Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods

September 2020
South Sudan

CONTEXT

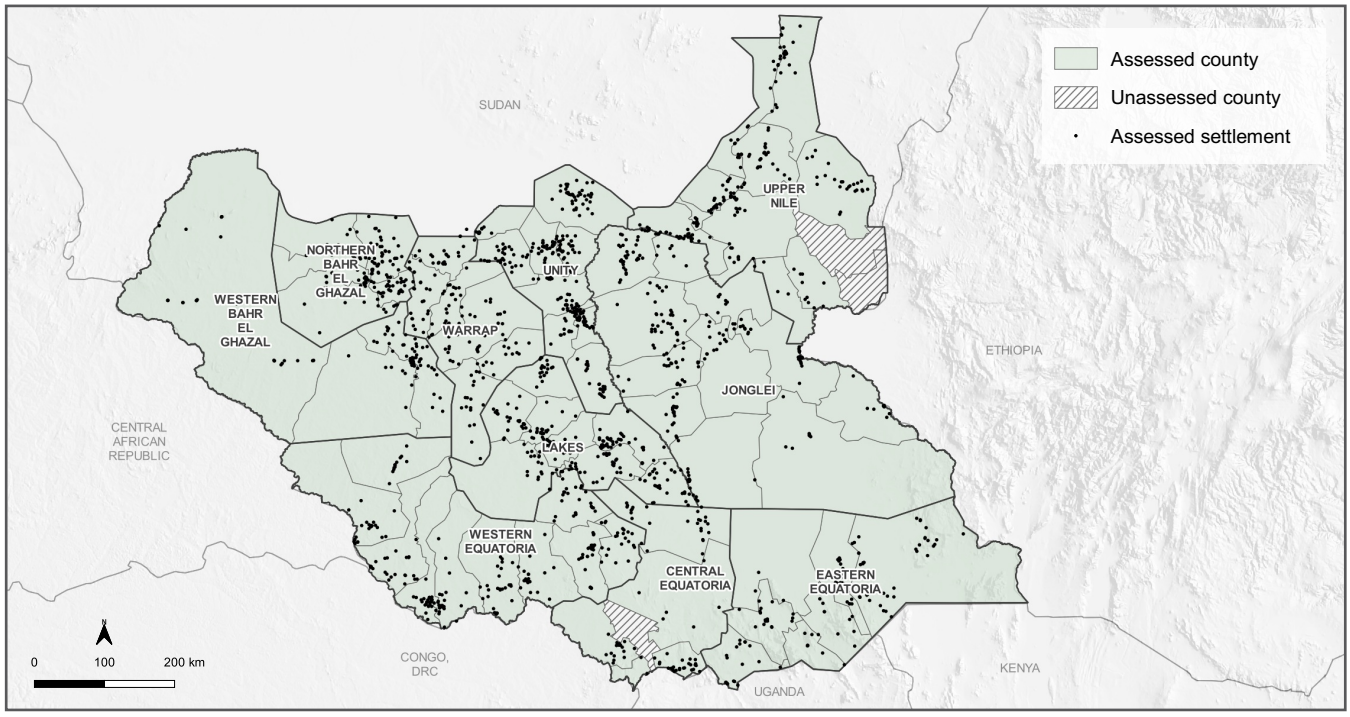
Despite recent improvements in the overall security situation, high humanitarian needs continue across South Sudan, and the convergence of multiple shocks in already vulnerable areas in 2020 and 2021 could lead to severe outcomes. Crucial information gaps remain in South Sudan, with poor access to many parts of the country due to insecurity and inadequate infrastructure. These information gaps limit the effectiveness of humanitarian planning and implementation. In addition, since COVID-19 travel restrictions were put in place to avoid the spread of the virus countrywide in March 2020, the ability to carry out data collection has been even more constrained.[1] In this context, alternative and innovative data collection methodologies are required, to support humanitarian decision making and prioritisation.

Building on its experience of conducting remote monthly monitoring through the Area of Knowledge (AoK) methodology in South Sudan since 2016, REACH, in coordination with the Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), innovated a remote, Key Informant (KI)-based household methodology: the "Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods (AoK-N)". The purpose of the AoK-N methodology is to provide household level data on needs to inform the response, in a context where direct household surveys are currently extremely limited. The AoK-N methodology aims to identify differences in humanitarian needs across different geographic areas, and it is intended to support strategic planning and contribute, as one of many data sources, to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.

The neighbourhoods methodology was first developed by the Care and Protection of Children (CPC) Learning Network to gather population based data on difficult to measure or stigmatised concepts, such as Gender Based Violence (GBV). It is a remote KI-based methodology, based on the assumption that people reasonably know some information about other people in their immediate neighbourhoods. REACH conducted a pilot between the 16th and 26th of June 2020, covering three states in South Sudan to assess the practicality of this methodology and analysed the results through: 1) a comparison to data from Food, Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) Round 25, and 2) a verification exercise directly with selected households. The results of this analysis have been used to inform the full country-wide roll-out of this methodology.

The 2020 South Sudan AoK-N consisted of a quantitative remote multi-sectoral assessment implemented across all ten states of South Sudan between the 3rd of August and 1st of September 2020. With the objective of gathering comparable information across the entire country, REACH conducted 2,930 face-to-face and phone surveys, covering a total of 21,260 households, across 75 counties (see Map 1).

Map 1: Country-wide coverage map



[1] Movement restrictions, included no inter-state travel, temporary cancellation of all internal United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) flights, and additional permissions required to carry out face-to-face data collection activities (WHO, June 2020, South Sudan 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan COVID-19 Addendum).

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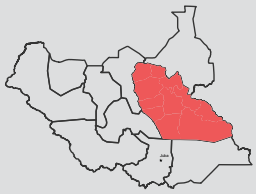
Jonglei State



METHODOLOGY

A two-stage, non-probability sampling approach was adopted. In the first stage, 25 clusters were targeted per county, where each cluster was defined as a settlement or urban neighbourhood. Clusters were not randomly sampled; instead, a target number of clusters were proportionately allocated to sub-county payams (admin level 3) based on their population size, using probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. The sampling frame consisted of a list of payams by county, and an estimate of their population, based on the National Bureau of Statistics population estimates.

In the second stage, for each cluster one KI Interview was conducted, and KIs were purposively sampled. The selection criteria for a KI was that they had knowledge of their own settlement, knowledge on up to 9 of their closest neighbours geographically, and had been established in the location they were reporting on for at least 1 month. Each KI was asked to list up to 9 geographically closest households to their own home, and was then asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about their own household, as well as each of the listed neighbours. Data was aggregated at the county level for analysis, and weighted to compensate for over- or under-sampling of payams within the county. For detailed information on the KI methodology, please see the annex.

The tool was designed with input from clusters, and based as much as possible on the draft of the global Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), to ensure comparability between AoK-N and the ongoing FSNMS+ assessments. The full Terms of Reference (ToR) is available here.

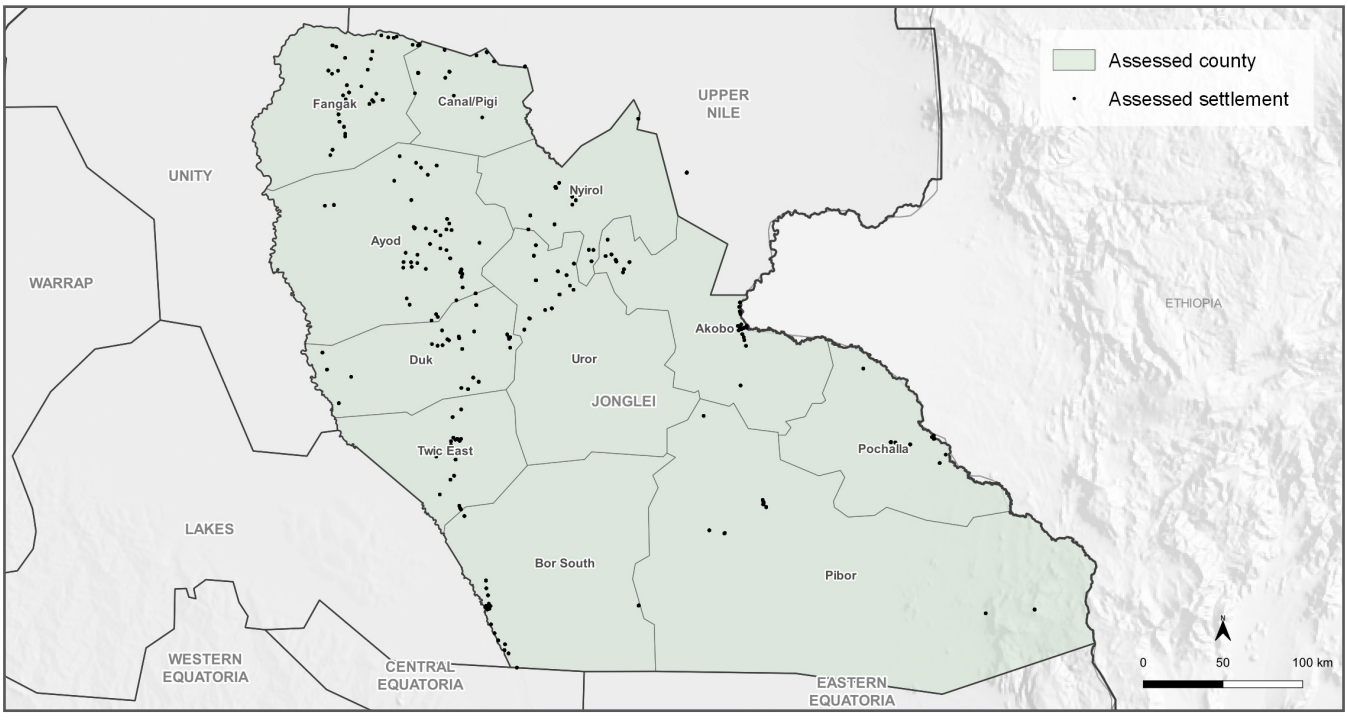
Limitations

Results are reported as a "% of households" and interpreted as any normal household survey, given certain acknowledgements and limitations. Key is that since households are not selected with probability sampling, the results are not statistically representative. In addition, there is added uncertainty in the validity of results, as most households are not reporting directly on their own needs.

State Overview

In Jonglei State, 467 interviews were conducted, covering a total of 3,487 households through the AoK-N methodology (see coverage map below). This factsheet summarises findings starting with an overview of the Living Standard Gap (LSG) per county per sector, followed by county level sectoral pages to provide more in-depth information on the sectoral LSGs in every county in Jonglei State, as well as detailed information on the Capacity Gap (CG) and household vulnerabilities. For detailed information on the LSG and CG methodology, please see the annex.

Map 1: Jonglei State coverage map



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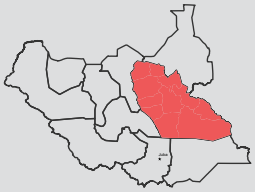
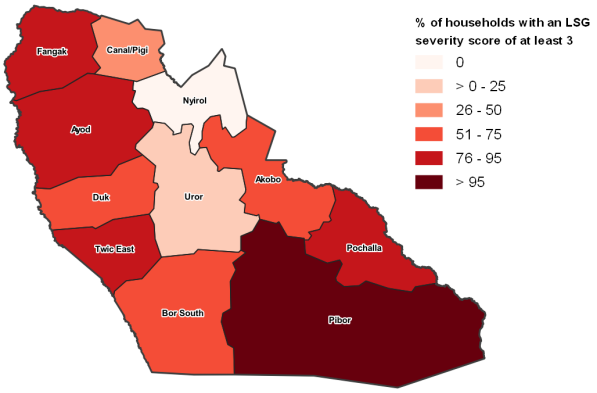
Living Standard Gaps in Jonglei State



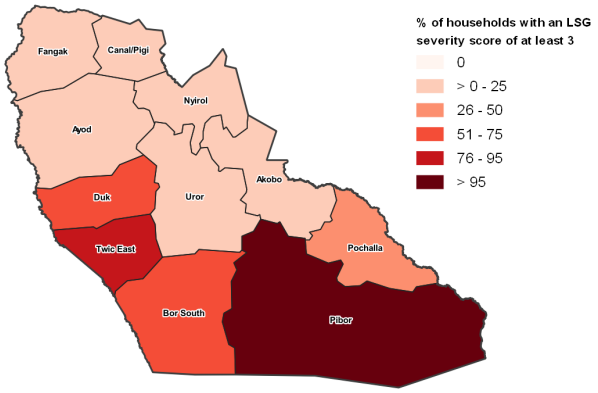
AoK-N I 2020
South Sudan

The maps below provide an overview of the proportions of households found to have a LSG per sector and county in Jonglei State. A LSG signifies an unmet need in a given sector, and the below maps indicate the proportion of households per county with an LSG severity score of at least 3. The darker the red, the higher the proportion of households found to have a LSG in that sector. Further information is provided in the following county sectoral pages and the methodology for LSG calculations can be found in the annex.

