0.111		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.968	0.034	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.921	0.366		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.557	0.000	**	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.531	0.546		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.583	0.547		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.520	0.460		Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.573	0.730		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator CPI (c)

Indicator: Respondents who strongly agree with the following statement: The use of violence is never justified

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.39			
Southern Unity	0.660	0.001	**	Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.151	0.000	**	Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.428	0.552		WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.237	0.016	**	Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.465	0.179		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.449	0.318		Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.481	0.064	*	Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.388	0.974		Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.352	0.801		Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.088	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.217	0.076	*	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.456	0.419		Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.323	0.061	*	Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.343	0.066	*	Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.434	0.061	*	Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.411	0.500		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.660			
Dok Nuer	0.469	0.031	**	Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.448	0.848		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.462	0.913		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.406	0.446		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator CPI (c)				
Indicator: Respondents who strongly agree with the following statement: The use of violence is never justified				
Female Older	0.647	0.210		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.568	0.363		Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.500	0.745		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.647	0.044	**	Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.660	0.339		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.447	0.024	**	Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.958	0.000	**	Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000	0.063	*	Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	1.000	0.073	*	Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.969	0.638		Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.912	0.457		Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.151			
Buya	0.088	0.305		Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.056	0.441		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.093	0.903		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.091	0.919		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.120	0.551		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.217	0.285		Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator CPI (c)				
Indicator: Respondents who strongly agree with the following statement: The use of violence is never justified				
Male Youth	0.044	0.097	*	Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.342	0.215		Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.148	0.165		Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.417	0.214		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.428			
Dinka	0.460	0.604		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.538	0.475		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.200	0.070	*	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.509	0.072	*	Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.417	0.464		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.388	0.503		Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.409	0.848		Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.500	0.251		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Youth	0.439	0.419		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Older	0.219	0.010	**	Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.237			
Dinka	0.239	0.976		Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.375	0.631		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.211	0.457		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.296	0.369		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.118	0.074	*	Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.176	0.222		Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei

Indicator CPI (c)				
Indicator: Respondents who strongly agree with the following statement: The use of violence is never justified				
Male Youth	0.273	0.206		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.250	0.199		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.147	0.234		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.138	0.313		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.352	0.349		Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.091	0.181		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.238	0.034	**	Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.364	0.208		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.538	0.004	**	Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.465			
Dinka	0.519	0.225		Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.379	0.130		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.431	0.228		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.618	0.040	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.574	0.401		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.426	0.345		Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.375	0.752		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.270	0.009	**	Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.525	0.119		Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.500	0.176		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator CPI (d)

Indicator: Perceptions of safety in the respondent's boma

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.55			
Southern Unity	0.497	0.481		Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.367	0.270		Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.872	0.000	**	WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.451	0.129		Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.583	0.705		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.707	0.031	**	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.497	0.371		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.826	0.000	**	Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.368	0.011	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.022	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.714	0.009	**	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.884	0.000	**	Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.580	0.348		Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.530	0.131		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.554	0.980		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.558	0.865		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.497			
Dok Nuer	0.465	0.664		Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.448	0.485		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.481	0.376		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.453	0.105		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator CPI (d)				
Indicator: Perceptions of safety in the respondent's boma				
Female Older	0.471	0.901		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.360	0.048	**	Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.469	0.084	*	Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.353	0.800		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.340	0.139		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.342	0.584		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.665	0.015	**	Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.875	0.024	**	Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.545	0.216		Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.669	0.807		Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.647	0.583		Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.367			
Buya	0.017	0.000	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.014	0.842		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.035	0.126		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.013	0.645		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.000	0.321		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.714	0.000	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator CPI (d)				
Indicator: Perceptions of safety in the respondent's boma				
Male Youth	0.644	0.270		Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.750	0.460		Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.738	0.407		Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.722	0.793		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.872			
Dinka	0.895	0.303		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.962	0.093	*	Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	1.000	0.000	**	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.858	0.045	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.896	0.973		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.826	0.062	*	Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.727	0.080	*	Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.917	0.126		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.833	0.810		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.828	0.949		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.451			
Dinka	0.289	0.000	**	Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.250	0.625		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.368	0.170		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.222	0.268		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.324	0.356		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.582	0.000	**	Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.477	0.069	*	Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei

Indicator CPI (d)				
Indicator: Perceptions of safety in the respondent's boma				
Male Older	0.643	0.286		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.603	0.446		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.569	0.515		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.368	0.083	*	Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.364	0.958		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.286	0.295		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.439	0.036	**	Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.346	0.401		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.583			
Dinka	0.765	0.000	**	Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.776	0.833		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.735	0.450		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.791	0.360		Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.759	0.802		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.421	0.000	**	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.563	0.025	**	Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.437	0.667		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.352	0.080	*	Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.435	0.658		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator CPI (e)

Indicator: In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. To measure interactions or relationships with previously strained or conflicting groups, we asked respondents about the frequency of marriage, trade, and shared water sources between groups.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.75			
Southern Unity	0.886	0.000	**	Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.622	0.000	**	Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.793	0.093	*	WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.660	0.003	**	Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.789	0.149		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.792	0.081	*	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.799	0.034	**	Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.772	0.538		Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.618	0.000	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.587	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.657	0.001	**	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.781	0.265		Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.738	0.224		Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.747	0.592		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.752	0.884		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.763	0.227		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.886			
Dok Nuer	0.796	0.000	**	Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.778	0.386		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.776	0.090	*	Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator CPI (e)

Indicator: In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. To measure interactions or relationships with previously strained or conflicting groups, we asked respondents about the frequency of marriage, trade, and shared water sources between groups.

Female Youth	0.823	0.117		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.837	0.233		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.951	0.017	**	Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.986	0.002	**	Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.941	0.664		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.946	0.693		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.947	0.906		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.920	0.203		Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000	0.003	**	Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.970	0.097	*	Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.901	0.113		Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.922	0.958		Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.622			
Buya	0.586	0.021	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.605	0.293		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.566	0.199		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.596	0.346		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator CPI (e)				
Indicator: In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. To measure interactions or relationships with previously strained or conflicting groups, we asked respondents about the frequency of marriage, trade, and shared water sources between groups.				
Female Older	0.564	0.325		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.657	0.032	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.622	0.087	*	Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.694	0.004	**	Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.647	0.197		Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.679	0.318		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.793			
Dinka	0.830	0.025	**	Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.829	0.962		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.878	0.020	**	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.825	0.556		Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.819	0.553		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.772	0.273		Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.762	0.723		Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.826	0.025	**	Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Youth	0.786	0.283		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Older	0.720	0.012	**	Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.660			
Dinka	0.745	0.001	**	Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.722	0.292		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.749	0.571		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.741	0.788		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei

Indicator CPI (e)

Indicator: In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. To measure interactions or relationships with previously strained or conflicting groups, we asked respondents about the frequency of marriage, trade, and shared water sources between groups.

