

# 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.<sup>1</sup> In this context, alternative and innovative data collection methodologies are required, to support humanitarian decision making and prioritisation.

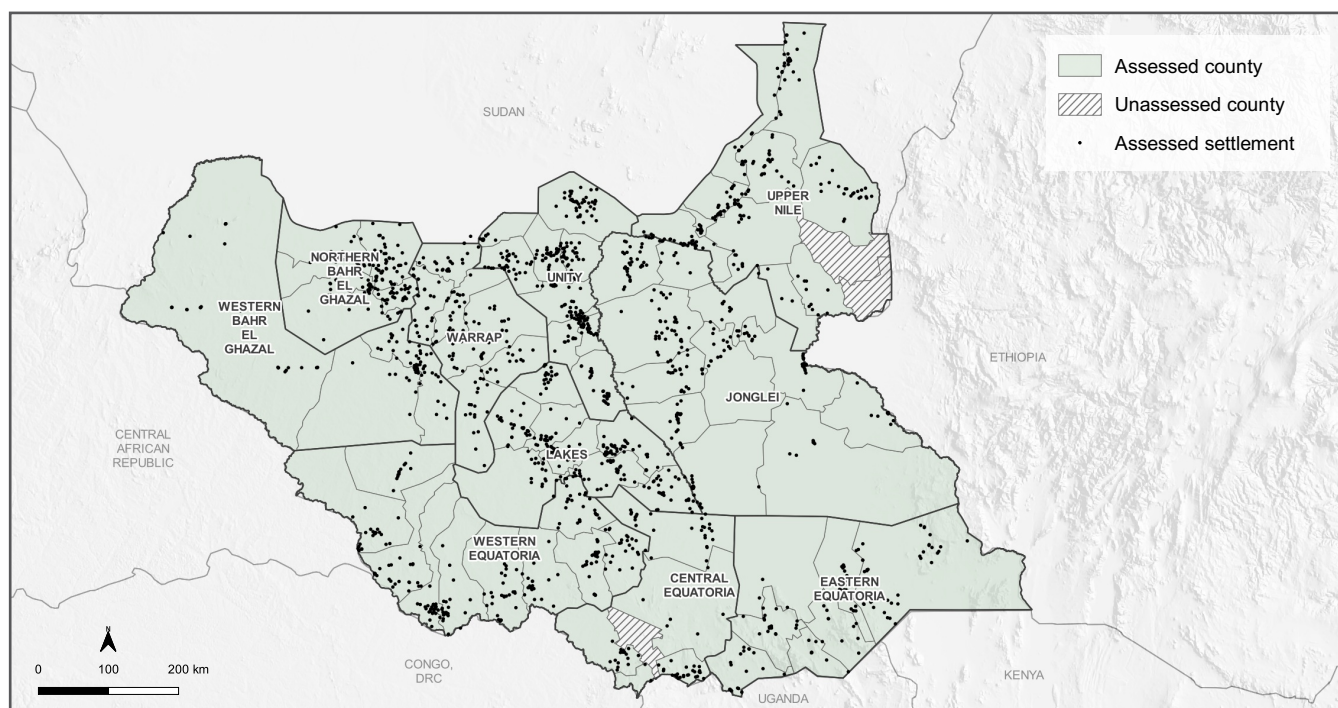
Building on its experience of conducting remote monthly monitoring through the [Area of Knowledge \(AoK\) methodology](#) in South Sudan since 2016, REACH, in coordination with the Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), innovated 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.

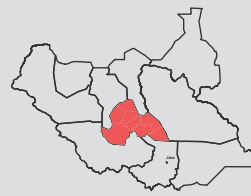
The neighbourhoods methodology was first developed by the [Care and Protection of Children \(CPC\) Learning Network](#) to gather population based data on difficult to measure or stigmatised concepts, such as Gender Based Violence (GBV). It is a remote KI-based methodology, based on the assumption that people reasonably know some information about other people in their immediate neighbourhoods. REACH conducted a pilot between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> of August and 1<sup>st</sup> 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



<sup>1</sup> 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](#)).



### 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](#).

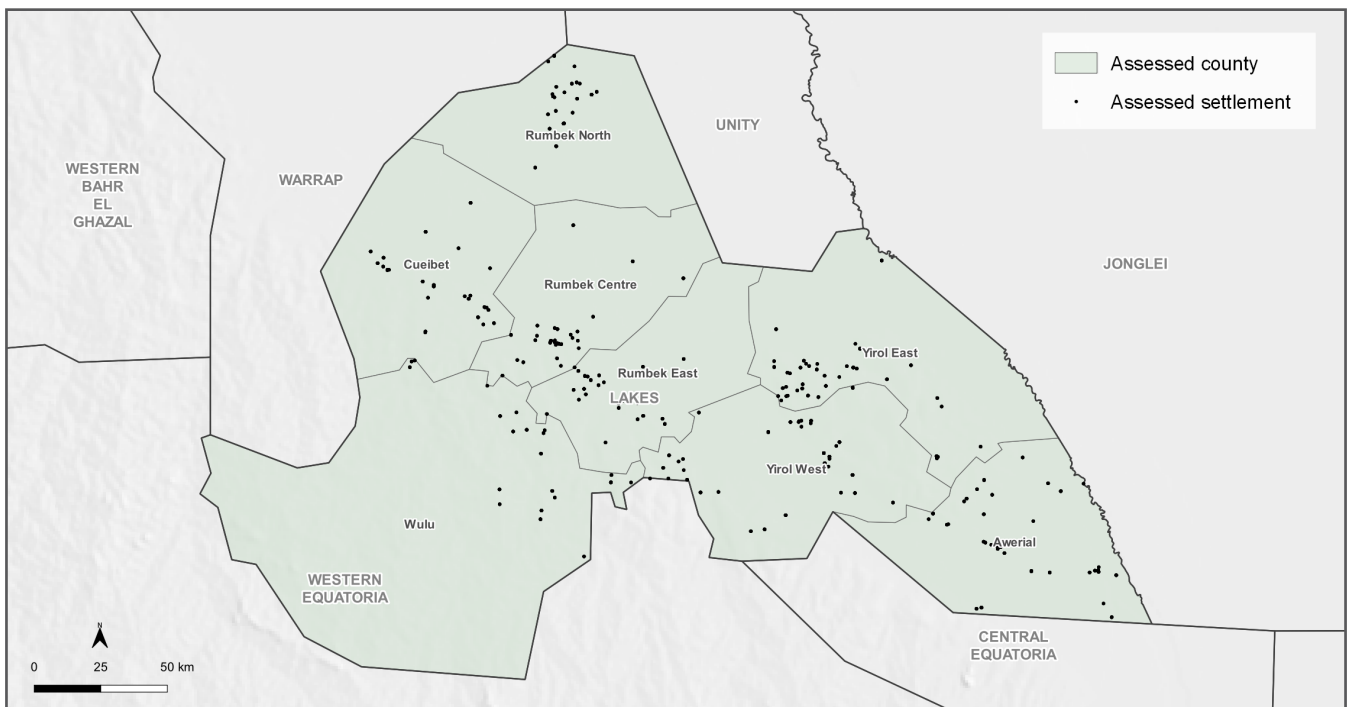
### Limitations

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.

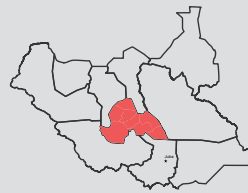
### State Overview

In Lakes State, 361 interviews were conducted, covering a total of 2,501 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 Lakes 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: Lakes State coverage map**



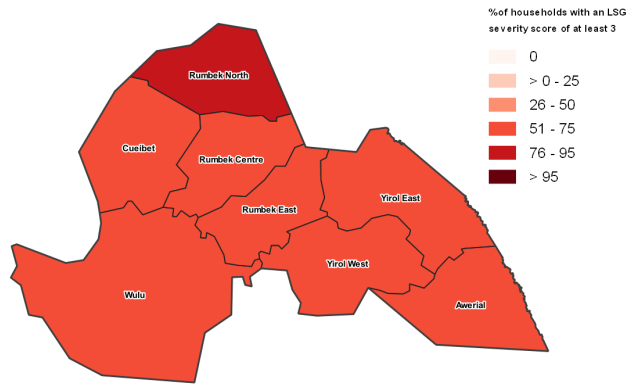
# Living Standard Gaps in Lakes State



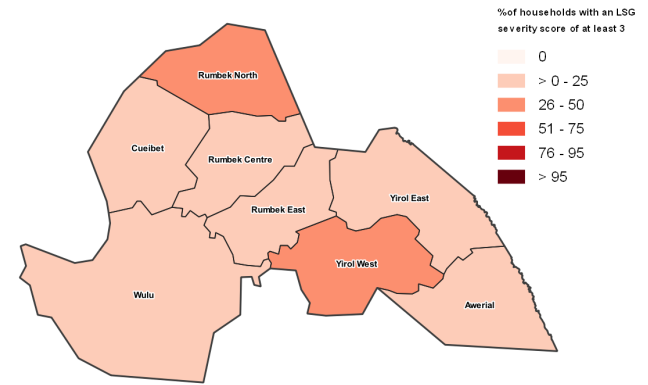
AoK-N | 2020  
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The maps below provide an overview of the proportions of households found to have a LSG per sector and county in Lakes State. A LSG signifies an unmet need in a given sector, and the below maps indicate the proportion of households per 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.

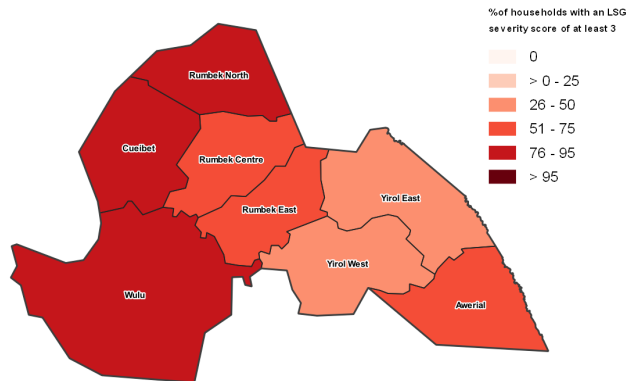
## Food security and livelihoods (FSL) LSG<sup>1</sup>



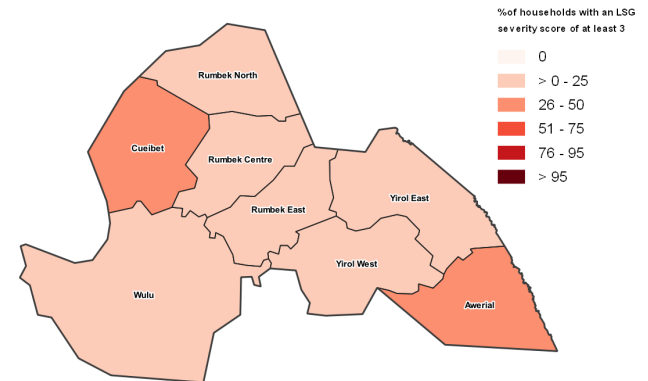
## Shelter LSG<sup>4</sup>



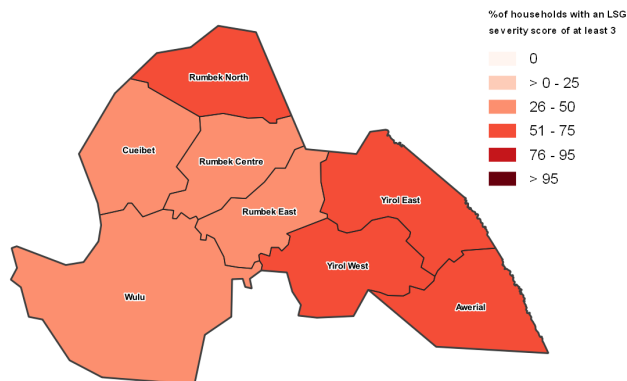
## Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) LSG<sup>2</sup>