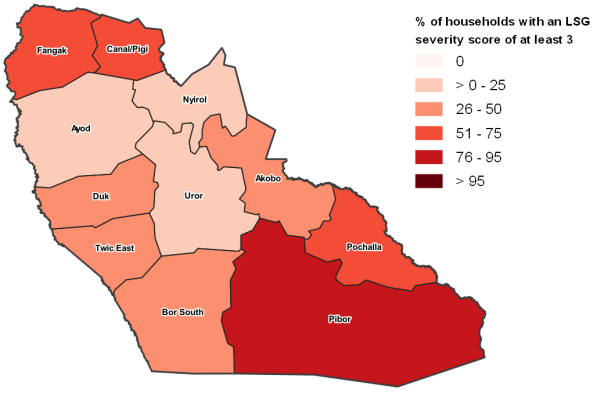
Food security and livelihoods (FSL) LSG[1]



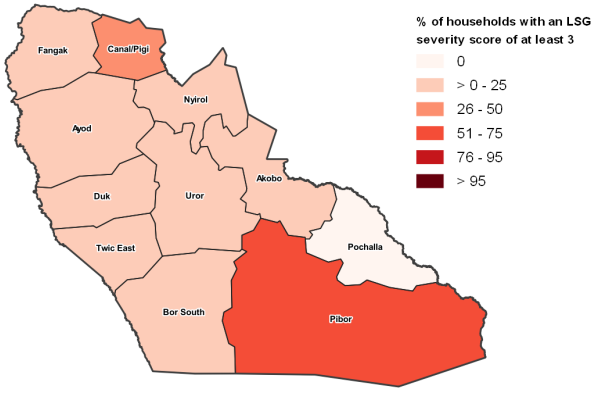
Shelter LSG[4]



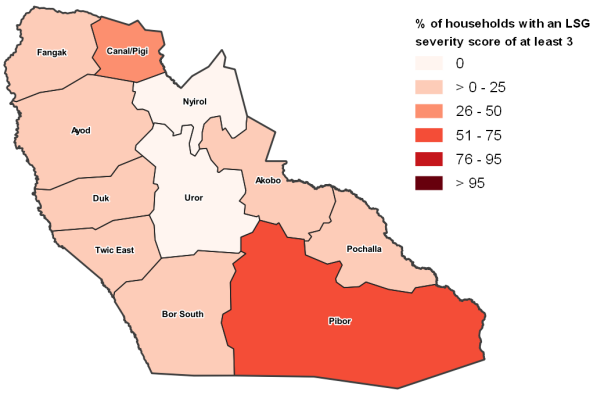
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) LSG[2]



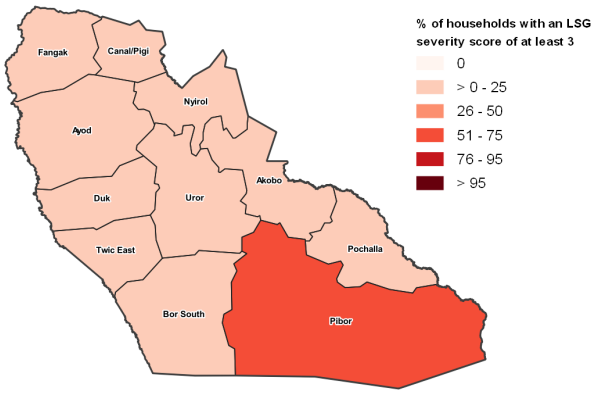
Education LSG[5]



Health LSG[3]



Protection LSG[6]



[1] The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as inadequate access to food, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals. For more information on FSL LSG, see the relevant county page.
[2] The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as quantity of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines. For more information on WASH LSG, see the relevant county page.
[3] The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick. For more information on health LSG, see the relevant county page.
[4] The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter. For more information on shelter LSG, see the relevant county page.
[5] The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly. For more information on education LSG, see the relevant county page.
[6] The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, and education services, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting. For more information on protection LSG, see the relevant county page.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Akobo County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 67%

In Akobo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 320

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

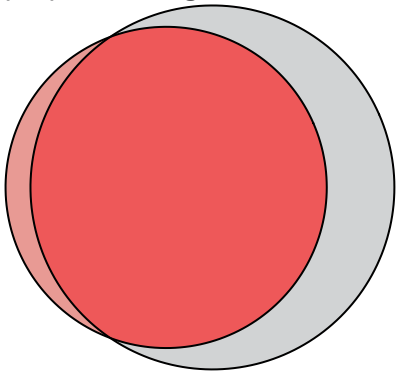
4%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
35%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
28%	Severe	(severity score 3)
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)
20%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 4% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 36% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 30% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

35% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

91% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



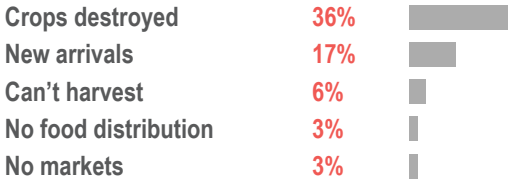
5% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

62% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

24% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

66% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

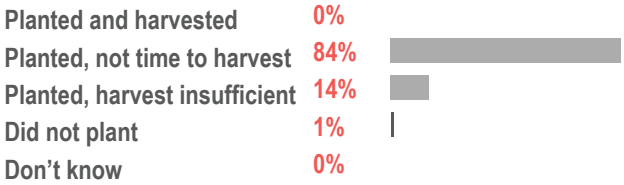


Crops destroyed	36%
New arrivals	17%
Can't harvest	6%
No food distribution	3%
No markets	3%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Too far	39%
No money	30%
Unsafe	7%
Closed market	0%
No challenges	24%
No market available	20%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Planted and harvested	0%
Planted, not time to harvest	84%
Planted, harvest insufficient	14%
Did not plant	1%
Don't know	0%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Food assistance	49%
Market purchase	6%
Borrowing	4%
Own crop	1%
Did not eat cereals	38%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Akobo County, Jonglei State

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% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 51%

In Akobo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 320

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

9%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
34%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
47%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
2%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: **9%** of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 44% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

27% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Waterpoints too far	41%
Long waiting time	29%
Bad taste	8%
Insufficient containers	3%
No barriers	19%

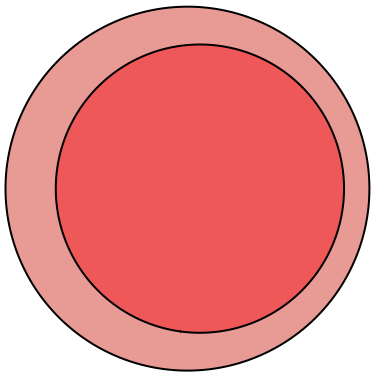
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	89%
Cooking	90%
Domestic	9%
Personal hygiene	46%
Not enough for any need	4%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	83%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	17%

51% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



19% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

32% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	22%
No access to latrines	78%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Reduce cleaning	26%
Reduce bathing	22%
Use less preferred water source	9%
Reduce drinking	6%
No coping strategies used	68%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Akobo County, Jonglei State

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% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 24%

In Akobo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 320

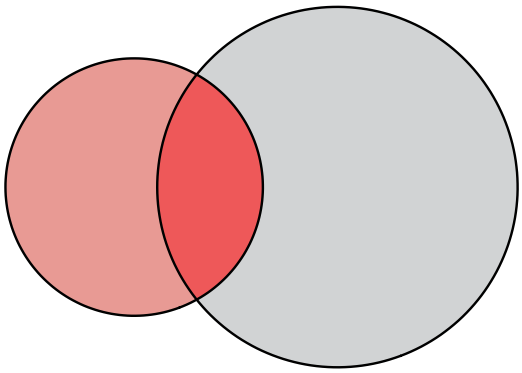
see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
74%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: **1%** of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: **24%** of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: **79%** of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

65% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



14% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

17% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

8% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

41% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	24%
No	76%
Don't know	0%

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	23%
Adults only	9%
Both	0%
Don't know	1%
No sickness	68%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Too far	21%
No staff/medicine	2%
Unsafe	1%
Costs	0%
No barriers	76%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	0%
15 min - 30 min	4%
31 min - 59 min	17%
60 min - 120 min	22%
121 min - 3 hrs	27%
More than 3 hrs	29%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Go to further facility	33%
Go to worse facility	30%
Borrow money	7%
Sold assets	3%
No coping strategies used	52%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Akobo County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 6%

In Akobo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 320

see Annex for details on methodology

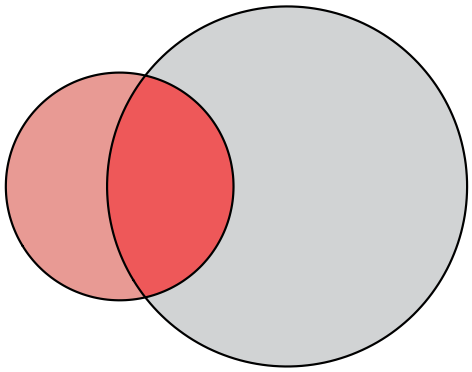
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
33%	Stress	(severity score 2)
61%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: 27% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

18% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



3% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

12% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

3% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	96%
Rakooba	4%
Improvised shelter	0%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	4%
Partially destroyed	8%
Minimal damage	0%
No damage	87%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	99%
Renting	0%
Squatting	1%
Hosted by relative or community member	0%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	13%
IDP returnee	8%
Refugee	2%
Refugee returnee	9%
None	72%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Stay with others	7%
Sleep in the open	5%
Borrow money	3%
Children sleep elsewhere	2%
No coping strategies used	85%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Akobo County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 14%

In Akobo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 320

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

14%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
86%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 7% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 6% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

11% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	12%
No	88%
Don't know	0%

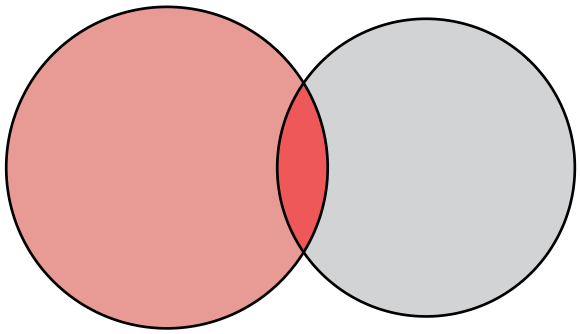
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	32%
No	67%
Don't know	1%

In 0% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

25% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



13% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

1% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

11% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	100%
No	0%
Don't know	0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Akobo County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 22%

In Akobo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 320

see Annex for details on methodology

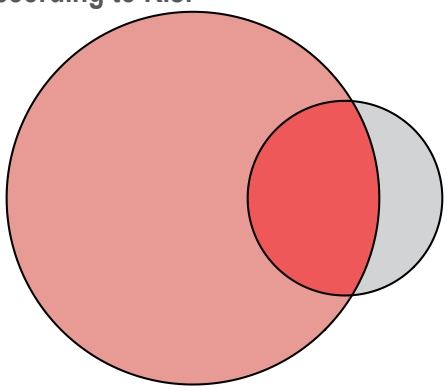
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
75%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: **21%** of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: **4%** of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

12% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

24% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	7%
18 - 65 years	68%
Over 65	25%

18% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

4% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

2% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Abduction	37%
Cattle raids	29%
Killing/injury	27%
Violence between neighbours	11%
No protection concerns	35%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	4%
No	96%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Cattle raids	7%
Violence between neighbours	6%
Killing/injury	4%
Conflict/insecurity	4%
No protection incident	79%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	5%
Marriage	1%
Don't know	1%
Pay bribe	0%
No coping strategies used	93%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Akobo County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 52%

In Akobo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 320

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

32%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
20%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
24%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
24%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 32% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 19% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

24% Minimal **24%** Stress **20%** Severe **32%** Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	15%	64%	30%	29%	12%	39%	94%	5%	15
	...with a male head of household	14%	67%	24%	22%	5%	52%	91%	95%	305
	...with a child head of household	100%	53%	14%	16%	17%	43%	100%	7%	22
	...with an elderly head of household	5%	66%	27%	20%	2%	50%	88%	25%	79
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	16%	65%	28%	22%	5%	50%	92%	81%	265
	...who are displaced	9%	75%	10%	24%	11%	54%	91%	19%	55
	...who are hosting displaced people	10%	66%	22%	27%	9%	44%	89%	27%	93
	...who are not hosting displaced people	15%	68%	24%	20%	5%	53%	92%	73%	224
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	12%	64%	26%	21%	4%	64%	91%	25%	85
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	45%	82%	23%	11%	24%	75%	100%	4%	17
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	13%	47%	25%	61%	0%	70%	100%	2%	9
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	100%	56%	0%	0%	44%	100%	1%	2
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	12%	70%	27%	28%	2%	57%	92%	33%	106

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Ayod County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 91%

In Ayod County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 64
Number of households reported on: 376

see Annex for details on methodology

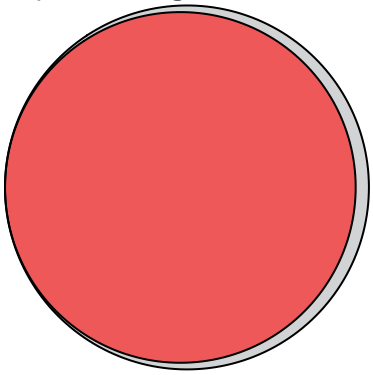
% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
84%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
5%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 88% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

27% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

98% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



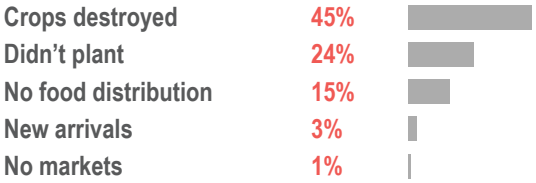
0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

91% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

7% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

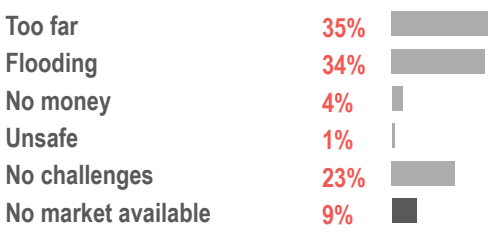
90% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



Crops destroyed	45%
Didn't plant	24%
No food distribution	15%
New arrivals	3%
No markets	1%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households



Too far	35%
Flooding	34%
No money	4%
Unsafe	1%
No challenges	23%
No market available	9%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	0%
Planted, not time to harvest	24%
Planted, harvest insufficient	49%
Did not plant	25%
Don't know	0%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Market purchase	37%
Own crop	29%
Food assistance	16%
Borrowing	11%
Did not eat cereals	6%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Ayod County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 10%

In Ayod County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 64
Number of households reported on: 376

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
47%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
43%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

6% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Waterpoints too far	4%
Broken	1%
Bad taste	1%
Insecurity	0%
No barriers	87%

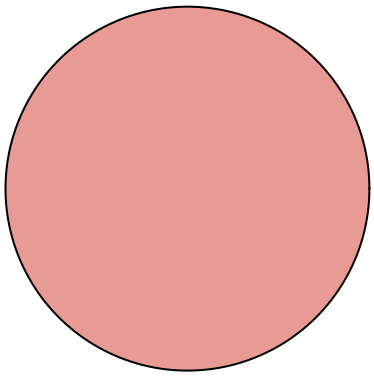
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	99%
Cooking	100%
Domestic	80%
Personal hygiene	99%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	97%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	3%

10% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



10% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	15%
No access to latrines	85%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Buy more water than usual	0%
Don't know	0%
Reduce bathing	0%
Reduce cleaning	0%
No coping strategies used	100%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Ayod County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 6%

In Ayod County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 64
Number of households reported on: 376

see Annex for details on methodology

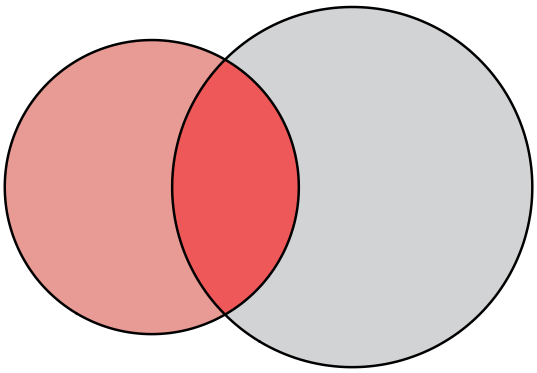
% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)
88%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: **6%** of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: **41%** of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

13% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



4% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

4% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

2% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

7% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	6%
No	94%
Don't know	0%

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	19%
Adults only	15%
Both	1%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	65%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Too far	5%
Not always open	1%
Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
No barriers	94%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	1%
15 min - 30 min	21%
31 min - 59 min	37%
60 min - 120 min	33%
121 min - 3 hrs	5%
More than 3 hrs	3%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Delay treatment	5%
Borrow money	4%
Go to further facility	1%
Sold assets	0%
No coping strategies used	90%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Ayod County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 16%

In Ayod County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 64
Number of households reported on: 376

see Annex for details on methodology

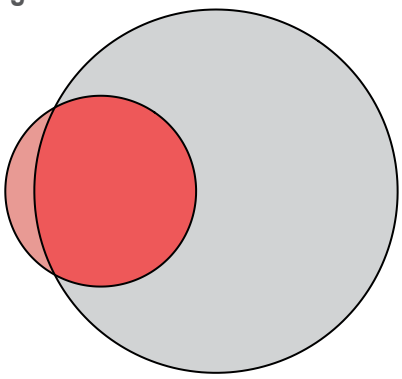
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)
33%	Stress	(severity score 2)
51%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: **10%** of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: **37%** of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: **0%** of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: **19%** of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

61% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

14% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

44% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

10% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	90%
Rakooba	9%
Improvised shelter	0%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	9%
Partially destroyed	28%
Minimal damage	20%
No damage	43%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	100%
Renting	0%
Squatting	0%
Hosted by relative or community member	0%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	10%
IDP returnee	8%
Refugee	0%
Refugee returnee	0%
None	81%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Stay with others	20%
Sleep in the open	15%
Children sleep elsewhere	13%
Migrate/change residence	9%
No coping strategies used	42%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Ayod County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 4%

In Ayod County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 64
Number of households reported on: 376

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
96%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 2% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

3% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	3%
No	97%
Don't know	0%

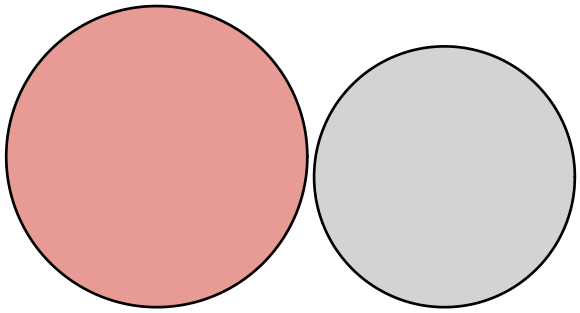
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	3%
No	97%
Don't know	0%

In 0% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

7% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



4% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	98%
No	2%
Don't know	0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

School is too far	2%
Bad quality	1%
Child hungry	0%
Child is ill	0%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Ayod County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: **3%**

In Ayod County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 64
Number of households reported on: 376

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

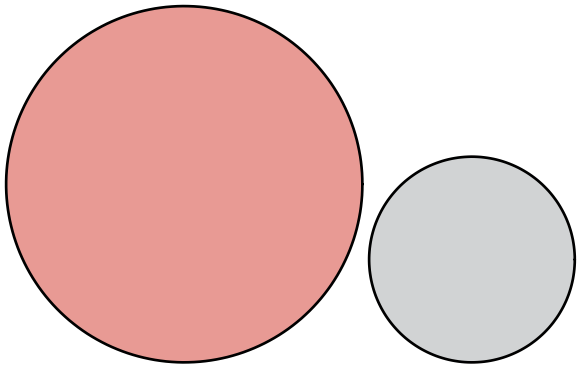
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
96%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

1% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

3% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



3% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

1% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	1%
18 - 65 years	93%
Over 65	6%

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Abduction	4%
Cattle raids	3%
Killing/injury	2%
Violence between neighbours	2%
No protection concerns	89%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Killing/injury	2%
Abduction	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Violence between neighbours	0%
No protection incident	97%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	1%
Pay bribe	0%
Less preferable health facility	0%
Less preferable water source	0%
No coping strategies used	99%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Ayod County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 34%

In Ayod County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 64
Number of households reported on: 376

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
38%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
28%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

28% Minimal **39%** Stress **27%** Severe **6%** Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	3%	94%	3%	1%	13%	7%	99%	40%	146
	...with a male head of household	5%	89%	7%	4%	18%	12%	96%	60%	230
	...with a child head of household	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	4
	...with an elderly head of household	12%	38%	33%	0%	54%	28%	80%	6%	18
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	5%	92%	4%	2%	15%	10%	98%	93%	354
	...who are displaced	0%	69%	30%	12%	33%	10%	94%	7%	22
	...who are hosting displaced people	7%	75%	22%	7%	54%	23%	94%	19%	71
	...who are not hosting displaced people	4%	94%	2%	2%	8%	7%	98%	81%	305
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	11%	78%	14%	4%	24%	23%	97%	23%	86
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	21%	71%	19%	13%	36%	32%	100%	3%	11
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	1%	84%	10%	2%	17%	15%	93%	23%	91

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Bor South County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 67%

In Bor South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 46
Number of households reported on: 430

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

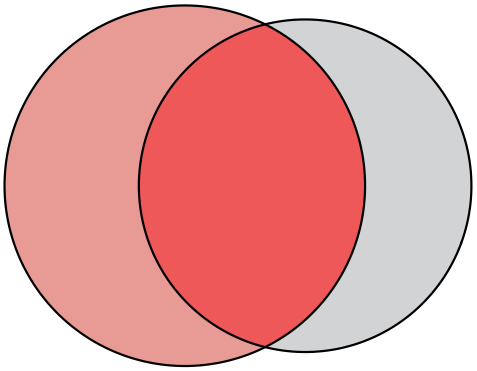
11%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
44%	Severe	(severity score 3)
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)
15%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 12% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 36% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 31% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

48% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

89% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



32% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

35% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

22% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

51% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	22%
Can't harvest	14%
Didn't plant	6%
Cultivation issues	5%
No food distribution	1%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Flooding	21%
Too far	16%
No money	10%
Closed market	5%
No challenges	29%
No market available	35%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	9%
Planted, not time to harvest	7%
Planted, harvest insufficient	13%
Did not plant	55%
Don't know	2%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Food assistance	18%
Borrowing	13%
Neighbours/relatives	8%
Market purchase	6%
Did not eat cereals	44%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Bor South County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 35%

In Bor South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 46
Number of households reported on: 430

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
31%	Severe	(severity score 3)
38%	Stress	(severity score 2)
27%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 31% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

23% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Broken	24%
Long waiting time	15%
Insufficient containers	13%
Bad taste	10%
No barriers	47%

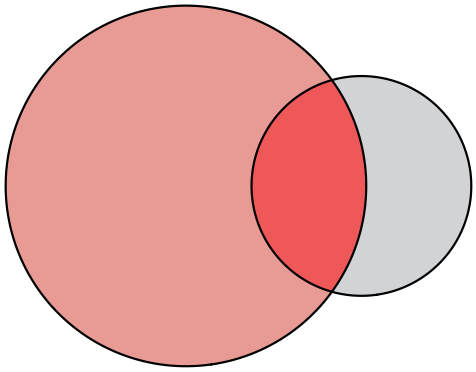
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	97%
Cooking	97%
Domestic	71%
Personal hygiene	90%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	96%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	4%

42% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



29% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

6% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

7% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	64%
No access to latrines	34%
Don't know	2%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Use less preferred water source	6%
Reduce cleaning	5%
Buy more water than usual	4%
Reduce bathing	3%
No coping strategies used	87%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Bor South County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 12%

In Bor South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 46
Number of households reported on: 430

see Annex for details on methodology

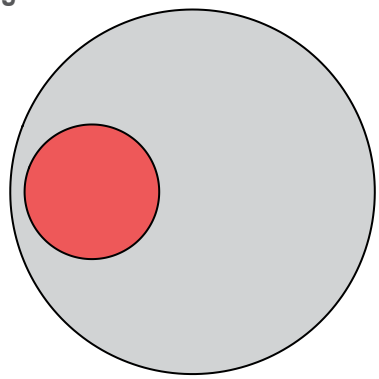
% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)
84%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

88% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



7% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	11%
No	82%
Don't know	7%

0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

12% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

76% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	23%
Adults only	12%
Both	1%
Don't know	3%
No sickness	61%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Costs	10%
Too far	1%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
No barriers	88%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	10%
15 min - 30 min	34%
31 min - 59 min	53%
60 min - 120 min	2%
121 min - 3 hrs	1%
More than 3 hrs	0%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Borrow money	49%
Sold assets	38%
Delay treatment	27%
Go to further facility	23%
No coping strategies used	13%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Bor South County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 64%

In Bor South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 46
Number of households reported on: 430

see Annex for details on methodology

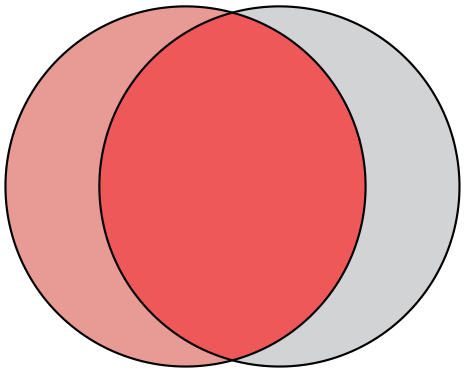
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
49%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
16%	Severe	(severity score 3)
27%	Stress	(severity score 2)
8%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: **55%** of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: **44%** of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: **34%** of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: **42%** of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

85% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



21% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

43% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

21% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

54% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	43%
Rakooba	37%
Improvised shelter	18%
Concrete building	1%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	1%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	23%
Partially destroyed	21%
Minimal damage	15%
No damage	41%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	32%
IDP returnee	9%
Refugee	1%
Refugee returnee	1%
None	57%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	48%
Renting	18%
Squatting	16%
Hosted by relative or community member	19%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Stay with others	29%
Migrate/change residence	25%
Children sleep elsewhere	18%
Sleep in the open	8%
No coping strategies used	37%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Bor South County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 14%

In Bor South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 46
Number of households reported on: 430

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

13%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)
81%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 7% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 6% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 7% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 2% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

12% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	13%
No	83%
Don't know	4%

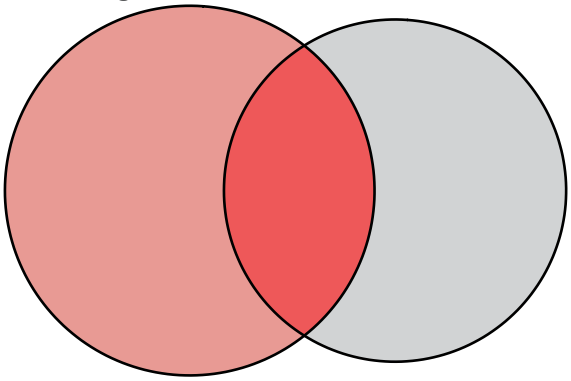
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	13%
No	83%
Don't know	4%

In 7% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Costs	6%
Child is ill	0%
Child does not want	0%
Child has to work	0%

22% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



10% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

4% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

8% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	94%
No	2%
Don't know	4%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

High school fees	2%
Bad quality	0%
Child hungry	0%
Child is ill	0%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Bor South County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 8%

In Bor South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 46
Number of households reported on: 430

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

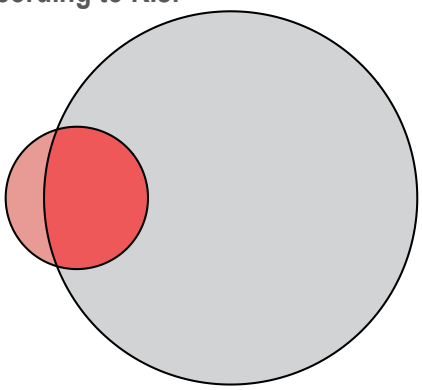
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)
75%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 4% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

6% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

56% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	7%
18 - 65 years	89%
Over 65	4%

2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

6% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

49% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Violence between neighbours	12%
Family separation	6%
Abduction	3%
Killing/injury	3%
No protection concerns	80%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	3%
No	94%
Don't know	3%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Violence between neighbours	3%
Abduction	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Killing/injury	0%
No protection incident	96%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	45%
Less preferable health facility	6%
Less preferable water source	4%
Marriage	3%
No coping strategies used	45%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Bor South County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 71%

In Bor South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 46
Number of households reported on: 430

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
60%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
9%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 39% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

8% Minimal 20% Stress 61% Severe 11% Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	18%	71%	14%	6%	63%	41%	97%	45%	195
	...with a male head of household	11%	63%	11%	9%	65%	30%	95%	55%	235
	...with a child head of household	100%	52%	16%	16%	80%	12%	96%	7%	32
	...with an elderly head of household	5%	77%	15%	17%	41%	18%	93%	4%	19
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	11%	65%	15%	5%	46%	44%	94%	61%	264
	...who are displaced	17%	69%	7%	12%	93%	21%	100%	39%	166
	...who are hosting displaced people	16%	64%	7%	8%	90%	21%	99%	42%	172
	...who are not hosting displaced people	12%	68%	16%	7%	45%	45%	94%	58%	244
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	12%	60%	19%	5%	62%	53%	97%	29%	133
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	24%	64%	26%	0%	100%	8%	100%	1%	6
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	29%	64%	0%	42%	78%	20%	92%	2%	8
	...with chronically ill household member	39%	39%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1%	3
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	16%	70%	13%	7%	65%	35%	96%	25%	108

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Canal/Pigi County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 52%

In Canal/Pigi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 260

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

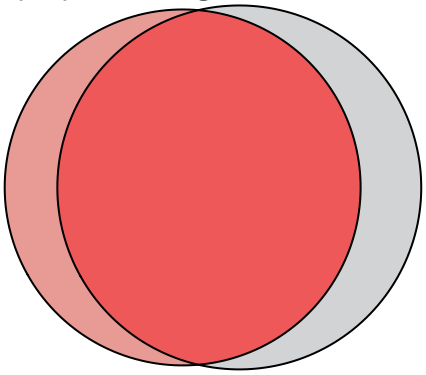
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
34%	Severe	(severity score 3)
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)
34%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

10% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

58% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



16% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

33% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

9% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

24% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	7%
No food distribution	6%
Can't harvest	3%
No markets	3%
Didn't plant	2%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Closed market	17%
Unsafe	9%
Don't know	0%
Flooding	0%
No challenges	28%
No market available	55%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	0%
Planted, not time to harvest	71%
Planted, harvest insufficient	6%
Did not plant	20%
Don't know	0%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Food assistance	42%
Own crop	15%
Borrowing	2%
Don't know	0%
Did not eat cereals	41%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Canal/Pigi County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 67%

In Canal/Pigi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 260

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

12%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
34%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
21%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
24%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
9%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: **12%** of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 46% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 33% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

13% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Waterpoints too far	30%
Long waiting time	21%
Insecurity	16%
Insufficient containers	11%
No barriers	66%

