

Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods Factsheets

To inform the October-November 2020 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Workshop

South Sudan

October 2020

OVERVIEW

Crucial information gaps remain in South Sudan, with poor access to many parts of the country due to insecurity and inadequate infrastructure. These information gaps limit the effectiveness of humanitarian planning and implementation. In addition, since COVID-19 travel restrictions were put in place to avoid the spread of the virus countrywide in March 2020, the ability to carry out data collection has been even more constrained.¹ In this context, alternative and innovative data collection methodologies are required, to support humanitarian decision making and prioritisation. Building on its experience of conducting remote monthly monitoring through the [Area of Knowledge \(AoK\) methodology](#) in South Sudan since 2016, REACH, in coordination with the Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), innovated a remote, Key Informant (KI)-based household methodology: the “Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods (AoK-N)”.

REACH employs its AoK-N methodology to collect relevant information in hard-to-reach areas. 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 compare humanitarian needs across geographic areas, and it is intended to support strategic planning, prioritisation, and contribute, as one of many

data sources, to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response. The neighbourhoods methodology was first developed by the [Care and Protection of Children \(CPC\) Learning Network](#) to gather population based data on difficult to measure or stigmatised concepts, such as Gender Based Violence (GBV). It is a remote KI-based methodology, based on the assumption that people reasonably know some information about other people in their immediate neighbourhoods. REACH conducted a pilot between the 16th and 26th of June 2020, covering three states in South Sudan to assess the practicality of this methodology and analysed the results through: 1) a comparison to data from Food, Security and Nutrition Monitoring System (FSNMS) Round 25, and 2) a verification exercise directly with selected households. The results of this analysis have been used to inform the full country-wide rollout of this methodology².

With the aim of facilitating a better understanding of the food security and livelihoods (FSL) situation in South Sudan and to inform the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) October 2020 update, REACH has developed FSL factsheets of counties where households were assessed using the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhood \(AoK-N\)](#) methodology.

METHODOLOGY

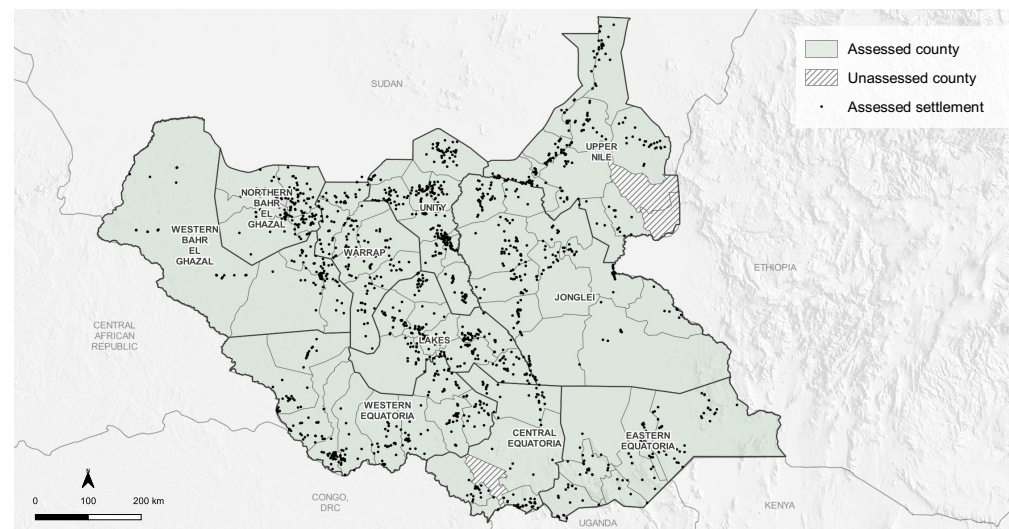
The 2020 South Sudan AoK-N assessment consisted of a quantitative remote multi-sectoral assessment implemented across all ten states of South Sudan between the 3rd of August and 1st of September 2020. With the objective of gathering comparable information across the entire country, REACH conducted 2,930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

For the AoK-N methodology, 25 clusters were targeted per county, where each cluster was defined as a settlement or urban neighbourhood. For each cluster one Key Informant (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.

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.

Further information on the AoK-N methodology can be found in the Annex at the end of each State package.

SOUTH SUDAN COVERAGE MAP



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

² AoK-N State-level factsheets can be found at the [REACH resource centre](#).



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Juba County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

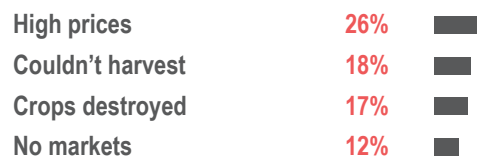
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

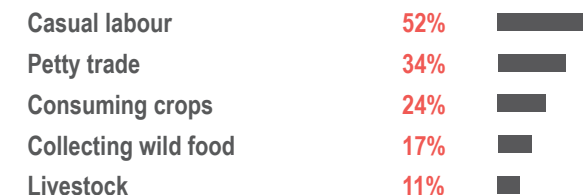


11% Yes
89% No
0% Don't know

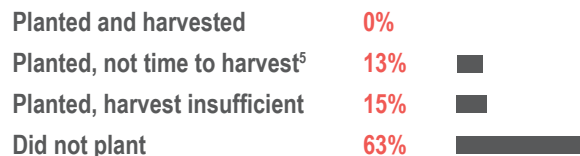
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



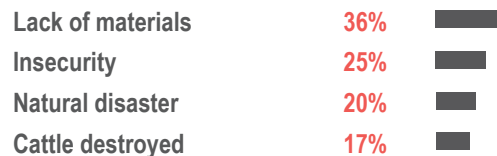
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



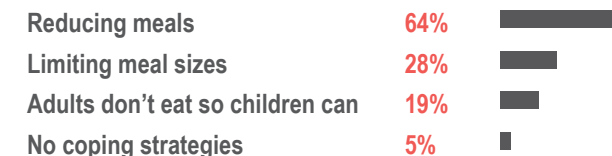
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



70% At least some food
22% No food
8% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



63% At least some food
24% Sleep hungry
13% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



73% At least some food
18% No food
9% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Juba County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



60% Yes
32% No
8% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



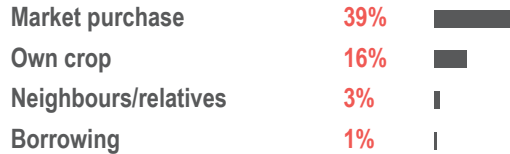
48% Yes
32% No
20% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



16% Yes
75% No
9% Don't know

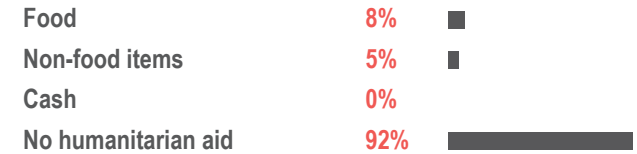
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



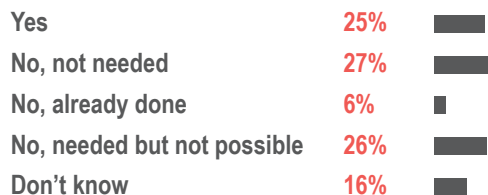
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



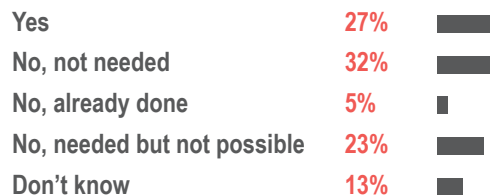
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



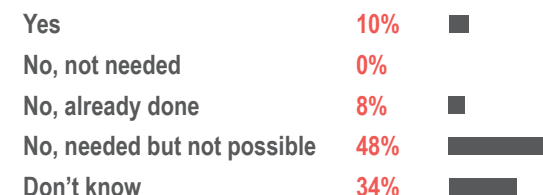
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

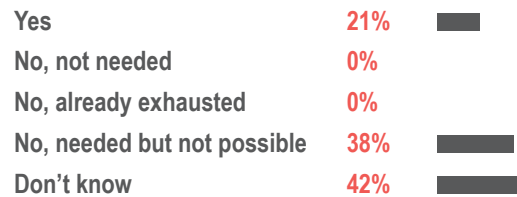


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Juba County

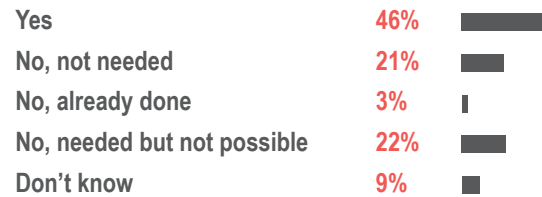
Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

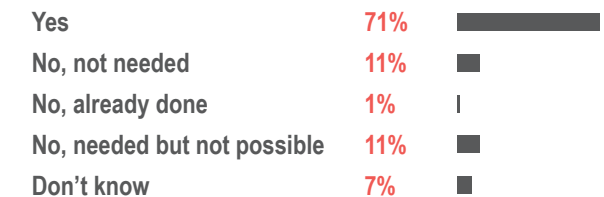
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

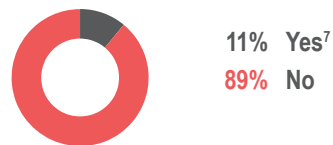


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

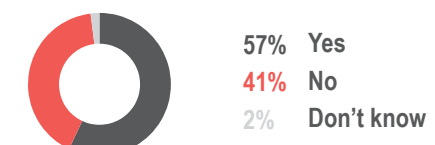
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



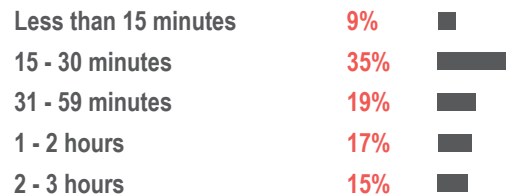
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



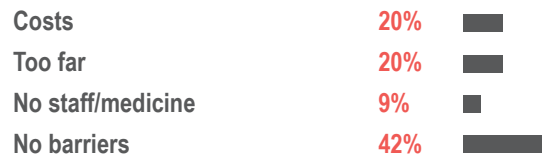
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



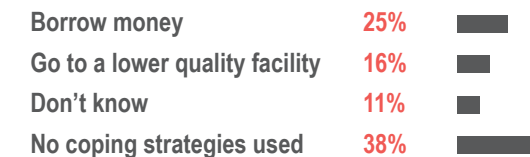
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Juba County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

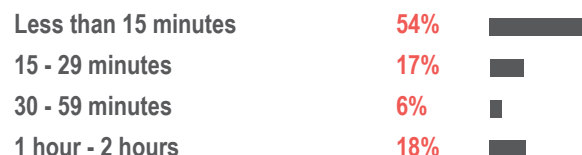
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

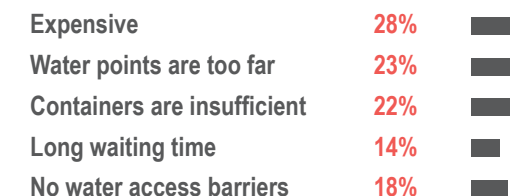


98% Improved⁹
2% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



78% Yes
22% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

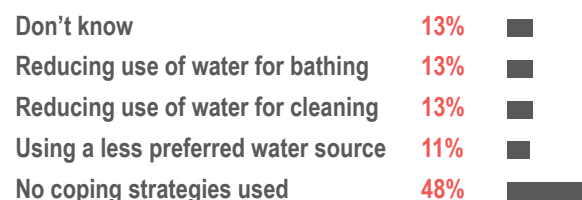


50% Yes
41% No
9% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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).

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Kajo-Keji County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

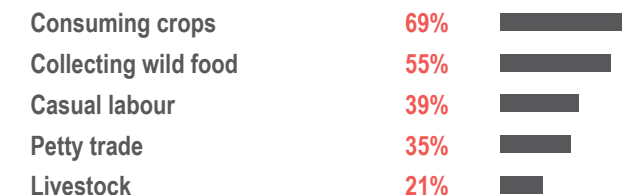


2% Yes
97% No
1% Don't know

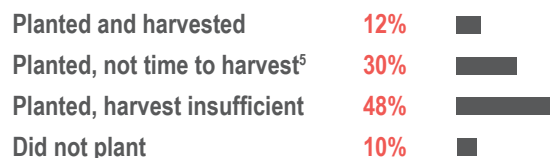
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



71% At least some food
16% No food
13% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



64% At least some food
14% Sleep hungry
22% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



71% At least some food
7% No food
22% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kajo-Keji County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



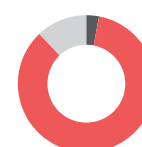
63% Yes
34% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



9% Yes
69% No
22% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



3% Yes
85% No
12% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



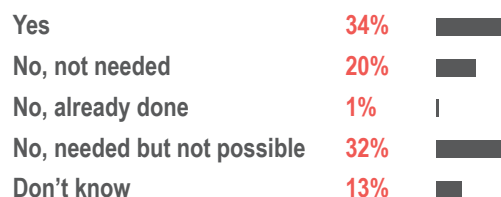
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



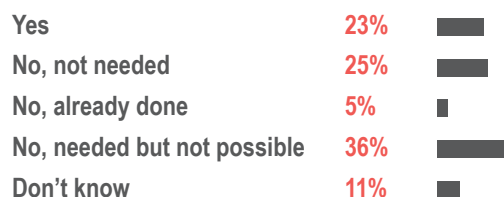
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



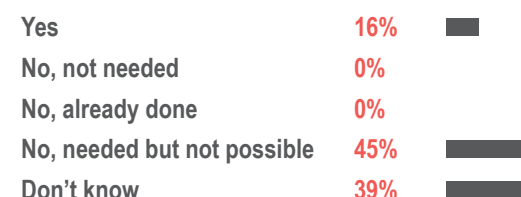
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kajo-Keji County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

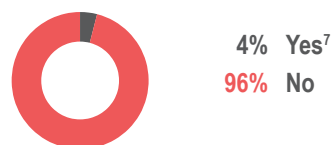


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

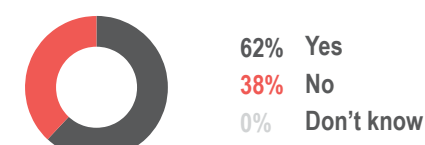
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



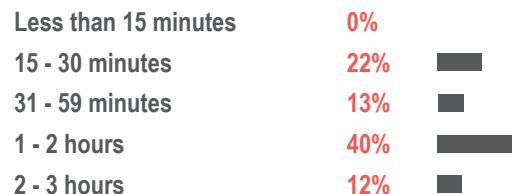
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



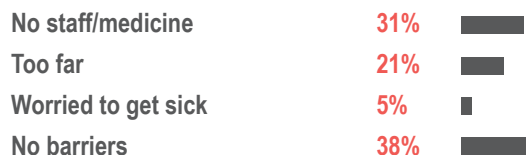
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



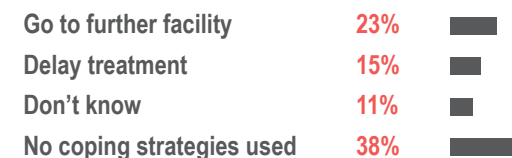
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kajo-Keji County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

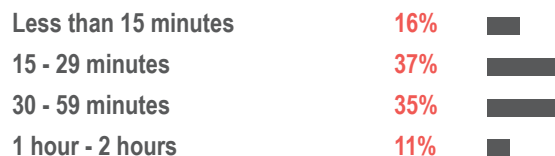
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



100% Improved⁹
0% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



62% Yes
38% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

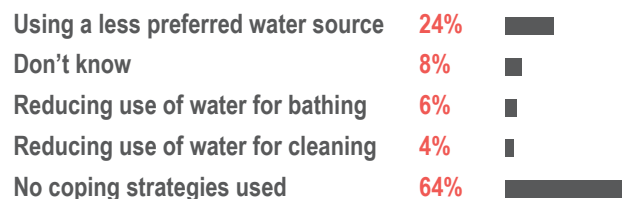


31% Yes
66% No
3% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Morobo County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



13% Yes
87% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Crops destroyed

87%



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Consuming crops

97%



Casual labour

88%



Collecting wild food

39%



Selling crops

12%



Petty trade

5%



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

Planted and harvested

19%



Planted, not time to harvest⁵

44%



Planted, harvest insufficient

34%



Did not plant

1%



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Natural disaster

96%



Lack of materials

4%



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Limiting meal sizes

83%



Reducing meals

82%



Adults don't eat so children can

45%



No coping strategies

5%



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



69% At least some food
6% No food
25% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



53% At least some food
35% Sleep hungry
12% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



100% At least some food
0% No food
0% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Morobo County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



44% Yes
56% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

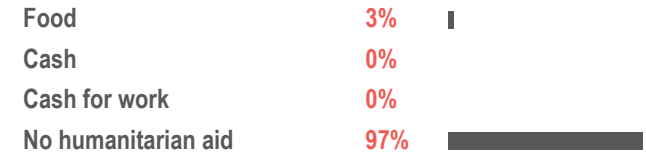
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



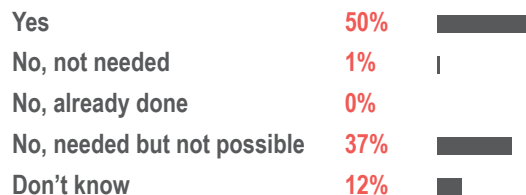
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

No data available because of a lack of livestock.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Morobo County

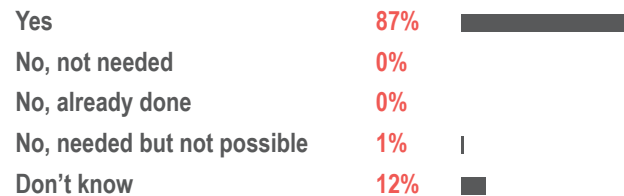
Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

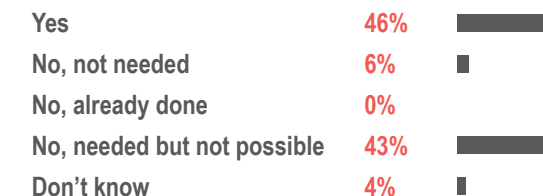
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

No data available because of a lack of livestock.

% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

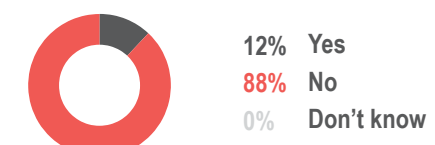
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



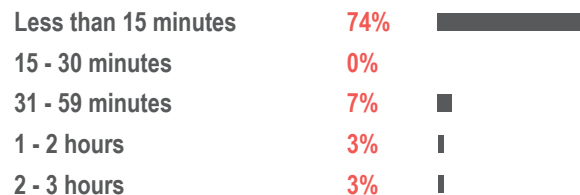
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



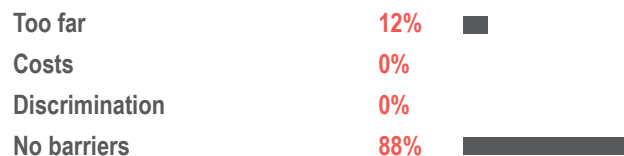
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Morobo County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

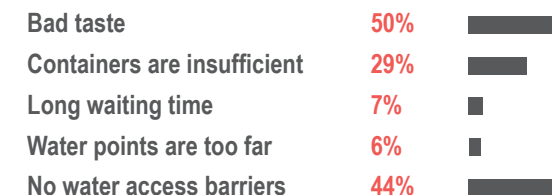


83% Improved⁹
17% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



45% Yes
55% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

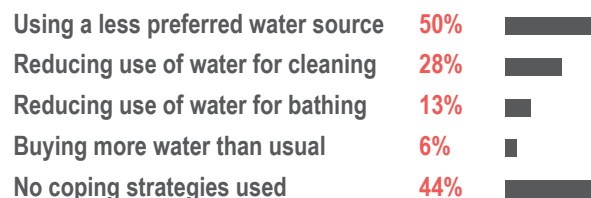


19% Yes
77% No
4% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

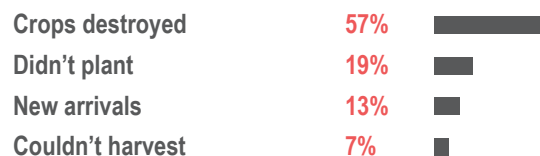
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

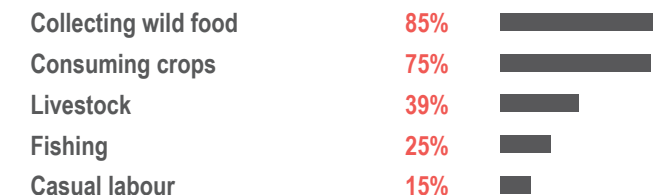


2% Yes
98% No
0% Don't know

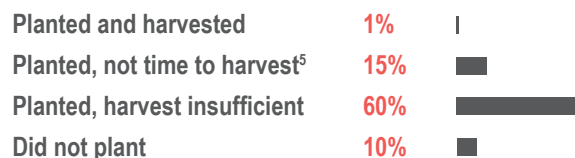
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



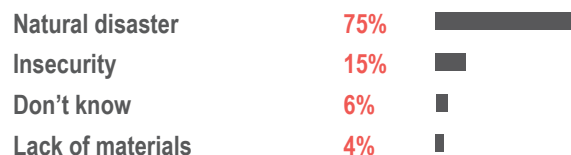
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



44% At least some food
28% No food
28% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



32% At least some food
27% Sleep hungry
41% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



47% At least some food
18% No food
35% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



69% Yes
20% No
11% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



37% Yes
32% No
31% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



32% Yes
52% No
16% Don't know

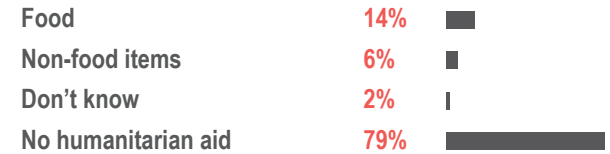
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



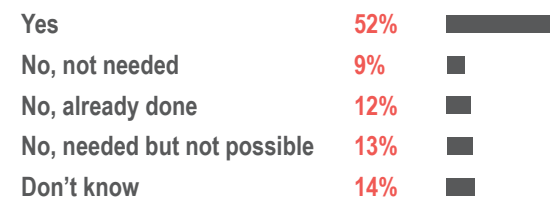
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

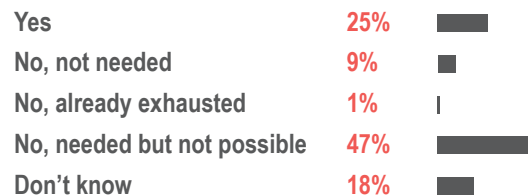


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

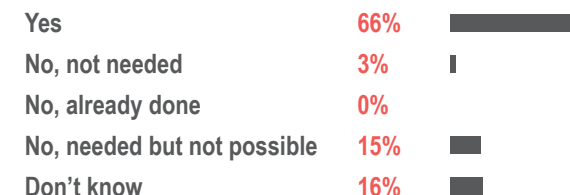
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

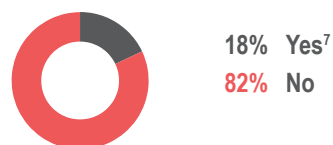


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

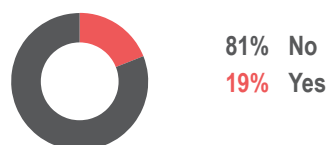


NUTRITION & HEALTH

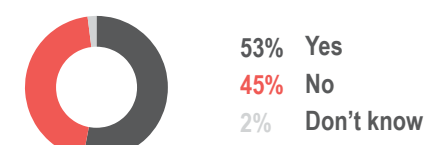
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



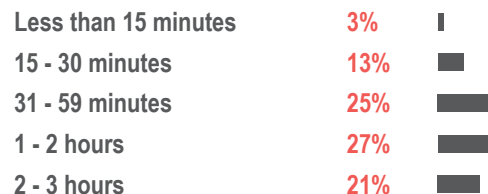
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



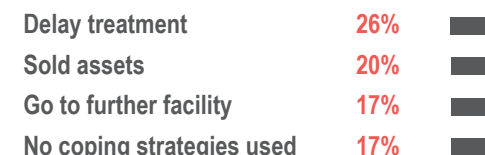
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

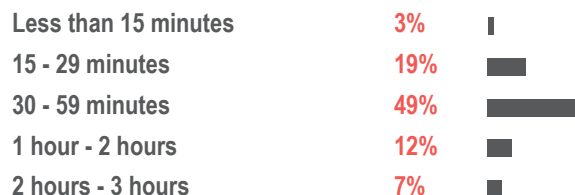
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



72% Improved⁹
28% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



14% Yes
86% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

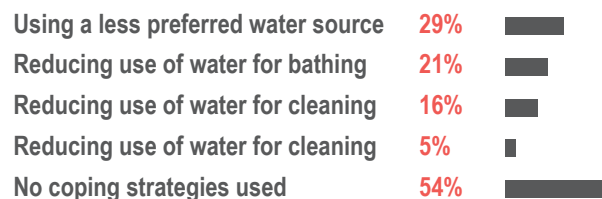


1% Yes
95% No
4% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Yei County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

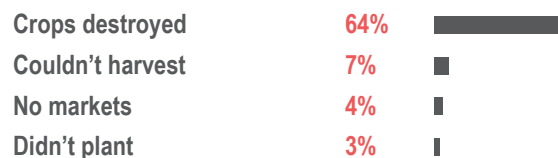
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

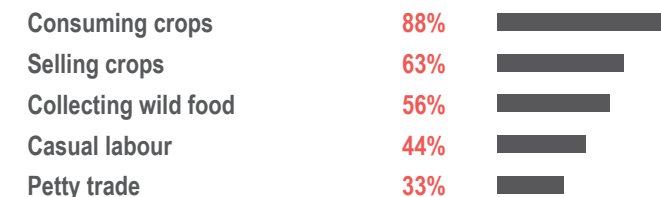


12% Yes
82% No
6% Don't know

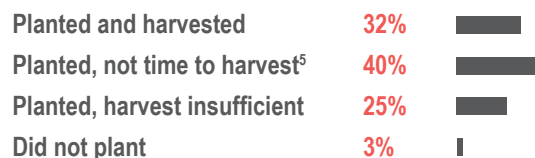
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



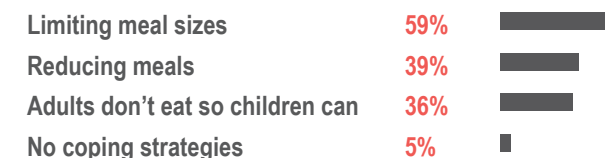
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



65% At least some food
4% No food
31% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



45% At least some food
10% Sleep hungry
45% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



50% At least some food
8% No food
42% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yei County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



89% Yes
11% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



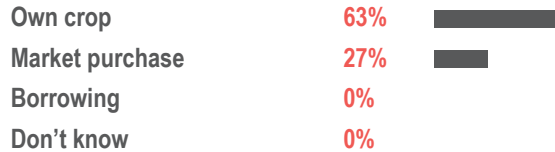
23% Yes
32% No
45% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



0% Yes
89% No
11% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



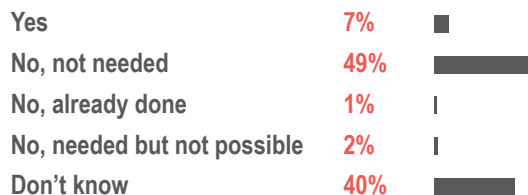
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



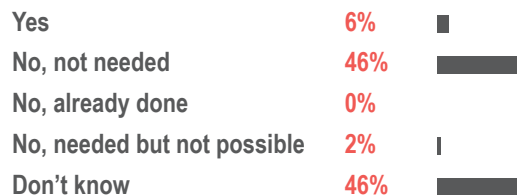
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yei County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

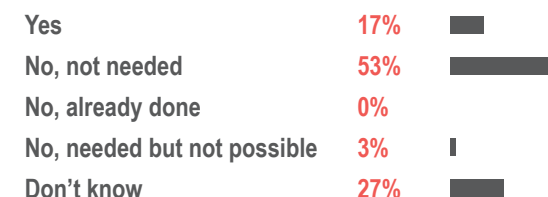
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

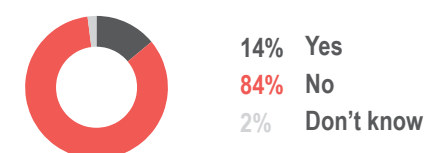
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



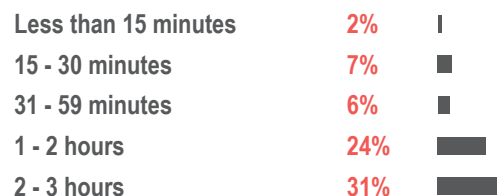
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



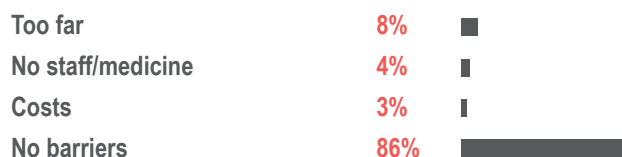
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



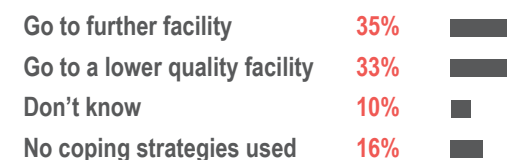
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yei County

Central Equatoria State, South Sudan

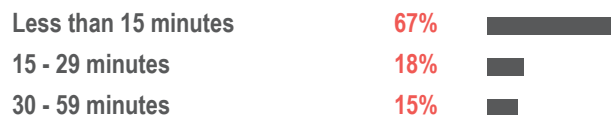
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



79% Improved⁹
21% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



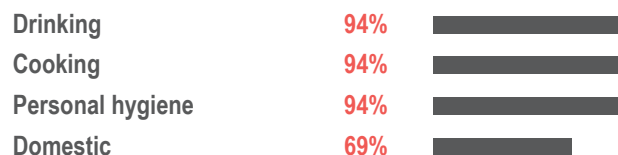
69% Yes
30% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

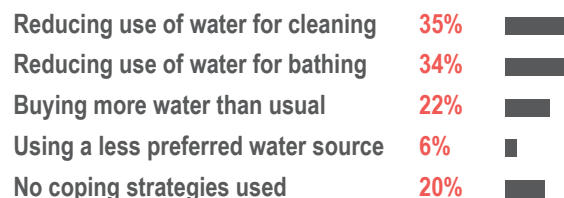


76% Yes
14% No
10% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

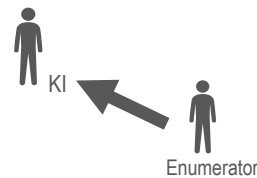
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

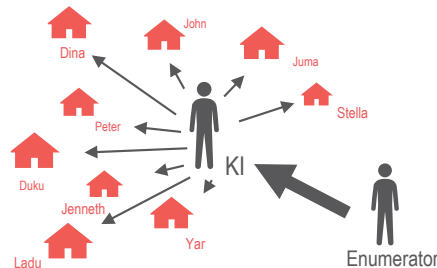
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

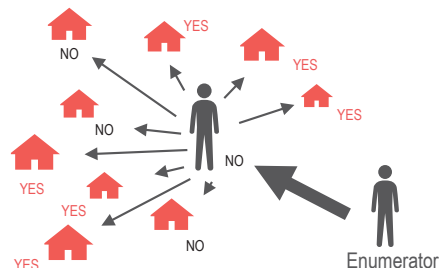
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: “Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?”





Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Budi County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

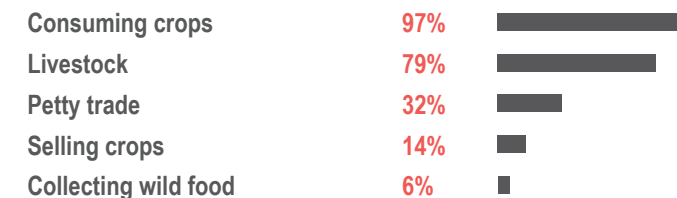


4% Yes
88% No
8% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



20% At least some food
13% No food
67% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



19% At least some food
14% Sleep hungry
67% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



15% At least some food
19% No food
66% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Budi County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



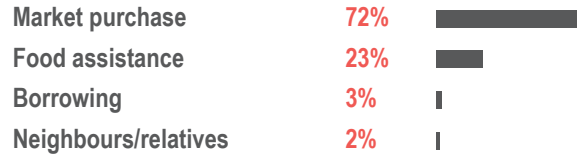
17% Yes
32% No
51% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



30% Yes
45% No
25% Don't know

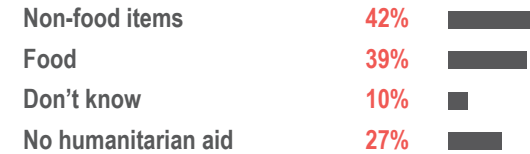
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



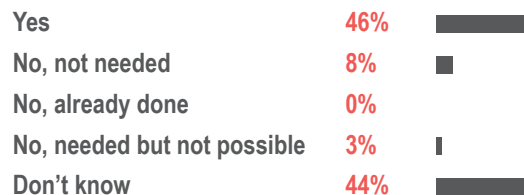
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



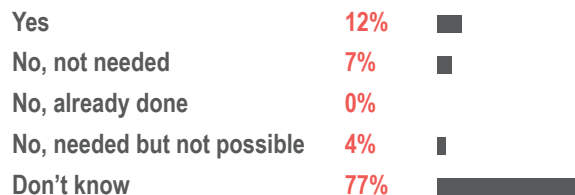
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Budi County

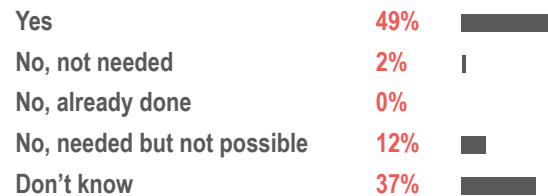
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

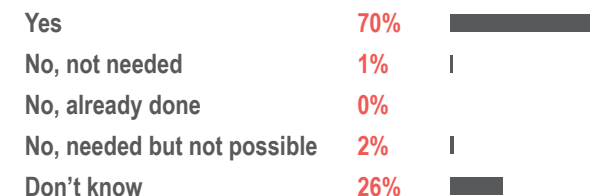
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

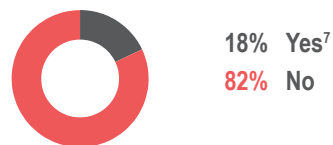


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

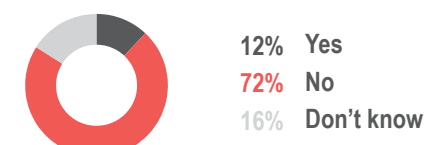
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



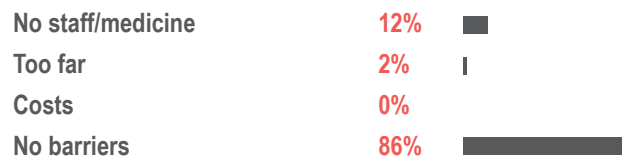
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Budi County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

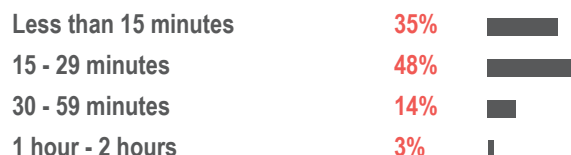
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

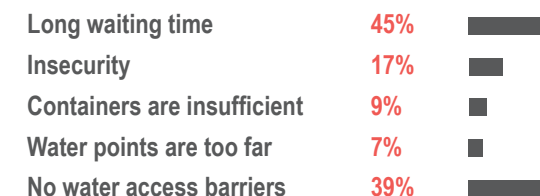


80% Improved⁹
20% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



27% Yes
64% No
9% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

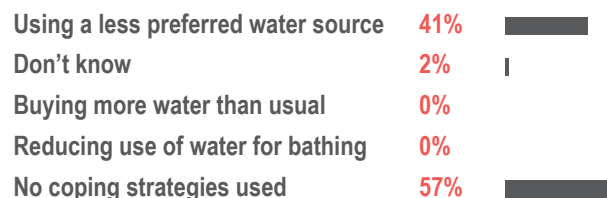


61% Yes
16% No
23% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Ikotos County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

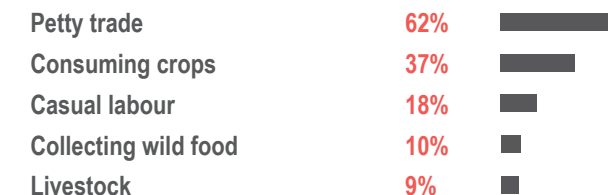


16% Yes
84% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



87% At least some food
3% No food
10% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% At least some food
1% Sleep hungry
21% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



86% At least some food
1% No food
13% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ikotos County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



92% Yes
8% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% Yes
22% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



49% Yes
48% No
3% Don't know

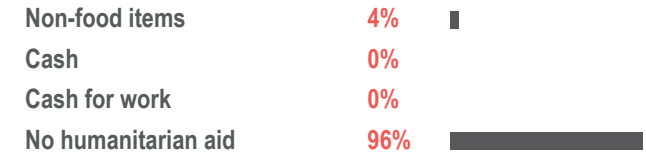
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



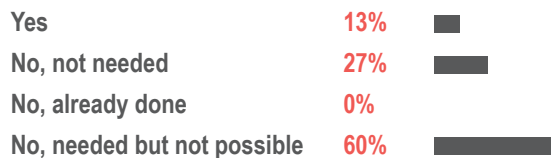
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



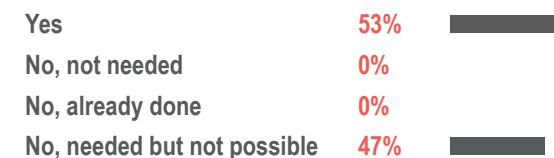
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ikotos County

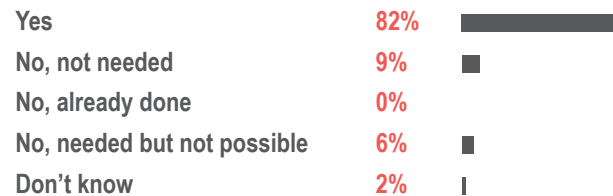
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

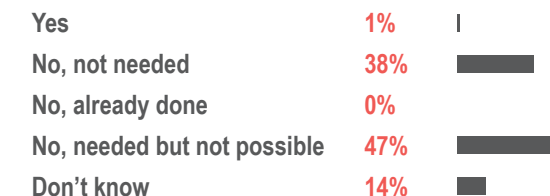
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

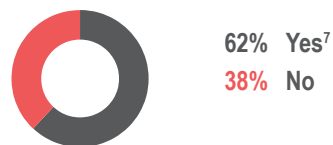


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

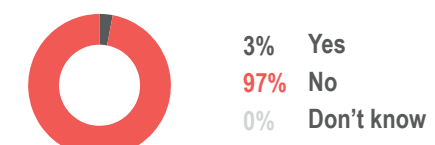
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



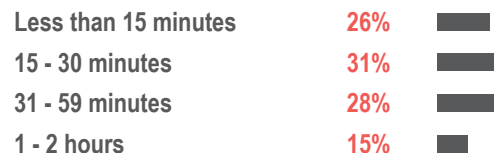
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



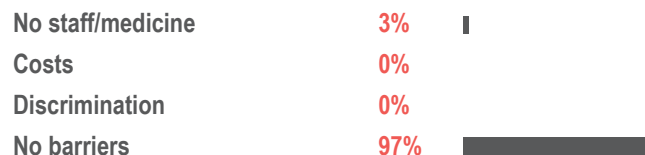
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ikotos County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



82% Improved⁹
18% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



83% Yes
17% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs



90% Yes
10% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Kapoeta East County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

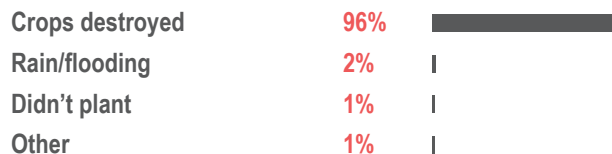
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

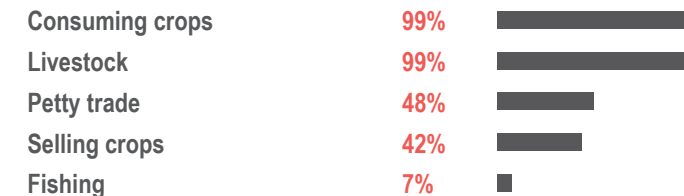


0% Yes
100% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



100% At least some food
0% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



5% At least some food
90% Sleep hungry
5% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



23% At least some food
74% No food
3% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta East County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

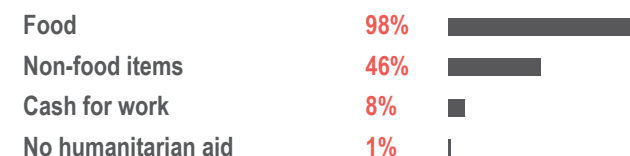
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



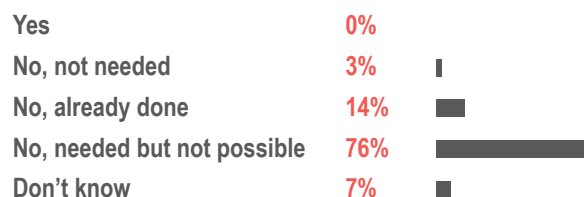
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