Female Older	0.758	0.453		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.629	0.152		Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.672	0.232		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.643	0.524		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.619	0.561		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.618	0.486		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.618	0.154		Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.605	0.717		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.611	0.743		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.625	0.559		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.620	0.945		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.789			
Dinka	0.791	0.895		Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.778	0.459		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.780	0.018	**	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.800	0.071	*	Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.799	0.392		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.786	0.854		Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.868	0.107		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.798	0.530		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.728	0.069	*	Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.807	0.386		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator CPI (full index)

Indicator: Index score of 5 CPI components (a-e).

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.82			
Southern Unity	0.905	0.156		Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.608	0.025	**	Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.971	0.001	**	WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.713	0.039	**	Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.883	0.209		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.925	0.032	**	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.842	0.574		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.944	0.021	**	Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.621	0.000	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.423	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.795	0.678		Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.956	0.012	**	Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.802	0.361		Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.790	0.038	**	Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.825	0.485		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.836	0.308		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.905			
Dok Nuer	0.776	0.028	**	Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.756	0.429		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.781	0.703		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.762	0.518		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator CPI (full index)				
Indicator: Index score of 5 CPI components (a-e).				
Female Older	0.819	0.038	**	Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.854	0.425		Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.894	0.254		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.845	0.715		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.863	0.144		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.830	0.324		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	1.093	0.000	**	Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.168	0.060	*	Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	1.114	0.700		Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	1.084	0.343		Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	1.086	0.334		Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.608			
Buya	0.420	0.000	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.436	0.476		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.414	0.752		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.418	0.867		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.415	0.846		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.795	0.000	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator CPI (full index)				
Indicator: Index score of 5 CPI components (a-e).				
Male Youth	0.717	0.041	**	Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.865	0.039	**	Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.773	0.241		Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.859	0.278		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.971			
Dinka	1.005	0.082	*	Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	1.094	0.005	**	Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	1.015	0.800		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	1.002	0.797		Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.958	0.039	**	Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.944	0.262		Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.922	0.578		Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	1.054	0.009	**	Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.960	0.369		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.862	0.018	**	Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.713			
Dinka	0.733	0.449		Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.758	0.300		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.751	0.371		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.739	0.798		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.691	0.112		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.743	0.101		Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei

Indicator CPI (full index)				
Indicator: Index score of 5 CPI components (a-e).				
Male Youth	0.758	0.592		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.749	0.820		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.742	0.955		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.735	0.606		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.621	0.002	**	Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.535	0.228		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.583	0.041	**	Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.642	0.276		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.667	0.111		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.883			
Dinka	0.957	0.049	**	Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.914	0.158		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.904	0.037	**	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	1.007	0.014	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.978	0.347		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.814	0.049	**	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.902	0.206		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.792	0.495		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.770	0.369		Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.855	0.390		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator 2

Indicator: Custom Indicator 2 measures the percent of local community members reporting increased trust towards those that they have had a strained or past conflict with in the past 18 months. In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. Respondents were asked to comment on the trends in violence and trust between these conflict actors. Custom Indicator 2 measures the share of respondents who say “the conflict has become less violence than it used to be” and that trust levels between the conflicting groups have increased.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.29			
Southern Unity	0.247	0.716		Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.005	0.000	**	Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.347	0.357		WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.416	0.030	**	Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.407	0.196		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.631	0.000	**	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.221	0.270		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.310	0.798		Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.549	0.001	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.000	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.011	0.000	**	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.288	0.986		Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.263	0.470		Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.323	0.212		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.272	0.479		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.290	0.888		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.247			
Dok Nuer	0.685	0.000	**	Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.759	0.517		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.731	0.119		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator 2

Indicator: Custom Indicator 2 measures the percent of local community members reporting increased trust towards those that they have had a strained or past conflict with in the past 18 months. In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. Respondents were asked to comment on the trends in violence and trust between these conflict actors. Custom Indicator 2 measures the share of respondents who say “the conflict has become less violence than it

Female Youth	0.563	0.058	*	Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.647	0.802		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.017	0.080	*	Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.000	0.498		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.000	0.482		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity

used to be” and that trust levels between the conflicting groups have increased.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Youth	0.021	0.528		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.026	0.511		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.000	0.052	*	Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.000			Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.000			Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.000			Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.000			Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.005			
Buya	0.000	0.110		Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.000			Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.000			Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.000			Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator 2

Indicator: Custom Indicator 2 measures the percent of local community members reporting increased trust towards those that they have had a strained or past conflict with in the past 18 months. In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. Respondents were asked to comment on the trends in violence and trust between these conflict actors. Custom Indicator 2 measures the share of respondents who say “the conflict has become less violence than it

Female Older	0.000			Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.011	0.114		Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.022	0.573		Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.000	0.154		Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.000	0.167		Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.028	0.598		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.347			
Dinka	0.470	0.144		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.385	0.501		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.300	0.130		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.491	0.652		Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG

used to be” and that trust levels between the conflicting groups have increased.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.542	0.394		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.310	0.600		Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.091	0.025	**	Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.444	0.175		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.351	0.462		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Older	0.313	0.972		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.416			
Dinka	0.521	0.141		Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.625	0.541		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei

Indicator 2

Indicator: Custom Indicator 2 measures the percent of local community members reporting increased trust towards those that they have had a strained or past conflict with in the past 18 months. In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. Respondents were asked to comment on the trends in violence and trust between these conflict actors. Custom Indicator 2 measures the share of respondents who say “the conflict has become less violence than it