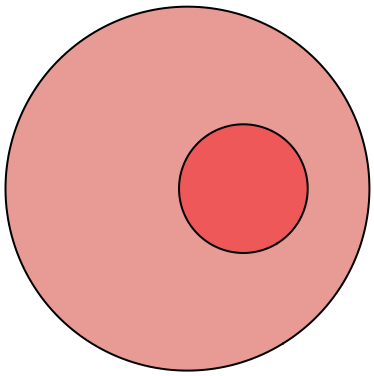
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	78%
Cooking	81%
Domestic	30%
Personal hygiene	80%
Not enough for any need	16%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	59%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	41%

67% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



60% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

7% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	51%
No access to latrines	49%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Reduce bathing	4%
Reduce cleaning	4%
Reduce drinking	1%
Use less preferred water source	1%
No coping strategies used	93%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Canal/Pigi County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 52%

In Canal/Pigi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 260

see Annex for details on methodology

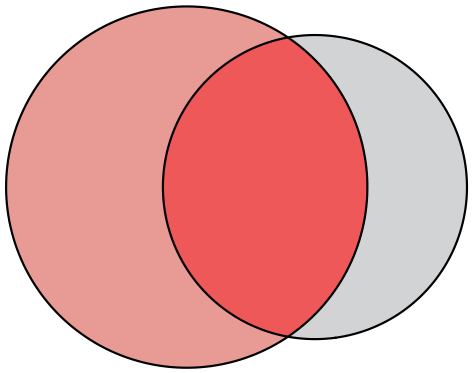
% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
22%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
30%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
48%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: **52%** of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: **27%** of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

64% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



12% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

33% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

19% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

12% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	52%
No	48%
Don't know	0%

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	6%
Adults only	5%
Both	25%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	64%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Too far	29%
No staff/medicine	16%
Not always open	7%
Costs	0%
No barriers	48%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	12%
15 min - 30 min	36%
31 min - 59 min	24%
60 min - 120 min	5%
121 min - 3 hrs	13%
More than 3 hrs	9%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Sold assets	14%
Go to further facility	12%
Go to worse facility	4%
Delay treatment	1%
No coping strategies used	69%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Canal/Pigi County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 8%

In Canal/Pigi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 260

see Annex for details on methodology

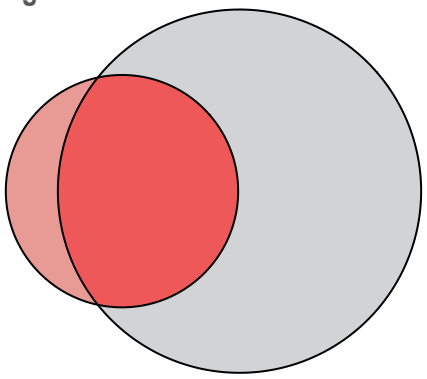
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)
66%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: 2% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

22% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

6% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

14% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

4% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	91%
Rakooba	6%
Improvised shelter	0%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	2%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	0%
Partially destroyed	6%
Minimal damage	6%
No damage	87%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	98%
Renting	0%
Squatting	0%
Hosted by relative or community member	2%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	23%
IDP returnee	13%
Refugee	0%
Refugee returnee	1%
None	77%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Stay with others	11%
Migrate/change residence	10%
Sleep in the open	0%
Children sleep elsewhere	0%
No coping strategies used	80%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Canal/Pigi County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 30%

In Canal/Pigi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 260

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

30%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
70%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 30% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 2% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

9% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	33%
No	67%
Don't know	0%

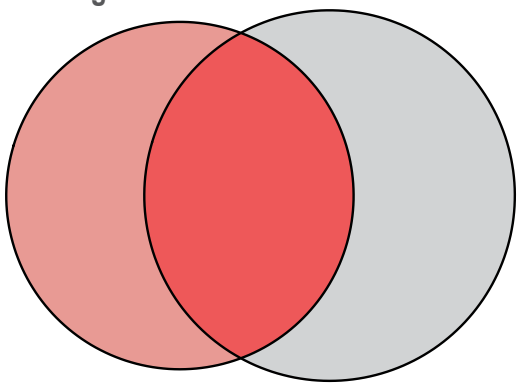
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	52%
No	46%
Don't know	2%

In 0% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

47% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



14% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

15% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

18% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	98%
No	2%
Don't know	0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

School is too far	2%
Bad quality	0%
Child hungry	0%
Child is ill	0%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Canal/Pigi County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 14%

In Canal/Pigi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 260

see Annex for details on methodology

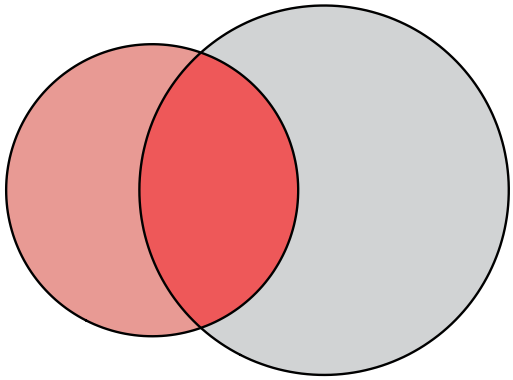
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
81%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 14% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

2% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

30% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	0%
18 - 65 years	99%
Over 65	1%

8% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

6% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

16% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Killing/injury	20%
Violence between neighbours	7%
Family separation	6%
Abduction	4%
No protection concerns	55%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Killing/injury	8%
Abduction	5%
Cattle raids	3%
Violence between neighbours	0%
No protection incident	86%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	13%
Marriage	9%
Pay bribe	0%
Less preferable health facility	0%
No coping strategies used	78%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Canal/Pigi County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 35%

In Canal/Pigi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 260

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
35%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
38%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
27%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 21% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

31% Minimal **44%** Stress **25%** Severe **1%** Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	23%	44%	44%	19%	11%	61%	79%	30%	79
	...with a male head of household	33%	48%	49%	13%	8%	65%	79%	70%	181
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	NA	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	1%	2
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	38%	56%	55%	20%	10%	76%	91%	77%	195
	...who are displaced	1%	17%	25%	0%	5%	24%	40%	23%	65
	...who are hosting displaced people	56%	54%	58%	16%	7%	49%	93%	25%	94
	...who are not hosting displaced people	20%	45%	45%	15%	10%	69%	74%	75%	166
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	29%	34%	36%	26%	10%	56%	73%	57%	165
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	34%	31%	31%	0%	41%	31%	41%	4%	11
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	67%	67%	100%	0%	33%	67%	100%	1%	3
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	35%	47%	42%	20%	15%	52%	76%	44%	138

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Duk County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 72%

In Duk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 302

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

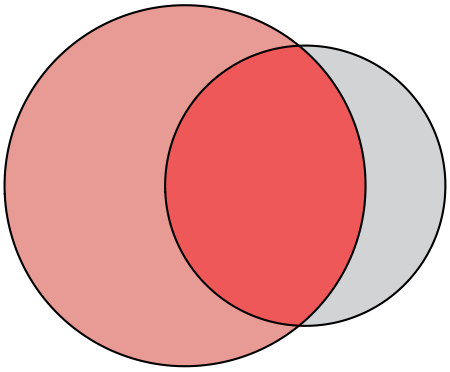
12%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
55%	Severe	(severity score 3)
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)
14%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 13% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 21% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 21% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

57% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

86% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



43% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

30% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

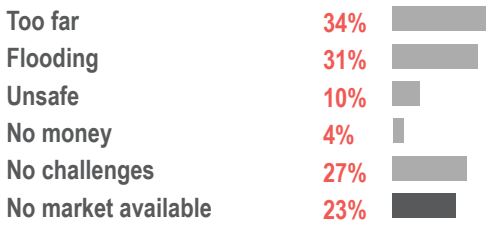
14% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

51% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	23%
Can't harvest	15%
Didn't plant	8%
No food distribution	2%
Cattle raids	1%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households



Too far	34%
Flooding	31%
Unsafe	10%
No money	4%
No challenges	27%
No market available	23%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	2%
Planted, not time to harvest	5%
Planted, harvest insufficient	16%
Did not plant	62%
Don't know	0%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Food assistance	15%
Neighbours/relatives	11%
Market purchase	10%
Borrowing	6%
Did not eat cereals	52%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Duk County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 40%

In Duk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 302

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
15%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
25%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
29%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
30%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 15% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 25% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

28% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Long waiting time	25%
Insufficient containers	20%
Broken	12%
Bad taste	10%
No barriers	52%

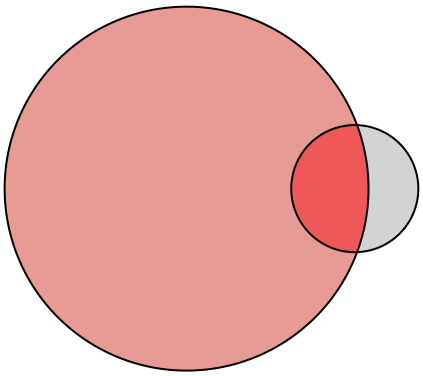
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	100%
Cooking	100%
Domestic	86%
Personal hygiene	99%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	85%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	15%

42% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



38% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

2% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	46%
No access to latrines	52%
Don't know	2%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Reduce cleaning	2%
Buy more water than usual	1%
Use less preferred water source	1%
Don't know	0%
No coping strategies used	96%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Duk County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 19%

In Duk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 302

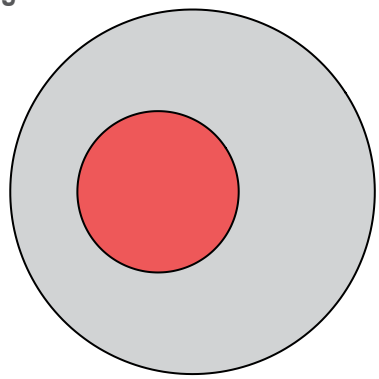
see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
75%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: **2%** of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: **16%** of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: **17%** of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

97% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



11% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	16%
No	82%
Don't know	2%

0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

19% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

78% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	29%
Adults only	6%
Both	4%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	61%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Costs	16%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
Facility closure	0%
No barriers	84%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	17%
15 min - 30 min	31%
31 min - 59 min	36%
60 min - 120 min	15%
121 min - 3 hrs	2%
More than 3 hrs	0%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Borrow money	57%
Sold assets	44%
Delay treatment	42%
Go to further facility	37%
No coping strategies used	3%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Duk County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 72%

In Duk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 302

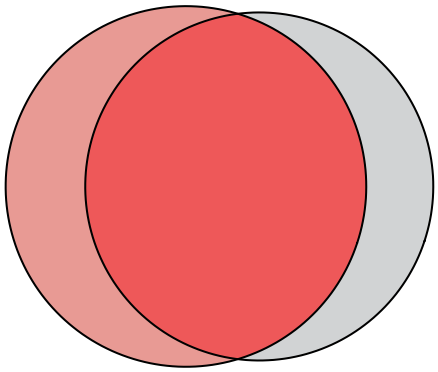
see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
54%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
18%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
22%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
5%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: **63%** of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: **53%** of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: **25%** of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: **45%** of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

89% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



21% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

52% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

16% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

62% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	37%
Rakooba	37%
Improvised shelter	24%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	2%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	25%
Partially destroyed	28%
Minimal damage	9%
No damage	38%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	57%
Renting	17%
Squatting	13%
Hosted by relative or community member	11%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	39%
IDP returnee	6%
Refugee	0%
Refugee returnee	0%
None	55%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Stay with others	44%
Migrate/change residence	29%
Children sleep elsewhere	27%
Sleep in the open	13%
No coping strategies used	32%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Duk County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 18%

In Duk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 302

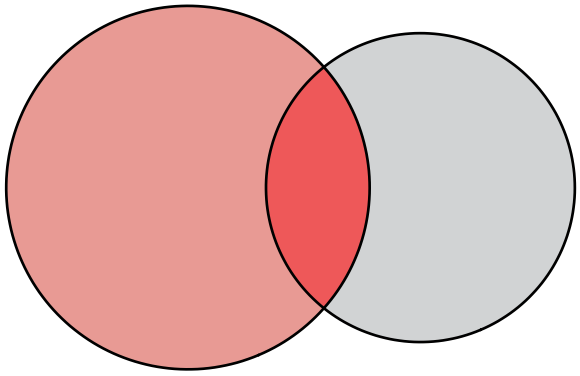
see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

17%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
79%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 11% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 5% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 5% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

27% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



16% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

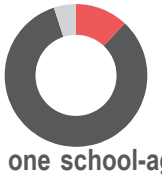
15% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

10% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	12%
No	83%
Don't know	5%



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	11%
No	84%
Don't know	5%

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	98%
No	1%
Don't know	1%

In 5% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Costs	3%
Child has to work	1%
Risk at school	1%
Child is ill	0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Duk County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 25%

In Duk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 302

see Annex for details on methodology

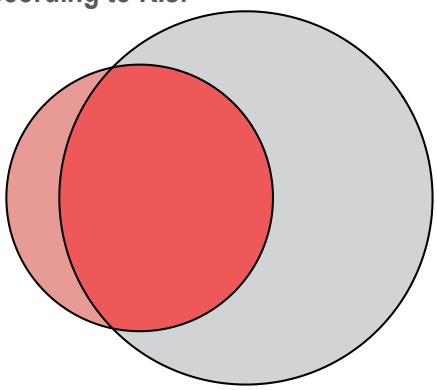
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
20%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
62%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 21% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

22% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

54% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



5% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

20% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

29% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	11%
18 - 65 years	84%
Over 65	4%

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Cattle raids	16%
Killing/injury	12%
Abduction	11%
Violence between neighbours	11%
No protection concerns	69%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	5%
No	95%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Cattle raids	13%
Abduction	11%
Violence between neighbours	9%
Killing/injury	8%
No protection incident	78%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	40%
Marriage	9%
Less preferable water source	3%
Pay bribe	2%
No coping strategies used	51%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Duk County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 77%

In Duk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 302

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
61%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 16% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 59% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

10% Minimal **13%** Stress **61%** Severe **16%** Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	29%	73%	23%	23%	75%	41%	100%	41%	123
	...with a male head of household	9%	71%	16%	25%	71%	40%	100%	59%	179
	...with a child head of household	100%	66%	3%	29%	78%	33%	100%	11%	36
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	81%	13%	22%	86%	9%	100%	4%	14
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	15%	72%	36%	9%	42%	55%	99%	41%	117
	...who are displaced	19%	72%	7%	35%	94%	30%	100%	59%	185
	...who are hosting displaced people	16%	72%	5%	43%	87%	24%	100%	45%	144
	...who are not hosting displaced people	19%	72%	30%	9%	60%	54%	100%	55%	158
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	14%	66%	33%	9%	57%	44%	98%	18%	53
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	45%	77%	20%	13%	45%	0%	100%	3%	9
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	42%	55%	9%	22%	91%	26%	100%	3%	9
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	86%	15%	39%	56%	14%	100%	2%	6
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	20%	78%	34%	19%	69%	50%	100%	20%	60