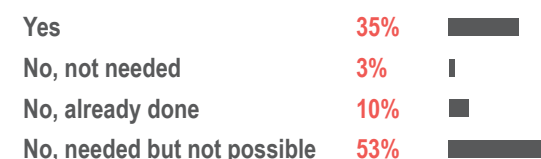
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta East County

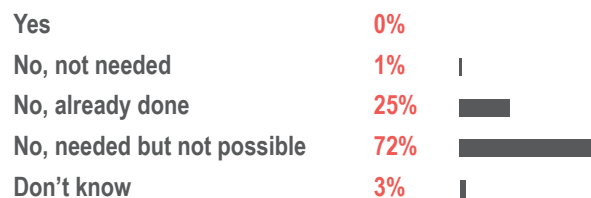
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

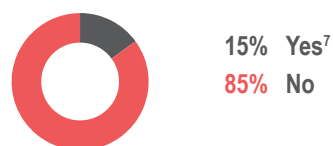


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

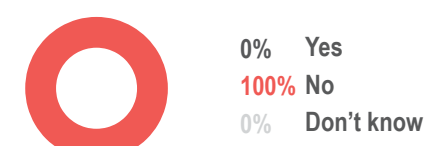
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



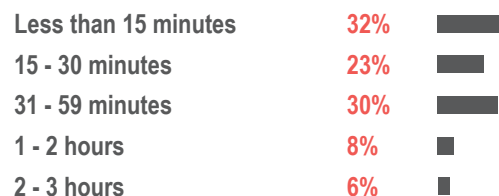
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta East County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

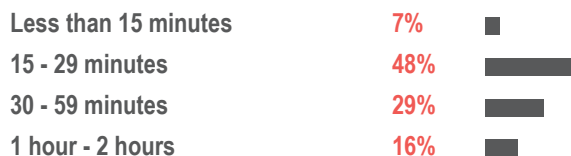
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



88% Improved⁹
12% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

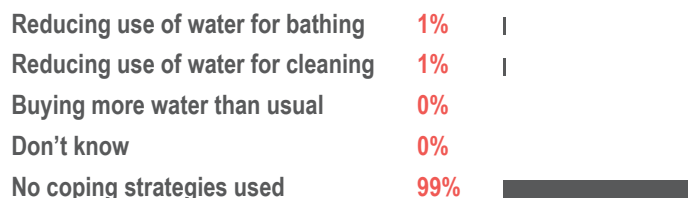


64% Yes
30% No
6% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

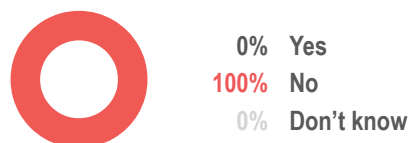


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Kapoeta North County

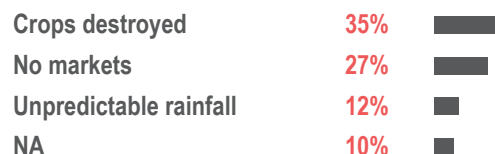
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

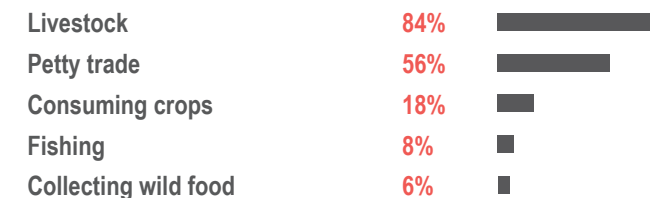
% of households reported by KIs with adequate access to food, in the month prior to data collection



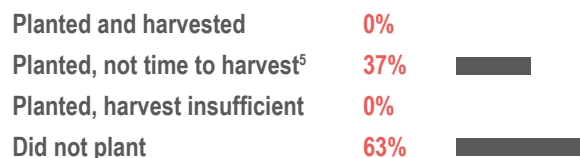
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



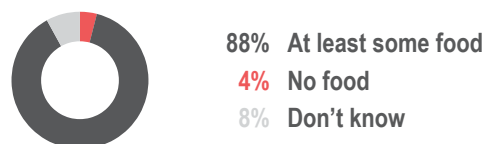
Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

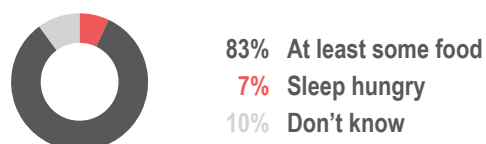
Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



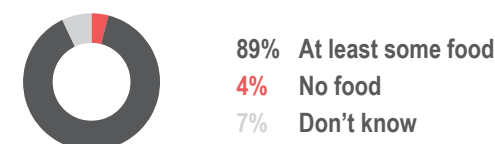
% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.

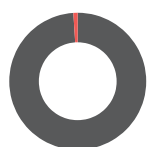


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta North County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



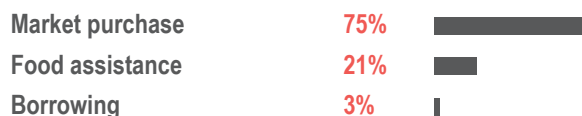
24% Yes
72% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



70% Yes
30% No
0% Don't know

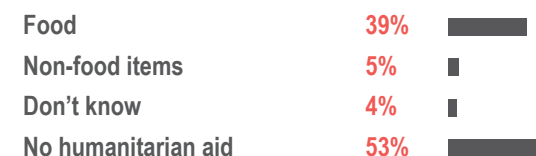
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



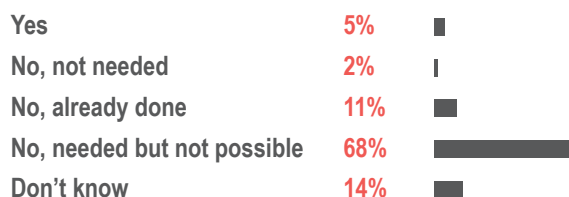
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta North County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

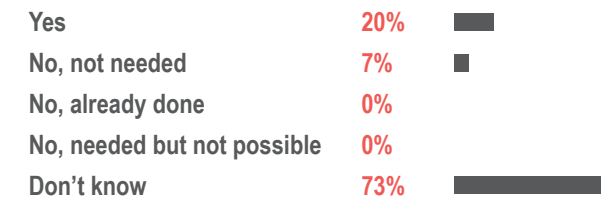
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

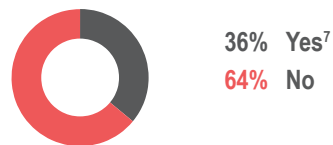


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

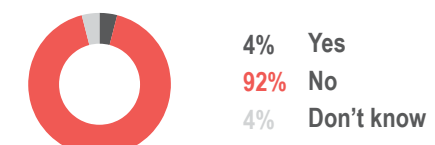
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



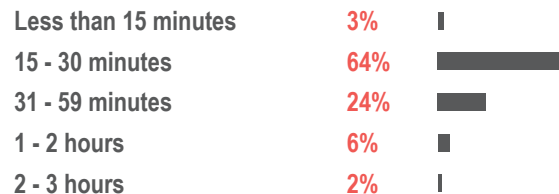
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



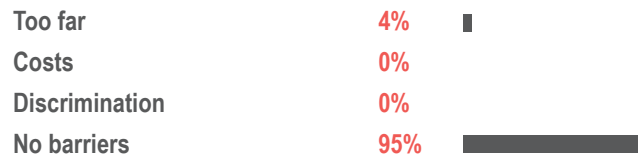
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta North County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

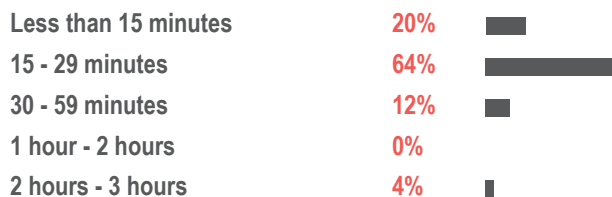
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



57% Improved⁹
43% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

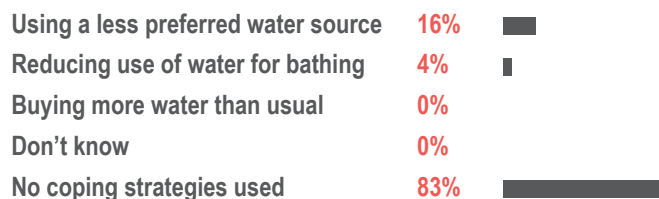


5% Yes
82% No
13% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Kapoeta South County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

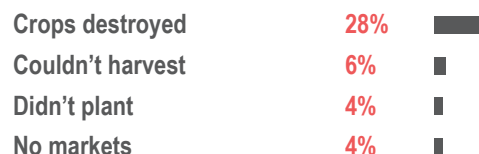
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

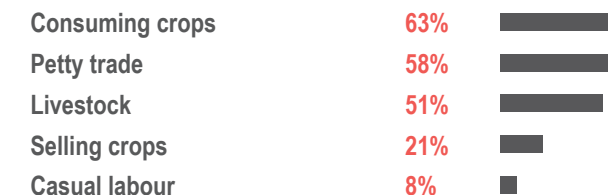


42% Yes
51% No
7% Don't know

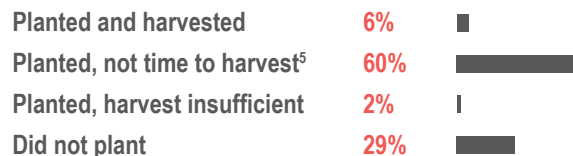
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



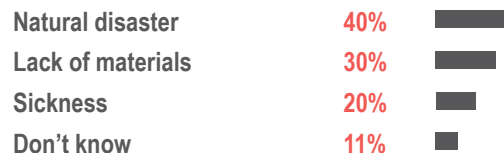
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



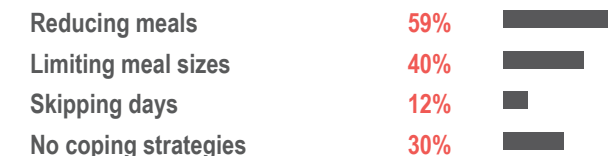
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



82% At least some food
2% No food
16% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



63% At least some food
15% Sleep hungry
22% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



71% At least some food
10% No food
19% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta South County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



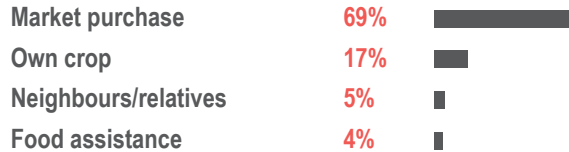
41% Yes
41% No
18% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



71% Yes
27% No
2% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



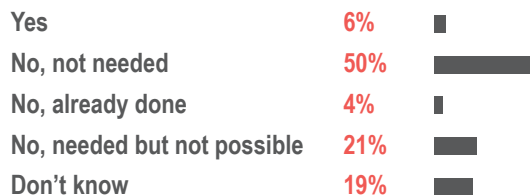
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



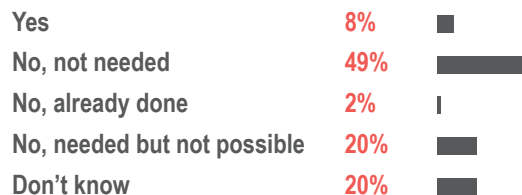
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

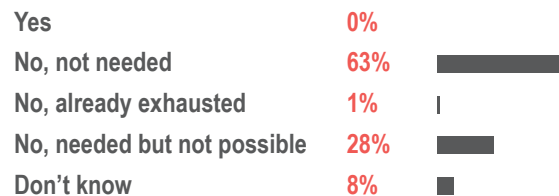


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta South County

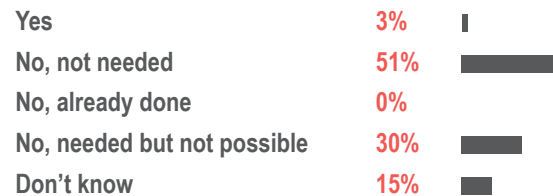
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

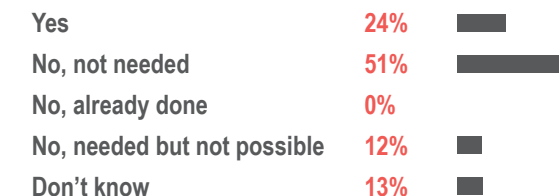
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

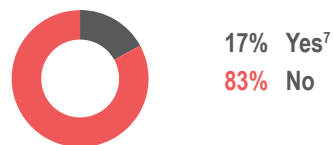


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

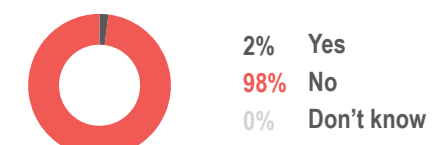
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



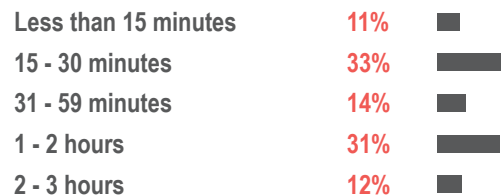
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



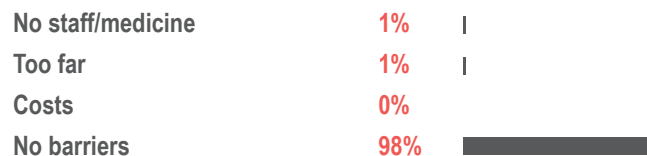
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



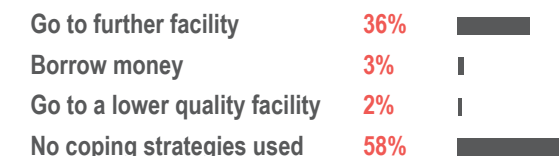
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Kapoeta South County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

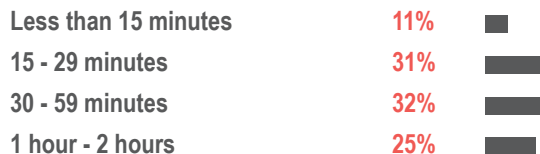
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

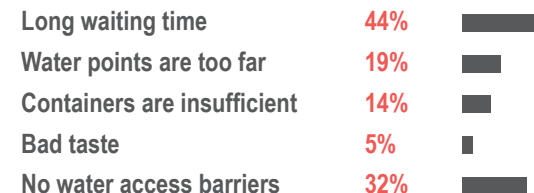


97% Improved⁹
3% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



19% Yes
78% No
3% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

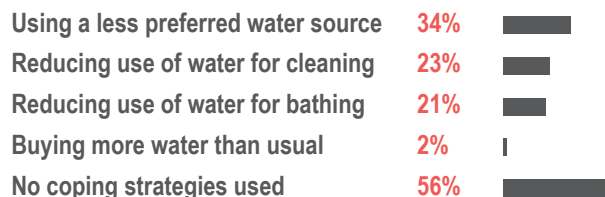


81% Yes
8% No
11% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

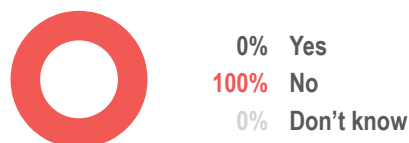


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Lafon County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

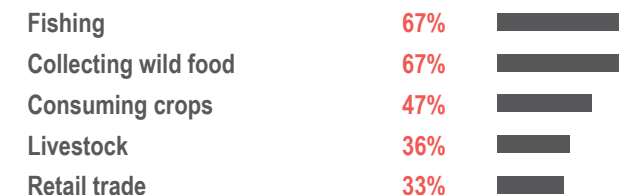


Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Crops destroyed 100%



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

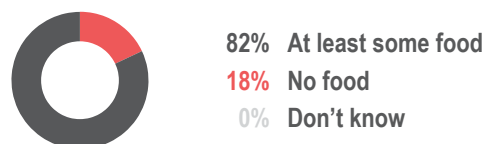
Natural disaster 100%



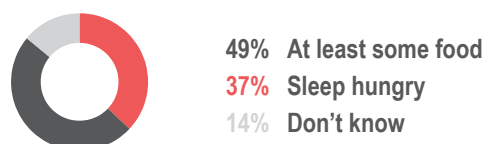
Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



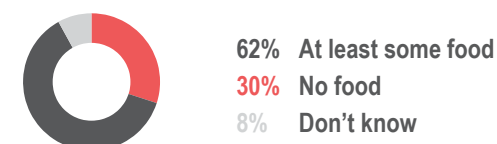
% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Lafon County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



40% Yes
42% No
18% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% Yes
19% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs

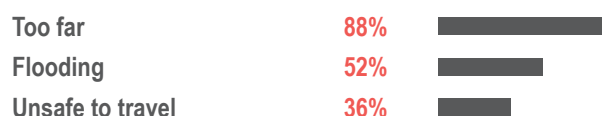


40% Yes
60% No
0% Don't know

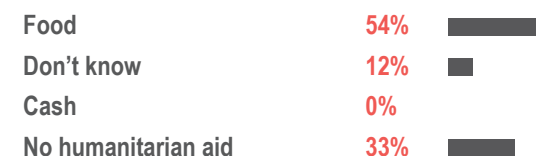
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



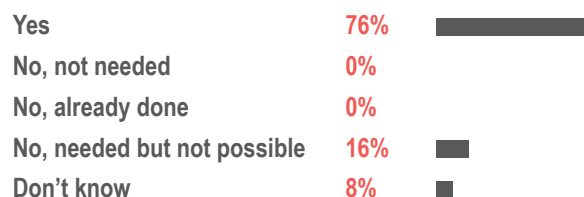
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



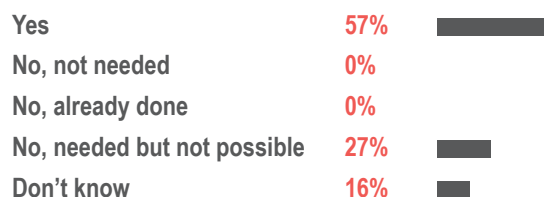
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



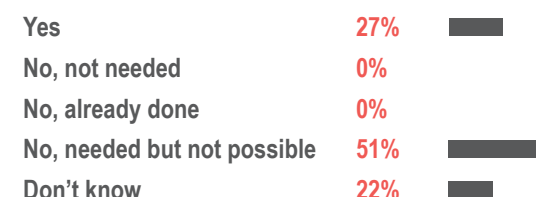
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Lafon County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

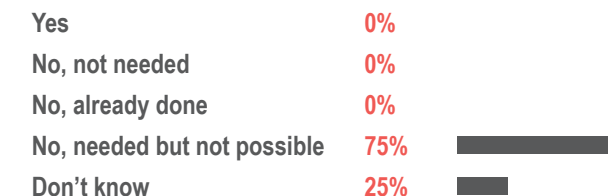
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

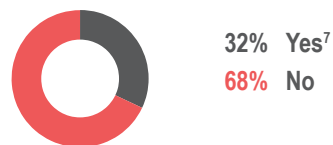


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

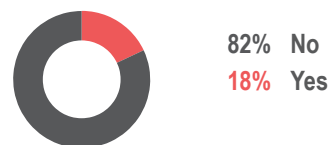


NUTRITION & HEALTH

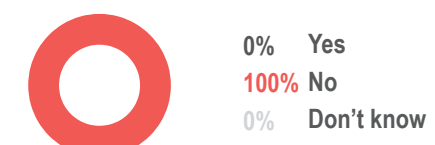
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



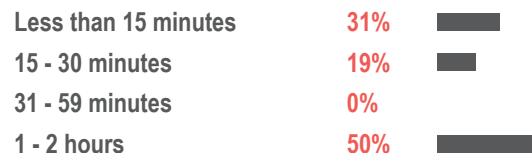
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



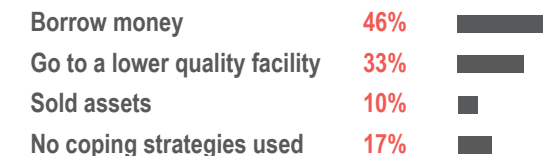
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Lafon County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

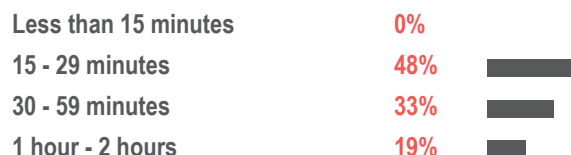
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