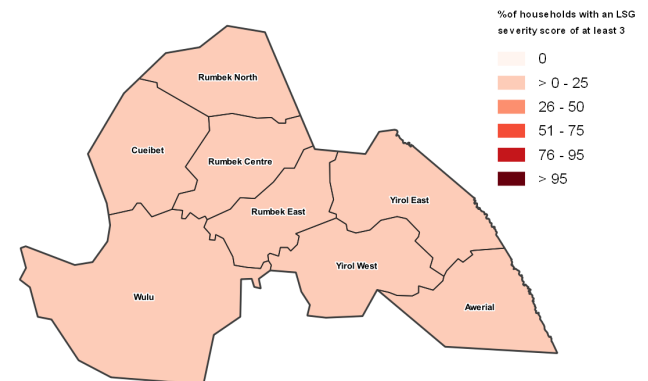
## Education LSG<sup>5</sup>



## Health LSG<sup>3</sup>



## Protection LSG<sup>6</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter. For more information on shelter LSG, see the relevant county page.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

## Lakes State

<p><b>1. Awerial County</b> ..... page 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</li> <li>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Protection</li> <li>Pre-existing Vulnerabilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>6. Wulu County</b> ..... page 40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</li> <li>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Protection</li> <li>Pre-existing Vulnerabilities</li> </ul>
<p><b>2. Cueurbet County</b> ..... page 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</li> <li>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Protection</li> <li>Pre-existing Vulnerabilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>7. Yirol East County</b> ..... page 47</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</li> <li>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Protection</li> <li>Pre-existing Vulnerabilities</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Rumbek Centre County</b> ..... page 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</li> <li>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Protection</li> <li>Pre-existing Vulnerabilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>8. Yirol West County</b> ..... page 54</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</li> <li>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Protection</li> <li>Pre-existing Vulnerabilities</li> </ul>
<p><b>4. Rumbek East County</b> ..... page 26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</li> <li>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Protection</li> <li>Pre-existing Vulnerabilities</li> </ul>	<p><b>9. Annex</b> ..... page 61</p>
<p><b>5. Rumbek North County</b> ..... page 33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)</li> <li>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</li> <li>Health</li> <li>Shelter</li> <li>Education</li> <li>Protection</li> <li>Pre-existing Vulnerabilities</li> </ul>	



# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Awerial County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**72%**

In Awerial County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **63**  
Number of households reported on: **401**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

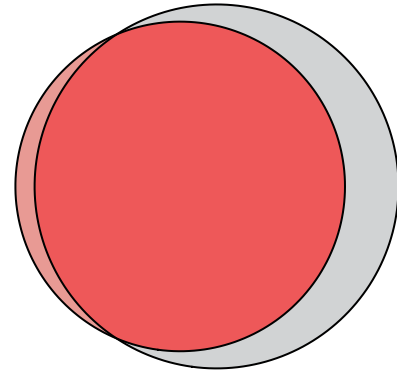


Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	11%
Severe (severity score 3)	61%
Stress (severity score 2)	13%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	15%

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 7% 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:** 31% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 57% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

93% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



42% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

78% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



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



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

69% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

20% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Awerial County, Lakes State

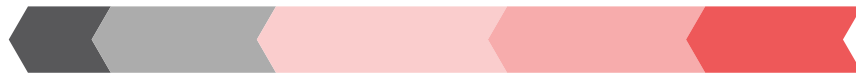
% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs:

70%

In Awerial County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 63  
Number of households reported on: 401

see Annex for details on methodology

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



19%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
28%	Severe	(severity score 3)
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)
10%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

**Supercritical:** 19% 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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 43% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

**Critical:** 46% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

39% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Insufficient containers	26%
Bad taste	21%
Long waiting time	18%
Waterpoints too far	14%
No barriers	29%

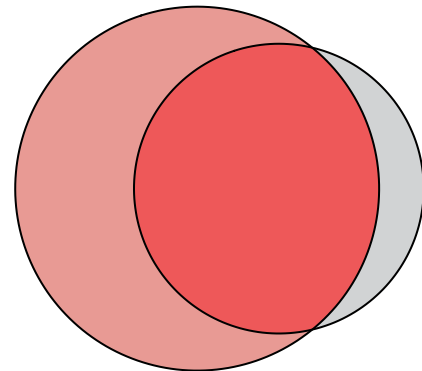
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	77%
Cooking	77%
Domestic	20%
Personal hygiene	66%
Not enough for any need	2%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>

Improved	57%
Unimproved	5%
Surface water	38%

77% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

38% 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	27%
No access to latrines	73%
Don't know	0%



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Use less preferred water source	20%
Reduce bathing	14%
Reduce cleaning	12%
Reduce drinking	7%
No coping strategies used	56%

<sup>1</sup> The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quantity of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.

<sup>2</sup> Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Awerial County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

69%

In Awerial County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 63  
Number of households reported on: 401

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
54%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
16%	Severe	(severity score 3)
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)
26%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

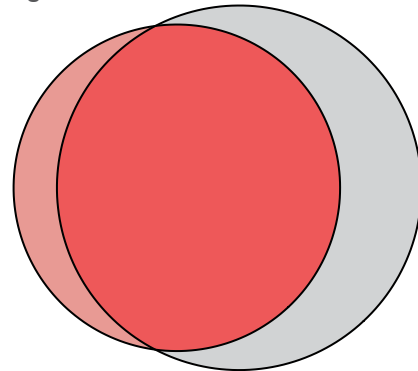
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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<sup>2</sup>.

**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:** 64% 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:



37% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	69%
No	30%
Don't know	0%



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

59% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

27% 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	30%	
Adults only	16%	
Both	7%	
Don't know	1%	
No sickness	45%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	32%	
Too far	29%	
Costs	6%	
Worried to get sick	1%	
No barriers	30%	

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

Under 15 min	4%	
15 min - 30 min	9%	
31 min - 59 min	22%	
60 min - 120 min	21%	
121 min - 3 hrs	19%	
More than 3 hrs	25%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Delay treatment	28%	
Go to further facility	28%	
Borrow money	23%	
Sold assets	23%	
No coping strategies used	13%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Awerial County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

**25%**

In Awerial County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **63**  
Number of households reported on: **401**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)
58%	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.

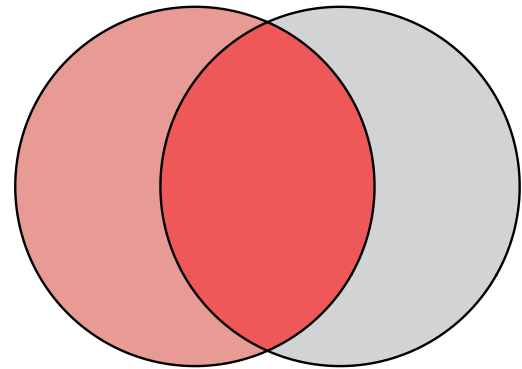
**Critical:** 23% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 13% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 16% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 11% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

39% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



18% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	74%	
Rakooba	17%	
Improvised shelter	5%	
Concrete building	3%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

13% 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;

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	4%	
Partially destroyed	10%	
Minimal damage	5%	
No damage	82%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	11%	
IDP returnee	0%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	89%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	80%	
Renting	4%	
Squatting	14%	
Hosted by relative or community member	2%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Migrate/change residence	12%	
Stay with others	9%	
Borrow money	4%	
Sleep in the open	3%	
No coping strategies used	74%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Awerial County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

40%

In Awerial County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 63  
Number of households reported on: 401

see Annex for details on methodology

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



36%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
59%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

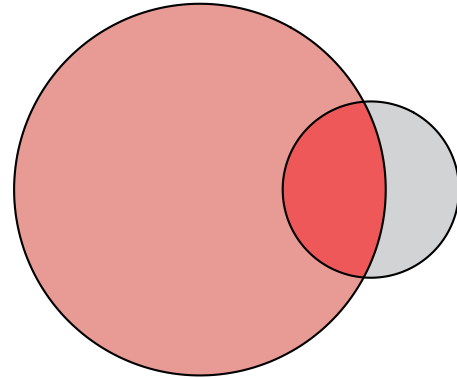
**Supercritical:** 2% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 33% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 1% 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:** 31% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

44% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



21% 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<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	9%
No	90%
Don't know	1%



35% 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;

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 as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	42%
No	54%
Don't know	4%



% 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<sup>4</sup>

Yes	68%
No	31%
Don't know	1%



In 1% 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 has to work	1%	
Costs	1%	
Child is ill	0%	
Child does not want	0%	

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

School is too far	27%	
Child has to work	2%	
Marriage/pregnancy	1%	
High school fees	1%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> 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.



# PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Awerial County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Awerial County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	63
Number of households reported on:	401

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)
78%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

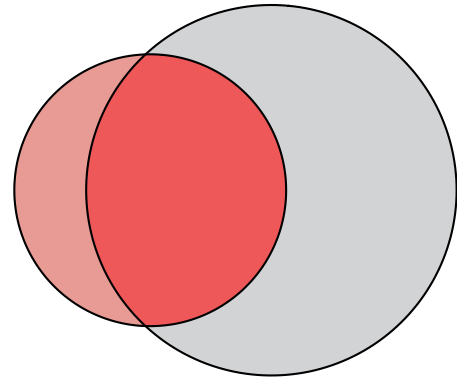
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 5% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 3% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

4% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

15% 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	2%	
18 - 65 years	80%	████████████████████
Over 65	18%	████████

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;

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	11%	████
Violence between neighbours	9%	████
Killing/injury	3%	██
Abduction	2%	█
No protection concerns	73%	████████████████████

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	3%	█
Violence between neighbours	3%	█
Abduction	0%	
Killing/injury	0%	
No protection incident	94%	████████████████████

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	5%	█
Pay bribe	2%	█
Less preferable water source	2%	█
Marriage	2%	█
No coping strategies used	85%	████████████████████

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Awerial County, Lakes State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

51%

In Awerial County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 63  
Number of households reported on: 401

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



19% Extreme (severity score 4)  
32% Severe (severity score 3)  
36% Stress (severity score 2)  
12% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



11% Minimal 36% Stress 33% Severe 20% Extreme

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

**Critical:** 19% 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 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	48%	85%	77%	7%	25%	69%	99%	54%	214
	...with a male head of household	30%	56%	60%	7%	25%	71%	97%	46%	187
	...with a child head of household	100%	89%	0%	0%	54%	100%	100%	2%	9
	...with an elderly head of household	10%	74%	74%	6%	42%	95%	100%	18%	70
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	43%	72%	70%	7%	21%	68%	98%	90%	359
	...who are displaced	17%	68%	59%	5%	66%	88%	100%	10%	42
	...who are hosting displaced people	3%	75%	58%	9%	73%	87%	100%	11%	46
	...who are not hosting displaced people	44%	72%	71%	7%	20%	68%	98%	89%	353
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	39%	76%	74%	5%	29%	74%	99%	49%	193
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	48%	38%	31%	11%	7%	89%	100%	3%	12
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	70%	67%	48%	9%	23%	91%	100%	3%	15
	...with chronically ill household member	64%	52%	39%	0%	24%	78%	100%	1%	5
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	59%	79%	70%	7%	13%	72%	100%	43%	177

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.



# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Cueibet County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**59%**

In Cueibet County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	32
Number of households reported on:	254

see Annex for details on methodology

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

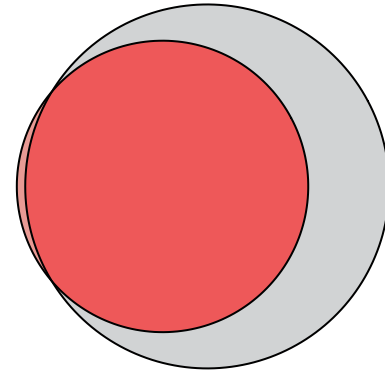


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
13%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
38%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

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:** 41% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 40% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

93% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



28% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

63% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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

Crops destroyed	17%	■
Lack of rain	8%	■
No markets	8%	■
Previous harvest exhausted	8%	■
Can't harvest	6%	■

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

No money	18%	■
Flooding	6%	■
Too far	5%	■
Unsafe	1%	■
No challenges	8%	■
No market available	64%	■

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

58% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

34% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Planted and harvested	24%	■
Planted, not time to harvest	25%	■
Planted, harvest insufficient	5%	■
Did not plant	45%	■
Don't know	0%	■

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

Own crop	34%	■
Market purchase	23%	■
Neighbours/relatives	2%	■
Borrowing	0%	■
Did not eat cereals	33%	■

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Cueibet County, Lakes State

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

80%

In Cueibet County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 32  
Number of households reported on: 254

see Annex for details on methodology

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



10%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
46%	Severe	(severity score 3)
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)
3%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

**Supercritical:** 10% 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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 34% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

**Critical:** 58% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

35% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

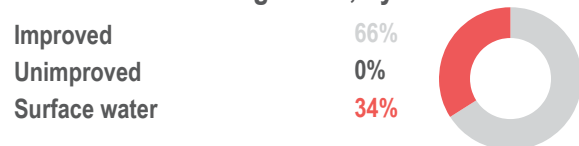
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Insufficient containers	39%
Long waiting time	36%
Bad taste	23%
Waterpoints too far	8%
No barriers	24%

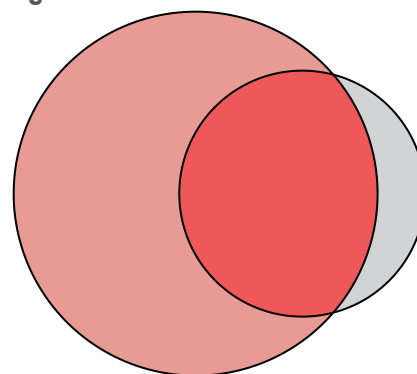
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	98%
Cooking	97%
Domestic	74%
Personal hygiene	98%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



87% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



51% 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;

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	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<sup>4</sup>

Reduce cleaning	31%
Buy more water than usual	3%
Reduce bathing	3%
Don't know	0%
No coping strategies used	64%

<sup>1</sup> The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quantity of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.

<sup>2</sup> Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Cueibet County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

45%

In Cueibet County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 32  
Number of households reported on: 254

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
42%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
49%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

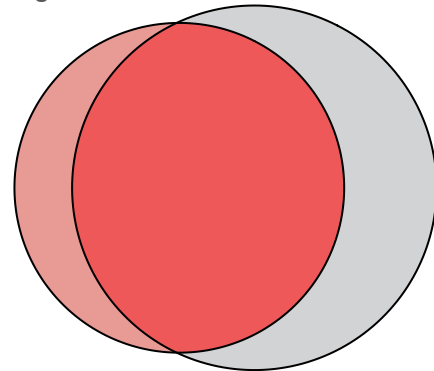
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 46% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 88% 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:



19% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	45%
No	54%
Don't know	1%



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

36% 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 reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	26%
Adults only	7%
Both	8%
Don't know	12%
No sickness	47%

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

Under 15 min	0%
15 min - 30 min	7%
31 min - 59 min	4%
60 min - 120 min	18%
121 min - 3 hrs	37%
More than 3 hrs	33%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	23%
Too far	12%
Discrimination	4%
Not always open	3%
No barriers	54%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	35%
Sold assets	14%
Delay treatment	13%
Borrow money	4%
No coping strategies used	44%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Cueibet County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

10%

In Cueibet County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	32
Number of households reported on:	254

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)
29%	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.

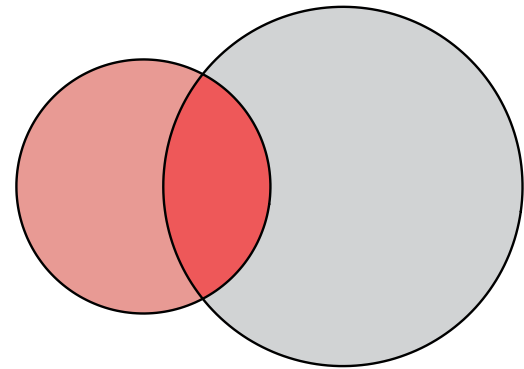
**Critical:** 2% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 20% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 1% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 24% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



6% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	92%	
Rakooba	2%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	4%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	2%	
No shelter	0%	

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;

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	15%	
Partially destroyed	6%	
Minimal damage	6%	
No damage	73%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	22%	
IDP returnee	3%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	75%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

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

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	10%	
Migrate/change residence	6%	
Sleep in the open	3%	
Borrow money	1%	
No coping strategies used	82%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Cueibet County, Lakes State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **33%**

In Cueibet County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **32**  
Number of households reported on: **254**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

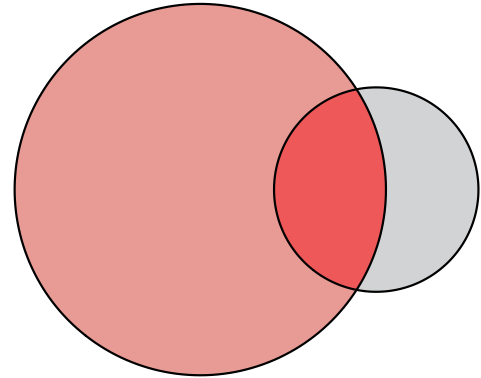


27%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)
62%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.  
**Supercritical:** 27% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.  
**Critical:** 8% 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:** 7% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

39% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



17% 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<sup>3</sup>

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

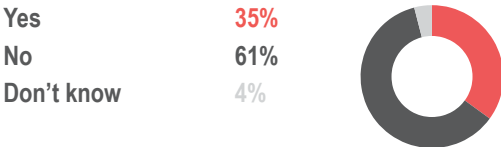


28% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

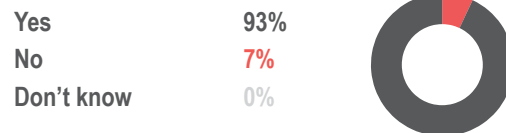
5% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

5% 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 has never attended formal school



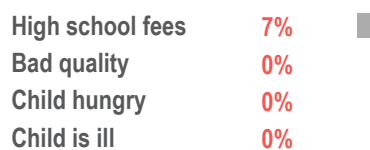
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019<sup>4</sup>



In 8% 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:



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> 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.



# PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Cueibet County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

8%

In Cueibet County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 32  
Number of households reported on: 254

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
84%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

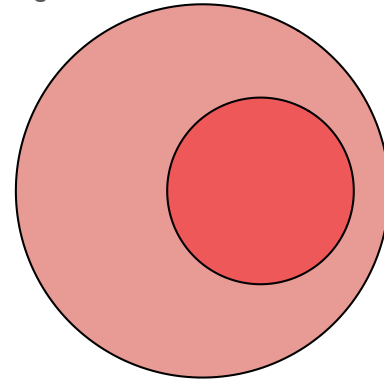
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 8% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

3% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

8% 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	93%	
Over 65	7%	

6% 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.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Killing/injury	27%	
Cattle raids	14%	
Violence between neighbours	1%	
Abduction	0%	
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<sup>4</sup>

Killing/injury	3%	
Looting	2%	
Abduction	1%	
Cattle raids	1%	
No protection incident	92%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	1%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
Less preferable water source	0%	
No coping strategies used	98%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Cueibet County, Lakes State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

44%

In Cueibet County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 32  
Number of households reported on: 254

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



7% Extreme (severity score 4)  
37% Severe (severity score 3)  
39% Stress (severity score 2)  
17% 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: 9%** 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:



17% Minimal 39% Stress 36% Severe 8% 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	37%	59%	43%	9%	5%	85%	92%	44%	107
	...with a male head of household	31%	59%	48%	7%	13%	76%	90%	56%	147
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	62%	66%	32%	9%	0%	94%	100%	7%	15
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	35%	60%	48%	8%	9%	82%	91%	91%	234
	...who are displaced	20%	49%	21%	7%	14%	62%	84%	9%	20
	...who are hosting displaced people	35%	71%	57%	2%	33%	78%	89%	24%	61
	...who are not hosting displaced people	33%	55%	42%	9%	2%	81%	91%	76%	190
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	34%	57%	37%	9%	5%	83%	94%	57%	144
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	60%	77%	69%	24%	5%	100%	100%	6%	17
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	39%	59%	23%	8%	12%	85%	88%	11%	28
	...with chronically ill household member	53%	43%	25%	0%	36%	50%	77%	4%	9
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	33%	66%	53%	6%	10%	86%	95%	43%	109

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.



# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Rumbek Centre County, Lakes State

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

**63%**

In Rumbek Centre County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **42**  
Number of households reported on: **284**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



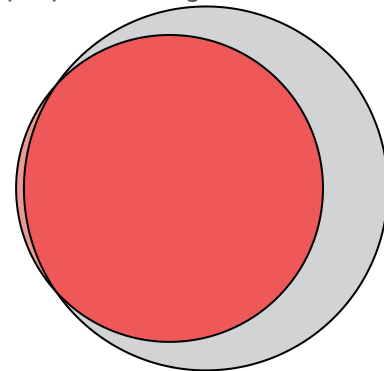
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
58%	Severe	(severity score 3)
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)
27%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

**Supercritical:** 5% 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:** 50% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

92% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



39% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

71% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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

Can't harvest	27%	
Crops destroyed	9%	
No markets	8%	
Unsafe access to land	6%	
No food distribution	5%	

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

No money	35%	
Unsafe	9%	
Too far	8%	
Flooding	3%	
No challenges	8%	
No market available	40%	

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

63% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

27% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Planted and harvested	13%	
Planted, not time to harvest	21%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	6%	
Did not plant	59%	
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	61%	
Own crop	18%	
Food assistance	2%	
Borrowing	0%	
Did not eat cereals	17%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

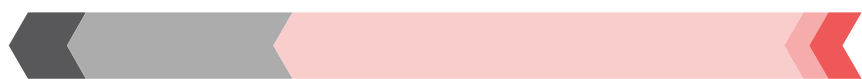
Rumbek Centre County, Lakes State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **68%**

In Rumbek Centre County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **42**  
Number of households reported on: **284**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

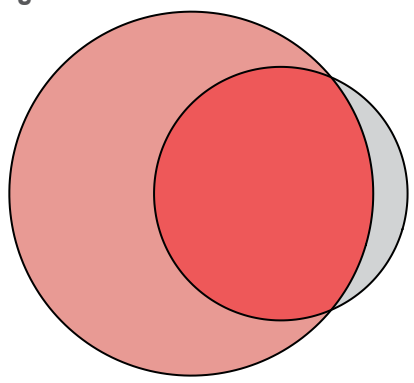


4%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
62%	Severe	(severity score 3)
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)
7%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

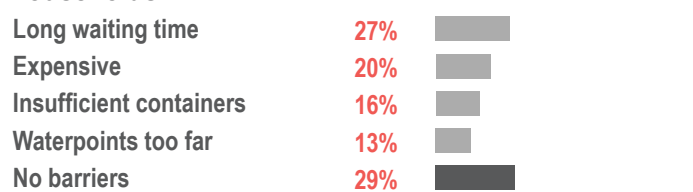
Supercritical and critical indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 4% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.  
**Critical:** 6% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.  
**Critical:** 65% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

72% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



40% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

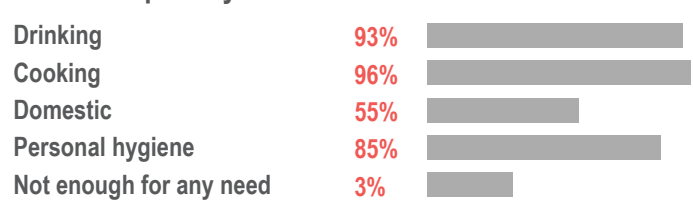


39% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

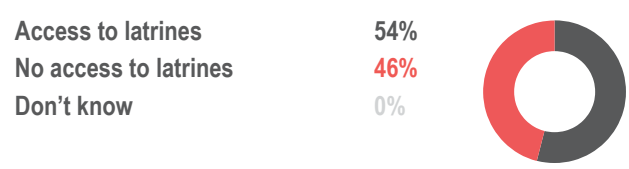
29% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>



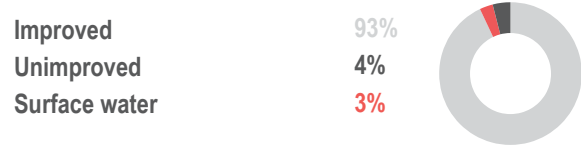
% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek Centre County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

**34%**

In Rumbek Centre County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **42**  
Number of households reported on: **284**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
63%	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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 34% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 73% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

**21%** of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	34%
No	65%
Don't know	1%



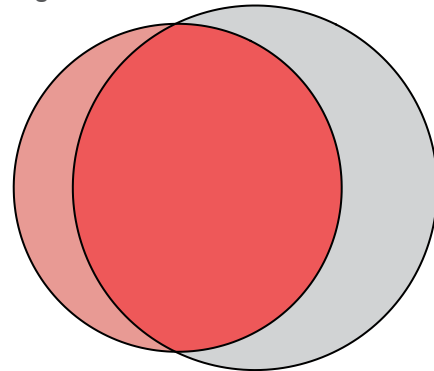
% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	24%
Adults only	11%
Both	24%
Don't know	6%
No sickness	35%

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

Under 15 min	0%
15 min - 30 min	10%
31 min - 59 min	16%
60 min - 120 min	27%
121 min - 3 hrs	22%
More than 3 hrs	24%

**49%** of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

**27%** of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	13%
Costs	11%
Too far	7%
Unsafe	2%
No barriers	66%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	20%
Borrow money	10%
Sold assets	9%
Delay treatment	7%
No coping strategies used	57%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek Centre County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

**17%**

In Rumbek Centre County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	42
Number of households reported on:	284

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
39%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
44%	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.