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Fangak County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 91%

In Fangak County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 73
Number of households reported on: 340

see Annex for details on methodology

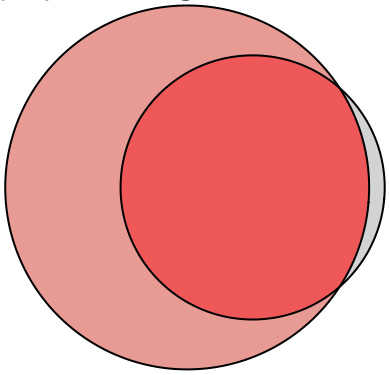
% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

8%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
72%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
8%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 8% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 16% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

17% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

96% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



46% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

47% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

2% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

46% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

No food distribution	22%
Crops destroyed	14%
Can't harvest	6%
Rain/flooding	2%
Previous harvest exhausted	1%

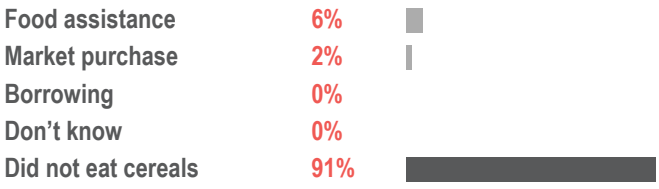
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	33%
Planted, not time to harvest	10%
Planted, harvest insufficient	11%
Did not plant	43%
Don't know	4%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

No money	13%
Too far	7%
High prices	4%
Flooding	3%
No challenges	30%
No market available	50%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households



Food assistance	6%
Market purchase	2%
Borrowing	0%
Don't know	0%
Did not eat cereals	91%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Fangak County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 61%

In Fangak County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 73
Number of households reported on: 340

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
54%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
27%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 55% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

11% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Long waiting time	3%
Broken	0%
Insecurity	0%
Don't know	0%
No barriers	97%

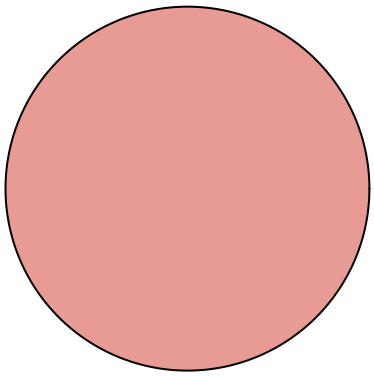
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	100%
Cooking	99%
Domestic	95%
Personal hygiene	97%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	45%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	55%

62% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



61% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	23%
No access to latrines	77%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Buy more water than usual	0%
Don't know	0%
Reduce bathing	0%
Reduce cleaning	0%
No coping strategies used	100%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Fangak County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 6%

In Fangak County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 73
Number of households reported on: 340

see Annex for details on methodology

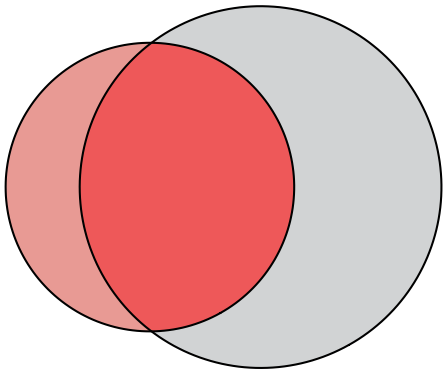
% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
94%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: **7%** of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: **14%** of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

12% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



1% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

5% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

6% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	7%
No	93%
Don't know	0%

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	6%
Adults only	5%
Both	0%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	89%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Too far	5%
Not always open	2%
Don't know	1%
Costs	0%
No barriers	93%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	37%
15 min - 30 min	43%
31 min - 59 min	6%
60 min - 120 min	4%
121 min - 3 hrs	3%
More than 3 hrs	7%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Go to further facility	7%
Go to worse facility	2%
Borrow money	1%
Delay treatment	1%
No coping strategies used	89%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Fangak County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 5%

In Fangak County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 73
Number of households reported on: 340

see Annex for details on methodology

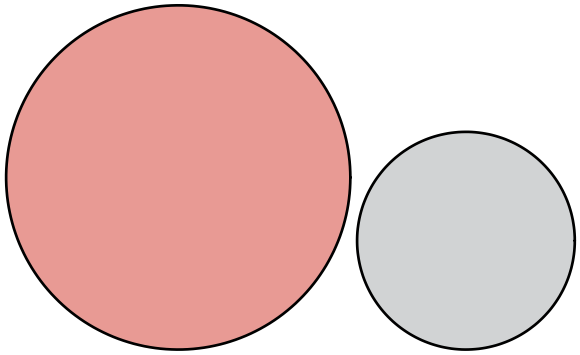
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
90%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: 2% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

7% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



5% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

2% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

3% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	95%
Rakooba	5%
Improvised shelter	0%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	2%
Partially destroyed	1%
Minimal damage	2%
No damage	95%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	98%
Renting	1%
Squatting	1%
Hosted by relative or community member	0%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	1%
IDP returnee	2%
Refugee	0%
Refugee returnee	0%
None	97%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Migrate/change residence	1%
Stay with others	1%
Sleep in the open	0%
Children sleep elsewhere	0%
No coping strategies used	98%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Fangak County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 1%

In Fangak County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 73
Number of households reported on: 340

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
99%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 1% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

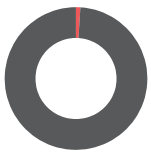
0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	1%
No	99%
Don't know	0%

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

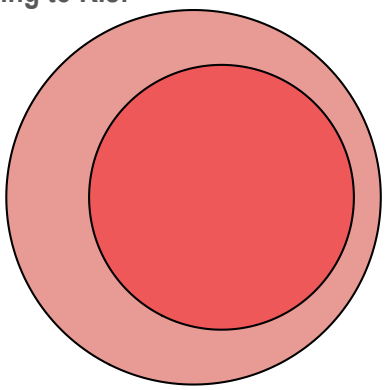
Yes	1%
No	99%
Don't know	0%



In 0% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

1% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



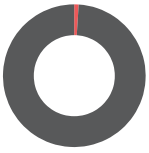
1% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

1% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	99%
No	1%
Don't know	0%



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Child has to work	1%
Bad quality	0%
Child hungry	0%
Child is ill	0%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Fangak County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 4%

In Fangak County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 73
Number of households reported on: 340

see Annex for details on methodology

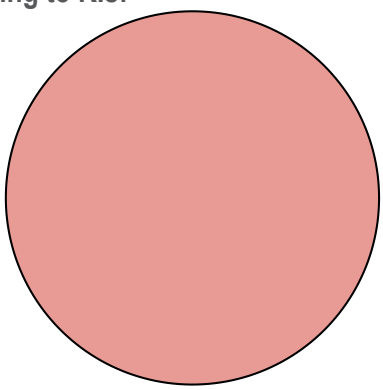
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
95%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 4% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

1% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

4% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	0%
18 - 65 years	100%
Over 65	0%

4% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Violence between neighbours	5%
Killing/injury	4%
Abduction	0%
Cattle raids	0%
No protection concerns	93%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Violence between neighbours	3%
Killing/injury	1%
Abduction	0%
Cattle raids	0%
No protection incident	96%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Pay bribe	0%
Less preferable health facility	0%
Less preferable water source	0%
Marriage	0%
No coping strategies used	100%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Fangak County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 18%

In Fangak County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 73
Number of households reported on: 340

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
43%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
39%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

38% Minimal **43%** Stress **18%** Severe **0%** Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	0%	90%	5%	3%	4%	63%	94%	40%	135
	...with a male head of household	2%	92%	7%	5%	6%	60%	94%	60%	205
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	1%	91%	6%	4%	4%	62%	93%	95%	323
	...who are displaced	0%	100%	0%	0%	36%	49%	100%	5%	17
	...who are hosting displaced people	0%	100%	0%	0%	61%	89%	100%	3%	8
	...who are not hosting displaced people	1%	91%	6%	4%	3%	61%	94%	97%	332
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	0%	93%	11%	8%	11%	66%	97%	20%	67
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	100%	0%	0%	67%	100%	100%	1%	3
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	100%	0%	0%	24%	100%	100%	1%	5
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	6%	99%	9%	7%	8%	77%	99%	23%	79

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Nyirol County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 0%

In Nyirol County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

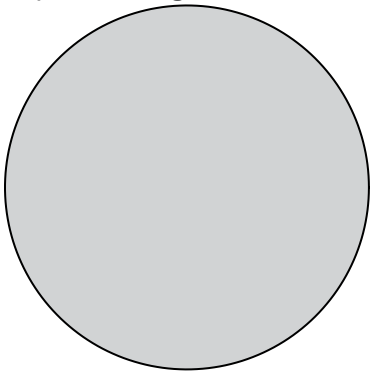
% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
94%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

0% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

30% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

30% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

4% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

No food distribution	3%
New arrivals	1%
Can't harvest	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Crops destroyed	0%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	0%
Planted, not time to harvest	93%
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%
Did not plant	7%
Don't know	0%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

No money	8%
Flooding	1%
Too far	1%
Unsafe	1%
No challenges	80%
No market available	11%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Food assistance	82%
Market purchase	4%
Own crop	4%
Borrowing	2%
Did not eat cereals	6%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Nyirol County, Jonglei State

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% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 9%

In Nyirol County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)
64%	Stress	(severity score 2)
27%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

3% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Long waiting time	23%
Insufficient containers	5%
Waterpoints too far	3%
Insecurity	2%
No barriers	69%

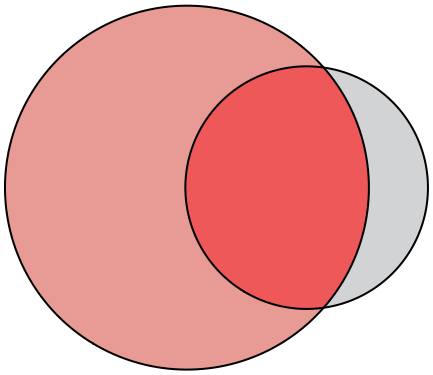
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	97%
Cooking	97%
Domestic	62%
Personal hygiene	91%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	100%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	0%

9% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



6% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

1% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	80%
No access to latrines	20%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Reduce bathing	3%
Buy more water than usual	0%
Don't know	0%
Reduce cleaning	0%
No coping strategies used	97%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Nyirol County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 0%

In Nyirol County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

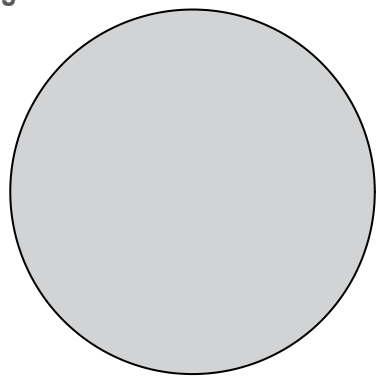
see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
100%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

59% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



0% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

59% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	26%
Adults only	22%
Both	10%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	42%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
Facility closure	0%
No barriers	100%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	7%
15 min - 30 min	40%
31 min - 59 min	41%
60 min - 120 min	10%
121 min - 3 hrs	2%
More than 3 hrs	0%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Sold assets	50%
Go to further facility	47%
Borrow money	3%
Go to worse facility	3%
No coping strategies used	41%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Nyirol County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 18%

In Nyirol County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

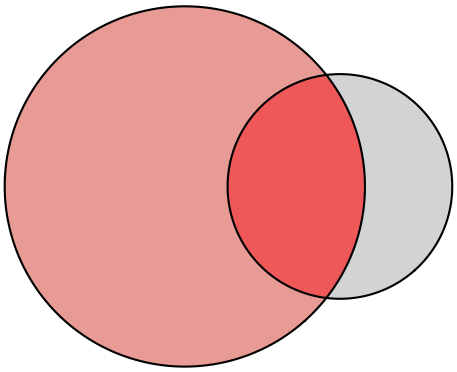
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)
23%	Stress	(severity score 2)
59%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: **17%** of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: **7%** of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: **9%** of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: **22%** of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

21% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



14% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

4% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

16% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	83%
Rakooba	14%
Improvised shelter	3%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	3%
Partially destroyed	4%
Minimal damage	1%
No damage	93%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	90%
Renting	0%
Squatting	4%
Hosted by relative or community member	5%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	6%
IDP returnee	5%
Refugee	6%
Refugee returnee	6%
None	78%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Stay with others	5%
Borrow money	2%
Migrate/change residence	1%
Sleep in the open	1%
No coping strategies used	93%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Nyirol County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 6%

In Nyirol County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

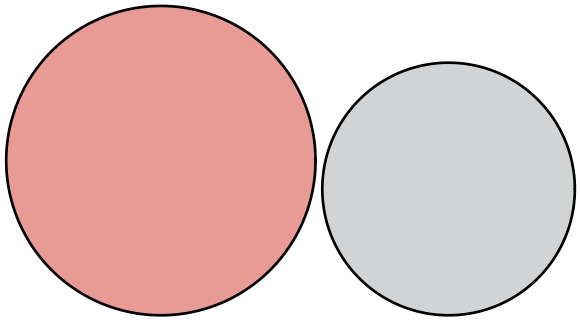
% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

6%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
94%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 5% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

10% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



6% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	4%
No	95%
Don't know	1%

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

In 0% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

6% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

4% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	100%
No	0%
Don't know	0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Nyirol County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 1%

In Nyirol County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

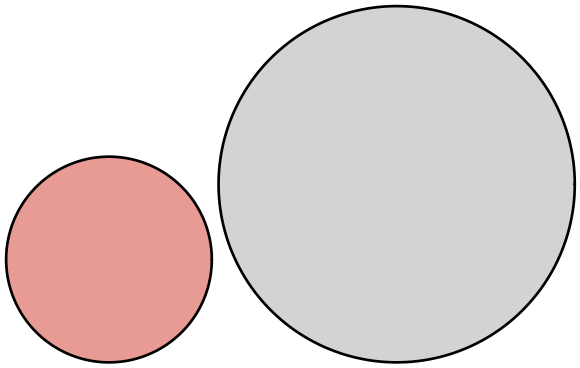
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
93%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

0% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

4% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	5%
18 - 65 years	88%
Over 65	6%

1% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Abduction	55%
Cattle raids	55%
Killing/injury	55%
Violence between neighbours	55%
No protection concerns	45%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Killing/injury	1%
Abduction	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Violence between neighbours	0%
No protection incident	99%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	3%
Pay bribe	0%
Less preferable health facility	0%
Less preferable water source	0%
No coping strategies used	97%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Nyirol County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 78%