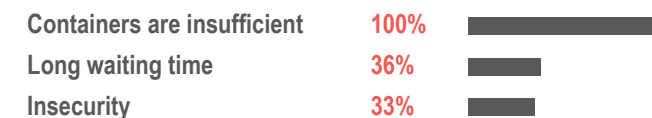


80% Improved⁹
20% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



31% Yes
69% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

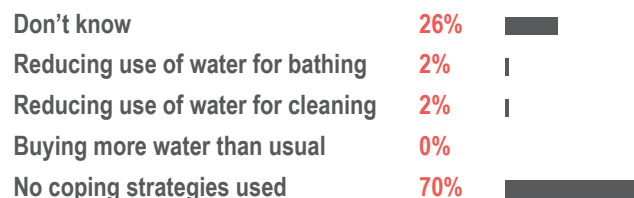


12% Yes
78% No
10% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Magwi County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

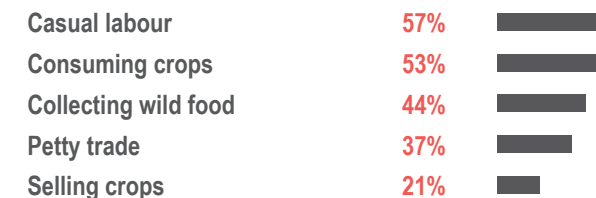


11% Yes
87% No
2% Don't know

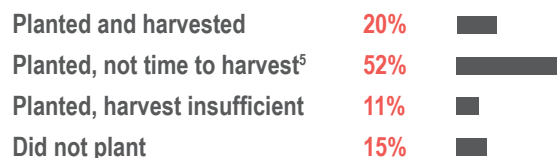
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



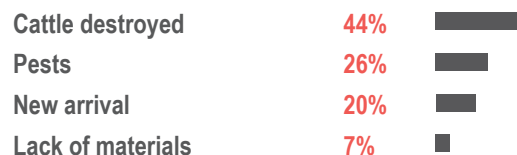
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



58% At least some food
35% No food
7% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



61% At least some food
23% Sleep hungry
16% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



70% At least some food
14% No food
16% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Magwi County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



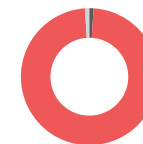
84% Yes
13% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



12% Yes
81% No
7% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

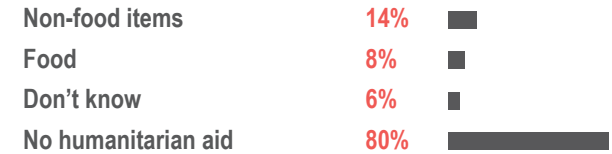
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



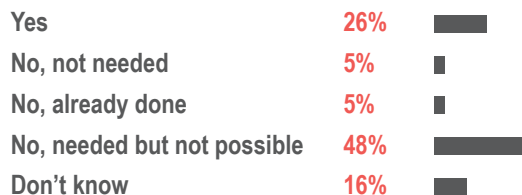
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



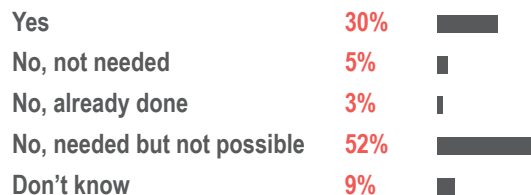
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



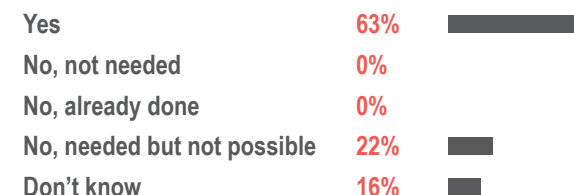
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Magwi County

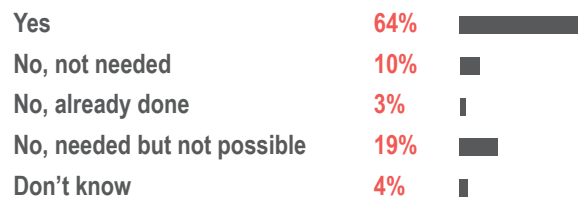
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

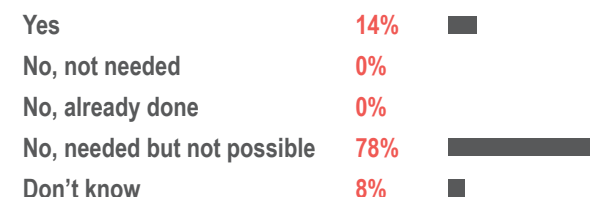
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

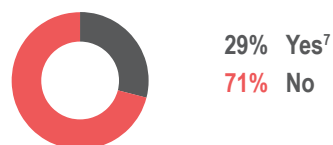


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

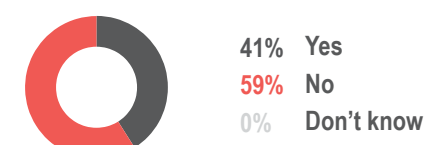
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



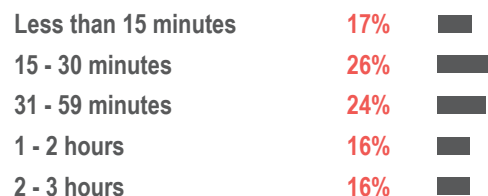
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



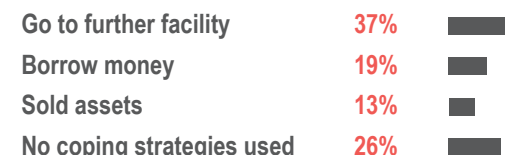
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Magwi County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

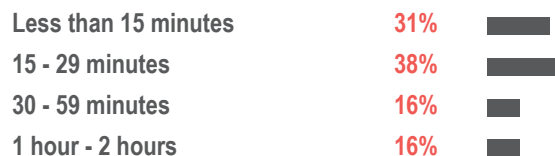
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

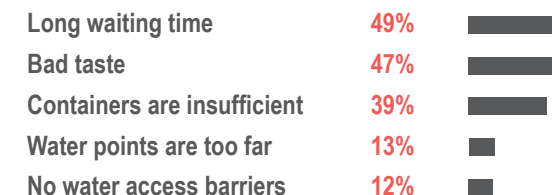


96% Improved⁹
4% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



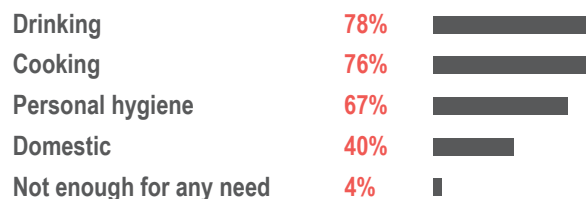
75% Yes
25% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

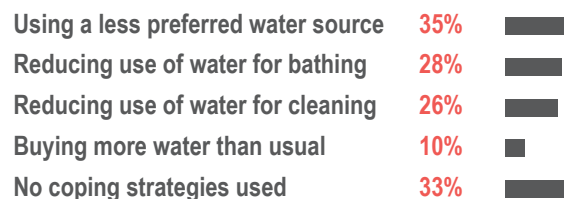


21% Yes
72% No
7% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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.

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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Torit County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

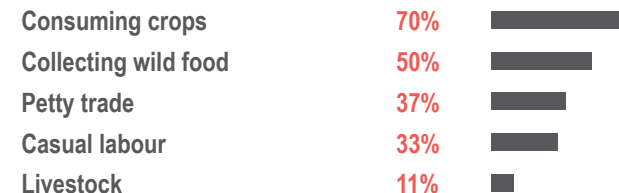


0% Yes
98% No
2% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



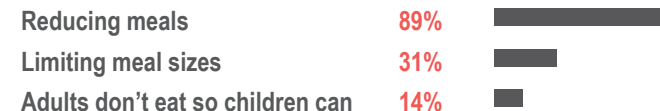
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



46% At least some food
14% No food
40% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



43% At least some food
11% Sleep hungry
46% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



51% At least some food
8% No food
41% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Torit County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



87% Yes
10% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



69% Yes
9% No
22% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



15% Yes
33% No
52% Don't know

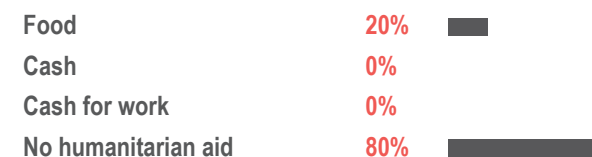
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



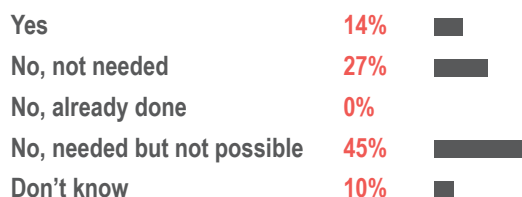
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



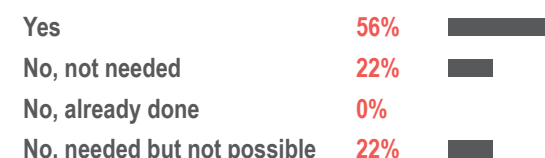
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Torit County

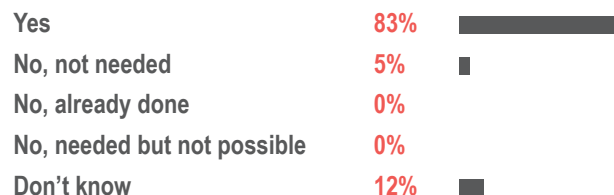
Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

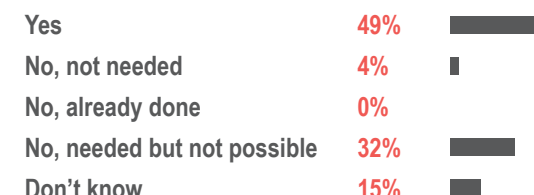
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

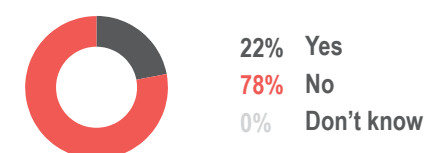
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



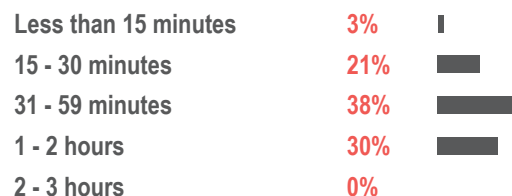
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



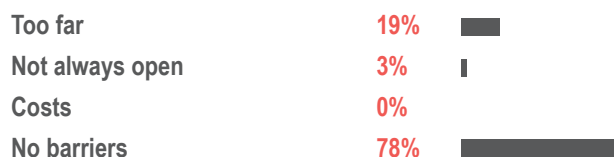
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



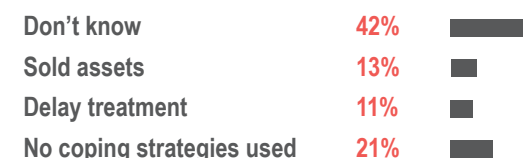
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Torit County

Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



81% Improved⁹
19% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

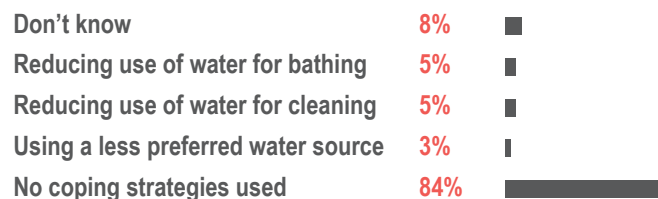


45% Yes
27% No
28% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

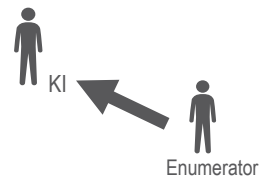
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

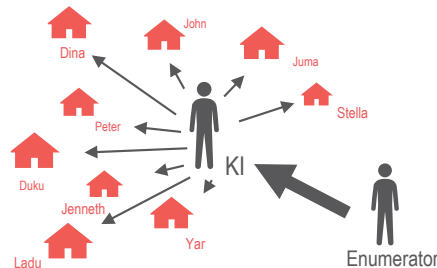
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

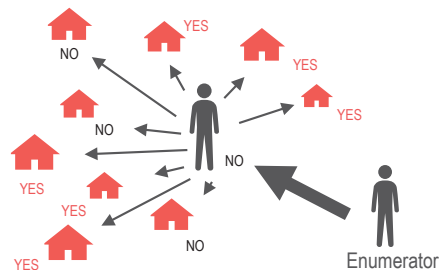
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: “Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?”





Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Akobo County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

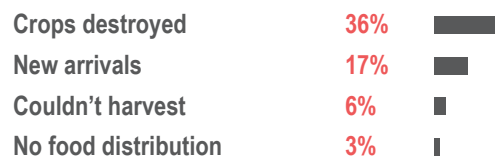
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

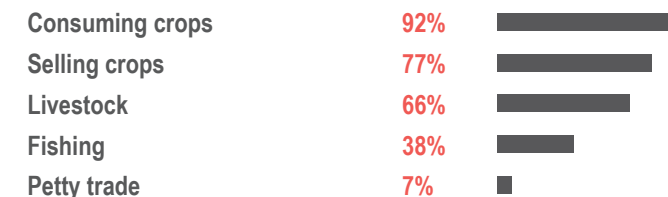


32% Yes
66% No
2% Don't know

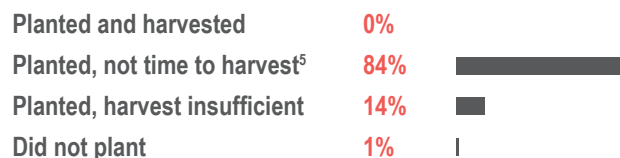
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



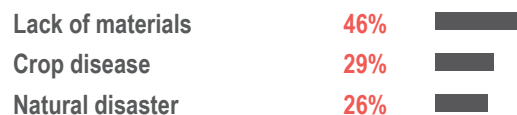
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



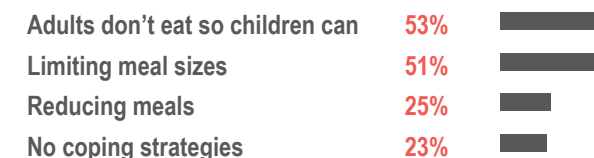
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



62% At least some food
35% No food
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



67% At least some food
29% Sleep hungry
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



58% At least some food
38% No food
4% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Akobo County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



60% Yes
38% No
2% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



73% Yes
26% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

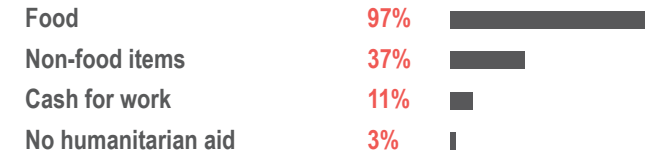
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



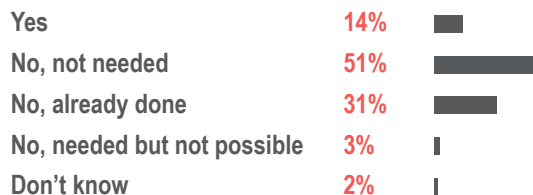
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



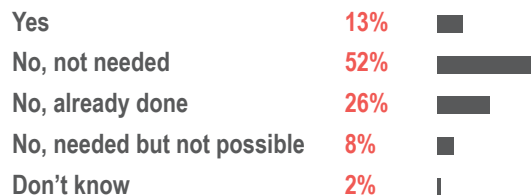
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



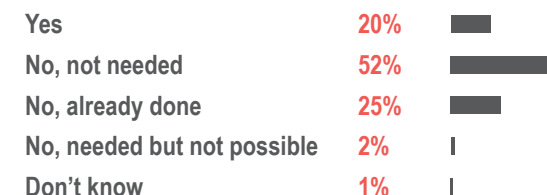
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

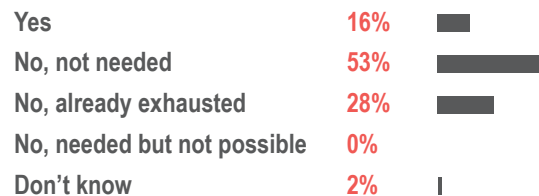


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Akobo County

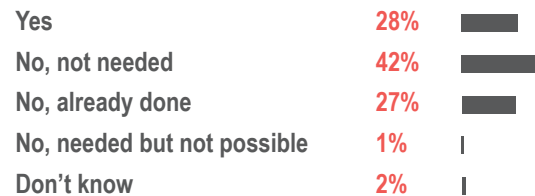
Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

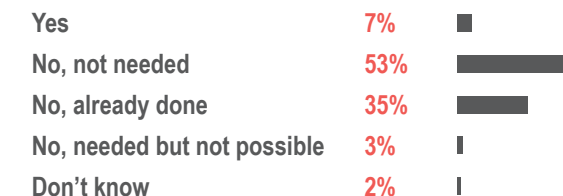
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

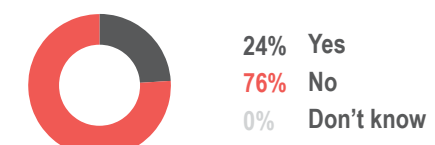
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



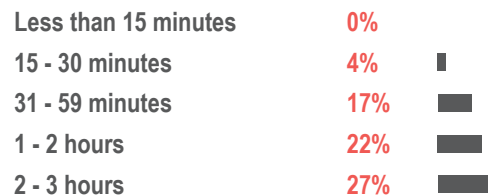
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



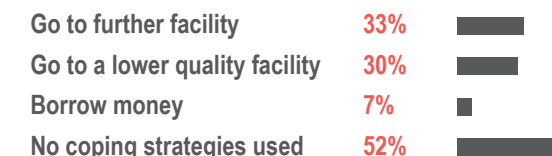
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Akobo County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

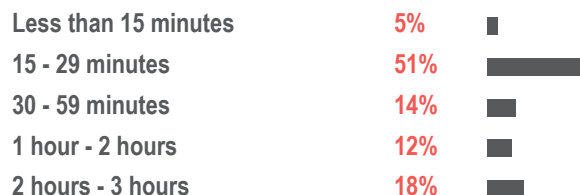
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

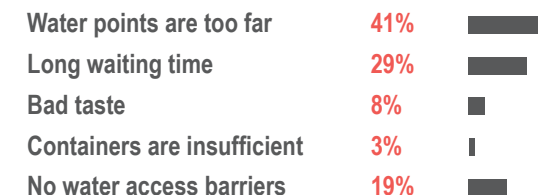


59% Improved⁹
41% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



22% Yes
78% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

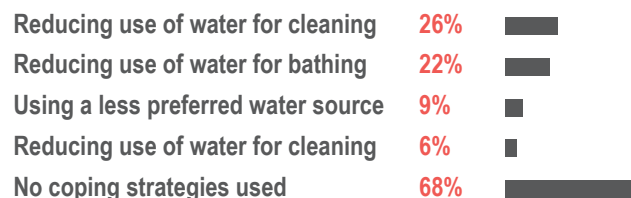


5% Yes
95% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Ayod County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

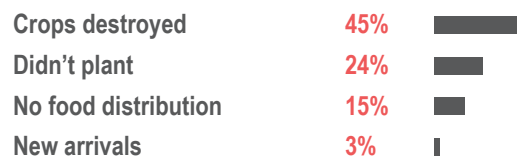
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

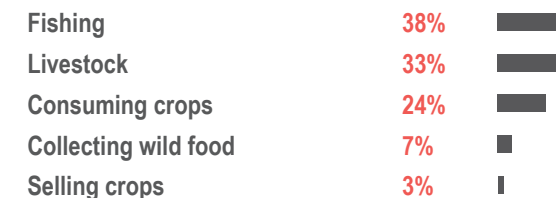


10% Yes
90% No
0% Don't know

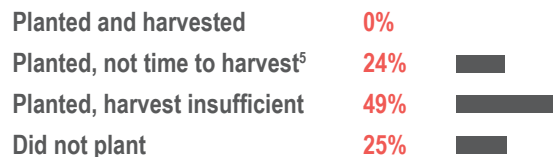
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



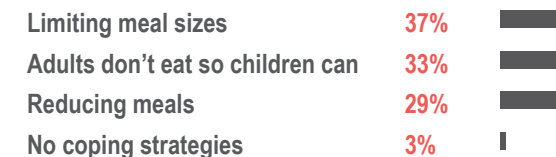
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



76% At least some food
24% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



12% At least some food
88% Sleep hungry
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



12% At least some food
88% No food
0% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ayod County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



92% Yes
8% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



91% Yes
9% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Market purchase	37%	██████████
Own crop	29%	██████████
Food assistance	16%	██████████
Borrowing	11%	██████████

Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Too far	35%	██████████
Flooding	34%	██████████
No money	4%	██████████
No market access barriers	23%	██████████

% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴

Food	52%	██████████
Non-food items	33%	██████████
Cash	0%	██████████
No humanitarian aid	16%	██████████

% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	93%	██████████
No, not needed	2%	██████████
No, already done	2%	██████████
No, needed but not possible	2%	██████████

% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	1%	██████████
No, not needed	1%	██████████
No, already done	0%	██████████
No, needed but not possible	98%	██████████

% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	96%	██████████
No, not needed	1%	██████████
No, already done	0%	██████████
No, needed but not possible	2%	██████████

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ayod County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

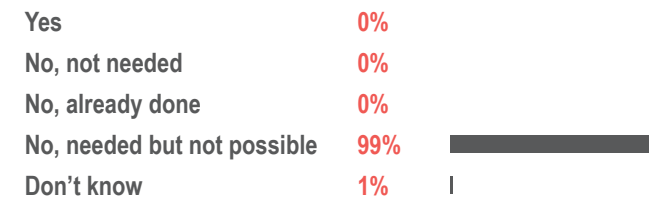
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

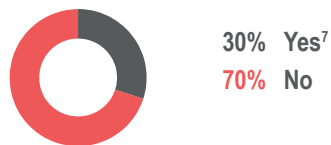


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

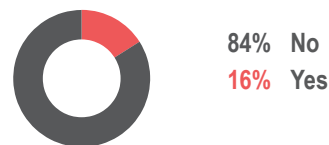


NUTRITION & HEALTH

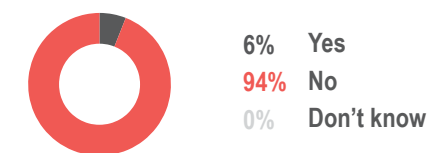
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



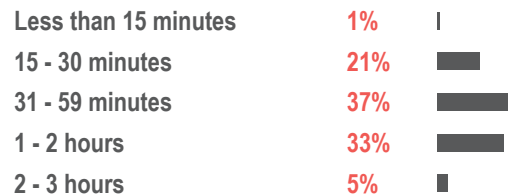
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



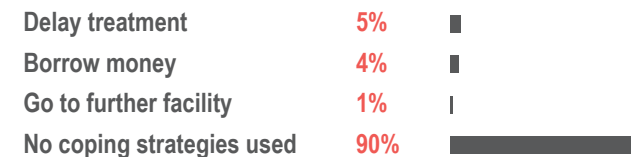
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ayod County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

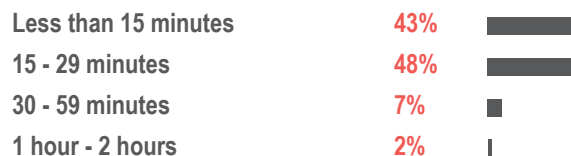
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



66% Improved⁹
34% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



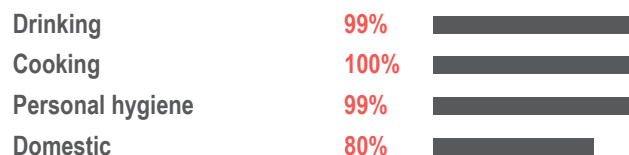
15% Yes
85% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

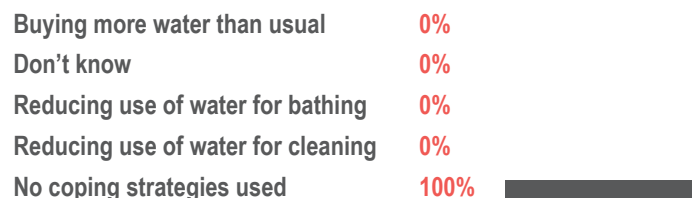


62% Yes
38% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Bor South County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

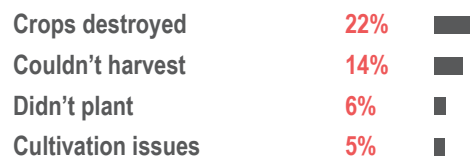
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



42% Yes
51% No
7% Don't know

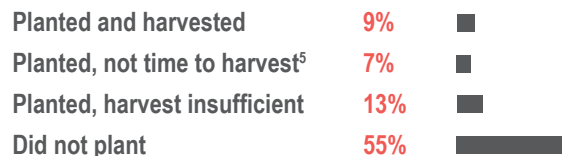
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



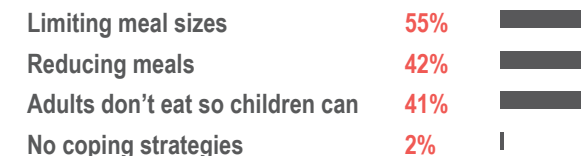
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



58% At least some food
32% No food
10% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



62% At least some food
28% Sleep hungry
10% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



66% At least some food
23% No food
11% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Bor South County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



47% Yes
44% No
9% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



27% Yes
66% No
7% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



26% Yes
67% No
7% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Food assistance	18%	■
Borrowing	13%	■
Neighbours/relatives	8%	■
Market purchase	6%	■

Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Flooding	21%	■
Too far	16%	■
No money	10%	■
No market access barriers	29%	■

% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴

Cash	41%	■
Food	40%	■
Cash for work	21%	■
No humanitarian aid	48%	■

% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	24%	■
No, not needed	50%	■
No, already done	11%	■
No, needed but not possible	13%	■
Don't know	1%	■

% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	24%	■
No, not needed	49%	■
No, already done	10%	■
No, needed but not possible	12%	■
Don't know	5%	■

% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	40%	■
No, not needed	43%	■
No, already done	5%	■
No, needed but not possible	11%	■
Don't know	1%	■

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Bor South County

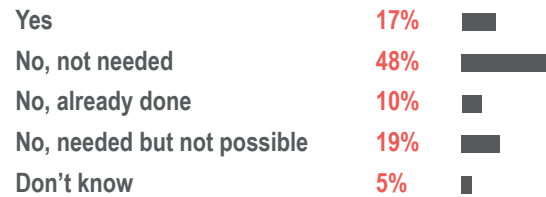
Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

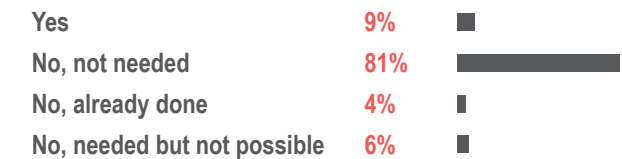
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

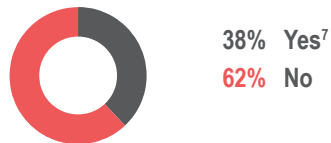


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

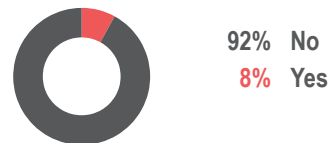


NUTRITION & HEALTH

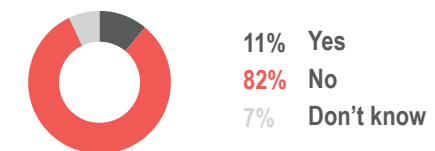
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



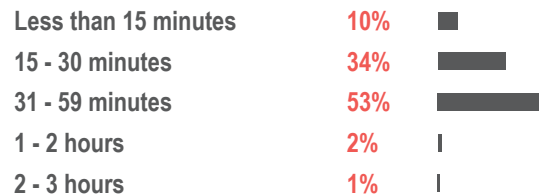
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Bor South County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

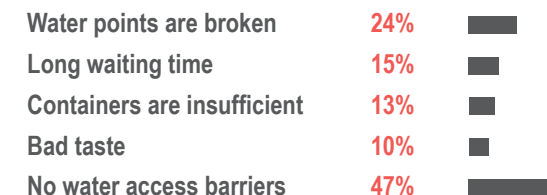


85% Improved⁹
15% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



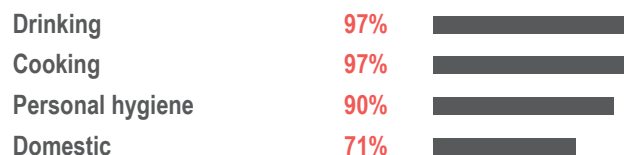
64% Yes
34% No
2% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

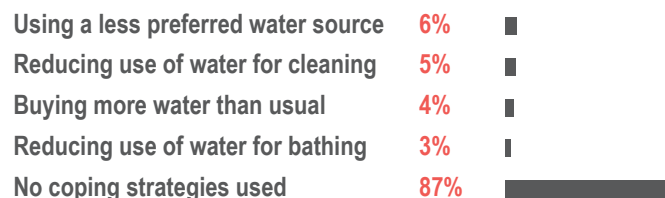


64% Yes
28% No
8% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Canal/Pigi County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

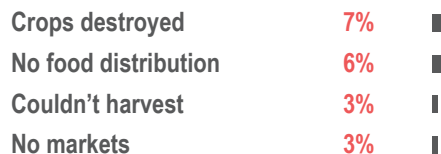
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

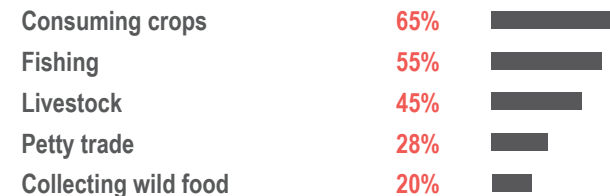


74% Yes
26% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



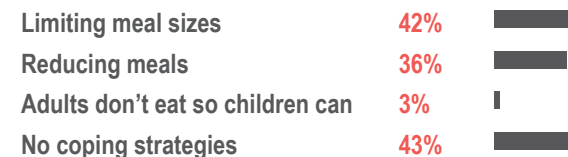
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% At least some food
19% No food
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



77% At least some food
18% Sleep hungry
5% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



77% At least some food
20% No food
3% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Canal/Pigi County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



64% Yes
36% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



69% Yes
31% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs

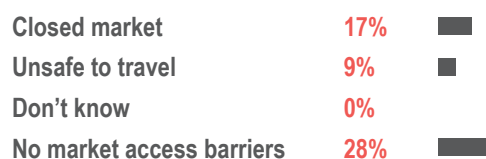


66% Yes
34% No
0% Don't know

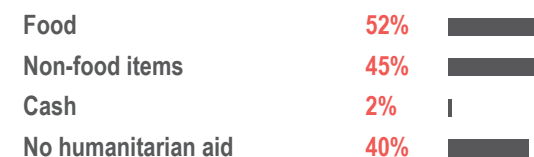
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



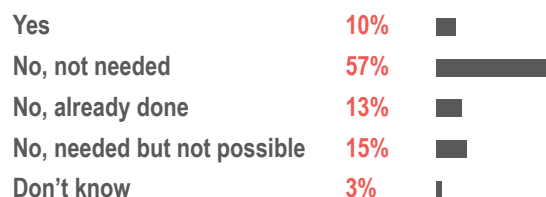
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Canal/Pigi County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

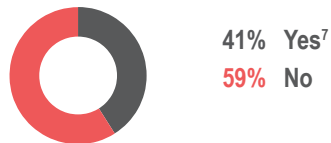


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

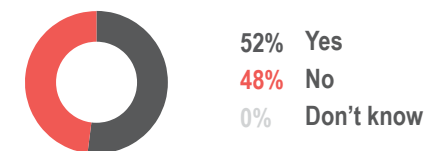
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



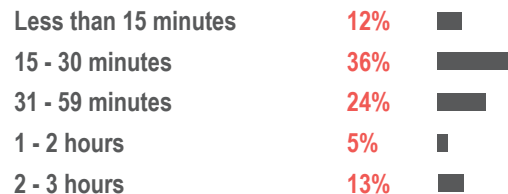
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



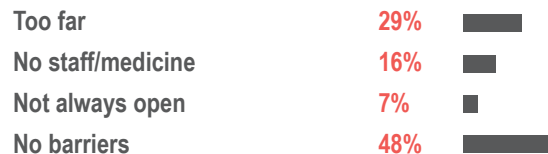
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Canal/Pigi County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

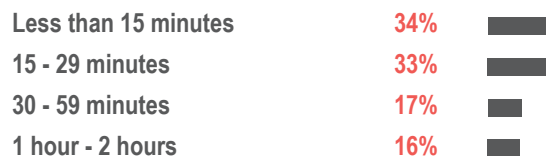
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



14% Improved⁹
86% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



51% Yes
49% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

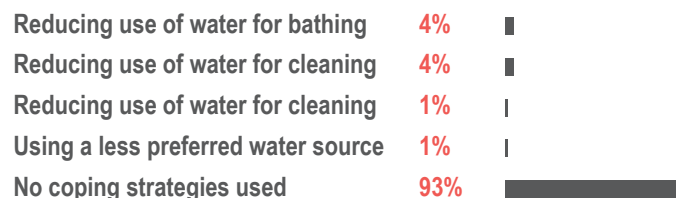


41% Yes
59% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Duk County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

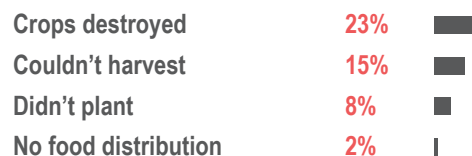
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



45% Yes
51% No
4% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



77% At least some food
20% No food
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



75% At least some food
20% Sleep hungry
5% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



77% At least some food
16% No food
7% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Duk County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



45% Yes
52% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



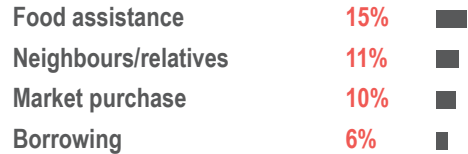
39% Yes
60% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs

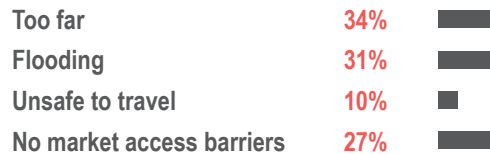


45% Yes
53% No
2% Don't know

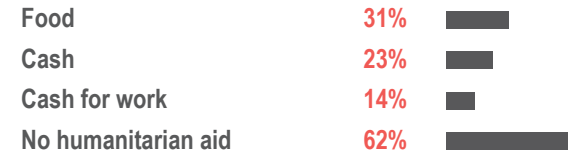
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



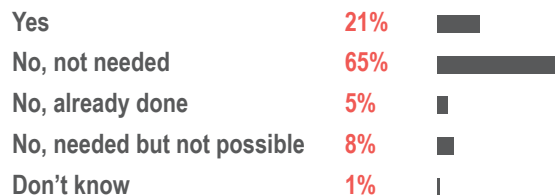
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



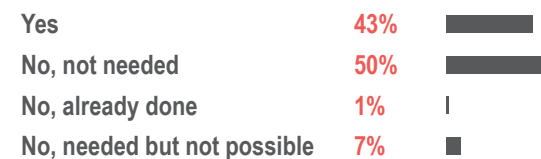
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

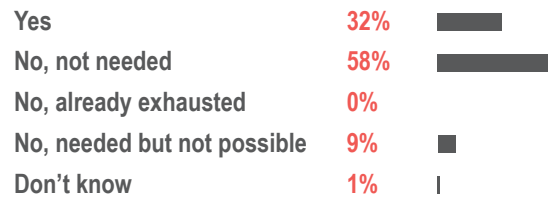


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Duk County

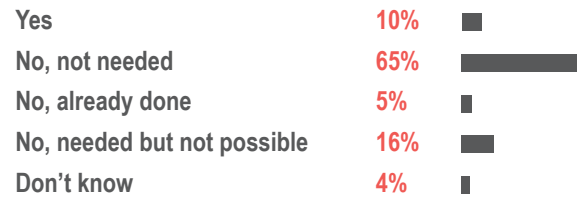
Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

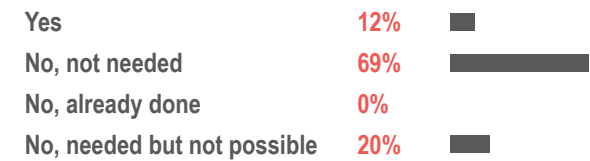
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

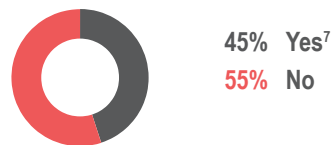


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

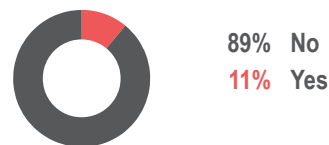


NUTRITION & HEALTH

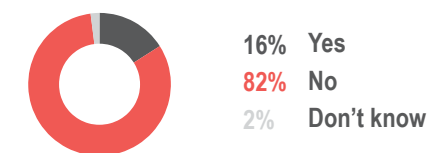
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



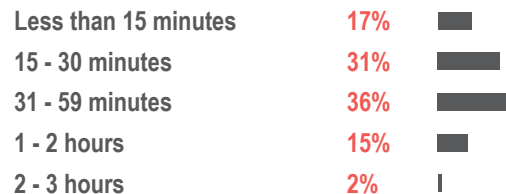
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



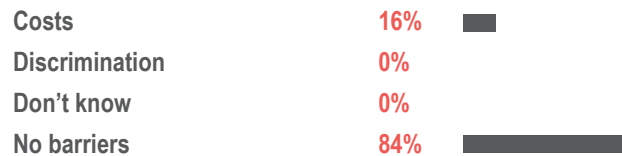
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Duk County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



45% Improved⁹
55% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

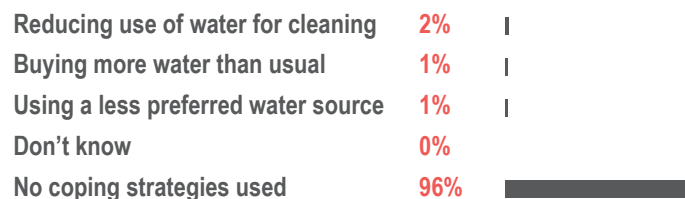


54% Yes
42% No
4% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Fangak County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

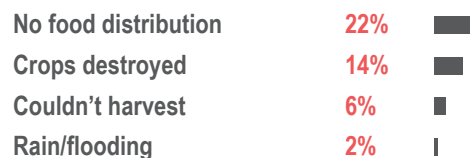
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

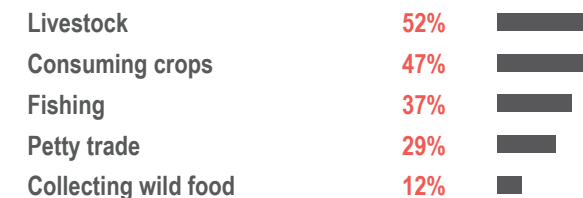


54% Yes
46% No
0% Don't know

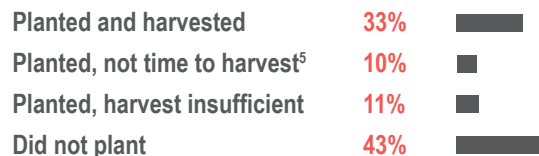
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



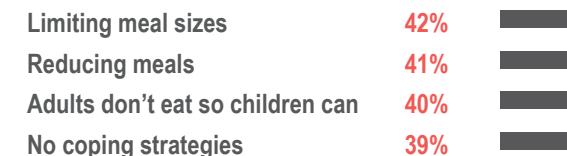
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



88% At least some food
12% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



84% At least some food
16% Sleep hungry
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



85% At least some food
15% No food
0% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Fangak County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



9% Yes
91% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Food assistance	6%	■
Market purchase	2%	I

Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No money	13%	■
Too far	7%	■
High prices	4%	I
No market access barriers	30%	■

% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴

Food	73%	■
Non-food items	7%	■
Cash	0%	
No humanitarian aid	27%	■

% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	38%	■
No, not needed	47%	■
No, already done	5%	■
No, needed but not possible	9%	■
Don't know	2%	I

% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	0%	
No, not needed	42%	■
No, already done	2%	I
No, needed but not possible	52%	■
Don't know	3%	I

% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	43%	■
No, not needed	43%	■
No, already done	0%	
No, needed but not possible	14%	■

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

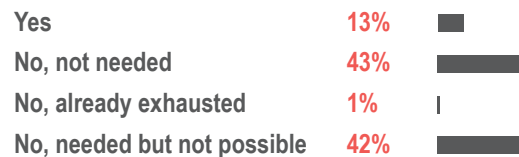


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Fangak County

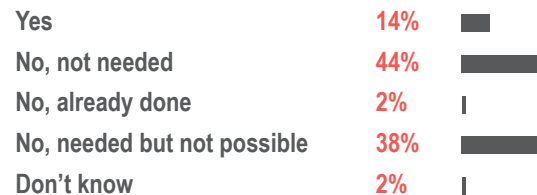
Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

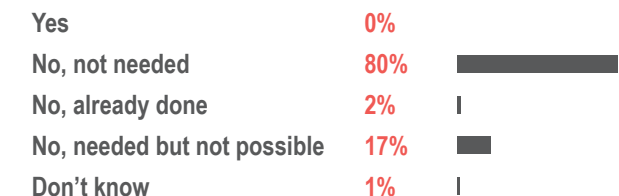
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