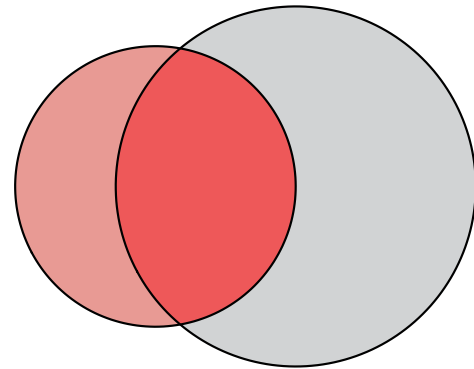
**Critical:** 3% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 22% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 4% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 45% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

36% 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<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	82%	
Rakooba	3%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	12%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	2%	
No shelter	0%	

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	13%	
Partially destroyed	10%	
Minimal damage	3%	
No damage	75%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	92%	
Renting	4%	
Squatting	1%	
Hosted by relative or community member	3%	

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

10% 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 reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	42%	
IDP returnee	7%	
Refugee	2%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	53%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	11%	
Migrate/change residence	9%	
Sleep in the open	5%	
Children sleep elsewhere	2%	
No coping strategies used	71%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Rumbek Centre County, Lakes State

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

19%

In Rumbek Centre County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 42  
Number of households reported on: 284

see Annex for details on methodology

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



19%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)
77%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

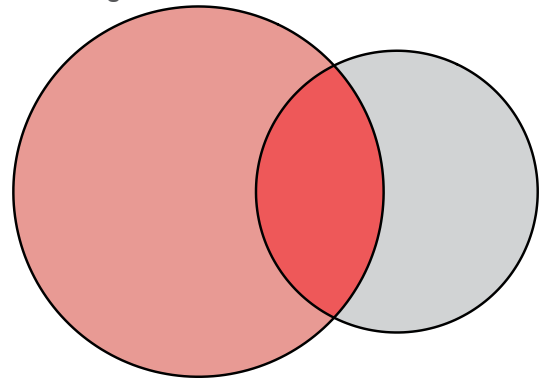
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 18% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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:** 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.

26% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	11%
No	83%
Don't know	6%



15% 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;

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 as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes	32%
No	62%
Don't know	6%



% 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<sup>4</sup>

Yes	97%
No	2%
Don't know	1%



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	1%
Child has to work	1%
Costs	1%
Travel risk	1%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

High school fees	1%
Bad quality	0%
Child hungry	0%
Child is ill	0%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> 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.





# PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek Centre County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**17%**

In Rumbek Centre County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **42**  
Number of households reported on: **284**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
5%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
62%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

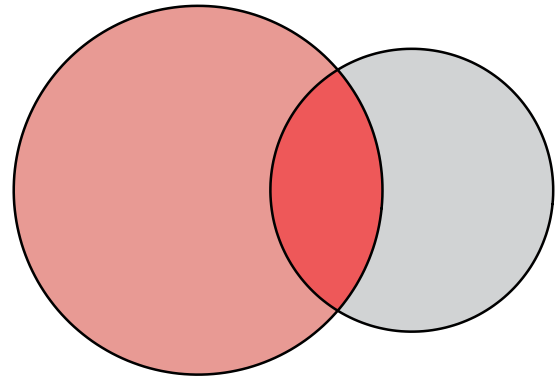
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 12% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

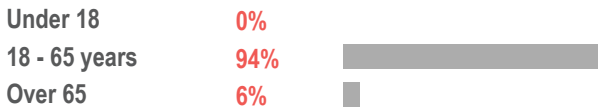
**Critical:** 7% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

9% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

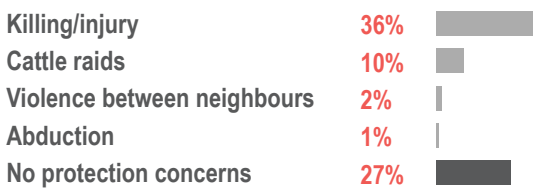


14% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

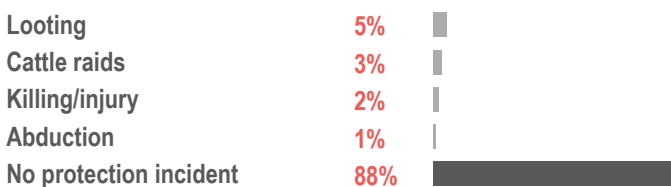


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	7%
No	92%
Don't know	1%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Rumbek Centre County, Lakes State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**56%**

In Rumbek Centre County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **42**  
Number of households reported on: **284**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**6%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**50%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**33%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**12%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

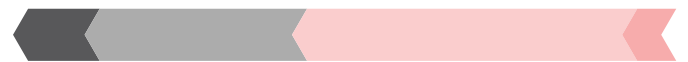
LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

**Critical:** 6% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

**Critical:** 8% 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:



11% Minimal 32% Stress 51% 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	19%	60%	33%	15%	19%	70%	94%	56%	155
	...with a male head of household	19%	68%	35%	21%	16%	65%	94%	44%	129
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	39%	70%	27%	10%	11%	82%	94%	6%	18
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	18%	62%	33%	18%	14%	68%	93%	92%	258
	...who are displaced	34%	74%	50%	15%	59%	66%	97%	8%	26
	...who are hosting displaced people	16%	75%	41%	22%	36%	62%	93%	46%	126
	...who are not hosting displaced people	22%	53%	29%	13%	2%	74%	95%	54%	150
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	21%	66%	30%	18%	15%	81%	95%	43%	127
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	14%	80%	39%	23%	27%	63%	100%	11%	31
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	31%	77%	30%	10%	34%	74%	100%	9%	26
	...with chronically ill household member	51%	69%	78%	42%	31%	100%	100%	4%	12
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	25%	69%	39%	17%	18%	74%	97%	47%	135

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.





# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek East County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**72%**

In Rumbek East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **282**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

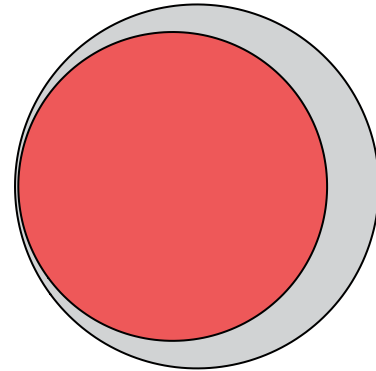


Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	17%
Severe (severity score 3)	55%
Stress (severity score 2)	6%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	22%

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:** 47% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 51% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

100% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



38% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

73% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



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

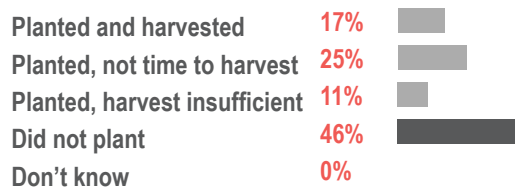


0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

72% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

28% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

## Rumbek East County, Lakes State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **76%**

In Rumbek East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **282**

see Annex for details on methodology

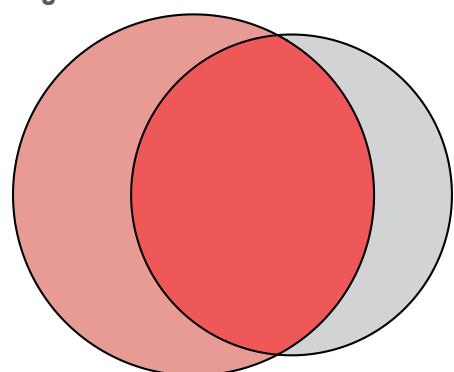
% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:



6%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
69%	Severe	(severity score 3)
19%	Stress	(severity score 2)
5%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 6% 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<sup>2</sup>.  
**Critical:** 7% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.  
**Critical:** 74% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

93% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



37% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Insufficient containers	43%
Long waiting time	41%
Waterpoints too far	21%
Expensive	12%
No barriers	13%

33% 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;

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

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	94%
Cooking	92%
Domestic	56%
Personal hygiene	84%
Not enough for any need	2%

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	26%
No access to latrines	74%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Reduce cleaning	29%
Reduce bathing	16%
Buy more water than usual	8%
Use less preferred water source	6%
No coping strategies used	40%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>

Improved	92%
Unimproved	6%
Surface water	2%

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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek East County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

46%

In Rumbek East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 40  
Number of households reported on: 282

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
40%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
51%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

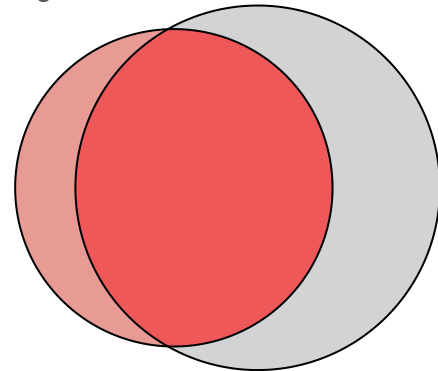
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 48% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 82% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

71% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



22% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	46%
No	51%
Don't know	3%



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

37% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

25% 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	35%
Adults only	14%
Both	13%
Don't know	10%
No sickness	28%

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	7%
60 min - 120 min	27%
121 min - 3 hrs	30%
More than 3 hrs	25%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	18%
Costs	13%
Too far	10%
Unsafe	6%
No barriers	52%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	22%
Sold assets	19%
Borrow money	11%
Delay treatment	11%
No coping strategies used	39%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

## Rumbek East County, Lakes State

### AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

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

# 10%

In Rumbek East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 40  
Number of households reported on: 282

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)
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)
41%	Stress	(severity score 2)
50%	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.

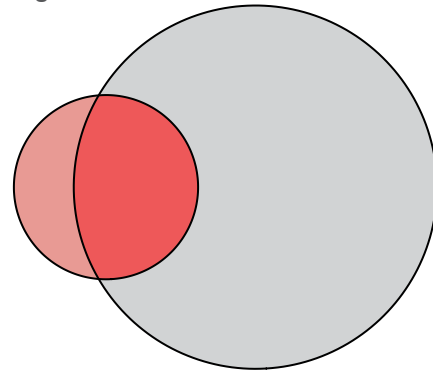
**Critical:** 3% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 24% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 2% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 33% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

38% 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;

6% 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.

10% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	92%	
Rakooba	2%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	5%	
Community building	1%	
Semi-permanent	1%	
No shelter	0%	

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	15%	
Partially destroyed	9%	
Minimal damage	2%	
No damage	74%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	93%	
Renting	4%	
Squatting	2%	
Hosted by relative or community member	0%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	27%	
IDP returnee	6%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	64%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	13%	
Migrate/change residence	11%	
Children sleep elsewhere	9%	
Sleep in the open	6%	
No coping strategies used	65%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Rumbek East County, Lakes State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **20%**

In Rumbek East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **282**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



15%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
75%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

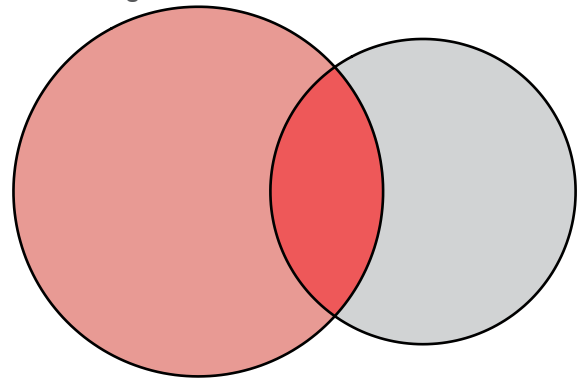
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 15% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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:** 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.

32% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes **13%**  
No **78%**  
Don't know **9%**



% 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 **30%**  
No **61%**  
Don't know **9%**



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;

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<sup>4</sup>

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



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 **4%** █  
Child does not want **1%** |  
Marriage/pregnancy **1%** |  
Child is ill **0%**

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

High school fees **5%** █  
Bad quality **0%**  
Child hungry **0%**  
Child is ill **0%**

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> 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.



# PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek East County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: **17%**

In Rumbek East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **282**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



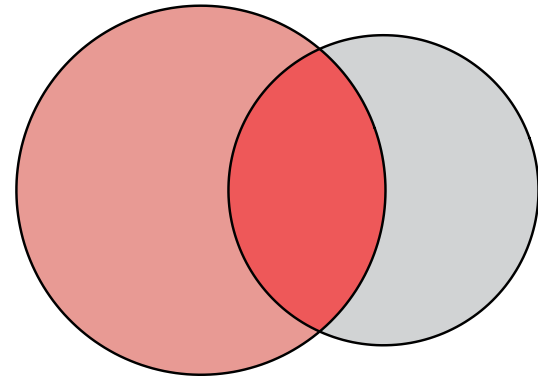
2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
13%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
26%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
57%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 15% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

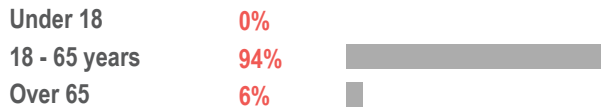
**Critical:** 4% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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



9% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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



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

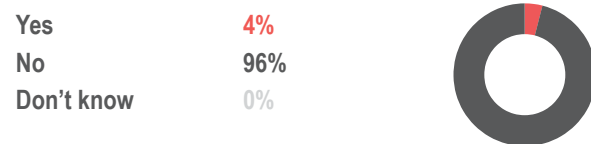
5% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

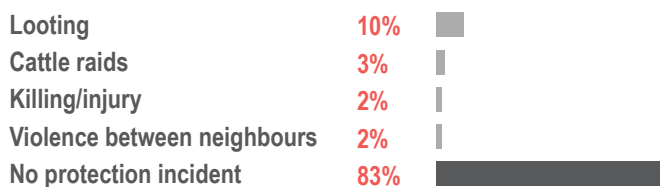
Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Rumbek East County, Lakes State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**47%**

In Rumbek East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **282**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**6%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**41%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**43%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**10%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

**Critical: 6%** of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

**Critical: 11%** 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:



11% Minimal 43% Stress 40% 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	23%	76%	44%	15%	14%	76%	97%	59%	166
	...with a male head of household	15%	67%	50%	18%	3%	77%	99%	41%	116
	...with a child head of household	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	1
	...with an elderly head of household	8%	92%	49%	18%	9%	93%	100%	6%	16
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	20%	70%	49%	17%	8%	77%	98%	89%	246
	...who are displaced	16%	90%	23%	11%	22%	71%	96%	11%	36
	...who are hosting displaced people	26%	81%	58%	22%	26%	72%	99%	34%	103
	...who are not hosting displaced people	18%	68%	39%	13%	2%	79%	98%	66%	170
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	25%	78%	44%	17%	10%	84%	98%	52%	149
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	26%	85%	53%	16%	16%	70%	100%	14%	38
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	29%	86%	61%	28%	17%	75%	100%	11%	32
	...with chronically ill household member	41%	88%	47%	31%	13%	89%	100%	7%	17
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	20%	66%	47%	16%	11%	78%	99%	43%	119

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.





# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek North County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

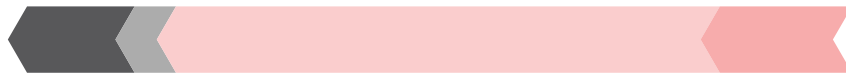
% of households found to have a FSL LSG,  
according to KIs:

**82%**

In Rumbek North County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **38**  
Number of households reported on: **256**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

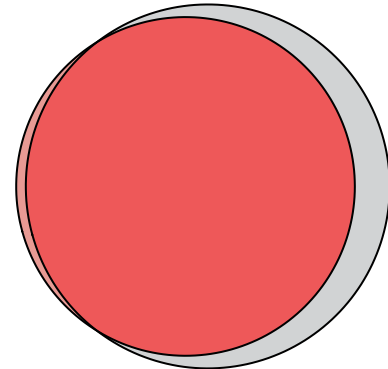


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
66%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
13%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 15% 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:** 62% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 67% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

99% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



59% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

78% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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

Crops destroyed	21%	
Didn't plant	15%	
Can't harvest	14%	
No food distribution	6%	
Insecurity	6%	

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

No money	19%	
Too far	15%	
Flooding	14%	
Unsafe	11%	
No challenges	2%	
No market available	51%	

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

82% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Planted and harvested	22%	
Planted, not time to harvest	26%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	5%	
Did not plant	40%	
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	26%	
Own crop	22%	
Food assistance	8%	
Borrowing	2%	
Did not eat cereals	38%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

## AOK-N | 2020

### South Sudan

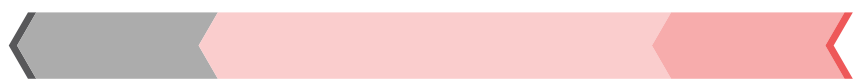
#### Rumbek North County, Lakes State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **77%**

In Rumbek North County,  
 Number of KIs interviewed: **38**  
 Number of households reported on: **256**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
21%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
55%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
22%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
1%	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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 22% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

**Critical:** 56% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

**51%** of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

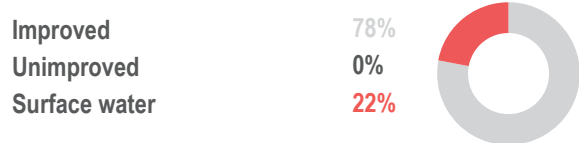
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Insufficient containers	38%	
Long waiting time	35%	
Waterpoints too far	24%	
Insecurity	14%	
No barriers	9%	

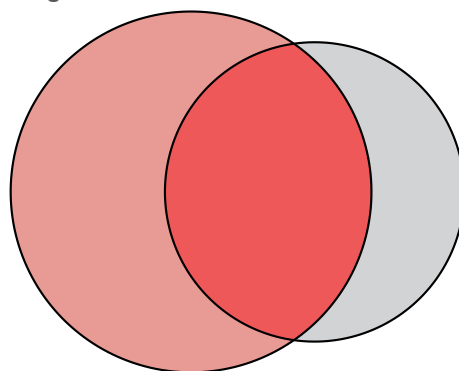
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	85%	
Cooking	86%	
Domestic	43%	
Personal hygiene	67%	
Not enough for any need	8%	

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



**96%** of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:

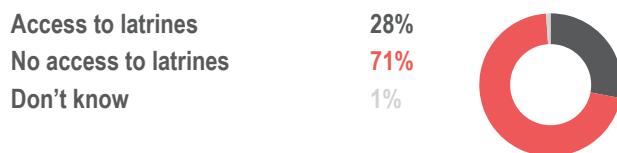


**43%** of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

**34%** 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 reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Reduce cleaning	33%	
Buy more water than usual	10%	
Use less preferred water source	10%	
Reduce bathing	9%	
No coping strategies used	47%	

<sup>1</sup> The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quantity of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.

<sup>2</sup> Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek North County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**52%**

In Rumbek North County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **38**  
Number of households reported on: **256**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
45%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
46%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

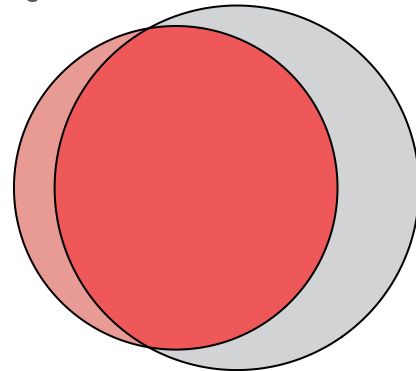
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 53% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 80% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

73% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



39% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

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



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

45% 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.

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

Children only	24%	
Adults only	10%	
Both	22%	
Don't know	5%	
No sickness	39%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	22%	
Too far	19%	
Costs	10%	
Other	1%	
No barriers	47%	

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

Under 15 min	3%	
15 min - 30 min	4%	
31 min - 59 min	14%	
60 min - 120 min	28%	
121 min - 3 hrs	26%	
More than 3 hrs	26%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	29%	
Sold assets	16%	
Borrow money	12%	
Delay treatment	10%	
No coping strategies used	33%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rumbek North County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

**41%**

In Rumbek North County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	38
Number of households reported on:	256

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
26%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
28%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
31%	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.

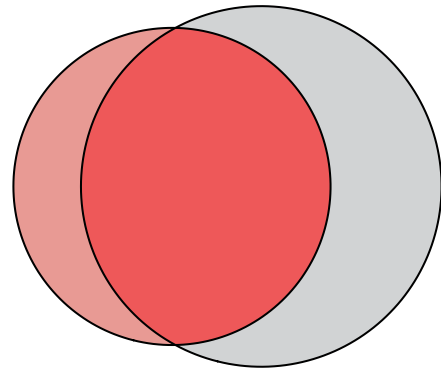
**Critical:** 29% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 35% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 17% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 47% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

63% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



36% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	64%	
Rakooba	25%	
Improvised shelter	4%	
Concrete building	7%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

31% 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.

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	24%	
Partially destroyed	11%	
Minimal damage	6%	
No damage	59%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	45%	
IDP returnee	5%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	52%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	80%	
Renting	3%	
Squatting	2%	
Hosted by relative or community member	15%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Migrate/change residence	21%	
Stay with others	20%	
Sleep in the open	13%	
Children sleep elsewhere	5%	
No coping strategies used	47%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Rumbek North County, Lakes State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **20%**

In Rumbek North County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **38**  
Number of households reported on: **256**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



14%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
77%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

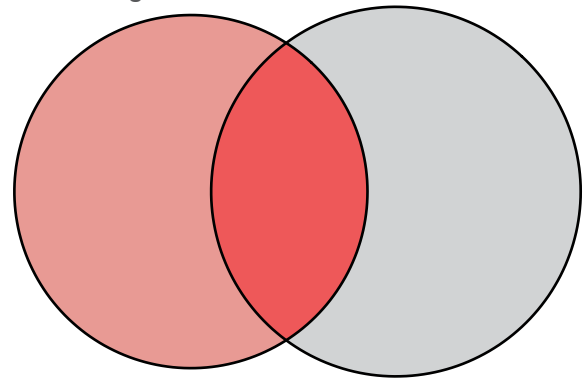
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 14% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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:** 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.

37% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



13% 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<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes **22%**  
No **70%**  
Don't know **8%**



% 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 **33%**  
No **60%**  
Don't know **7%**



14% 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;

16% 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<sup>4</sup>

Yes **92%**  
No **6%**  
Don't know **2%**



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 is ill **1%** |  
Child does not want **1%** |  
Child has to work **1%** |  
Marriage/pregnancy **1%** |

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

School is too far **4%** |  
Child has to work **1%** |  
Missed enrolment **1%** |  
High school fees **1%** |

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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.



# PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

## Rumbek North County, Lakes State

### AOK-N | 2020

### South Sudan

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

In Rumbek North County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	38
Number of households reported on:	256

see Annex for details on methodology

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

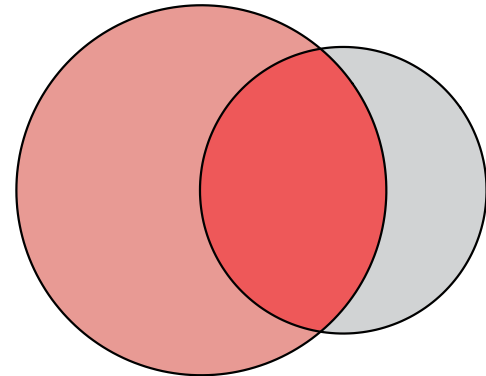


4%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
15%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
58%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 20% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.  
**Critical:** 10% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

23% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

31% 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	93%	
Over 65	7%	

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

9% 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.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Killing/injury	46%	
Cattle raids	31%	
Abduction	3%	
Forced recruitment	1%	
No protection concerns	37%	

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

Yes	9%
No	89%
Don't know	2%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	12%	
Killing/injury	10%	
Looting	6%	
Violence between neighbours	3%	
No protection incident	79%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	11%	
Pay bribe	4%	
Increased security measures	1%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
No coping strategies used	84%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Rumbek North County, Lakes State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**73%**

In Rumbek North County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **38**  
Number of households reported on: **256**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



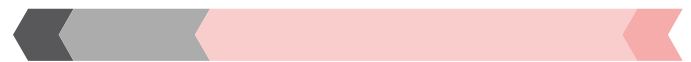
7% Extreme (severity score 4)  
66% Severe (severity score 3)  
21% Stress (severity score 2)  
7% No or minimal (severity score 1)

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: 40%** 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 21% Stress 66% Severe 7% 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%	78%	53%	28%	38%	71%	99%	66%	172
	...with a male head of household	13%	89%	51%	19%	46%	88%	100%	34%	84
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	8%	74%	47%	37%	27%	26%	100%	7%	17
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	23%	74%	50%	17%	25%	86%	99%	60%	155
	...who are displaced	15%	93%	55%	37%	65%	62%	99%	40%	101
	...who are hosting displaced people	14%	91%	62%	32%	67%	67%	100%	47%	119
	...who are not hosting displaced people	25%	72%	42%	19%	18%	85%	99%	53%	134
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	18%	82%	52%	32%	40%	68%	100%	48%	122
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	11%	87%	67%	24%	63%	77%	100%	15%	41
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	16%	93%	49%	28%	45%	49%	96%	11%	28
	...with chronically ill household member	16%	85%	52%	53%	54%	41%	100%	6%	15
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	29%	87%	61%	27%	43%	78%	99%	43%	109

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.





# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Wulu County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**57%**

In Wulu County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **34**  
Number of households reported on: **222**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



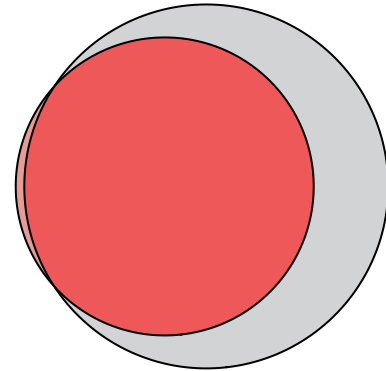
Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	13%
Severe (severity score 3)	44%
Stress (severity score 2)	7%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	36%

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:** 45% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 41% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

85% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



24% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

61% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



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



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

56% 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.

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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Wulu County, Lakes State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **78%**

In Wulu County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **34**  
Number of households reported on: **222**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
27%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
48%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
21%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
1%	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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 30% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

**Critical:** 51% 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<sup>3</sup>

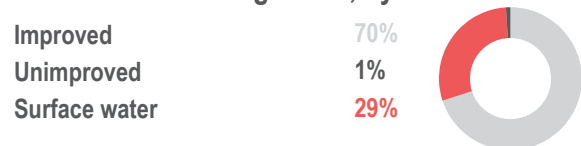
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Long waiting time	31%	
Bad taste	26%	
Insufficient containers	20%	
Insecurity	16%	
No barriers	22%	

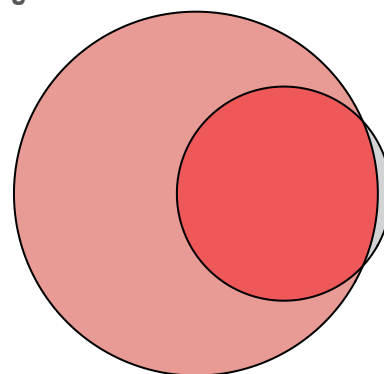
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	100%	
Cooking	100%	
Domestic	41%	
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<sup>2</sup>



79% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



52% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

26% 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	24%	
No access to latrines	76%	
Don't know	0%	

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Reduce cleaning	12%	
Use less preferred water source	8%	
Reduce bathing	6%	
Buy more water than usual	1%	
No coping strategies used	73%	

<sup>1</sup> The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quantity of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.

<sup>2</sup> Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Wulu County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

45%

In Wulu County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 34  
Number of households reported on: 222

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
29%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
53%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

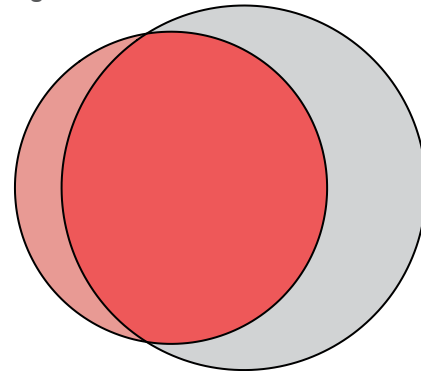
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 44% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 56% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

68% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



16% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	44%
No	55%
Don't know	0%



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

37% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

23% 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	21%	
Adults only	6%	
Both	16%	
Don't know	15%	
No sickness	41%	

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

Under 15 min	0%	
15 min - 30 min	17%	
31 min - 59 min	27%	
60 min - 120 min	17%	
121 min - 3 hrs	18%	
More than 3 hrs	20%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	27%	
Too far	18%	
Costs	0%	
Discrimination	0%	
No barriers	56%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	46%	
Borrow money	13%	
Sold assets	8%	
Delay treatment	6%	
No coping strategies used	40%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Wulu County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

16%

In Wulu County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 34  
Number of households reported on: 222

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
34%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
49%	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.

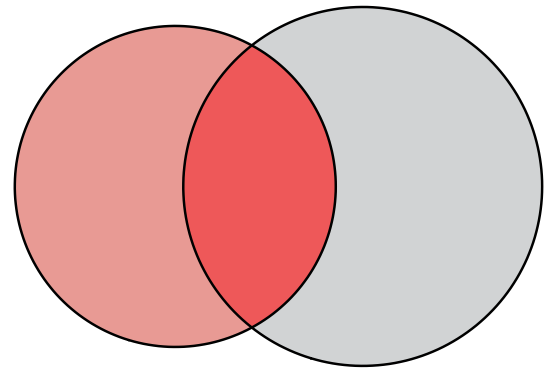
**Critical:** 5% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 21% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 2% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 37% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

29% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



12% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	90%	
Rakooba	5%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	4%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	1%	
No shelter	0%	

10% 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.

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	14%	
Partially destroyed	8%	
Minimal damage	5%	
No damage	73%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	34%	
IDP returnee	6%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	63%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	97%	
Renting	1%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	2%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	11%	
Migrate/change residence	5%	
Sleep in the open	3%	
Borrow money	3%	
No coping strategies used	81%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Wulu County, Lakes State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **20%**

In Wulu County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **34**  
Number of households reported on: **222**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



20%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)
71%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

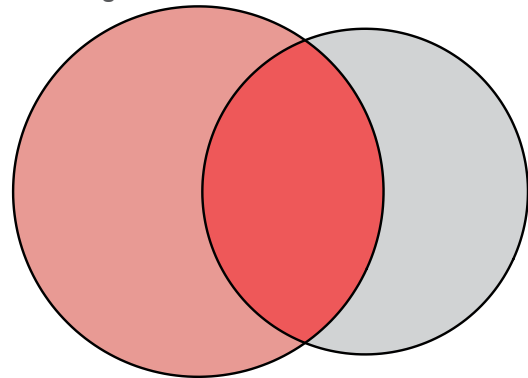
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 20% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 9% 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.

30% 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<sup>3</sup>

14% 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;

9% 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 education between February 2019 and December 2019

Yes **14%**  
No **72%**  
Don't know **14%**



% 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 **31%**  
No **66%**  
Don't know **3%**



% 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<sup>4</sup>

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



In 9% 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 has to work **4%** |█  
Child does not want **1%** |  
Costs **1%** |  
Marriage/pregnancy **1%** |

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

NA%  
NA%  
NA%  
NA%

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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.



# PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Wulu County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

9%

In Wulu County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 34  
Number of households reported on: 222

see Annex for details on methodology

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



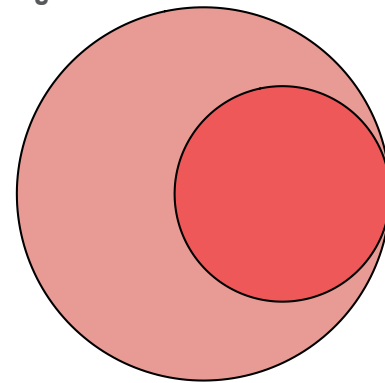
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
71%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 7% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 2% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

9% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



4% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	98%	
Over 65	2%	

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;

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Killing/injury	35%	
Cattle raids	7%	
Abduction	0%	
Family separation	0%	
No protection concerns	50%	

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Looting	3%	
Cattle raids	2%	
Killing/injury	1%	
Abduction	0%	
No protection incident	93%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	3%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
Less preferable water source	0%	
No coping strategies used	97%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Wulu County, Lakes State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**35%**

In Wulu County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **34**  
Number of households reported on: **222**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**2%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**32%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**40%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**25%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

**Critical: 2%** of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

**Critical: 12%** 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 39% Stress 34% Severe 3% 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	11%	66%	39%	7%	18%	77%	84%	23%	52
	...with a male head of household	23%	54%	47%	9%	16%	78%	87%	77%	170
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	40%	79%	40%	0%	37%	100%	100%	2%	5
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	22%	58%	47%	8%	13%	76%	86%	88%	193
	...who are displaced	10%	49%	30%	10%	40%	90%	90%	12%	29
	...who are hosting displaced people	22%	78%	54%	12%	36%	77%	95%	37%	82
	...who are not hosting displaced people	19%	45%	39%	6%	5%	78%	81%	63%	140
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	23%	63%	41%	9%	14%	82%	91%	42%	90
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	27%	58%	33%	5%	27%	52%	69%	8%	19
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	31%	70%	46%	8%	22%	85%	89%	11%	26
	...with chronically ill household member	34%	51%	50%	0%	25%	66%	84%	6%	12
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	22%	54%	42%	7%	16%	80%	87%	39%	84

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.





# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Yirol East County, Lakes State

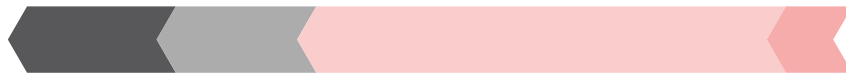
% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs:

**65%**

In Yirol East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**  
Number of households reported on: **341**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

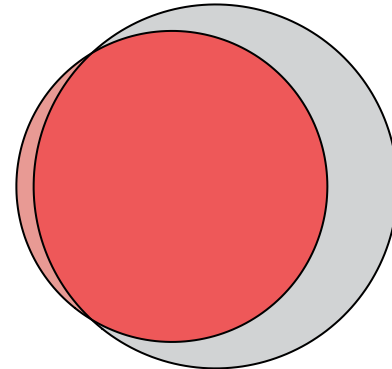


**0%** Extreme + (severity score 4+)  
**8%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**57%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**17%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**18%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 6% 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:** 42% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 43% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

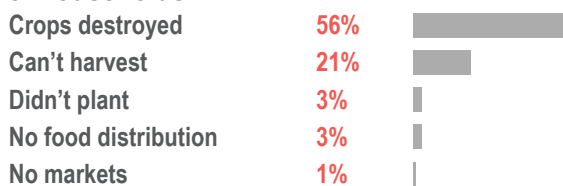
92% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



32% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

85% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



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



3% 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;

27% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Yirol East County, Lakes State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **49%**

In Yirol East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**  
Number of households reported on: **341**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



8%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
31%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
26%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

**Supercritical:** 8% 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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 18% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

**Critical:** 38% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

24% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

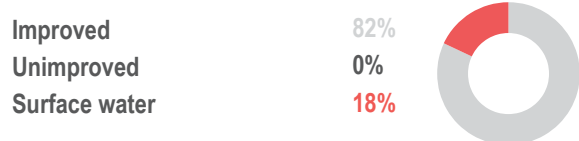
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Long waiting time	25%	
Insufficient containers	20%	
Waterpoints too far	16%	
Bad taste	14%	
No barriers	35%	

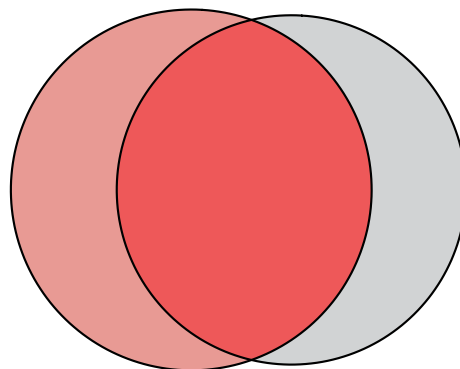
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	83%	
Cooking	85%	
Domestic	22%	
Personal hygiene	67%	
Not enough for any need	2%	

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



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

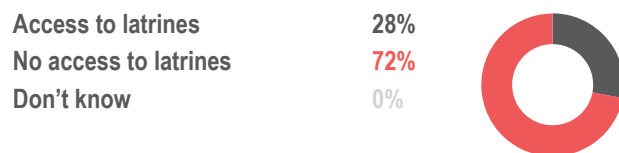


18% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Reduce cleaning	16%	
Reduce drinking	16%	
Use less preferred water source	16%	
Reduce bathing	11%	
No coping strategies used	54%	

<sup>1</sup> The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, quantity of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines.