Male Older	0.579	0.434		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.519	0.980		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.412	0.377		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.324	0.029	**	Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.182	0.178		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.286	0.709		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.294	0.545		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.431	0.145		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.549	0.037	**	Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.545	0.983		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.524	0.809		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.606	0.582		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.500	0.582		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.407			
Dinka	0.767	0.000	**	Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.828	0.234		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.824	0.208		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.691	0.006	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.759	0.846		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.084	0.000	**	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.063	0.771		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
used to be” and that trust levels between the conflicting groups have increased.				
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Male Older	0.048	0.220		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator 2

Indicator: Custom Indicator 2 measures the percent of local community members reporting increased trust towards those that they have had a strained or past conflict with in the past 18 months. In each county, the main conflicts – and the primary actors / ethnic groups – were identified. Respondents were asked to comment on the trends in violence and trust between these conflict actors. Custom Indicator 2 measures the share of respondents who say “the conflict has become less violence than it

Female Youth	0.148	0.044	**	Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.065	0.535		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator 3

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they know anyone in the past year who has been affected by: cattle raids, revenge killings, rape, and child abductions. The indicator is calculated based on the mean of these four indicators – or as a representation of the number of times a respondent said “yes” they know someone who was affected by the violence type. The score is between 0 and 1, where a score of 0 indicates a respondent said “no” they do not know anyone who has been affected by that, to all four violence types. A score of 1 indicates a respondent said “yes” to all four violence types.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.45			
Southern Unity	0.508	0.297		Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.563	0.004	**	Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.178	0.000	**	WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.575	0.015	**	Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.423	0.684		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.320	0.028	**	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.528	0.036	**	Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.215	0.000	**	Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.536	0.371		Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.607	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.508	0.175		Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.172	0.000	**	Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.431	0.428		Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.464	0.525		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.457	0.612		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.435	0.518		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.508			
Dok Nuer	0.410	0.302		Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.457	0.258		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.389	0.084	*	Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator 3

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they know anyone in the past year who has been affected by: cattle raids, revenge killings, rape, and child abductions. The indicator is calculated based on the mean of these four indicators – or as a representation of the number of times a respondent said “yes” they know someone who was affected by the violence type. The score is between 0 and 1, where a score of 0 indicates a respondent said “no” they do not know anyone who has been affected by that,

Female Youth	0.398	0.751		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.412	0.964		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.604	0.111		Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.641	0.535		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.662	0.540		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity

to all four violence types. A score of 1 indicates a respondent said “yes” to all four violence types.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Youth	0.596	0.525		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.572	0.429		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.519	0.868		Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.531	0.845		Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.386	0.295		Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.604	0.089	*	Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.397	0.062	*	Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.563			
Buya	0.610	0.083	*	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.521	0.003	**	Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.610	0.999		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.643	0.069	*	Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator 3

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they know anyone in the past year who has been affected by: cattle raids, revenge killings, rape, and child abductions. The indicator is calculated based on the mean of these four indicators – or as a representation of the number of times a respondent said “yes” they know someone who was affected by the violence type. The score is between 0 and 1, where a score of 0 indicates a respondent said “no” they do not know anyone who has been affected by that,

Female Older	0.640	0.443		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.508	0.035	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.511	0.965		Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.500	0.869		Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.553	0.088	*	Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.438	0.342		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.178			
Dinka	0.140	0.217		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.135	0.929		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.200	0.254		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.146	0.617		Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
to all four violence types. A score of 1 indicates a respondent said “yes” to all four violence types.				
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.104	0.204		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.215	0.247		Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.352	0.155		Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.236	0.577		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.175	0.329		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Older	0.180	0.385		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.575			
Dinka	0.835	0.000	**	Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.938	0.014	**	Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.855	0.702		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei

Indicator 3

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they know anyone in the past year who has been affected by: cattle raids, revenge killings, rape, and child abductions. The indicator is calculated based on the mean of these four indicators – or as a representation of the number of times a respondent said “yes” they know someone who was affected by the violence type. The score is between 0 and 1, where a score of 0 indicates a respondent said “no” they do not know anyone who has been affected by that,

Female Youth	0.778	0.085	*	Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.853	0.499		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.464	0.008	**	Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.636	0.007	**	Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.500	0.354		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.438	0.321		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.414	0.154		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.536	0.644		Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.386	0.065	*	Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.452	0.213		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.561	0.654		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.635	0.083	*	Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.423			
Dinka	0.214	0.000	**	Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.216	0.984		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.304	0.216		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.141	0.216		Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.204	0.802		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.619	0.000	**	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.703	0.345		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
to all four violence types. A score of 1 indicates a respondent said “yes” to all four violence types.				
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Male Older	0.563	0.479		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.652	0.491		Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator 3

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they know anyone in the past year who has been affected by: cattle raids, revenge killings, rape, and child abductions. The indicator is calculated based on the mean of these four indicators – or as a representation of the number of times a respondent said “yes” they know someone who was affected by the violence type. The score is between 0 and 1, where a score of 0 indicates a respondent said “no” they do not know anyone who has been affected by that,

Female Older	0.621	0.974		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
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Indicator 9

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they think that traditional authorities are effective in maintaining peace in the community.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.78			
Southern Unity	0.938	0.000	**	Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.769	0.900		Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.736	0.376		WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.696	0.153		Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.771	0.849		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.920	0.001	**	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.756	0.534		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.674	0.132		Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.736	0.577		Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.555	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.983	0.000	**	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.720	0.438		Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.787	0.891		Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.810	0.220		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.787	0.759		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.748	0.126		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.938			
Dok Nuer	0.946	0.834		Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.931	0.712		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.942	0.836		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.938	0.704		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator 9

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they think that traditional authorities are effective in maintaining peace in the community.

Female Older	1.000	0.316		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.864	0.166		Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.875	0.824		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.824	0.417		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.915	0.394		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.816	0.287		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	1.000	0.055	*	Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000			Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	1.000			Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	1.000			Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	1.000			Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.769			
Buya	0.552	0.000	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.444	0.147		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.581	0.664		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.597	0.298		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.520	0.727		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.983	0.000	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator 9

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they think that traditional authorities are effective in maintaining peace in the community.