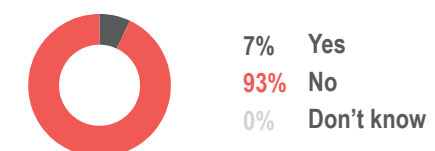
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



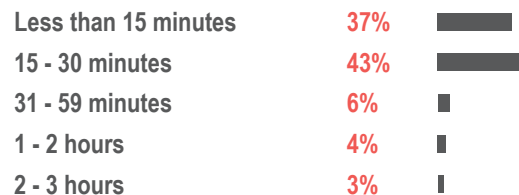
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



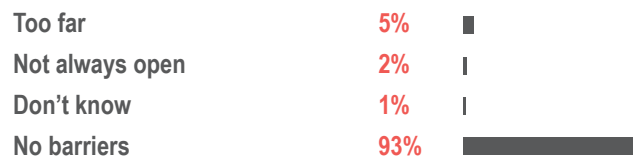
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Fangak County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



58% Improved⁹
42% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



23% Yes
77% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs



39% Yes
61% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Nyirol County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



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

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No food distribution 3%
New arrivals 1%

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Consuming crops 65%
Livestock 37%
Selling crops 33%
Petty trade 22%
Fishing 9%

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

Planted and harvested 0%
Planted, not time to harvest⁵ 93%
Planted, harvest insufficient 0%
Did not plant 7%

Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Limiting meal sizes 13%
Reducing meals 8%
Adults don't eat so children can 5%
No coping strategies 81%

% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



99% At least some food
0% No food
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



100% At least some food
0% Sleep hungry
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



99% At least some food
0% No food
1% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nyirol County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



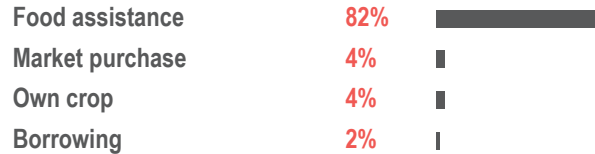
78% Yes
22% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs

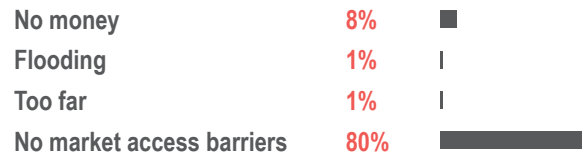


87% Yes
13% No
0% Don't know

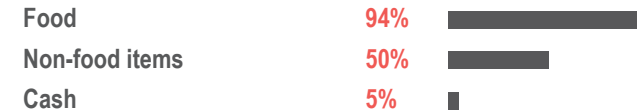
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



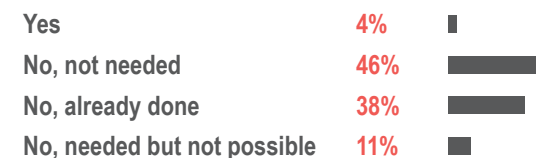
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

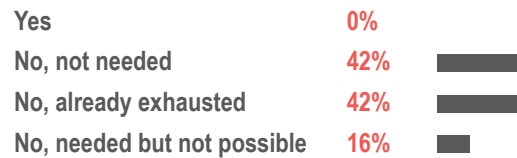


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nyirol County

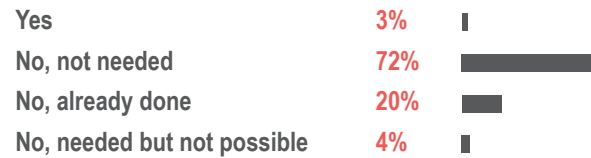
Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

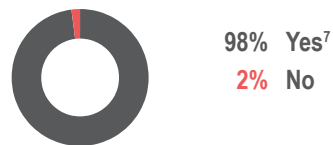


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

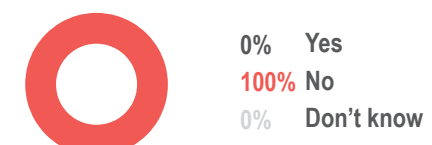
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



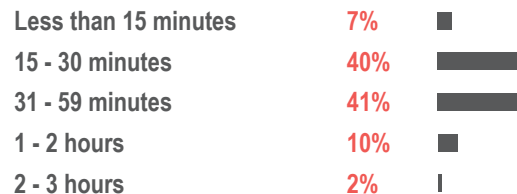
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



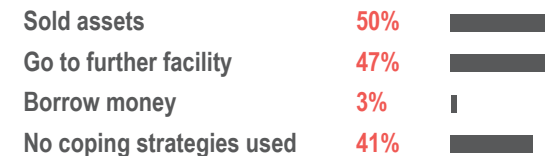
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nyirol County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



57% Improved⁹
43% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



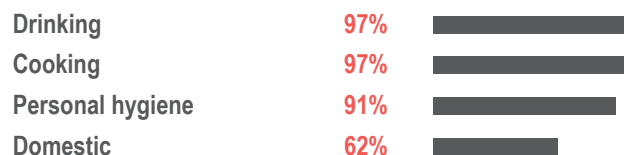
80% Yes
20% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

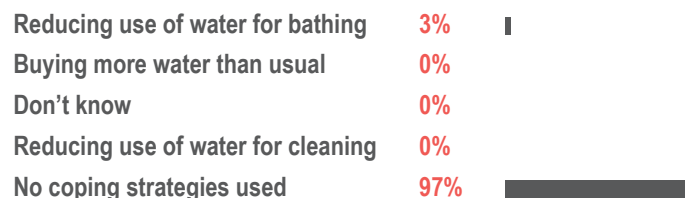


25% Yes
75% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Pibor County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

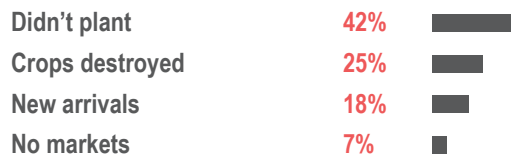
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

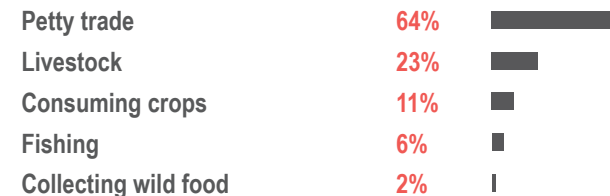


3% Yes
97% No
0% Don't know

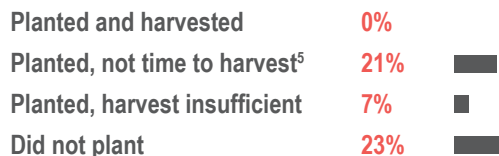
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



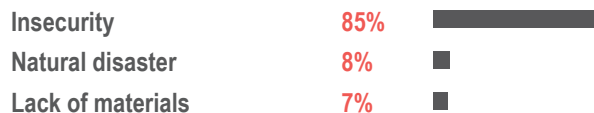
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



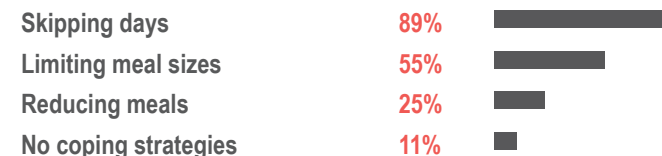
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



15% At least some food
85% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



3% At least some food
97% Sleep hungry
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



2% At least some food
98% No food
0% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Pibor County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



73% Yes
27% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



23% Yes
77% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



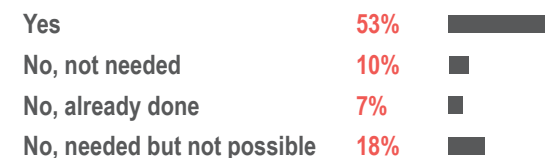
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

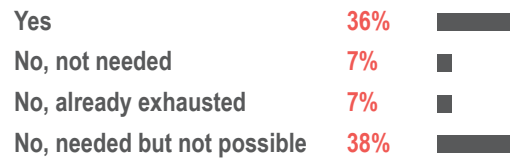


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Pibor County

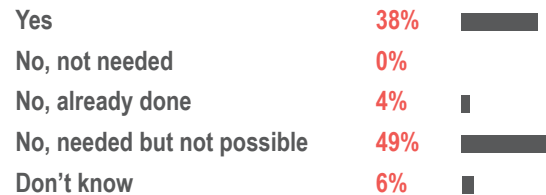
Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

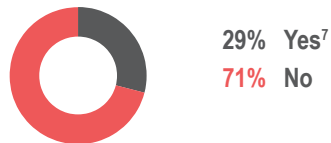


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

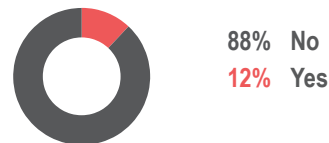


NUTRITION & HEALTH

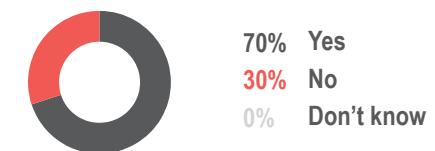
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



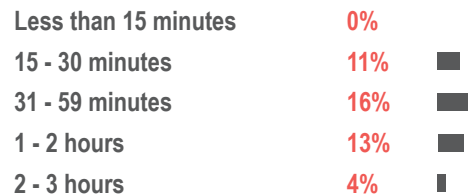
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



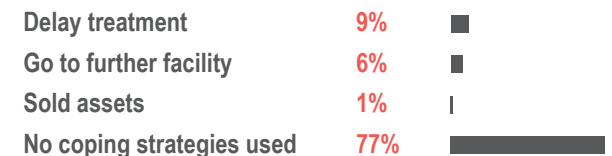
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Pibor County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

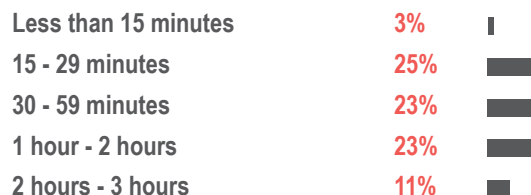
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

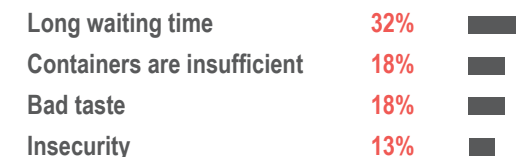


51% Improved⁹
49% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



14% Yes
86% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

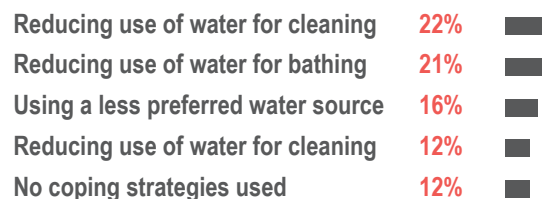


5% Yes
95% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

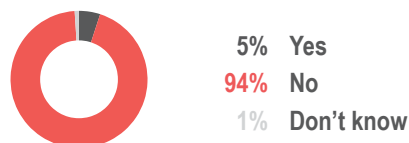


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Pochalla County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

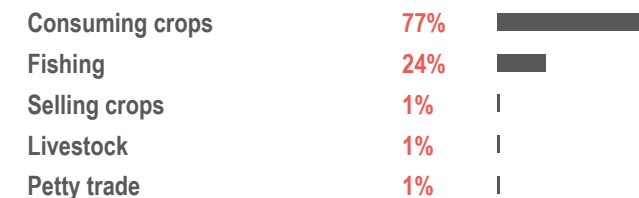
% of households reported by KIs with adequate access to food, in the month prior to data collection



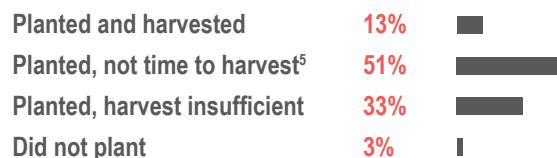
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



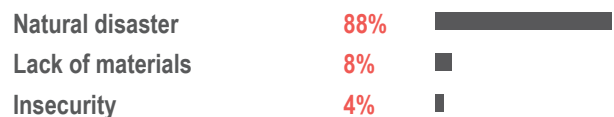
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



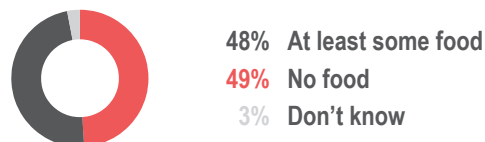
Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



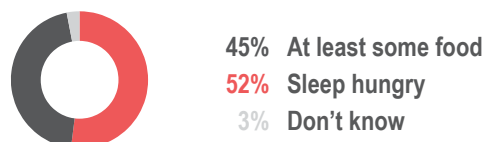
Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



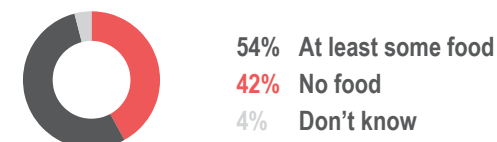
% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Pochalla County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



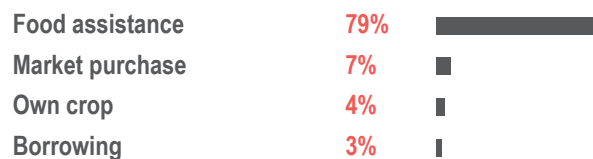
86% Yes
13% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



28% Yes
71% No
1% Don't know

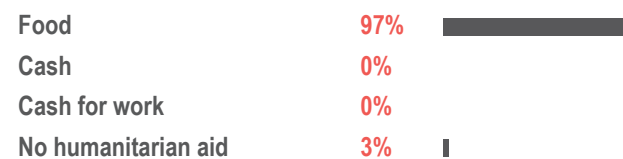
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



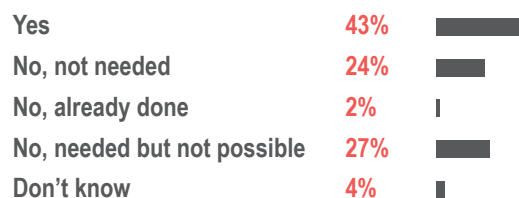
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



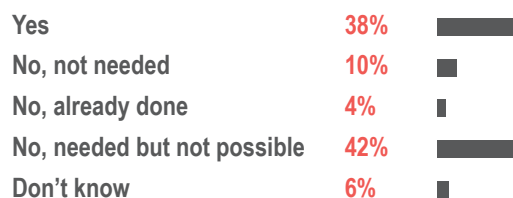
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



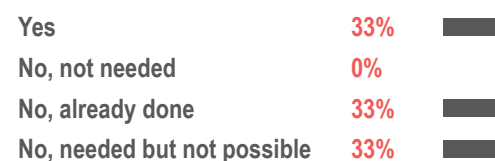
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Pochalla County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

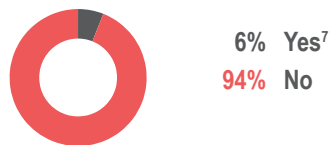


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

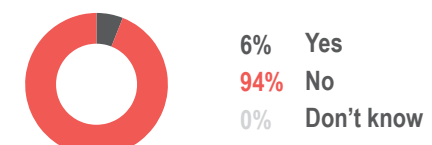
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



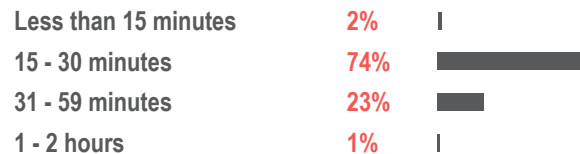
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



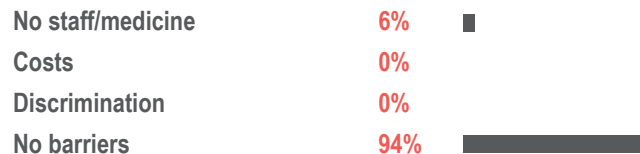
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



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⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Pochalla County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



44% Improved⁹
56% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



5% Yes
94% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

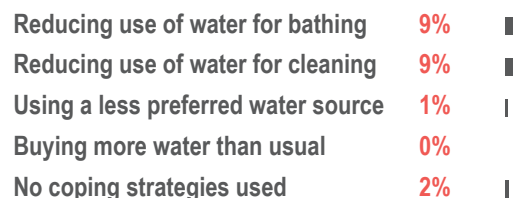


13% Yes
87% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Twic East County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

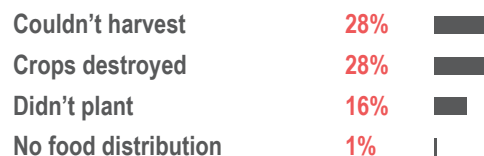
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



22% Yes
74% No
4% Don't know

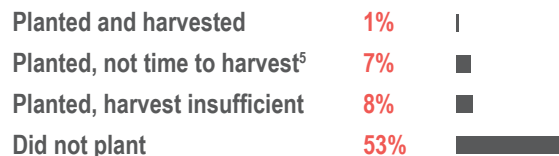
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



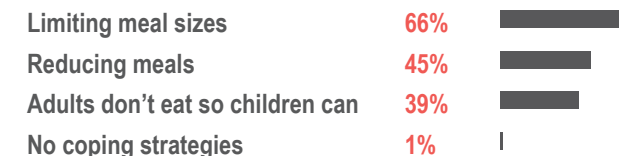
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



83% At least some food
13% No food
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



82% At least some food
11% Sleep hungry
7% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



86% At least some food
9% No food
5% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Twic East County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



67% Yes
30% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



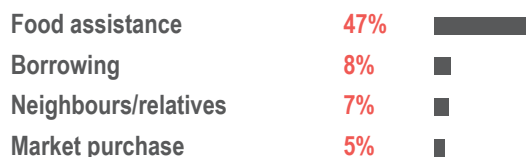
29% Yes
67% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



29% Yes
67% No
4% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



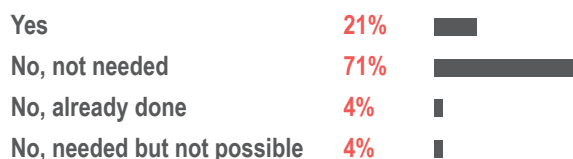
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



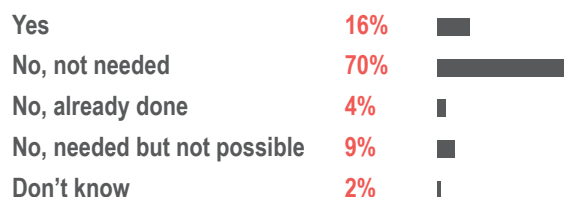
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



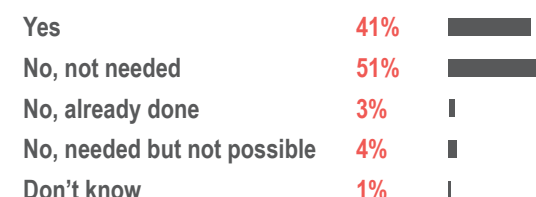
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Twic East County

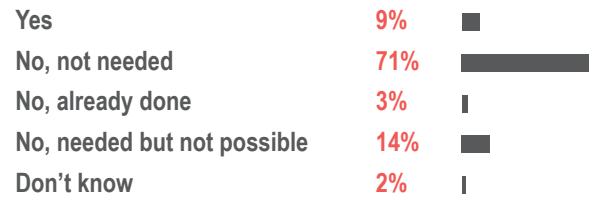
Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

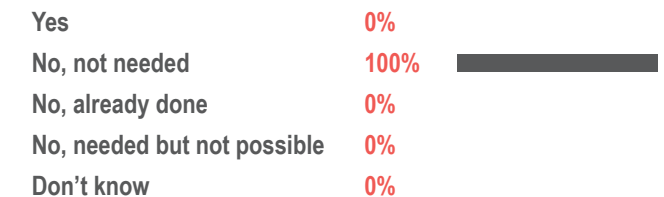
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

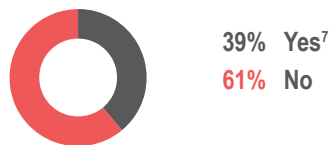


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

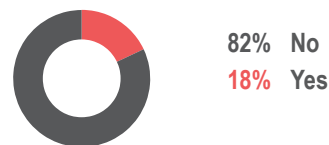


NUTRITION & HEALTH

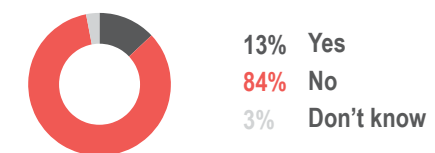
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



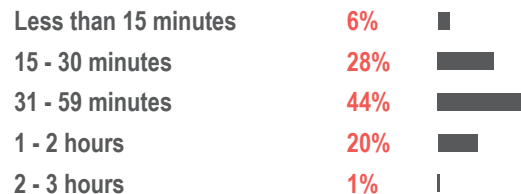
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