<sup>2</sup> Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Yirol East County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

61%

In Yirol East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 51  
Number of households reported on: 341

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
38%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
23%	Severe	(severity score 3)
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)
35%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

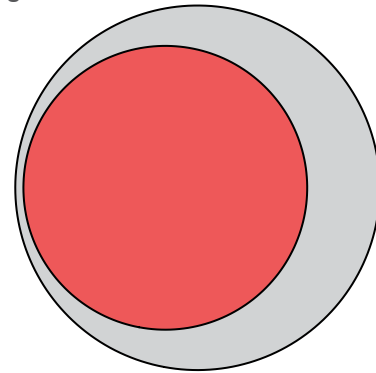
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 61% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 57% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

99% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



33% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	61%
No	39%
Don't know	0%



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

60% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

39% 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	18%	■
Adults only	23%	■
Both	5%	■
Don't know	3%	■
No sickness	52%	■

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

Under 15 min	1%	■
15 min - 30 min	18%	■
31 min - 59 min	23%	■
60 min - 120 min	26%	■
121 min - 3 hrs	22%	■
More than 3 hrs	9%	■

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	23%	■
Too far	21%	■
Costs	7%	■
Not always open	5%	■
No barriers	39%	■

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	44%	■
Delay treatment	43%	■
Sold assets	32%	■
Borrow money	29%	■
No coping strategies used	1%	■

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Yirol East County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

**24%**

In Yirol East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**  
Number of households reported on: **341**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)
63%	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.

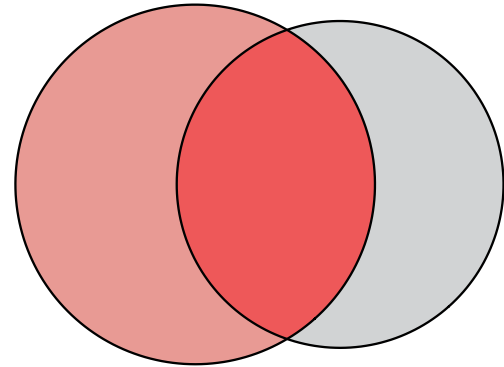
**Critical:** 23% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 15% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 8% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 9% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

32% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



16% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	75%	
Rakooba	17%	
Improvised shelter	6%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	2%	
No shelter	0%	

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

10% 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.

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	4%	
Partially destroyed	10%	
Minimal damage	5%	
No damage	80%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	9%	
IDP returnee	0%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	91%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	88%	
Renting	3%	
Squatting	8%	
Hosted by relative or community member	0%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Migrate/change residence	8%	
Stay with others	6%	
Borrow money	4%	
Sleep in the open	1%	
No coping strategies used	81%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Yirol East County, Lakes State

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

18%

In Yirol East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 51  
Number of households reported on: 341

see Annex for details on methodology

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



17%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
82%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

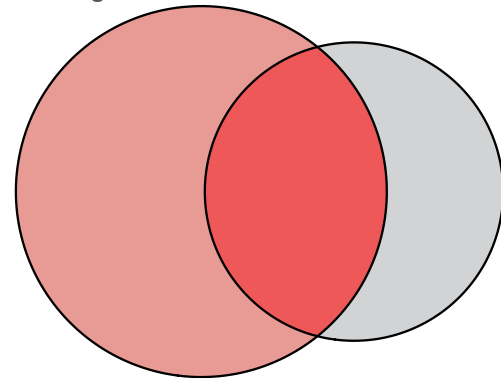
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 16% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 1% 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:** 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.

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



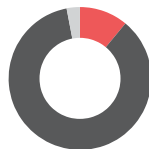
8% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes 11%

No 86%

Don't know 3%



11% 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;

5% 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 has never attended formal school

Yes 32%

No 65%

Don't know 3%



% 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<sup>4</sup>

Yes 91%

No 6%

Don't know 3%



In 1% 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 1%

Child is ill 0%

Child does not want 0%

Child has to work 0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Child has to work 5%

Bad quality 0%

Child hungry 0%

Child is ill 0%

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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.



# PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Yirol East County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**16%**

In Yirol East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**  
Number of households reported on: **341**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
5%	Severe	(severity score 3)
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)
74%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

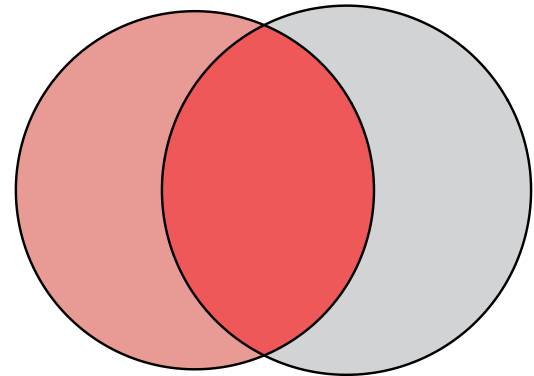
LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 11% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 6% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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



8% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	85%	
Over 65	15%	

8% 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;

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	15%	
Killing/injury	7%	
Violence between neighbours	6%	
Abduction	1%	
No protection concerns	68%	

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

Yes	6%
No	93%
Don't know	1%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	6%	
Violence between neighbours	3%	
Killing/injury	2%	
Abduction	1%	
No protection incident	89%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	9%	
Less preferable water source	3%	
Pay bribe	2%	
Less preferable health facility	1%	
No coping strategies used	83%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Yirol East County, Lakes State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**46%**

In Yirol East County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**  
Number of households reported on: **341**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**15%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**31%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**39%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**15%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

**Critical:** 15% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

**Critical:** 14% 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:



14% Minimal 39% Stress 32% 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	17%	72%	71%	12%	29%	46%	93%	40%	139
	...with a male head of household	18%	60%	54%	19%	20%	51%	93%	60%	202
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	8%	58%	68%	18%	44%	71%	97%	15%	50
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	17%	64%	57%	13%	19%	48%	92%	86%	301
	...who are displaced	19%	68%	82%	32%	50%	54%	100%	14%	40
	...who are hosting displaced people	23%	74%	80%	40%	61%	65%	100%	9%	27
	...who are not hosting displaced people	17%	64%	59%	13%	20%	47%	93%	91%	313
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	13%	71%	65%	12%	30%	51%	95%	51%	168
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	75%	50%	0%	50%	25%	100%	1%	4
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	55%	55%	26%	41%	55%	85%	2%	6
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	77%	33%	23%	55%	56%	100%	1%	4
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	25%	62%	54%	19%	16%	55%	94%	42%	145

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.





# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Yirol West County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

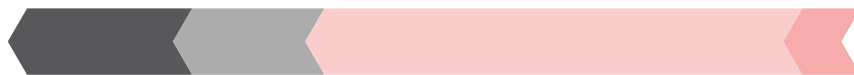
% of households found to have a FSL LSG,  
according to KIs:

**65%**

In Yirol West County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **61**  
Number of households reported on: **461**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



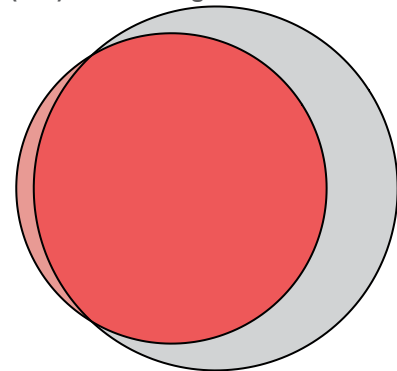
**0%** Extreme + (severity score 4+)  
**7%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**58%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**16%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**20%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

**Supercritical:** 6% 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:** 26% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 50% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

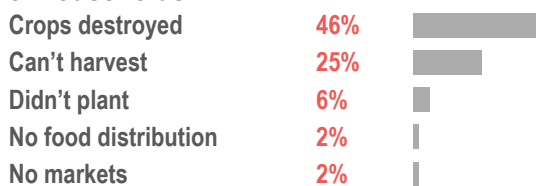
91% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



32% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

82% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



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



3% 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;

27% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Yirol West County, Lakes State

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

In Yirol West County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **61**  
Number of households reported on: **461**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



10%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
33%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
35%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
14%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

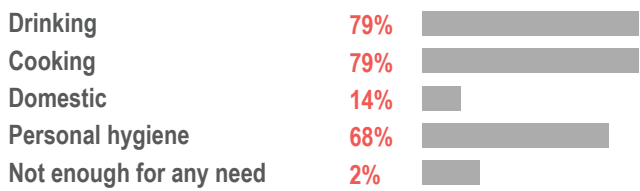
Supercritical and critical indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 10% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.  
**Critical:** 17% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.  
**Critical:** 43% 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<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



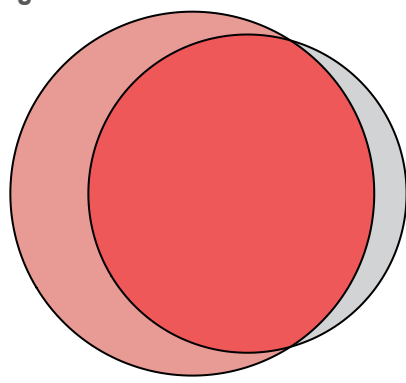
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



55% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:

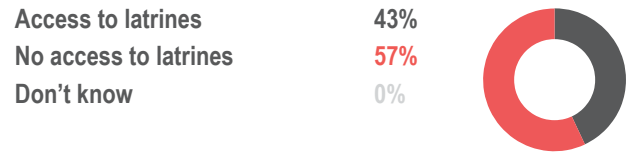


16% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

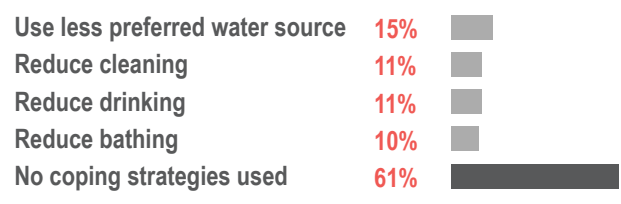
35% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

## Yirol West County, Lakes State

### AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

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

# 69%

In Yirol West County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 61  
Number of households reported on: 461

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
42%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
29%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

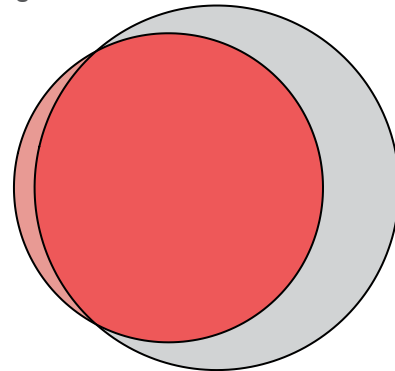
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 68% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 58% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

99% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



33% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	68%
No	32%
Don't know	0%



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

65% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

31% 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	23%	█
Both	4%	█
Don't know	0%	█
No sickness	50%	█

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	47%	█
Too far	13%	█
Costs	4%	█
Not always open	3%	█
No barriers	32%	█

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

Under 15 min	1%	█
15 min - 30 min	19%	█
31 min - 59 min	21%	█
60 min - 120 min	29%	█
121 min - 3 hrs	25%	█
More than 3 hrs	4%	█

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	38%	█
Delay treatment	35%	█
Borrow money	28%	█
Sold assets	28%	█
No coping strategies used	4%	█

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Signs of malnutrition: thin, old face on a child, sunken eyes, thin hair, frequently sick, swollen feet/belly, in a feeding programme.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Yirol West County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

**27%**

In Yirol West County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **61**  
Number of households reported on: **461**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
63%	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.