Male Youth	0.978	0.068	*	Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	1.000	0.390		Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.984	0.843		Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.972	0.437		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.736			
Dinka	0.830	0.047	**	Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.846	0.869		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.700	0.289		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.925	0.008	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.667	0.083	*	Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.674	0.212		Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.591	0.244		Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.778	0.310		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.632	0.352		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.750	0.198		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.696			
Dinka	0.972	0.000	**	Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	1.000	0.128		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.947	0.614		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.963	0.817		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	1.000	0.130		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.545	0.015	**	Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei

Indicator 9

Indicator: Respondents were asked whether they think that traditional authorities are effective in maintaining peace in the community.

Male Youth	0.727	0.074	*	Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.714	0.035	**	Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.529	0.704		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.414	0.017	**	Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.736	0.633		Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.818	0.294		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.952	0.032	**	Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.667	0.184		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.615	0.066	*	Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.771			
Dinka	0.947	0.000	**	Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	1.000	0.219		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.863	0.135		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.982	0.133		Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.963	0.223		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.609	0.000	**	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.688	0.535		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.746	0.095	*	Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.459	0.012	**	Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.597	0.880		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator 19a

Percent of community members with adequate knowledge of trauma – including both causes and symptoms or effects of trauma.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.80			
Southern Unity	0.995	0.000	**	Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.997	0.000	**	Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.964	0.001	**	WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.598	0.010	**	Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.492	0.000	**	Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.620	0.023	**	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.800	0.932		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.922	0.025	**	Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.549	0.001	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.995	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	1.000	0.000	**	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.952	0.002	**	Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.870	0.015	**	Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.726	0.021	**	Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.817	0.471		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.811	0.753		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.995			
Dok Nuer	0.992	0.679		Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000	0.397		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.981	0.404		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	1.000	0.372		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator 19a				
Percent of community members with adequate knowledge of trauma – including both causes and symptoms or effects of trauma.				
Female Older	1.000	0.376		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.992	0.491		Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000	0.235		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	1.000	0.269		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.979	0.244		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	1.000	0.271		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	1.000	0.102		Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000			Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	1.000			Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	1.000			Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	1.000			Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.997			
Buya	0.994	0.000	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	1.000	0.620		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	1.000	0.578		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	1.000	0.391		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.960	0.012	**	Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	1.000	0.000	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator 19a				
Percent of community members with adequate knowledge of trauma – including both causes and symptoms or effects of trauma.				
Male Youth	1.000			Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	1.000			Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	1.000			Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	1.000			Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.964			
Dinka	0.980	0.232		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	1.000	0.165		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.900	0.396		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.981	0.937		Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	1.000	0.183		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.922	0.032	**	Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	1.000	0.033	**	Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.889	0.722		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.912	0.769		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.906	0.619		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.598			
Dinka	0.014	0.000	**	Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.000	0.350		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.000	0.340		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.000	0.317		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.059	0.264		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.903	0.000	**	Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei

Indicator 19a				
Percent of community members with adequate knowledge of trauma – including both causes and symptoms or effects of trauma.				
Male Youth	0.864	0.607		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.893	0.850		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.868	0.306		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.966	0.029	**	Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.549	0.633		Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.636	0.561		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.571	0.808		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.424	0.124		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.654	0.149		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.492			
Dinka	0.651	0.040	**	Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.552	0.225		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.569	0.037	**	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.745	0.035	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.685	0.518		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.356	0.045	**	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.438	0.599		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.222	0.008	**	Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.344	0.848		Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.484	0.041	**	Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator 19b

Indicator: Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent who are able to relate trauma with aggressive behavior and conflict.

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.74			
Southern Unity	0.984	0.000	**	Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.997	0.000	**	Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.878	0.025	**	WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.377	0.000	**	Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.462	0.000	**	Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.587	0.069	*	Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.682	0.322		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.783	0.614		Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.549	0.015	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.995	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	1.000	0.000	**	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.928	0.001	**	Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.823	0.004	**	Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.691	0.185		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.746	0.586		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.701	0.205		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.984			
Dok Nuer	0.977	0.408		Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.931	0.483		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.981	0.874		Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	1.000	0.084	*	Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator 19b

Indicator: Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent who are able to relate trauma with aggressive behavior and conflict.

Female Older	1.000	0.072	*	Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.983	0.942		Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000	0.235		Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	1.000	0.269		Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.957	0.244		Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	1.000	0.271		Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.992	0.341		Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	1.000	0.528		Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	1.000	0.528		Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.985	0.543		Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	1.000	0.542		Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.997			
Buya	0.994	0.000	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	1.000	0.620		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	1.000	0.578		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	1.000	0.391		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.960	0.012	**	Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	1.000	0.000	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator 19b				
Indicator: Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent who are able to relate trauma with aggressive behavior and conflict.				
Male Youth	1.000			Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	1.000			Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	1.000			Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	1.000			Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.878			
Dinka	0.920	0.394		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	1.000	0.177		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.900	0.748		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.906	0.649		Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.917	0.949		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.783	0.099	*	Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.909	0.055	*	Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.778	0.959		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.772	0.903		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.719	0.581		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.377			
Dinka	0.014	0.000	**	Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.000	0.350		Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.000	0.340		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.000	0.317		Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.059	0.264		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.460	0.164		Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei

Indicator 19b				
Indicator: Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent who are able to relate trauma with aggressive behavior and conflict.				
Male Youth	0.545	0.540		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.536	0.316		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.456	0.936		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.397	0.450		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.549	0.020	**	Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.636	0.561		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.571	0.808		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.424	0.124		Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.654	0.149		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.462			
Dinka	0.619	0.038	**	Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.552	0.426		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.529	0.053	*	Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.727	0.021	**	Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.630	0.823		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.327	0.041	**	Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.375	0.734		Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.222	0.027	**	Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.295	0.591		Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.452	0.047	**	Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

Indicator 19c

Indicator: Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent reporting that there are some trauma related interventions in the community

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Overall	0.21			
Southern Unity	0.209	0.963		Southern Unity compared to all other regional clusters
Eastern Eq.	0.264	0.592		Eastern Eq. compared to all other regional clusters
WBEG	0.211	0.902		WBEG compared to all other regional clusters
Jonglei	0.198	0.885		Jonglei compared to all other regional clusters
Upper Nile	0.151	0.268		Upper Nile compared to all other regional clusters
Dinka	0.179	0.598		Dinka compared to all other ethnic groups
Nuer	0.209	0.923		Nuer compared to all other ethnic groups
Luo	0.233	0.741		Luo compared to all other ethnic groups
Murle	0.055	0.001	**	Murle compared to all other ethnic groups
Buya	0.038	0.000	**	Buya compared to all other ethnic groups
Toposa	0.494	0.000	**	Toposa compared to all other ethnic groups
Other	0.168	0.397		Other compared to all other ethnic groups
Male_Youth	0.207	0.966		Male youth compared to all other demographic groups
Male_Older	0.193	0.473		Male non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Youth	0.202	0.768		Female youth compared to all other demographic groups
Female_Older	0.222	0.370		Female non-youth compared to all other demographic groups
Southern Unity	0.209			
Dok Nuer	0.254	0.748		Dok Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.207	0.508		Male, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.269	0.048	**	Male, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.250	0.937		Female, youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity

Indicator 19c

Indicator: Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent reporting that there are some trauma related interventions in the community

Female Older	0.294	0.477		Female, non-youth, Dok Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Dok Nuer in Southern Unity
Haak Nuer	0.000	0.018	**	Haak Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.000			Male, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.000			Male, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.000			Female, youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity

FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.000			Female, non-youth, Haak Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Haak Nuer in Southern Unity
Nyuong Nuer	0.356	0.118		Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity compared to other ethnic groups in Southern Unity
Male Youth	0.250	0.309		Male, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Male Older	0.273	0.436		Male, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Youth	0.385	0.416		Female, youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Female Older	0.353	0.969		Female, non-youth, Nyuong Nuer, in Southern Unity compared to all other Nyuong Nuer in Southern Unity
Eastern Equatoria	0.264			
Buya	0.033	0.000	**	Buya in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria
Male Youth	0.028	0.842		Male, youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.047	0.578		Male, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.039	0.709		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.000	0.321		Female, non-youth, Buya, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Buya in Eastern Equatoria
Toposa	0.494	0.000	**	Toposa in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other ethnic groups in Eastern Equatoria

Indicator 19c				
Indicator: Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent reporting that there are some trauma related interventions in the community				
Male Youth	0.333	0.039	**	Male, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Male Older	0.579	0.364		Male, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Youth	0.508	0.242		Female, youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
Female Older	0.583	0.275		Female, non-youth, Toposa, in Eastern Equatoria compared to all other Toposa in Eastern Equatoria
WBEG	0.211			
Dinka	0.190	0.640		Dinka in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.231	0.679		Male, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Male Older	0.200	0.911		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Youth	0.189	0.971		Female, youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Female Older	0.167	0.659		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in WBEG compared to all other Dinka in WBEG
Luo	0.233	0.687		Luo in WBEG compared to all other ethnic groups in WBEG
Male Youth	0.318	0.401		Male, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Male Older	0.167	0.263		Male, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Female Youth	0.211	0.548		Female, youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
FACTOR	Estimate	P-value	Significance	Pairwise analysis
Female Older	0.250	0.777		Female, non-youth, Luo, in WBEG compared to all other Luo in WBEG
Jonglei	0.198			
Dinka	0.000	0.000	**	Dinka in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.000			Male, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.000			Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.000			Female, youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.000			Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Nuer	0.364	0.000	**	Nuer in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei

Indicator 19c

Indicator: Of the community members with adequate knowledge of trauma, the percent reporting that there are some trauma related interventions in the community

Male Youth	0.364	1.000		Male, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.214	0.046	**	Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.353	0.864		Female, youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.448	0.205		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Murle	0.055	0.011	**	Murle in Jonglei compared to all other ethnic groups in Jonglei
Male Youth	0.091	0.613		Male, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Male Older	0.095	0.298		Male, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Youth	0.000	0.092	*	Female, youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Female Older	0.077	0.549		Female, non-youth, Murle, in Jonglei compared to all other Dinka in Jonglei
Upper Nile	0.151			
Dinka	0.233	0.100		Dinka in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.172	0.414		Male, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.176	0.139		Male, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.309	0.155		Female, youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.241	0.884		Female, non-youth, Dinka, in Upper Nile compared to all other Dinka in Upper Nile
Nuer	0.079	0.116		Nuer in Upper Nile compared to all other ethnic groups in Upper Nile
Male Youth	0.375	0.038	**	Male, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Male Older	0.079	0.996		Male, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Youth	0.016	0.042	**	Female, youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile
Female Older	0.065	0.798		Female, non-youth, Nuer, in Upper Nile compared to all other Nuer in Upper Nile

ANNEX II: SAMPLED BOMAS

The following bomas were included in the final sample.

Regional Cluster	County	Boma
Eastern Equatoria	Budi	Ngarich
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta North	Choroi
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta North	Logerain
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta North	Lolepan
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta North	Morunyang
Jonglei	Akobo	Gakdong
Jonglei	Akobo	Kier
Jonglei	Akobo	Mer
Jonglei	Akobo	Nukta
Jonglei	Akobo	Okau
Jonglei	Akobo	Old Akobo
Jonglei	Akobo	Padida
Jonglei	Akobo	Rine
Jonglei	Akobo	Weijiokni
Jonglei	Duk	Amiel
Jonglei	Duk	Dhuony
Jonglei	Duk	Padiet
Jonglei	Duk	Tindiir
Jonglei	Pibor	Kongor
Jonglei	Pibor	Kotile
Jonglei	Pibor	Lawol
Jonglei	Pibor	Lekuangle
Jonglei	Pibor	Manydhing
Jonglei	Pibor	Murlil
Jonglei	Pibor	Wunkok
Jonglei	Uror	Dhuony (Wikol Payam)
Jonglei	Uror	Jokrial B (from Motot)
Jonglei	Uror	Karam
Jonglei	Uror	Pathai
Jonglei	Uror	Riangchukuel
Jonglei	Uror	Tangnyang (Motot Payam)
Southern Unity	Leer	Dok
Southern Unity	Leer	Norkong
Southern Unity	Leer	Padeah
Southern Unity	Leer	Payak