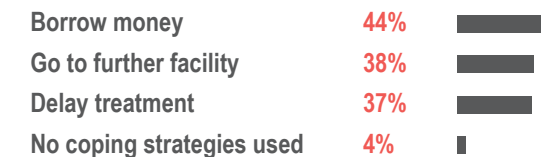
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Twic East County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

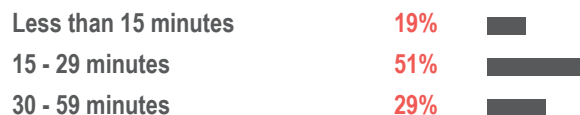
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

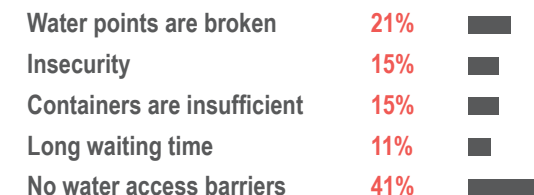


69% Improved⁹
31% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



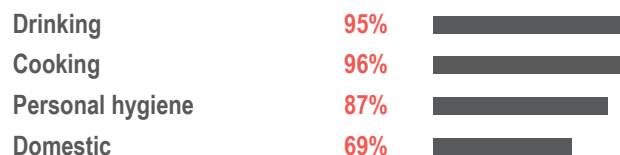
64% Yes
35% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

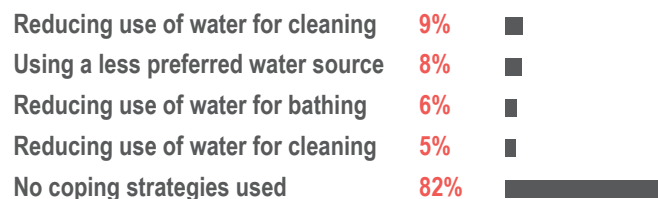


65% Yes
29% No
6% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Uror County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



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

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

New arrivals 6% ■

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Selling crops 59% ■■■■■
Livestock 45% ■■■■■
Consuming crops 43% ■■■■■
Petty trade 29% ■■■■■
Fishing 11% ■■■■■

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

Planted and harvested 0%
Planted, not time to harvest⁵ 97% ■■■■■
Planted, harvest insufficient 0%
Did not plant 3% ■

Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Limiting meal sizes 12% ■■■■■
Reducing meals 8% ■■■■■
Adults don't eat so children can 6% ■■■■■
No coping strategies 76% ■■■■■

% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



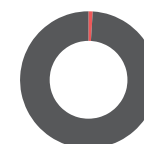
99% At least some food
1% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



99% At least some food
1% Sleep hungry
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



99% At least some food
1% No food
0% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Uror County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



86% Yes
14% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



61% Yes
38% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



84% Yes
16% No
0% Don't know

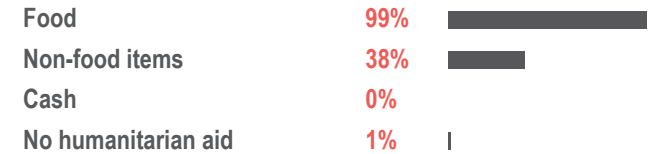
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



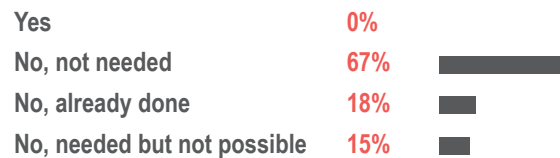
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



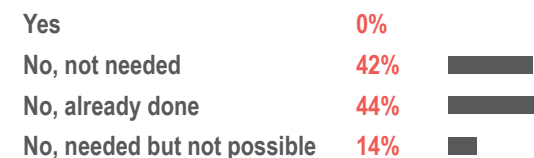
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Uror County

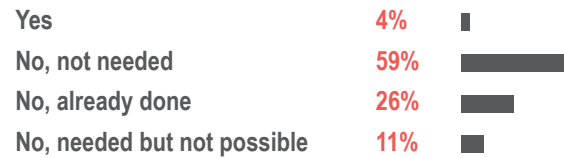
Jonglei State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

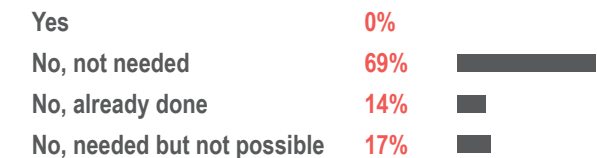
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

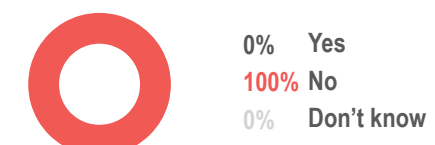
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



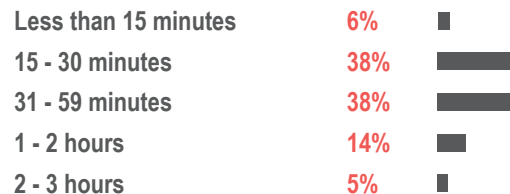
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



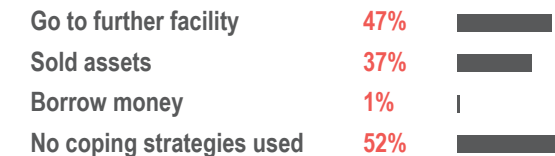
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Uror County

Jonglei State, South Sudan

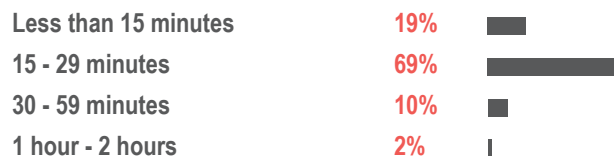
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

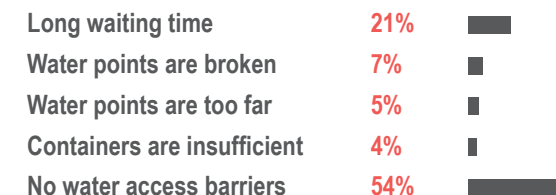


100% Improved⁹
0% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



72% Yes
28% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

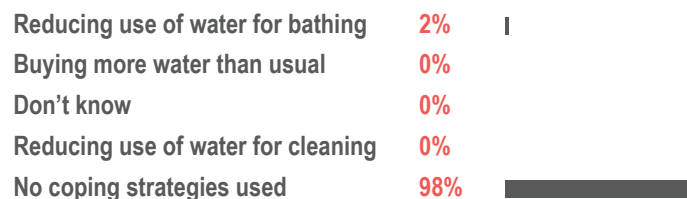


32% Yes
68% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

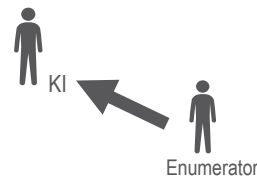
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

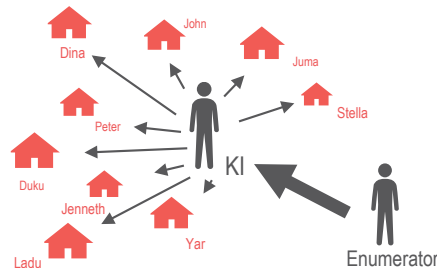
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

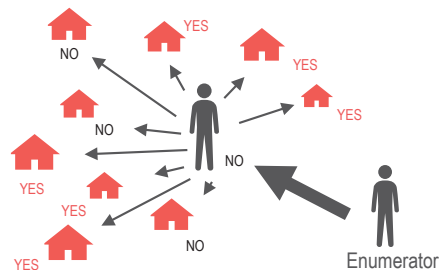
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: “Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?”





Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Awerial County

Lakes State, South Sudan

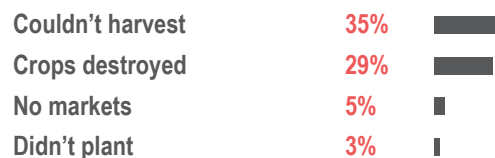
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

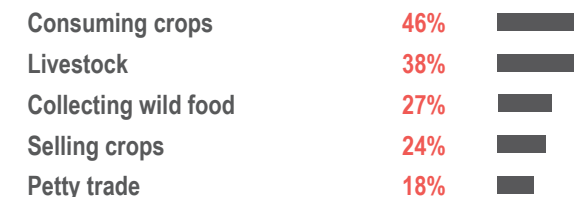


20% Yes
78% No
1% Don't know

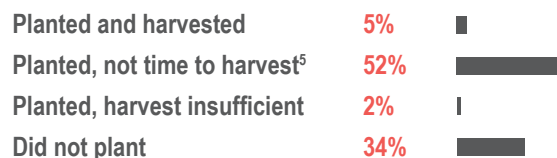
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



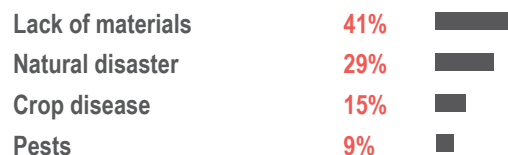
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



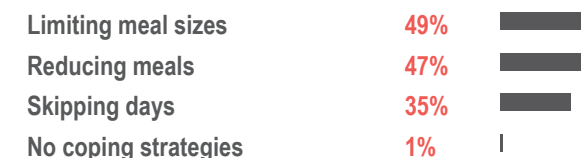
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



67% At least some food
30% No food
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



42% At least some food
55% Sleep hungry
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



44% At least some food
53% No food
3% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Awerial County

Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



65% Yes
31% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



36% Yes
59% No
5% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



36% Yes
60% No
4% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Market purchase	21%	■
Own crop	16%	■
Food assistance	11%	■
Borrowing	10%	■

Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No money	27%	■
Too far	24%	■
Flooding	10%	■
No market access barriers	7%	■

% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴

Food	56%	■
Cash	41%	■
Non-food items	24%	■
No humanitarian aid	21%	■

% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	25%	■
No, not needed	10%	■
No, already done	24%	■
No, needed but not possible	38%	■
Don't know	2%	■

% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	18%	■
No, not needed	8%	■
No, already done	25%	■
No, needed but not possible	46%	■
Don't know	3%	■

% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

Yes	40%	■
No, not needed	4%	■
No, already done	18%	■
No, needed but not possible	34%	■
Don't know	4%	■

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Awerial County

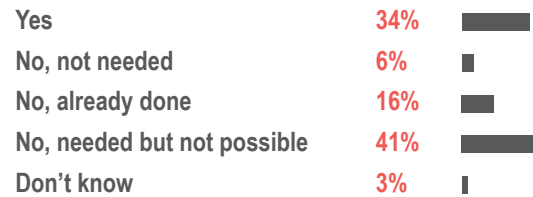
Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

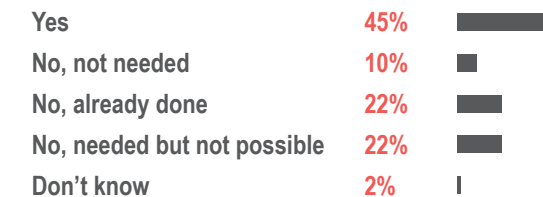
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

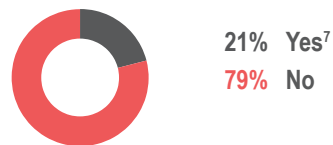


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

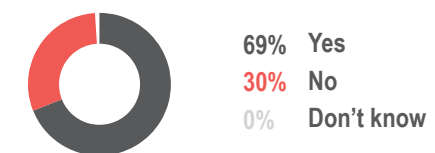
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



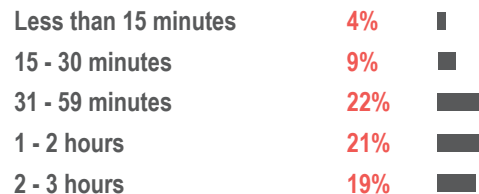
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



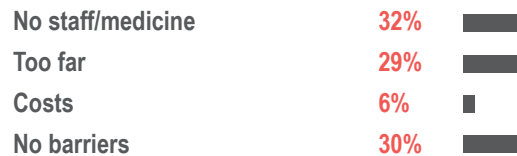
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



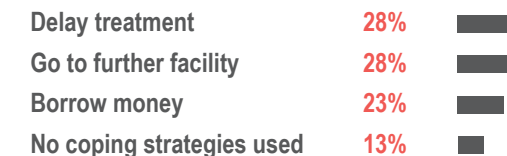
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Awerial County

Lakes State, South Sudan

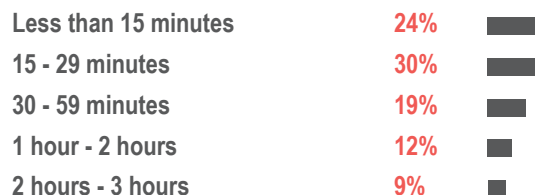
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

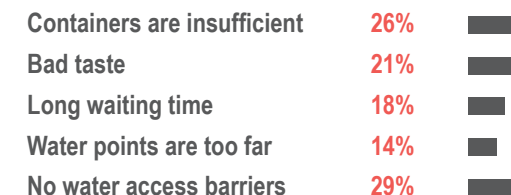


93% Improved⁹
7% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



27% Yes
73% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

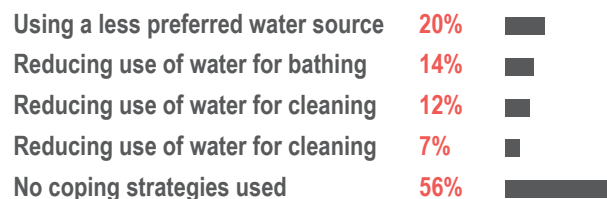


34% Yes
60% No
6% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Cueibet County

Lakes State, South Sudan

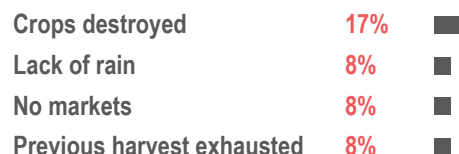
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

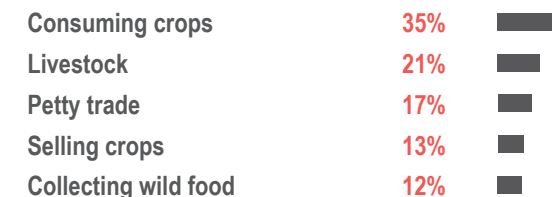


34% Yes
63% No
3% Don't know

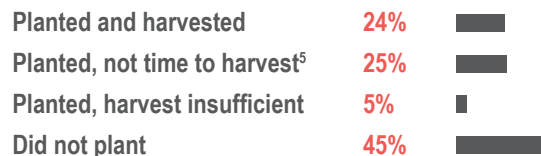
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



56% At least some food
39% No food
5% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



58% At least some food
38% Sleep hungry
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



57% At least some food
37% No food
6% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Cueibet County

Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



11% Yes
81% No
8% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



20% Yes
75% No
5% Don't know

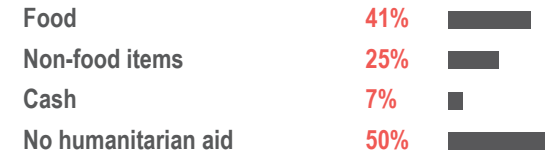
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



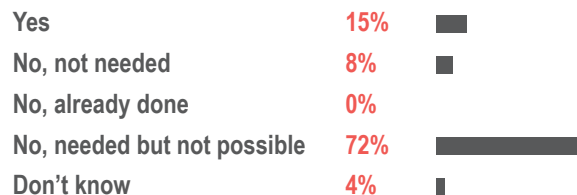
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



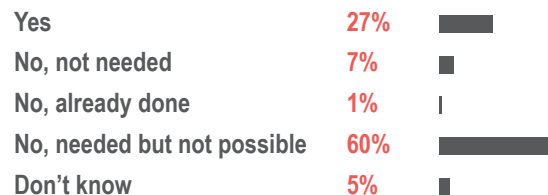
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



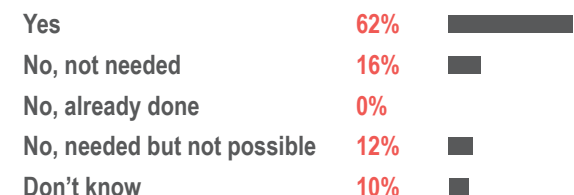
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

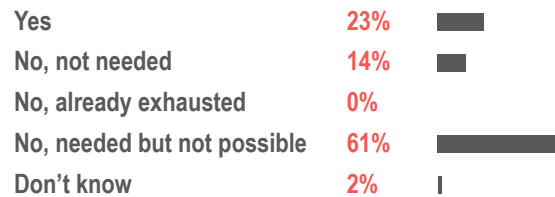


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Cueibet County

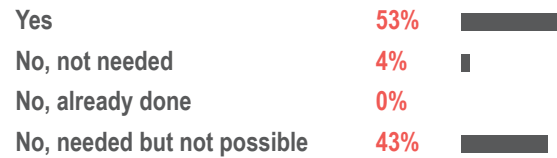
Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

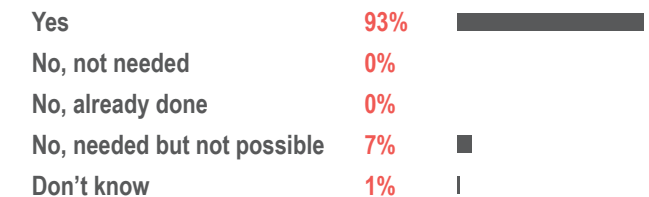
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

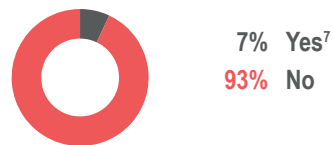


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

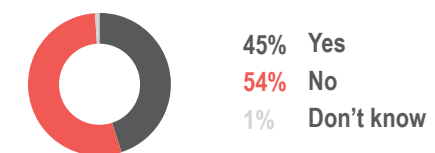
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



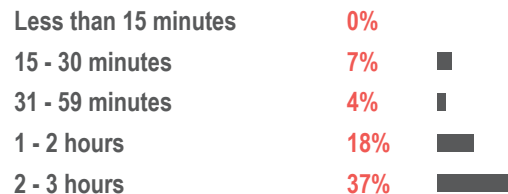
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



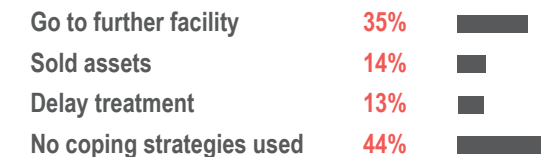
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Cueibet County

Lakes State, South Sudan

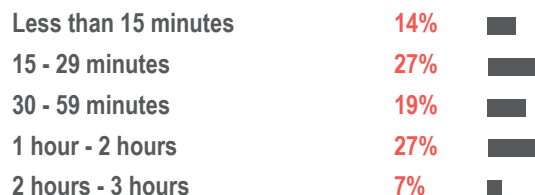
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

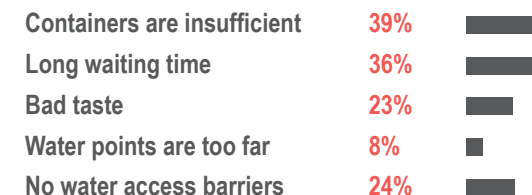


82% Improved⁹
18% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



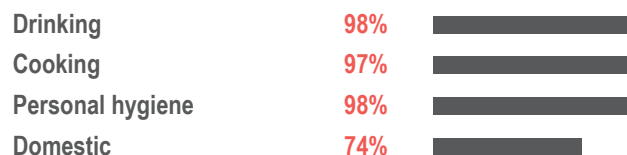
15% Yes
85% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

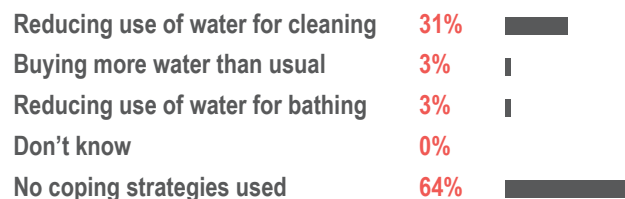


20% Yes
80% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



About REACH:

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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Rumbek Centre County

Lakes State, South Sudan

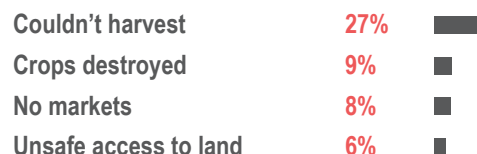
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