In Nyirol County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
66%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
7%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 62% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

6% Minimal 22% Stress 42% Severe 31% Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	2%	1%	0%	0%	12%	11%	25%	24%	74
	...with a male head of household	7%	0%	0%	1%	20%	8%	31%	76%	226
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	5%	10
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	0%	0%	0%	46%	16%	57%	6%	19
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	4%	0%	0%	1%	22%	22%	43%	38%	114
	...who are displaced	7%	0%	0%	1%	15%	1%	21%	62%	186
	...who are hosting displaced people	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	14%	45%	22%	66
	...who are not hosting displaced people	8%	0%	0%	1%	14%	8%	25%	78%	234
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	0%	0%	0%	1%	13%	4%	19%	60%	185
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	0%	0%	0%	0%	12%	0%	12%	15%	48
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	4%	0%	0%	0%	14%	14%	30%	47%	142

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pibor County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 100%

In Pibor County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 27
Number of households reported on: 263

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

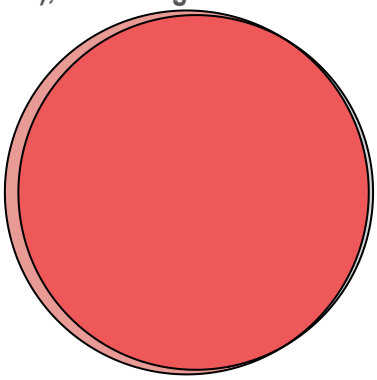
24%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
75%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
0%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 24% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 85% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 97% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

79% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

100% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



6% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

94% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

1% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

97% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Didn't plant	42%
Crops destroyed	25%
New arrivals	18%
No markets	7%
No seeds	6%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Flooding	5%
No money	2%
Closed market	0%
Don't know	0%
No challenges	0%
No market available	93%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	0%
Planted, not time to harvest	21%
Planted, harvest insufficient	7%
Did not plant	23%
Don't know	0%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Exchange	38%
Food assistance	35%
Borrowing	0%
Don't know	0%
Did not eat cereals	27%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pibor County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 85%

In Pibor County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 27
Number of households reported on: 263

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

25%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
26%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
33%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: **26%** of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: **55%** of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: **60%** of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

65% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Long waiting time	32%
Insufficient containers	18%
Bad taste	18%
Insecurity	13%
No barriers	0%

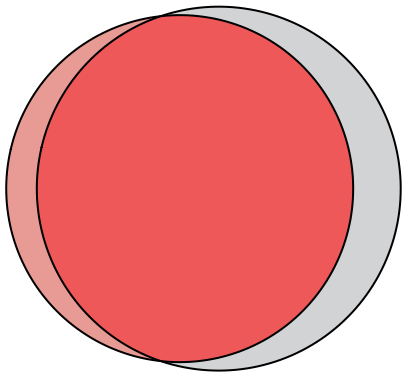
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	42%
Cooking	33%
Domestic	10%
Personal hygiene	10%
Not enough for any need	31%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	45%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	55%

96% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



8% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

72% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

16% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	14%
No access to latrines	86%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Reduce drinking	22%
Reduce bathing	21%
Use less preferred water source	16%
Reduce cleaning	12%
No coping strategies used	12%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pibor County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 59%

In Pibor County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 27
Number of households reported on: 263

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
40%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
41%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

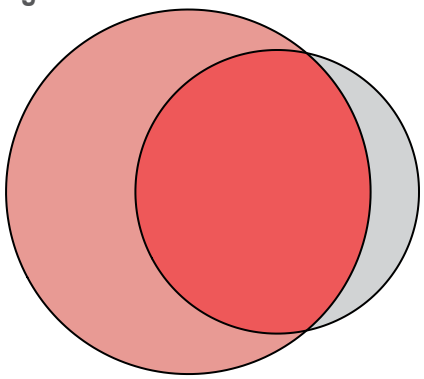
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: **1%** of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].

Critical: **70%** of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: **63%** of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

42% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



19% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

19% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

4% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

49% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	70%
No	30%
Don't know	0%

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	20%
Adults only	9%
Both	10%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	61%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	0%
15 min - 30 min	11%
31 min - 59 min	16%
60 min - 120 min	13%
121 min - 3 hrs	4%
More than 3 hrs	27%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Costs	25%
Other	19%
Too far	15%
Unsafe	9%
No barriers	30%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Delay treatment	9%
Go to further facility	6%
Sold assets	1%
Borrow money	0%
No coping strategies used	77%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pibor County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 97%

In Pibor County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 27
Number of households reported on: 263

see Annex for details on methodology

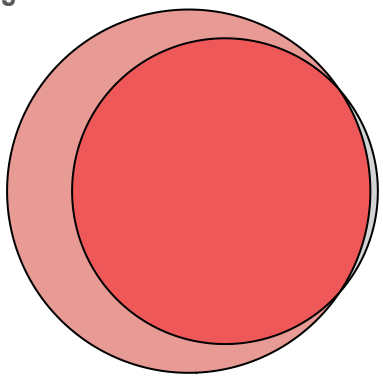
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
72%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
25%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
1%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: **91%** of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: **70%** of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: **39%** of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: **51%** of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

98% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



29% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

67% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

1% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

79% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	9%
Rakooba	67%
Improvised shelter	12%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	12%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	55%
Partially destroyed	15%
Minimal damage	0%
No damage	30%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	61%
Renting	0%
Squatting	1%
Hosted by relative or community member	37%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	48%
IDP returnee	3%
Refugee	0%
Refugee returnee	0%
None	49%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Migrate/change residence	34%
Stay with others	14%
Sleep in the open	13%
Children sleep elsewhere	0%
No coping strategies used	31%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pibor County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 56%

In Pibor County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 27
Number of households reported on: 263

see Annex for details on methodology

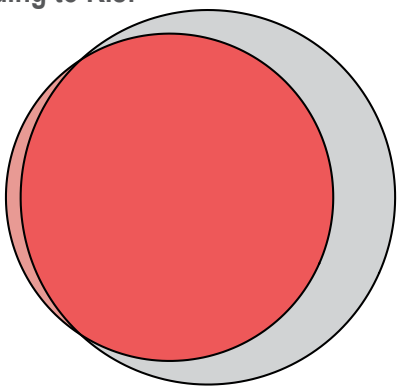
% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

12%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
44%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
42%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: **6%** of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: **4%** of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: **44%** of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

75% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

53% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

19% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

44% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	72%
No	28%
Don't know	0%

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	76%
No	24%
Don't know	0%

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	56%
No	44%
Don't know	0%

In 4% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Child does not want	4%
Child is ill	0%
Child has to work	0%
Costs	0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Insecurity	36%
Other	8%
Bad quality	0%
Child hungry	0%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pibor County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 64%

In Pibor County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 27
Number of households reported on: 263

see Annex for details on methodology

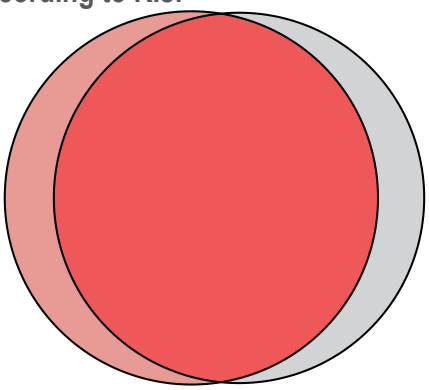
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

7%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
53%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
5%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: **60%** of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: **12%** of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

56% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

74% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	6%
18 - 65 years	83%
Over 65	11%

11% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

54% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

10% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Cattle raids	32%
Killing/injury	25%
Violence between neighbours	20%
Abduction	18%
No protection concerns	23%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	12%
No	88%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Killing/injury	25%
Cattle raids	24%
Abduction	8%
Violence between neighbours	4%
No protection incident	40%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	64%
Pay bribe	0%
Less preferable health facility	0%
Less preferable water source	0%
No coping strategies used	36%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Pibor County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 79%

In Pibor County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 27
Number of households reported on: 263

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

17%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
62%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
21%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
0%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 57% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

0% Minimal 21% Stress 62% Severe 17% Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	62%	100%	56%	64%	96%	91%	100%	83%	218
	...with a male head of household	31%	98%	73%	65%	98%	53%	100%	17%	45
	...with a child head of household	100%	100%	78%	62%	94%	28%	100%	6%	15
	...with an elderly head of household	100%	100%	90%	83%	100%	97%	100%	11%	26
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	52%	100%	57%	49%	95%	94%	100%	43%	114
	...who are displaced	60%	99%	60%	76%	98%	78%	100%	57%	149
	...who are hosting displaced people	60%	100%	55%	82%	100%	75%	100%	51%	128
	...who are not hosting displaced people	52%	99%	63%	46%	93%	95%	100%	49%	135
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	67%	100%	61%	64%	98%	78%	100%	48%	126
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	33%	100%	87%	100%	100%	78%	100%	14%	36
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	2%	3
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	1%	4
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	56%	97%	75%	57%	91%	57%	100%	13%	33

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pochalla County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 90%

In Pochalla County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

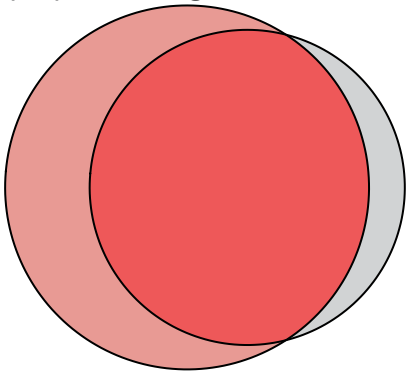
% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
41%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
48%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
1%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 51% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 53% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

15% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

99% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



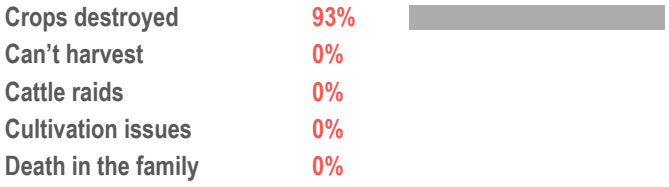
31% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

61% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

8% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

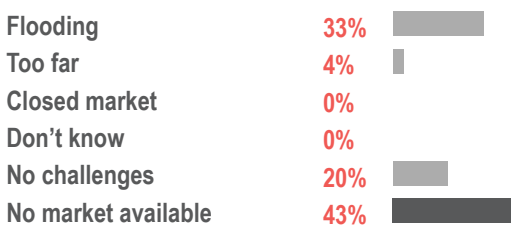
94% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



Crops destroyed	93%
Can't harvest	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Cultivation issues	0%
Death in the family	0%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

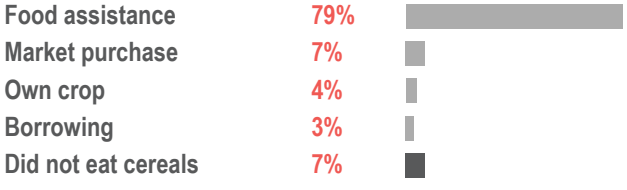


Flooding	33%
Too far	4%
Closed market	0%
Don't know	0%
No challenges	20%
No market available	43%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	13%
Planted, not time to harvest	51%
Planted, harvest insufficient	33%
Did not plant	3%
Don't know	0%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households



Food assistance	79%
Market purchase	7%
Own crop	4%
Borrowing	3%
Did not eat cereals	7%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pochalla County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 73%

In Pochalla County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

54%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
24%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: **54%** of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 72% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 55% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

5% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Waterpoints too far	55%
Insecurity	3%
Don't know	3%
Broken	0%
No barriers	29%

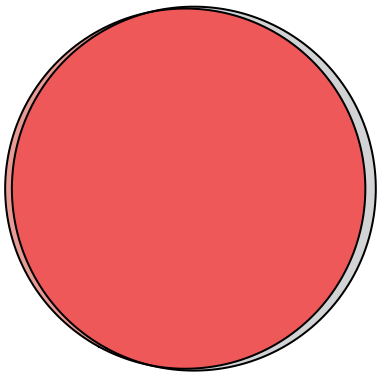
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	100%
Cooking	100%
Domestic	0%
Personal hygiene	1%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	28%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	72%

100% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

94% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

4% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	5%
No access to latrines	94%
Don't know	1%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Reduce bathing	9%
Reduce cleaning	9%
Use less preferred water source	1%
Buy more water than usual	0%
No coping strategies used	2%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pochalla County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 6%

In Pochalla County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

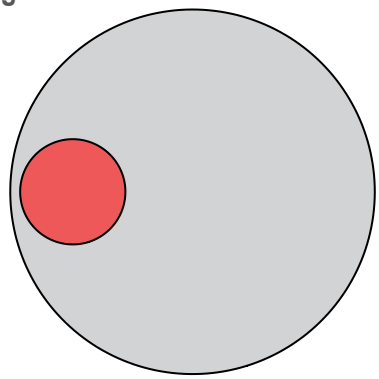
% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
5%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
94%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: **6%** of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: **1%** of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

12% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



1% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

1% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

11% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	6%
No	94%
Don't know	0%

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	12%
Adults only	0%
Both	20%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	68%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

No staff/medicine	6%
Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
No barriers	94%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	2%
15 min - 30 min	74%
31 min - 59 min	23%
60 min - 120 min	1%
121 min - 3 hrs	0%
More than 3 hrs	0%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Go to further facility	11%
Delay treatment	1%
Borrow money	0%
Sold assets	0%
No coping strategies used	88%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pochalla County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 44%

In Pochalla County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

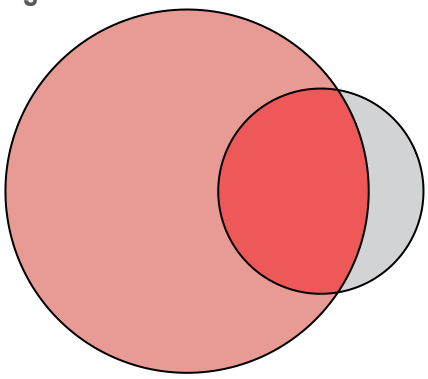
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
17%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)
21%	Stress	(severity score 2)
35%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: 47% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: 41% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

52% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



11% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	53%
Rakooba	47%
Improvised shelter	0%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	18%
Partially destroyed	23%
Minimal damage	7%
No damage	52%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	95%
Renting	0%
Squatting	0%
Hosted by relative or community member	5%

36% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

11% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

4% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	7%
IDP returnee	0%
Refugee	0%
Refugee returnee	0%
None	93%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Stay with others	10%
Migrate/change residence	2%
Sleep in the open	1%
Children sleep elsewhere	0%
No coping strategies used	85%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pochalla County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 0%