Southern Unity	Mayendit	Daplual
Southern Unity	Mayendit	Leah/Dhornyiel
Southern Unity	Mayendit	Rubkuay
Southern Unity	Panyijar	Kol
Southern Unity	Panyijar	Nyal
Southern Unity	Panyijar	Tiap
Regional Cluster	County	Boma
Upper Nile	Baliet	Akoka Centre
Upper Nile	Baliet	Duut
Upper Nile	Baliet	Pagak
Upper Nile	Baliet	Rom Centre
Upper Nile	Baliet	Wekjur
Upper Nile	Baliet	Wunthow (Wunthow)
Upper Nile	Ulang	Bul Buong
Upper Nile	Ulang	Kuich
Upper Nile	Ulang	Riang
Upper Nile	Ulang	Rup-Buot
Upper Nile	Ulang	Toalare
Upper Nile	Ulang	Tor Kiel
Upper Nile	Ulang	Waaga
Upper Nile	Ulang	Ying
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Achot
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Alel Chok
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Alur
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Gumel
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Kangi
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Kayango
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Kuajena
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Kuom
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Mabior Abiem
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Marial Bai
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Nyinakok
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Rakbak
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Rocrocdong
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Jur River	Tharkueng
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Agok
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Aweil Jedid
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Hai Bafara
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Hai Fallata

Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Hai Kalvario
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Hai Krash A
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Hai Krash B
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Jebel A
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Jebel Kheir
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Kosti
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Muwzifin
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Nazareth
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	New Site
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	Wau	Salaam

ANNEX III: COUNTY CONFLICTS

The table below specifies the conflict participants were asked to respond to for questions related to Custom Indicator 2 and Community Peace Index component (e).

	Conflict Label
Southern Unity	
Mayendit	Nuer Haak
Leer	Nuer Dok
Panyijiar	Nuer Nyuong
Eastern Equatoria	
Kapoeta North	Toposa and Boya
Budi	Ddinga, Boya, Toposa
Western Bahr-el Ghazal	
Wau	Luo, Fertit, Dinka
Jur River	Luo and Dinka
Jonglei	
Akobo	Lou Nuer, Jikany Nuer, Anywak, Murle
Duk	Dinka and Nuer
Pibor	Murle, Jie

Uror	Lou Nuer
Upper Nile	
Baliet	Dinka Abiliang
Ulang	Nuer Jikany

ANNEX IV: OVERVIEW OF LOCAL CONFLICT DYNAMICS³⁸

Southern Unity	
Mayendit	
2008 Census population: 53,783	
2020 Population projection: 66,015	
Ethnic groups and languages: Haak Nuer (Beek, Jalok, Kuey)	
Displacement Figures: 7,576 IDPs and 13,983 returnees (2020)	
Conflict dynamics in Mayendit include cattle raiding and intercommunal clashes. The Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRF) in South Sudan notes that in northern Mayendit, ‘a group of armed cattle camp youth known as Tahariir often spar with youth from southern Mayendit and Leer County’. These Mayendit youth groups from also engage in cattle raids and low-level conflict with other youths from Panyijar County and Rumbek North, especially cattle-keepers from Pakam Payam. Though there have been multiple rounds of negotiations and community consultations with neighboring communities to resolve these conflicts, conflict has continued. At the national level, when the December 2013 violence erupted, Mayendit County and most of southern Unity, were predominantly SPLA-IO strongholds and the SPLA-IO still maintains a presence in the region, and northern Mayendit are impacted by IO-affiliated armed youth and community militias. Collectively, these national and local dynamics continue to contribute to instability in the region, which is exacerbated by IDP returns to Mayendit South from Panyijar County.	
Leer	
2008 Census population: 53,022	
2020 Population projection: 59,120	
Ethnic groups and languages: Nuer (Adok)	

Displacement Figures: 12,376 IDPs and 11,916 returnees (2020)

Pre-December 2013, local conflicts were the primary conflict driver in Leer, including cattle raiding among Leer, Mayendit, and Panyijar county youths. 2012 community consultations suggests that the drivers of these conflicts included food insecurity, water, and grazing competition, and a contested post-2011 independence returnee process. The CSRF notes that other factors included competition over the taxation of the main road to the county's oil fields.

Leer was particularly badly impacted by the 2013 conflict and is symbolically key to the IO as it is Riek Machar's birthplace. The region is now SSPDF-controlled though the IO maintains a presence in neighbouring parts of the county, including the strategically vital Port of Adok.

Panyijar

2008 Census population: 50,723

³⁸ For additional details please refer to the Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRF) Country Profiles, from which much of this text has been adapted from: <https://www.csrf-southsudan.org/county-profiles/>
2020 Population projection: 109,541

Ethnic groups and languages: Nuer (Nyuong)

Displacement Figures: 10,684 IDPs and 6,174 returnees (2020)

Both violence and cooperation has frequently taken place between Dinka and Nuer communities in the region and cattle raiding and conflicts related to cattle grazing are one of the main forms of insecurity. Panyijar has largely been an IO stronghold since December 2013. The CSRF notes that the SPLA-IO is also suspected of recruiting child soldiers in the region.

Eastern Equatoria

Kapoeta North

2008 Census population: 103,084

2020 Population projection*: 153,352

Ethnic groups and languages: Toposa

Displacement Figures: 5,948 IDPs and 1,469 returnees (2020)

Conflict dynamics in Mayendit include cattle raiding and intercommunal clashes among groups from Warrap, The Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility in South Sudan notes that in northern Mayendit, 'a group of armed cattle camp youth known as Tahariir often spar with youth from southern Mayendit and Leer County'. These Mayendit youth groups from also engage in cattle raids and low-level conflict with other youths from Panyijar County and Rumbek North (especially cattle-keepers from Pakam Payam). Though there have been multiple rounds of negotiations and community consultations with neighboring communities to resolve these conflicts, conflict has continued.

At the national level, when the December 2013 violence erupted, Mayendit County and most of southern Unity, were predominantly SPLA-IO strongholds and the SPLA-IO still maintains a presence in the region, and northern Mayendit are impacted by IO-affiliated armed youth and community militias. Collectively, these national and local dynamics continue to contribute to instability in the region, which is exacerbated by IDP returns to Mayendit South from Panyijar County.