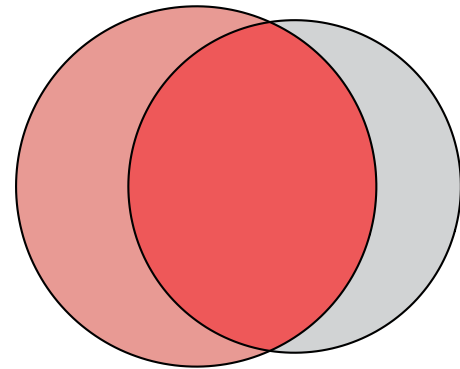
**Critical:** 24% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 12% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 11% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 14% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

34% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



17% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	73%	
Rakooba	17%	
Improvised shelter	6%	
Concrete building	2%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	2%	
No shelter	0%	

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

16% 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 shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	4%	
Partially destroyed	8%	
Minimal damage	4%	
No damage	84%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	14%	
IDP returnee	0%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	86%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	88%	
Renting	2%	
Squatting	10%	
Hosted by relative or community member	1%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	9%	
Migrate/change residence	6%	
Borrow money	5%	
Sleep in the open	1%	
No coping strategies used	78%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Yirol West County, Lakes State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **23%**

In Yirol West County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **61**  
Number of households reported on: **461**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



20%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
76%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

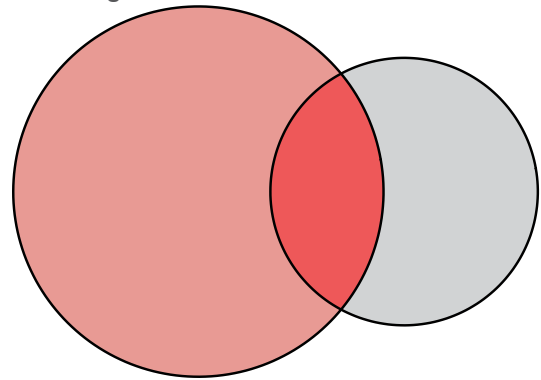
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 20% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 1% 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.

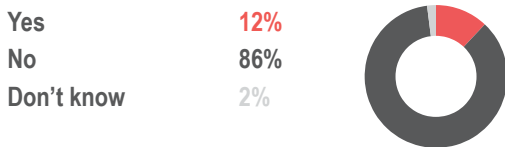
**Critical:** 6% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

31% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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<sup>3</sup>

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

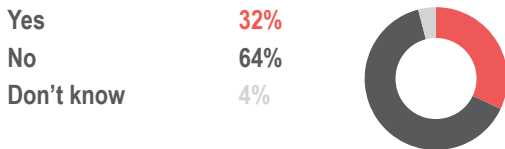


19% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

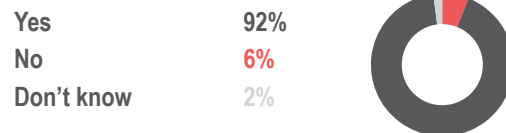
4% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

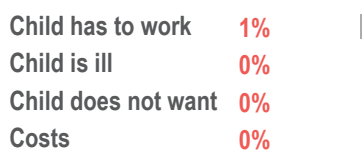
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school



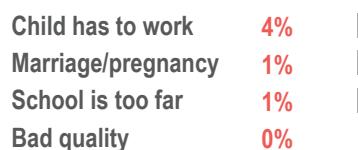
% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019<sup>4</sup>



In 1% 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:



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> 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.



# PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Yirol West County, Lakes State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**12%**

In Yirol West County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **61**  
Number of households reported on: **461**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
71%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

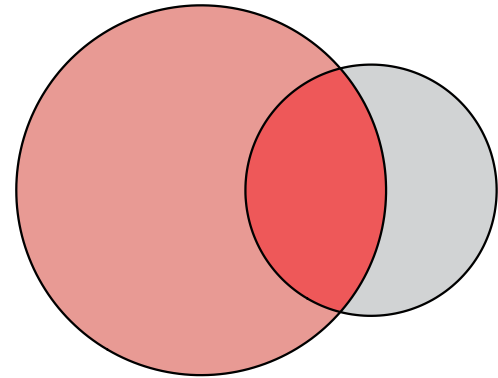
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 8% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 6% 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<sup>3</sup>

**16%** 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	83%	
Over 65	17%	

**10%** 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.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	19%	
Violence between neighbours	13%	
Killing/injury	6%	
Abduction	2%	
No protection concerns	62%	

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

Yes	6%
No	93%
Don't know	1%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	4%	
Violence between neighbours	3%	
Killing/injury	2%	
Abduction	0%	
No protection incident	92%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	3%	
Less preferable water source	1%	
Marriage	1%	
Pay bribe	0%	
No coping strategies used	94%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.

<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.

<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Yirol West County, Lakes State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**45%**

In Yirol West County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **61**  
Number of households reported on: **461**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**17%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**28%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**38%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**18%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

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: 13%** 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:



17% Minimal 38% Stress 28% 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	25%	77%	79%	8%	29%	44%	96%	47%	215
	...with a male head of household	21%	53%	59%	17%	26%	57%	95%	53%	246
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	17%	62%	79%	15%	54%	80%	98%	17%	80
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	24%	63%	70%	11%	21%	46%	95%	87%	409
	...who are displaced	17%	72%	61%	20%	72%	81%	100%	13%	52
	...who are hosting displaced people	18%	70%	59%	19%	69%	78%	97%	14%	63
	...who are not hosting displaced people	24%	64%	70%	11%	21%	46%	95%	86%	397
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	24%	74%	74%	13%	33%	51%	97%	42%	200
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	28%	52%	29%	52%	31%	57%	93%	3%	15
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	53%	53%	0%	2
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	100%	47%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	2
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	29%	59%	58%	17%	20%	53%	96%	51%	226

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> Due to the complexity and overlapping nature of vulnerabilities, a single strict definition for Extreme Plus (4+) was not determined.





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.

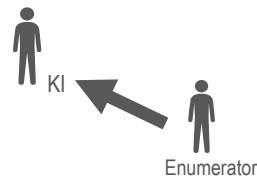
## METHODOLOGY

Figure 1: Methodology for AoK-N

### 1. Purposively Sampling KIs

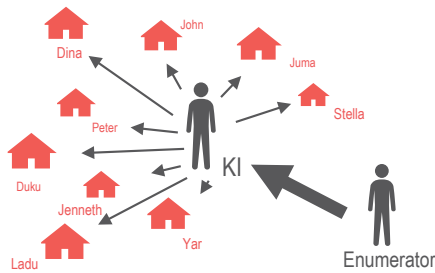
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

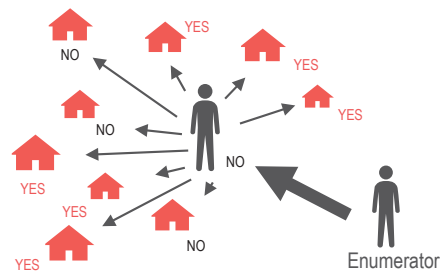
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



### 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+).

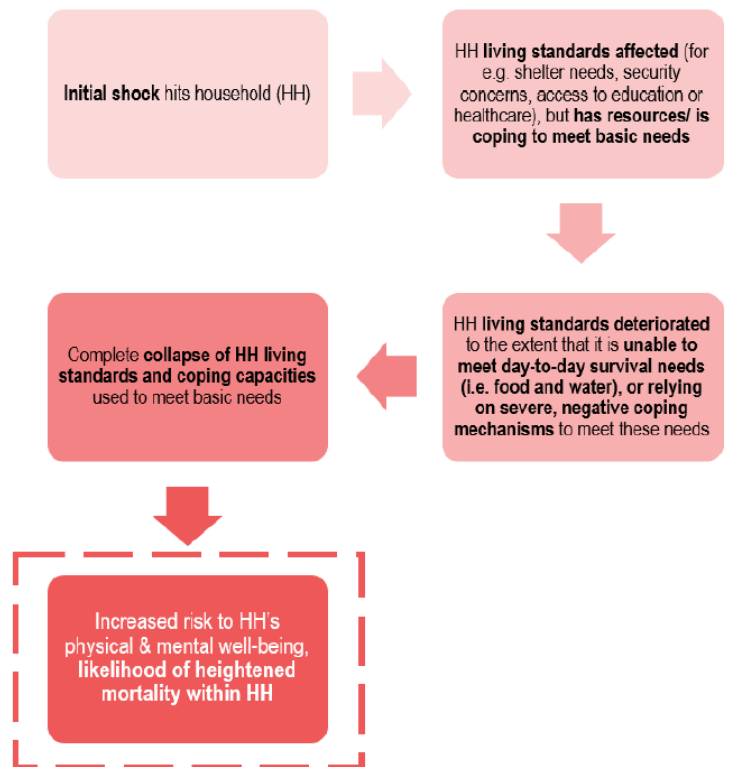


### SEVERITY SCALE

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



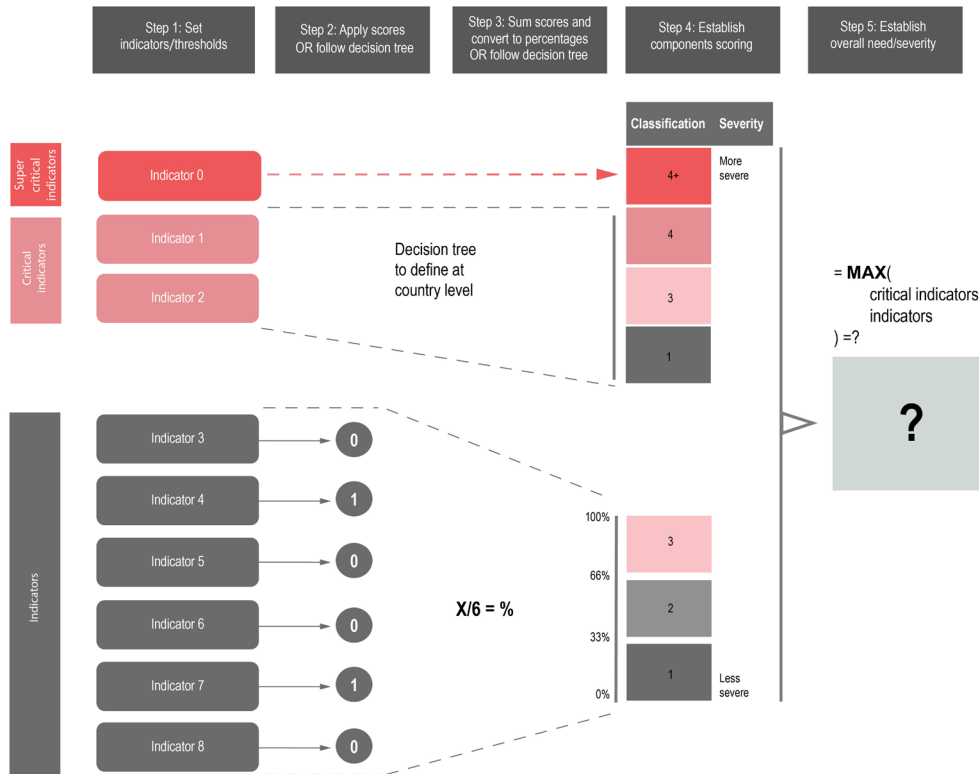
### IDENTIFICATION OF LSG AND CG

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;



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).