In Pochalla County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

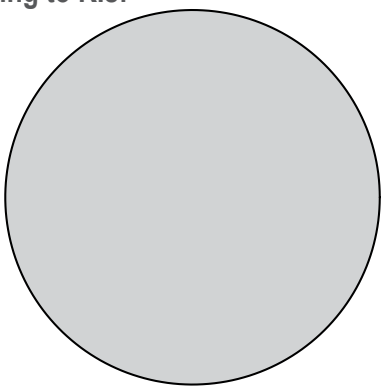
% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
100%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

19% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

19% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	19%
No	81%
Don't know	0%

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	4%
No	96%
Don't know	0%

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	100%
No	0%
Don't know	0%

In 0% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Pochalla County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 21%

In Pochalla County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

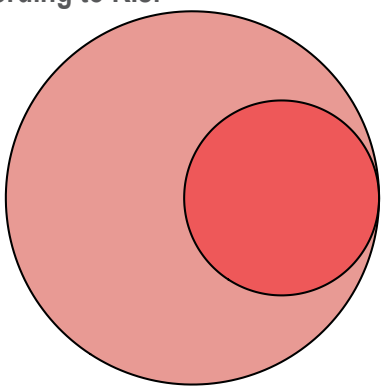
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
21%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
78%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 21% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

6% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

21% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	0%
18 - 65 years	98%
Over 65	0%

16% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

6% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Abduction	37%
Cattle raids	35%
Killing/injury	11%
Violence between neighbours	1%
No protection concerns	51%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Abduction	19%
Cattle raids	17%
Killing/injury	3%
Violence between neighbours	0%
No protection incident	79%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	6%
Pay bribe	0%
Less preferable health facility	0%
Less preferable water source	0%
No coping strategies used	94%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Pochalla County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 17%

In Pochalla County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 278

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
53%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

53% Minimal **30%** Stress **17%** Severe **1%** Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	0%	90%	3%	24%	42%	64%	100%	37%	102
	...with a male head of household	1%	90%	8%	20%	44%	78%	100%	63%	176
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1
	...with an elderly head of household	NA	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	1
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	0%	90%	6%	21%	39%	77%	100%	90%	248
	...who are displaced	3%	93%	7%	27%	83%	31%	100%	10%	30
	...who are hosting displaced people	0%	100%	5%	28%	82%	19%	100%	7%	22
	...who are not hosting displaced people	0%	90%	6%	21%	40%	77%	100%	93%	256
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	0%	84%	13%	22%	56%	75%	100%	8%	23
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	1
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	0%	92%	8%	44%	32%	33%	100%	8%	25

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Twic East County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 85%

In Twic East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 37
Number of households reported on: 318

see Annex for details on methodology

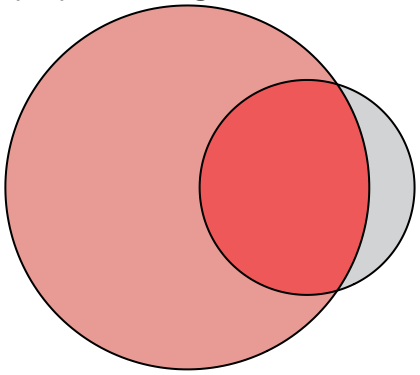
% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

8%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
75%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
9%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 8% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 14% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

69% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

91% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



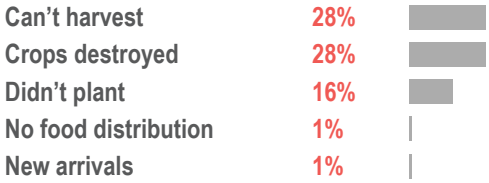
62% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

24% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

6% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

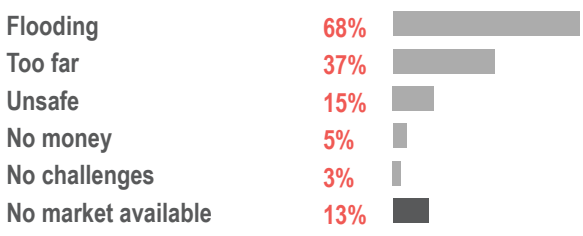
74% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



Can't harvest	28%
Crops destroyed	28%
Didn't plant	16%
No food distribution	1%
New arrivals	1%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households



Flooding	68%
Too far	37%
Unsafe	15%
No money	5%
No challenges	3%
No market available	13%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	1%
Planted, not time to harvest	7%
Planted, harvest insufficient	8%
Did not plant	53%
Don't know	1%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Food assistance	47%
Borrowing	8%
Neighbours/relatives	7%
Market purchase	5%
Did not eat cereals	30%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Twic East County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 31%

In Twic East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 37
Number of households reported on: 318

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
29%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
52%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
17%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 29% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

21% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Broken	21%
Insecurity	15%
Insufficient containers	15%
Long waiting time	11%
No barriers	41%

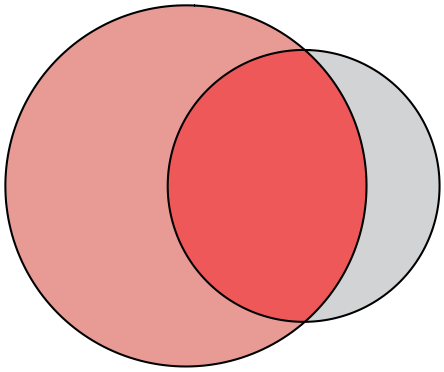
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	95%
Cooking	96%
Domestic	69%
Personal hygiene	87%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	99%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	1%

36% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



18% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

12% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

5% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	64%
No access to latrines	35%
Don't know	1%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Reduce cleaning	9%
Use less preferred water source	8%
Reduce bathing	6%
Reduce drinking	5%
No coping strategies used	82%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Twic East County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 15%

In Twic East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 37
Number of households reported on: 318

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)
78%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

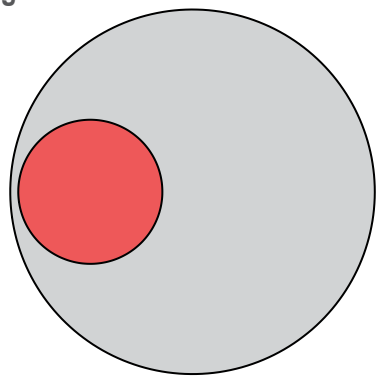
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].

Critical: 13% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 22% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

97% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



10% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

15% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

81% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	13%
No	84%
Don't know	3%

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	23%
Adults only	10%
Both	0%
Don't know	2%
No sickness	65%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Costs	9%
Too far	3%
No staff/medicine	1%
Discrimination	0%
No barriers	87%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	6%
15 min - 30 min	28%
31 min - 59 min	44%
60 min - 120 min	20%
121 min - 3 hrs	1%
More than 3 hrs	0%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Borrow money	44%
Go to further facility	38%
Delay treatment	37%
Sold assets	25%
No coping strategies used	4%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Twic East County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 76%

In Twic East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 37
Number of households reported on: 318

see Annex for details on methodology

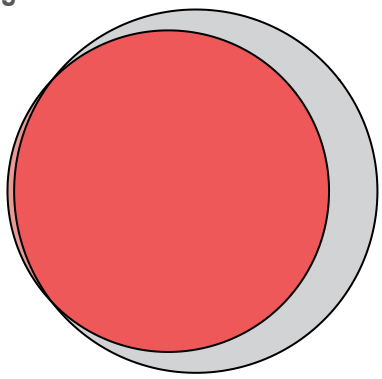
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
61%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)
19%	Stress	(severity score 2)
4%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: **67%** of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: **67%** of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: **33%** of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: **44%** of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

98% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



1% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

75% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

22% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

71% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	33%
Rakooba	32%
Improvised shelter	35%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	22%
Partially destroyed	45%
Minimal damage	20%
No damage	14%

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	40%
IDP returnee	5%
Refugee	0%
Refugee returnee	0%
None	54%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	44%
Renting	23%
Squatting	14%
Hosted by relative or community member	18%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Migrate/change residence	47%
Stay with others	39%
Sleep in the open	26%
Children sleep elsewhere	15%
No coping strategies used	3%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Twic East County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 13%

In Twic East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 37
Number of households reported on: 318

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

12%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
82%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

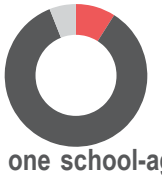
LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 7% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 6% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 6% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 2% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

11% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

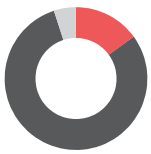
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	9%
No	85%
Don't know	6%



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

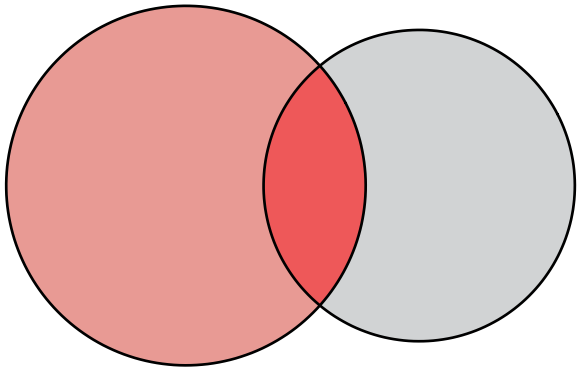
Yes	15%
No	80%
Don't know	5%



In 6% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Costs	4%
Fear of abduction	1%
Travel risk	1%
Child is ill	0%

19% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



10% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

2% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

7% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	97%
No	2%
Don't know	1%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

High school fees	1%
Bad quality	0%
Child hungry	0%
Child is ill	0%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Twic East County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 16%

In Twic East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 37
Number of households reported on: 318

see Annex for details on methodology

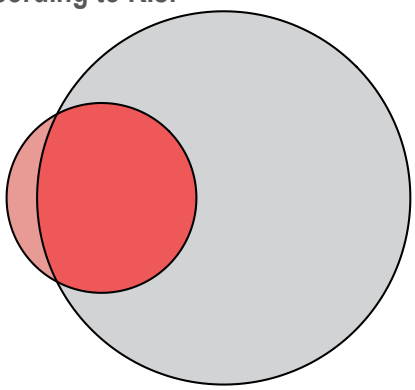
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
23%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
61%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 13% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

14% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

61% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

13% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

45% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	7%
18 - 65 years	89%
Over 65	4%

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Cattle raids	12%
Violence between neighbours	11%
Abduction	10%
Killing/injury	8%
No protection concerns	64%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	3%
No	93%
Don't know	4%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Cattle raids	7%
Abduction	6%
Killing/injury	5%
Violence between neighbours	5%
No protection incident	87%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Migrate/change residence	45%
Less preferable water source	10%
Less preferable health facility	5%
Marriage	5%
No coping strategies used	41%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Twic East County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 79%

In Twic East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 37
Number of households reported on: 318

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
68%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
7%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 66% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

7% Minimal 13% Stress 69% Severe 11% Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	18%	86%	20%	12%	77%	34%	98%	36%	115
	...with a male head of household	10%	84%	12%	18%	76%	29%	96%	64%	203
	...with a child head of household	100%	91%	17%	16%	97%	13%	100%	7%	24
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	68%	14%	32%	74%	25%	84%	4%	17
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	10%	70%	27%	6%	35%	48%	91%	34%	106
	...who are displaced	14%	92%	9%	20%	98%	22%	100%	66%	212
	...who are hosting displaced people	14%	86%	12%	24%	91%	20%	97%	45%	150
	...who are not hosting displaced people	12%	84%	18%	9%	63%	39%	97%	55%	162
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	12%	75%	29%	16%	60%	52%	96%	18%	61
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	52%	72%	20%	16%	85%	38%	100%	2%	10
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	19%	88%	0%	0%	75%	19%	88%	2%	6
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	78%	11%	50%	47%	0%	78%	2%	7
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	17%	81%	20%	15%	74%	35%	97%	23%	74

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Uror County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs: 1%

In Uror County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

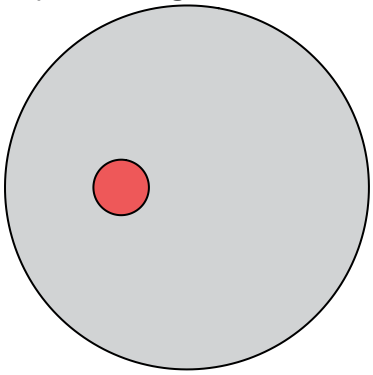
% of households per FSL LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
93%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

1% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[2]

43% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

1% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

42% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

6% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection[3]

Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

New arrivals	6%
Can't harvest	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Crops destroyed	0%
Cultivation issues	0%

% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020

Planted and harvested	0%
Planted, not time to harvest	97%
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%
Did not plant	3%
Don't know	0%

Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

No money	17%
Closed market	0%
Don't know	0%
Flooding	0%
No challenges	71%
No market available	12%

Most commonly reported source of cereals in the week prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households

Food assistance	73%
Market purchase	12%
Borrowing	1%
Don't know	0%
Did not eat cereals	14%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.
[2] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[3] Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Uror County, Jonglei State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: 12%

In Uror County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
69%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: **0%** of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

8% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Long waiting time	21%
Broken	7%
Waterpoints too far	5%
Insufficient containers	4%
No barriers	54%

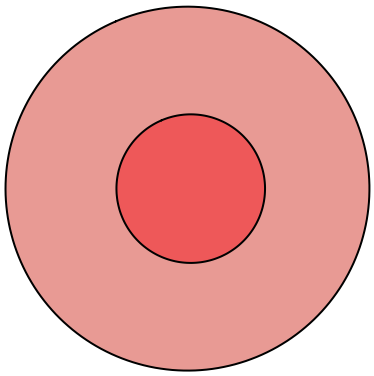
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need[4]

Drinking	90%
Cooking	90%
Domestic	53%
Personal hygiene	83%
Not enough for any need	5%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[2]

Improved	100%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	0%

12% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



10% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

2% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	72%
No access to latrines	28%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Reduce bathing	2%
Buy more water than usual	0%
Don't know	0%
Reduce cleaning	0%
No coping strategies used	98%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quanitty of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.
[2] Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Uror County, Jonglei State

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South Sudan

% of households found to have a health LSG, according to KIs: 0%

In Uror County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per health LSG severity score, according to KIs:

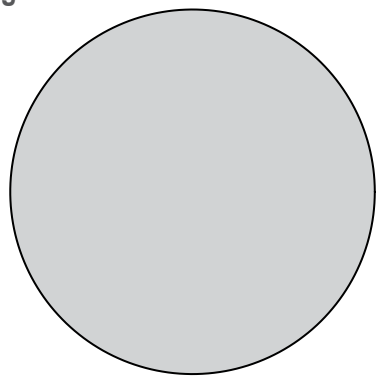
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
100%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical health indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.
Critical: 18% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

0% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

48% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



% of households reported by KIs with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

48% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	20%
Adults only	18%
Both	8%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	54%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
Facility closure	0%
No barriers	100%

Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	6%
15 min - 30 min	38%
31 min - 59 min	38%
60 min - 120 min	14%
121 min - 3 hrs	5%
More than 3 hrs	0%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Go to further facility	47%
Sold assets	37%
Borrow money	1%
Delay treatment	0%
No coping strategies used	52%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.
[2] Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Uror County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: 18%

In Uror County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

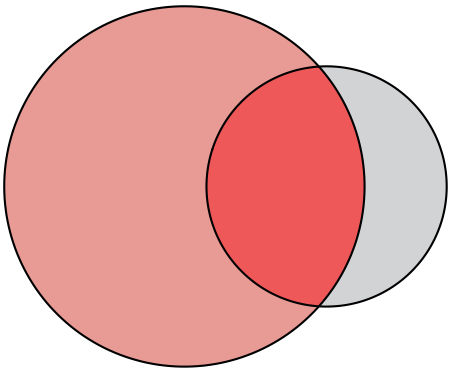
% of households per shelter LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)
62%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.
Critical: 15% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters[2].
Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.
Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.
Critical: 25% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

20% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



14% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	85%
Rakooba	12%
Improvised shelter	2%
Concrete building	0%
Community building	0%
Semi-permanent	0%
No shelter	0%

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection[4]

Completely destroyed	5%
Partially destroyed	4%
Minimal damage	1%
No damage	90%

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	89%
Renting	0%
Squatting	6%
Hosted by relative or community member	5%

13% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

5% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups[5]

IDPs	5%
IDP returnee	7%
Refugee	9%
Refugee returnee	8%
None	75%

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[5]

Stay with others	4%
Borrow money	3%
Migrate/change residence	2%
Children sleep elsewhere	2%
No coping strategies used	92%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.
[2] Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.
[5] This is a multiple choice questionfor all households for which KIs did not select none.