Budi

2008 Census population: 99,234

2020 Population projection: 99,242

Ethnic groups and languages: Didinga and Buya

Displacement Figures: 3,314 IDPs and 3,412 returnees (2020)

From at least the 1980s, there have been multiple sources of violence in what is now Budi County. Chukudum served as the SPLA headquarters in 1992, which also led to an influx of IDPs to the region. Divisions within the SPLA, known as the 'Chukudum crisis' contributed to violence that was resolved in a 2002 local peace agreement. Additionally, there are tensions between Budi County residents and Logiri and Toposa cattle rustlers. More recently, following the 2013 civil war, the SPLA clashed with civilians and there were skirmishes between the SPLA and alleged deserters. There have also been intercommunal attacks from the Lords Resistance Army (LRA) and local communities between the 2005 signing of the CPA and independence.

Western Bahr el Ghazal

Wau

2008 Census population: 151,320

2020 Population projection: 314,949

Major ethnic groups and languages: Balanda Viri, Balanda Bor, Luo/'Jur Chol', Dinka (Marial Bai)

Displacement Figures: 46,555 IDPS and 149,010 returnees (2019)

According to the Small Arms Survey, there have been tensions between the SPLA and local ethnic minorities, which are often referred to as the 'Fertit', in the region since the 1980s. The term Fertit initially referred to migration from Darfur, but now applies more broadly to non-Dinka groups in Western Bahr el-Ghazal. Some groups for whom the term is applied self-refer to themselves as Fertit while others, such as the Balanda apply their pre-existing ethnic or tribal names.

Tensions between different local communities and migrant communities and the SPLA contributed to selfdefence forces in the region to ward off raids in Raja and Wau Counties. There have also been protests over the shift of the capital from Wau County to Wau Town prior to the December 2013 civil war. There have been waves of violence in the region since December 2013. In 2014 alleged SPLA defections of Nuer soldiers contributed to instability, the following year cattle keepers in Wau County contributed to conflicts as did clashes between opposition forces and the government. Local armed groups, sometimes operating as the 'Fertit Lions' or the 'Western Bahr el Ghazal Lions' emerged in response and have had shifting alliances with the SPLAIO. Government forces and the opposition clashed in 2017, which contributed to the displacement of civilians and fighting has persisted in 2018, too. The demographics of Wau town has subsequently been transformed by these waves of conflict, members of the Fertit and Luo are suspected to have been particularly impacted. Conflict dynamics in Wau are also shaped by displacement to the region from neighboring Jur River and Raja counties.

The region has been relatively peaceful since early 2019, as the R-ARCSS has improved the security situation, though clashes between armed cattle keepers and farmers still contribute to displacement.

Jur River

2008 Census population: 127,771

2020 Population projection: 273,118

Major ethnic groups and languages: Balanda Bor, Luo/'Jur Chol'.

Displacement Figures: 16,838 IDPS and 34,777 returnees (2019)

Conflict in Jur River County is predominantly driven by cattle raiding and pastoralist violence over land and water access and crop damage caused by livestock. These clashes have contributed to mass displacement to Wau and Tambura counties. A July 2019 tri-state conference sought to ameliorate tensions, but with limited success.

Jonglei

Akobo

2008 Census population: 136,210

2020 Population projection: 225,439

Ethnic groups and languages: Lou Nuer and Anyuak

Displacement Figures: 16,948 IDPs and 17,304 returnees (2020)

Contemporary violence in Akobo has roots in December 2013. The region was under SPLA-IO control through most of 2013-2016. In addition to the SPLA-IO, the region also home to the White Army (Jech Mabor), which is an informal network of Nuer community defence groups that is partly organised around community protection demands. On the whole, owing to the presence of prophets, the White Army is independent of major armed groups, though it has aligned with them.

Communal clashes have also taken place in Akobo County. For instance, the CSRF notes that Murle communities have engaged in 'large-scale violence, cattle raiding, and the abduction of children, all of which have been significant drivers of conflict'. UNMISS has attempted to implement local peace agreements in the region, with limited success as clashes have endured. The Luo Nuer and Anyuak have also been engaged in conflicts, in part because of the ways in which the latter have allegedly displaced the former and unresolved land disputes. Waves of returns have been taking place since 2019, which is a potential conflict driver.

Duk

2008 Census population: 65,588

2020 Population projection: 189,958

Ethnic groups and languages: Dinka Hol (Angaach, Duoor, Nyieel, and Pathel), Dinka Nyarweng

Displacement Figures: 22,191 IDPs and 37,187 returnees (2019)

Duk County has primarily been under opposition control since December 2013, though some parts of eastern Duk County have been government controlled. Duk residents were displaced when the government reclaimed control of Bor town. Duk and Twic East counties are Dinka-majority and have maintained peaceful relations with Nuer neighboring communities and the International Crisis Group noted in 2014 that Dinka-Nuer relations were strongest in Duk County than in any other part of the country in part because of local peacebuilding initiatives. Nuer and Dinka fighting has largely sidestepped the region and instead been focused in Bor South County, though the White Army has contributed to some violence in Duk and there have been communal clashes between communities in Duk County and neighbouring counties. This includes clashes between the Murle from Pibor and Luo Nuer and Dinka communities in Duk.

Duk County chiefs held a community peace dialogue in 2017, which was UNDP-supported and an 'open security forum' was held in 2019 among regional stakeholders with UNMISS-support. Cattle raids and insecurity have continued despite these initiatives, which the CSRF argues are part of broader political contestation and efforts to acquire administrative control.

Pibor

2008 Census population: 148,475

2020 Population projection: 204,879

Ethnic groups and languages: Murle, Kapchipo and Jie

Displacement Figures: 30,166 IDPs and 11,153 returnees (2020)

Pibor County conflict dynamics vary from other parts of the country and from other parts of Jonglei. In 2010 David Yau Yau established an armed opposition group to contest subnational leadership the region, under the broad claim that regional government authorities neglected the Murle. In 2011 Yau Yau signed a peace agreement with the Government of South Sudan, but he defected in 2012 and created the SSDM-Cobra Faction. Fighting between the SSDM-Cobra Faction and the Government of South Sudan contributed to mass displacement. According to the Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility this timeframe also contributed to the 'perceived instrumentalization of ethnicity by outside groups', which has led to tensions within Murle communities.

Pibor is also home to the Greater Pibor Administrative Area, which was in part forged through peace agreements between the Government of South Sudan and the SSDM-Cobra Faction as the latter was reluctant to fight a conflict in two areas. The move is attributed with ameliorating conflict in the region and preventing it from becoming a major national conflict-site, though there has still been large scale displacement in Pibor Town.

In addition to conflicts tied to national dynamics, intracommunity conflicts have also been a component of Pibor's local conflict dynamics. The CSRF notes that conflicts have been in part driven by cattle raids, child abductions, and revenge killing, which have become increasingly ensnared in 'armed inter-communal and antigovernment conflicts and in new networks of criminality'. This includes conflicts between Murle age-sets, which has galvanised cooperation between the Luo Nuer and Bor Dinka against what the latter two ethnic groups ostensibly perceive as a rising Murle threat.

Uror

2008 Census population: 178,519

2020 Population projection: 182,012

Ethnic groups and languages: Lou Nuer

Displacement Figures: 13,993 IDPs and 8,588 returnees (2020)

The Lou Nuer dominates the population of Urur County and the region was primarily under SPLA-IO control following the December 2013 civil war. Community-driven efforts to prevent the region from becoming ensnared in the national conflict have been somewhat successful; for instance, in 2015 authorities from across Jonglei, including from Urur, collaborated to ensure the region maintained diplomatic ties with neighbouring counties. These initiatives included cross-border trading activities and grassroots peacebuilding efforts.

The primary drivers of insecurity in Urur include communal clashes, notably between the Lou Nuer and the Murle from neighboring Pibor County, have limited the regions access to post-CPA infrastructure improvements and have led to the abduction of women and children, violence against civilians, cattle theft, and property destruction. The CSRF notes that revenge is a common driver of these acts of violence as well as grievances against the government following disarmament campaigns.

Upper Nile

Baliät

2008 Census population: 48,010

2020 Population projection: 54,058

Ethnic groups and languages: Dinka (Padang, Ngok Lual Yak, which is made up of eleven sub-clans, including: Ajuba, Awieer (Awiëer), Adong (Adöŋ), Achaak (Acaak), Abii, Baliët, Balak, Duut, Ding (Dïng), Ngaar (Nääär) and Dhiaak), Nuer and Shilluk

Displacement Figures: 5,747 IDPs and 13,852 returnees (2020)

Violence in Baliät County pre-dates the national civil war that emerged in December 2013. Conflicts have frequently been over land access, including grazing rights for livestock, and border disputes along the southern county boundary and on the White Nile between the Padang Dinka and Shilluk communities who reside on the Fashoda County boundary. Work by Joshua Craze notes that communities interpret the uptick in violence to rising tensions over state boundaries and national political interests that have become increasingly localised.

Baliät County was also disrupted by the national conflict that emerged in December 2013. Government aligned local militias have emerged, initially to protect the Paloich oil fields and area communities. Though these militias

have at times aligned with the SPLA they are not part of a formal SPLA command. Baliet County has also been ensnared between SPLA and SPLA-IO conflicts and consequently received an influx of IDPs. The 2015 announcement of 10 to 28 states worsened tensions among Padang Dinka and Shilluk communities. Though South Sudan has returned to 10-states, there are lingering resentments, including that the Shilluk are the victims of a longstanding administrative and political campaign to forcibly remove them from the White Nile's east banks.

Ulang

2008 Census population: 85,044

2020 Population projection: 115,640

Ethnic groups and languages: Jikany Nuer (Cie-Lang: Nguandong, Khorchol, Lonythior, Walok Chany)

Displacement Figures: 17,619 IDPs and 36,404 returnees (2020)

Much of the violence in Ulang County is localised, including cattle-raiding and revenge killing between the Nyirol Lou Nuer and the Ulang County Nuer communities. Conflicts are often over grazing rights, which include both land and water. These disputes are exacerbated by the prevalence of small arms, disputed boundaries, displacement, and food insecurity.

During the December 2013 violence, most of the Upper Nile Nuer population sided with the SPLA-IO, including Nuers in Ulang County the wider Upper Nile region subsequently became of the main conflict zones in the country, where disputes between the SPLA and SPLA-IO violently took place. Though the SSPDF (formerly the SPLA) now controls Nasir town, its control over the area is contested and relations between the SSPDF and the local population have been periodically violent. The 2015 government shift from 10 to 28 states contributed to a pattern whereby ethnic fiefdoms were instituted in the region, particularly among Nuer communities who were allotted their own Balkanized territories, which was reversed by the 2020 return to 10states. Though the R-ARCSS has calmed some tensions, intercommunal violence persists in the region.

ANNEX V: RANKING OF NEWS SOURCE RELIABILITY

Ranking of the sources based on the % of respondents reporting that it is the most trusted source								% with radio access
Region	Relatives	Traditional Leaders	Religious Leaders	Radio	Friends	Political Leaders	Social Media	
Southern Unity	1	3	2	5	4	6	6	13%
Mayendit	1	4	2	5	3	6	7	10%
Leer	2	1	5	4	3	7	6	18%
Panyijar	2	4	1	5	3	6	7	12%

Eastern Equatoria	1	2	5	4	3	6	7	7%
Kapoeta North	2	1	5	4	3	6	7	12%
Budi	1	3	6	4	2	5	7	1%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	2	4	2	1	5	7	6	48%
Wau	3	5	2	1	4	7	6	66%
Jur River	2	4	3	1	5	7	6	31%
Jonglei	1	2	3	6	4	5	7	11%
Akobo	2	1	3	4	5	7	6	7%
Duk	3	2	1	4	5	6	7	24%
Pibor	1	2	4	6	5	3	7	80%
Uror	1	2	3	6	4	5	7	40%
Upper Nile	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	24%
Baliet	1	3	2	4	5	6	7	30%
Ulang	1	3	2	4	5	6	7	79%

Key: Source where the % of respondents reporting that it is the most trusted source is ranked....		Key: Access to radio	
Highest	1	Over 70%	
Higher	2	60%- less than 70%	
High	3	50%- less than 60%	
Middle	4	40%- less than 50%	
Low	5	30%- less than 40%	
Lower	6	20%- less than 30%	
Lowest	7	Less than 20%	

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