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EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Uror County, Jonglei State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: 3%

In Uror County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

% of households per education LSG severity score, according to KIs:

3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
97%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:
Supercritical: 4% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs with a child/ children engaged in child labour[2].
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.
Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

3% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who dropped out of formal eduction between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes	6%
No	94%
Don't know	0%

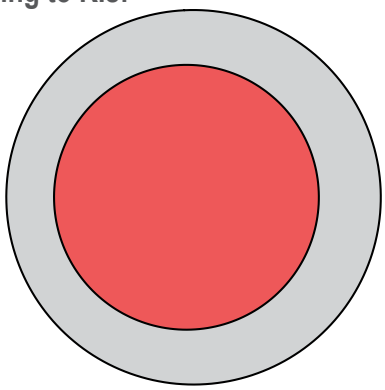
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	1%
No	98%
Don't know	1%

In 0% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

6% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

3% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019[4]

Yes	100%
No	0%
Don't know	0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households[4]

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
[2] Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.

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PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)[1]

Uror County, Jonglei State

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% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: 2%

In Uror County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

see Annex for details on methodology

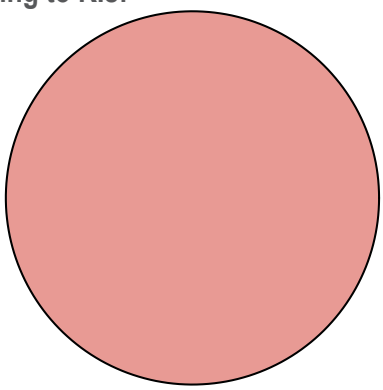
% of households per protection LSG severity score, according to KIs:

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
90%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection[2].
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

1% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs[3]

2% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



Age of the head of household according to KIs, by % of households

Under 18	4%
18 - 65 years	90%
Over 65	7%

2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

0% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Cattle raids	52%
Killing/injury	52%
Abduction	51%
Violence between neighbours	47%
No protection concerns	46%

% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%

Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Cattle raids	1%
Killing/injury	1%
Abduction	0%
Violence between neighbours	0%
No protection incident	98%

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households[4]

Pay bribe	0%
Less preferable health facility	0%
Less preferable water source	0%
Marriage	0%
No coping strategies used	100%

[1] The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.
[2] Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.
[3] See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.
[4] This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.

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PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES[1]

Uror County, Jonglei State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs[1]: 76%

In Uror County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 30
Number of households reported on: 300

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs[2]:

10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	LSG
66%	Severe	(severity score 3)	LSG
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
8%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:
Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.
Critical: 55% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:

10% Minimal **13%** Stress **49%** Severe **27%** Extreme

% of households reported by KIs with a LSG, per sector and vulnerability profile :

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	4%	4%	0%	1%	13%	11%	28%	25%	74
	...with a male head of household	2%	0%	0%	3%	19%	12%	30%	75%	226
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	0%	0%	36%	31%	100%	4%	9
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	0%	0%	3%	31%	40%	64%	7%	19
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	7%	0%	0%	3%	26%	24%	48%	45%	128
	...who are displaced	0%	2%	0%	1%	11%	2%	14%	55%	172
	...who are hosting displaced people	8%	0%	0%	2%	48%	26%	68%	25%	73
	...who are not hosting displaced people	1%	2%	0%	2%	8%	7%	17%	75%	227
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	0%	1%	0%	3%	11%	8%	18%	59%	182
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	0%	6%	11%	37
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	6%	1%	0%	2%	24%	15%	38%	47%	138

[1] The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.
[2] Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.

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ANNEX: METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the AOK-N, including: (1) summary of the AoK-N methodology; (2) definitions of key concepts; (3) severity scale; (4) identification of LSGs and CG.

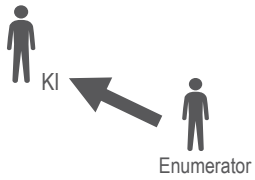
METHODOLOGY

Figure 1: Methodology for AoK-N

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

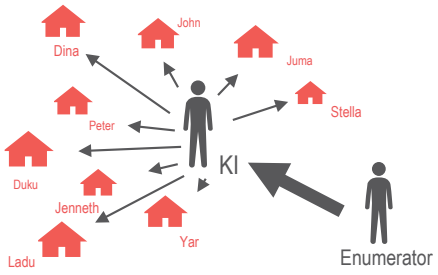
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

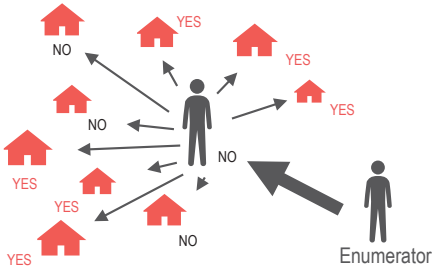
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: "Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?**"**



DEFINITIONS

- **Living Standard Gap (LSG)**: signifies an unmet need in a given sector, where the LSG severity score is 3 or higher.
- **Capacity Gap (CG)**: signifies that negative and unsustainable coping strategies are used to meet needs. Households not categorised as having an LSG may be maintaining their living standards through the use of negative coping strategies.
- **Magnitude**: corresponds to the overall number or percentage of households in need.
- **Pre-existing vulnerabilities**: the underlying processes or conditions that influence the degree of the shock and influence exposure, vulnerability or capacity, which could subsequently exacerbate the impact of a crisis on those affected by the vulnerabilities.
- **Severity**: signifies the "intensity" of needs, using a scale that ranges from 1 (minimal/no) to 4+ (extreme+).

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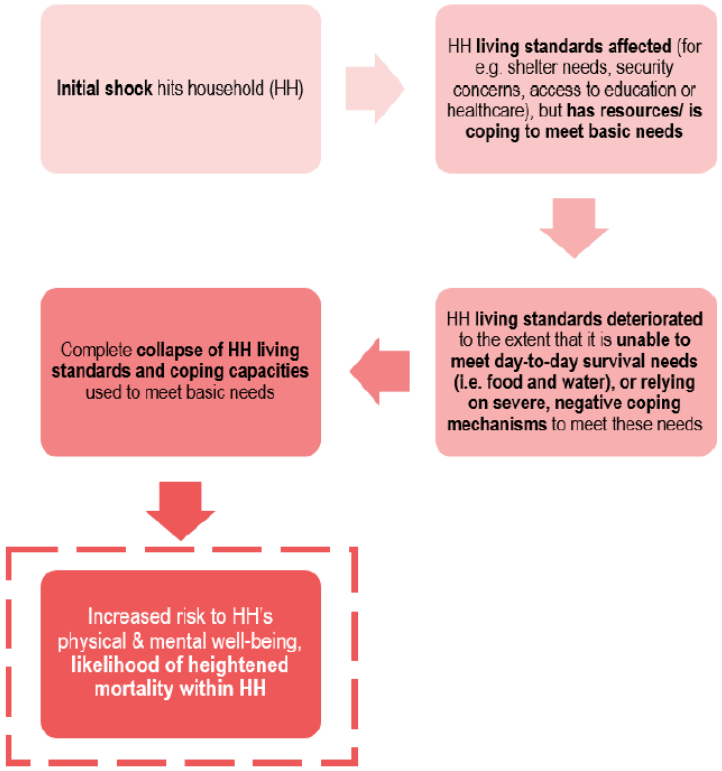
SEVERITY SCALE

The severity scale is inspired by the draft Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), an analytical framework being developed at the global level aiming to enhance understanding of needs of affected populations. It measures a progressive deterioration of a household's situation, towards the worst possible humanitarian outcome (see figure below).

While the JIAF severity scale includes 5 classifications ranging from 1 (none/ minimal) to 5 (catastrophic), for the purpose of the MSNA AOK-N, only a scale of 1 (none/ minimal) to 4+ (extreme+) is used. A "4+" score is used where data indicates that the situation could be catastrophic. This is because data that is needed for a score of 5 (catastrophic) is primarily at area level (for example, mortality rates, malnutrition prevalence, burden of disease, etc.) which is difficult to factor into household level analysis. Additionally, as global guidelines on the exact definitions of each class are yet to be finalized, and given the response implications of classifying a household or area as class 5 (catastrophic), REACH is not in a position to independently verify if a class 5 is occurring.

Figure 2: Rationale behind the severity scale



IDENTIFICATION OF LSG AND CG

The LSG for a given sector is produced by aggregating unmet needs indicators per sector. For the 2020 MSNA, a simple aggregation methodology has been identified, building on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aggregation approach. Using this method, each unit (household for example) is assigned a "deprivation" score according to its deprivations in the component indicators. The deprivation score of each household is obtained by calculating the percentage of the deprivations experienced, so that the deprivation score for each household lies between 0 and 100. The method relies on the categorization of each indicator on a binary scale: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap. The threshold for how a household is considered to have a particular gap or not is determined in advance for each indicator. The 2020 MSNA aggregation methodology outlined below can be described as "MPI-like", using the steps of the MPI approach to determine an aggregated needs severity score, with the addition of "critical indicators" that determine the higher severity scores. The section below outlines guidance on how to produce the aggregation using household-level data.

1) Identified indicators that measure needs ('gaps') for each sector, capturing the following key dimensions: accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness. Set binary thresholds: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap;
2) Identified critical indicators that, on their own, indicate a gap in the sector overall;
3) Identified individual indicator scores (0 or 1) for each household, once data had been collected;
4) Calculated the severity score for each household, based on the following decision tree (tailored to each sector);
    a. "Super" critical indicator(s): could lead to a 4+ if an extreme situation is found for the household;
    b. Critical indicators: Using a decision tree approach, a severity class is identified based on a discontinued
    depending on the scores of each of the critical indicators;
    c. Non-critical indicators: the scores of all non-critical indicators are summed up and converted into a percentage of possible total (e.g. 3 out of 4 = 75%) to identify a severity class;
    d. The final score/severity class is obtained by retaining the highest score generated by either the super critical, critical or non-critical indicators, as outlined in the figure 3 below;

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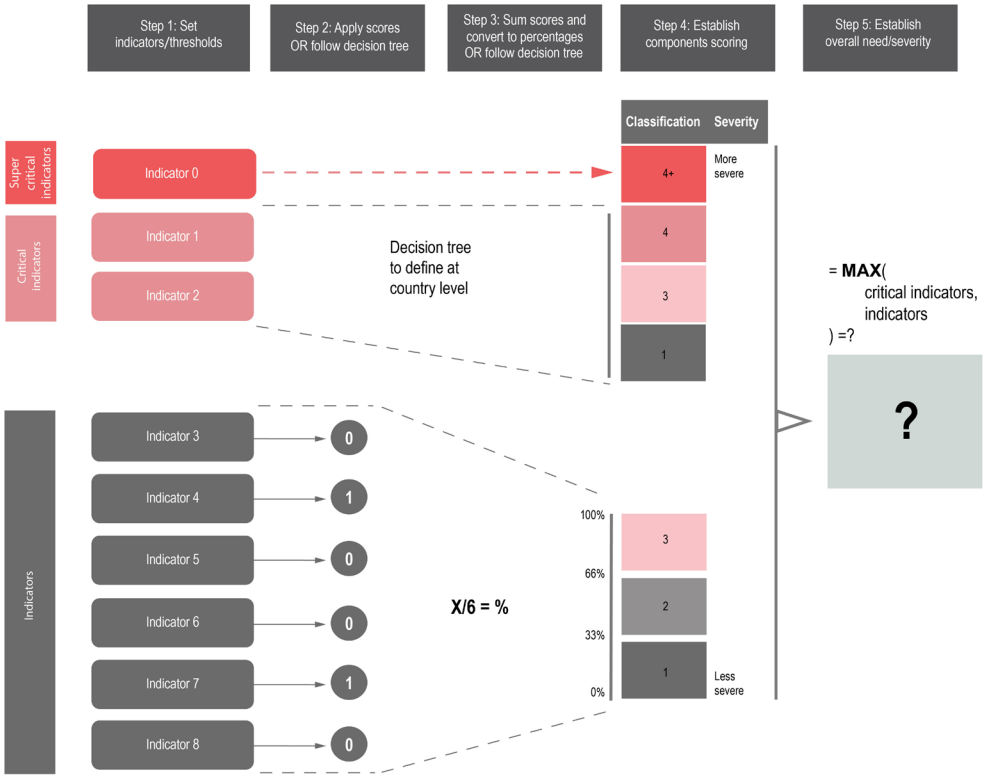
Figure 3: Identifying LSG per sector with scoring approach - example



5) Calculated the proportion of the population with a final severity score of 3 and above, per sector. Having a severity score of 3 and above in a sector is considered as having a LSG in that sector;

scale of 1 to 4 (1, 3, 4);

6) Identified households that do not have a LSG but that do have a CG;

a. Identified individual indicators scores (0 or 1) for all CG indicators, amongst households with a severity score of 1 or 2;

b. If any CG indicator has a score of 1, the household is categorised as having a CG;

7) Projected the percentage findings onto the population data that was used to build the sample, with accurate weighting to ensure best possible representativeness.

About REACH:
REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

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