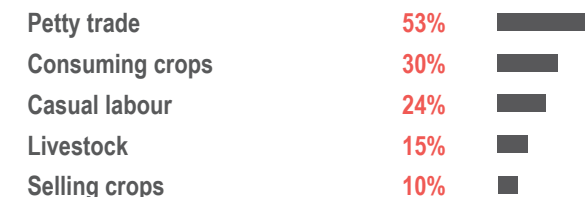


28% Yes
71% No
1% Don't know

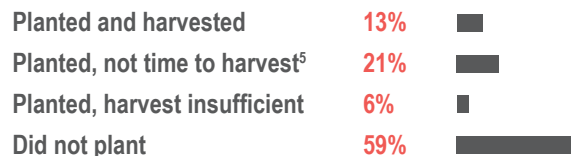
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



48% At least some food
50% No food
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



50% At least some food
49% Sleep hungry
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



53% At least some food
45% No food
2% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek Centre County

Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



23% Yes
74% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs

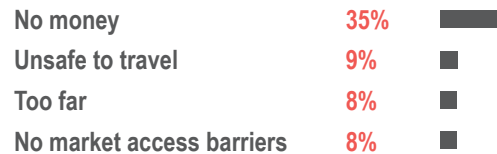


13% Yes
85% No
2% Don't know

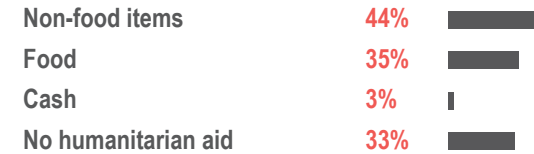
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



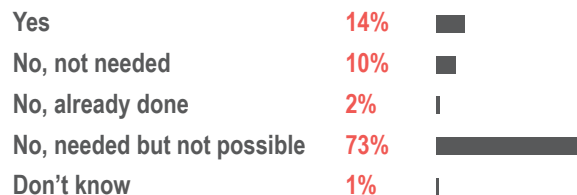
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



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⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek Centre County

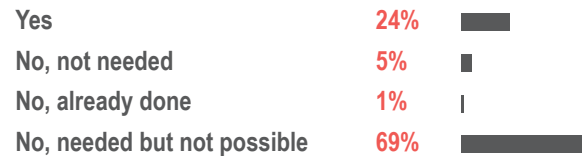
Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

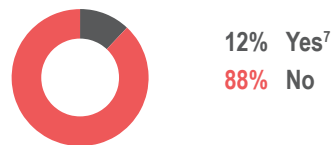


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

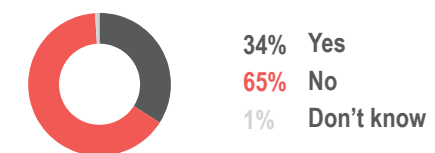
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



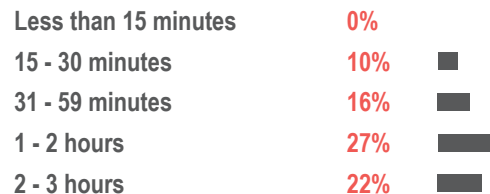
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



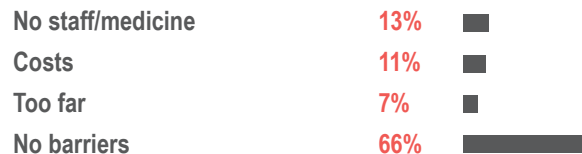
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek Centre County

Lakes State, South Sudan

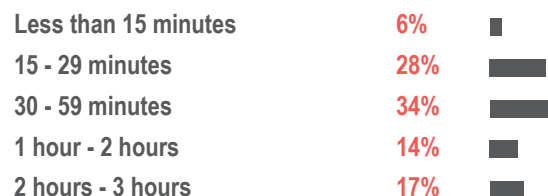
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

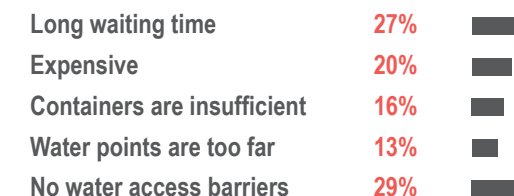


79% Improved⁹
21% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



54% Yes
46% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

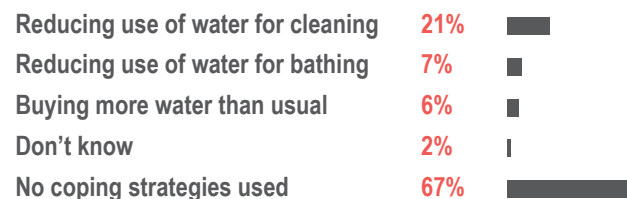


54% Yes
46% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Rumbek East County

Lakes State, South Sudan

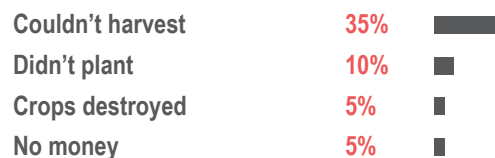
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

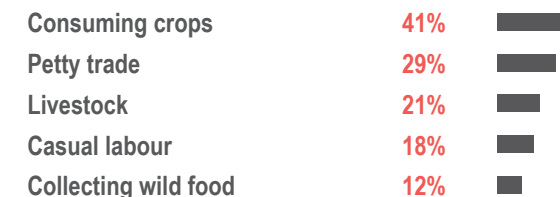


26% Yes
73% No
1% Don't know

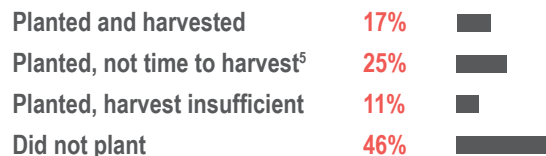
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



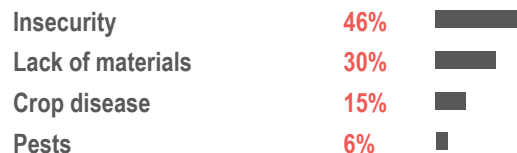
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



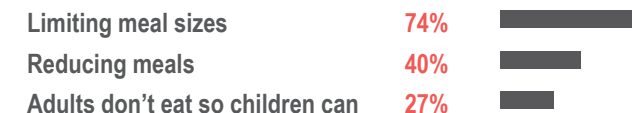
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



51% At least some food
45% No food
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



48% At least some food
48% Sleep hungry
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



50% At least some food
46% No food
4% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek East County

Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



62% Yes
35% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



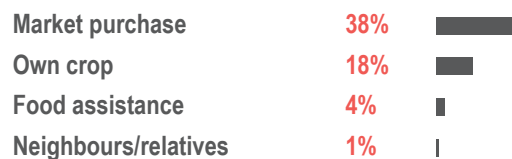
13% Yes
84% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



11% Yes
88% No
1% Don't know

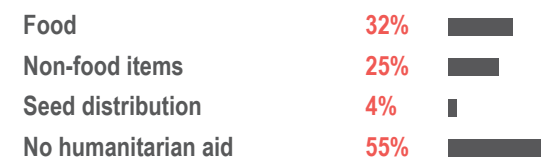
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



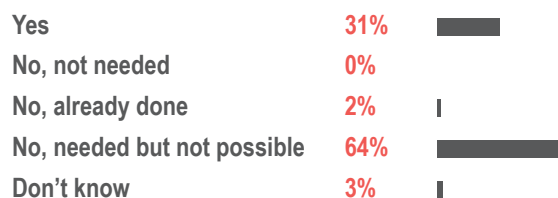
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



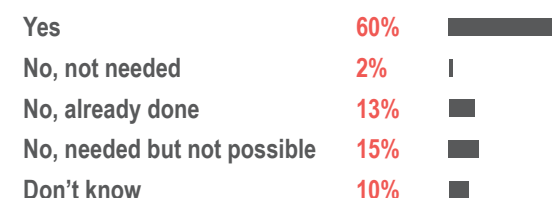
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



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⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek East County

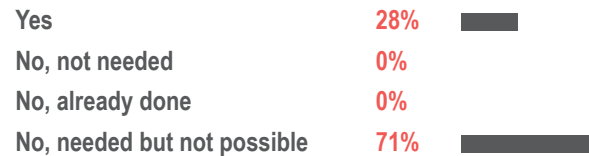
Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

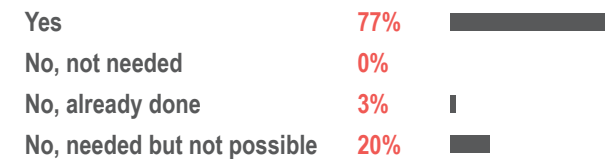
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

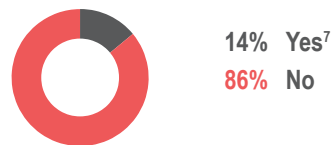


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

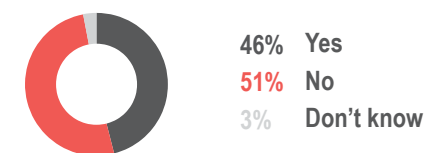
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



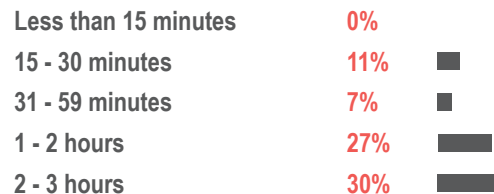
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



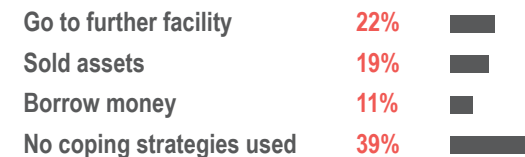
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

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⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

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Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek East County

Lakes State, South Sudan

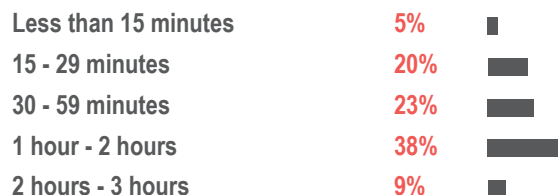
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

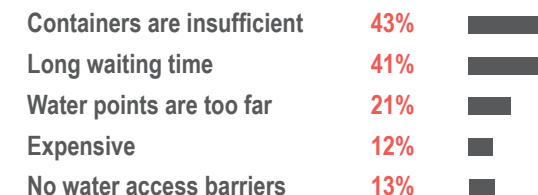


89% Improved⁹
11% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



26% Yes
74% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

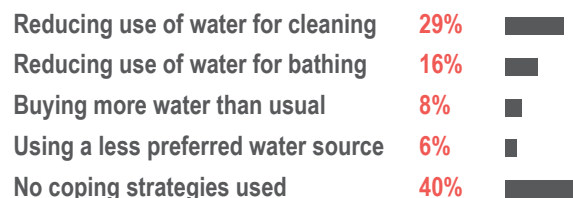


32% Yes
67% No
1% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



About REACH:

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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Rumbek North County

Lakes State, South Sudan

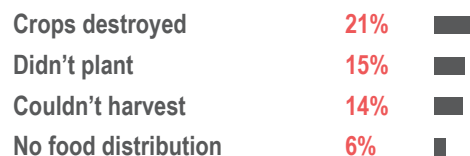
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

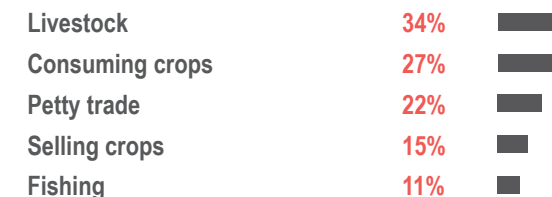


20% Yes
79% No
1% Don't know

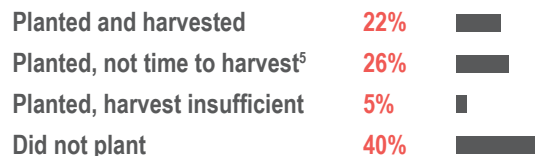
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



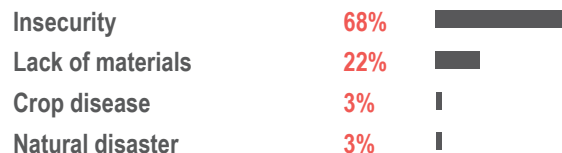
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



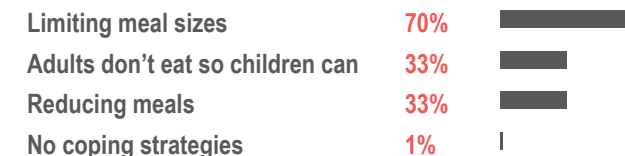
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



38% At least some food
60% No food
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



32% At least some food
67% Sleep hungry
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



32% At least some food
67% No food
1% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek North County

Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



61% Yes
38% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



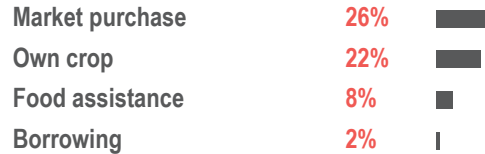
29% Yes
70% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



34% Yes
64% No
2% Don't know

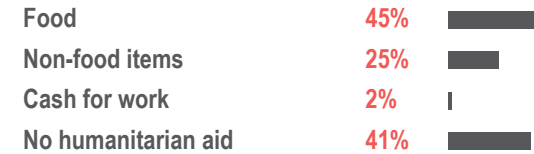
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

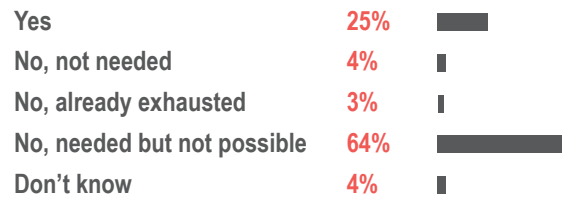


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek North County

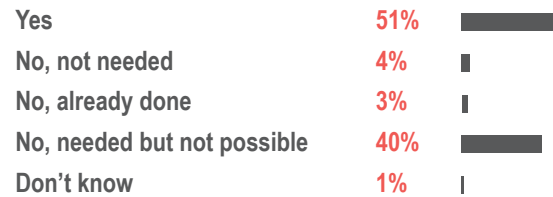
Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

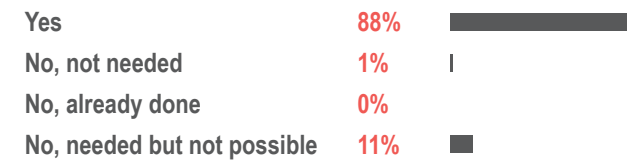
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

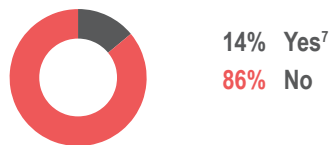


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

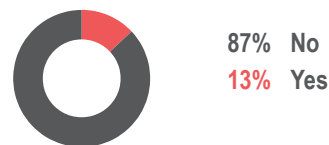


NUTRITION & HEALTH

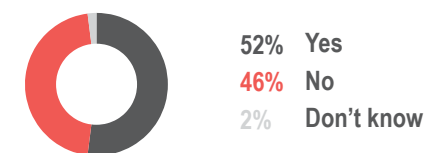
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



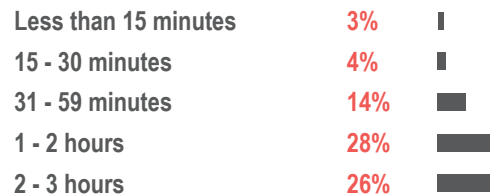
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



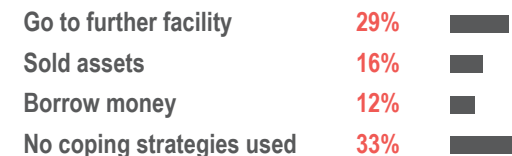
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Rumbek North County

Lakes State, South Sudan

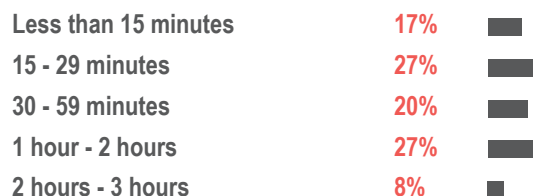
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

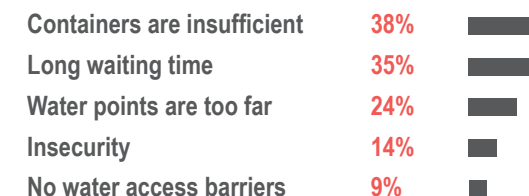


89% Improved⁹
11% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



28% Yes
71% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

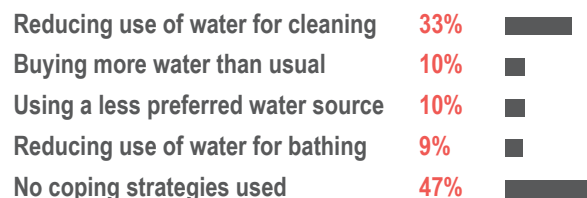


30% Yes
69% No
1% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Wulu County

Lakes State, South Sudan

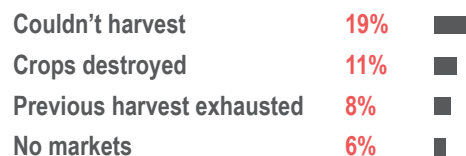
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

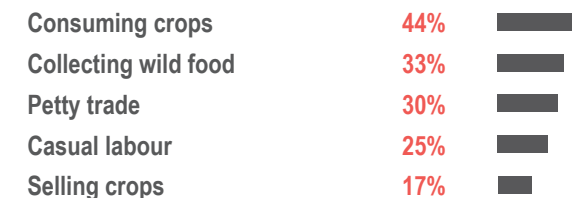


39% Yes
61% No
0% Don't know

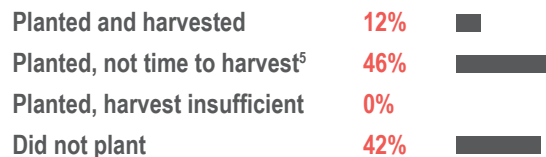
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



52% At least some food
44% No food
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



57% At least some food
39% Sleep hungry
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



55% At least some food
41% No food
4% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Wulu County

Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



70% Yes
26% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



28% Yes
65% No
7% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



3% Yes
92% No
5% Don't know

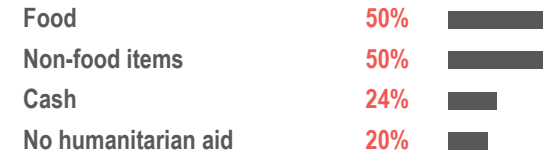
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



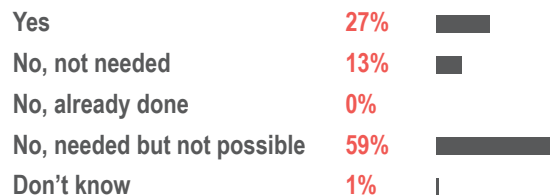
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



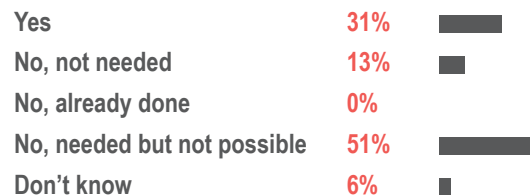
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



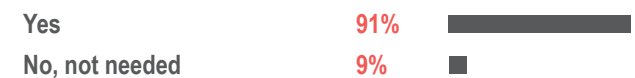
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Wulu County

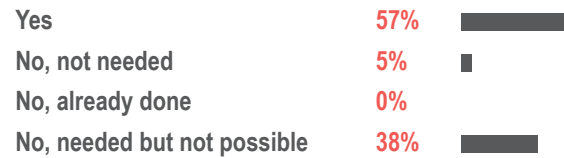
Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

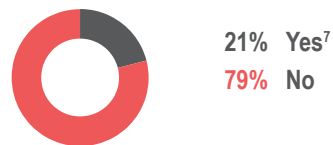


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

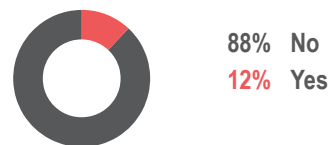


NUTRITION & HEALTH

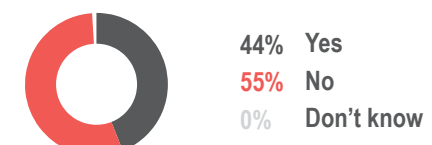
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



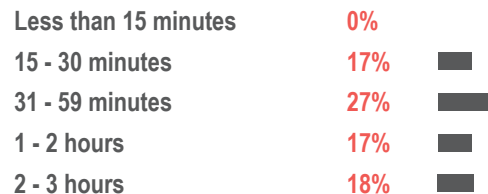
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



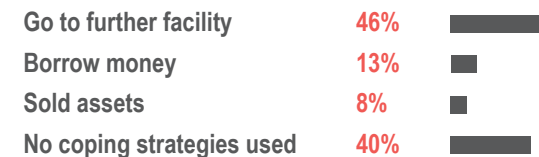
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



WASH

5%



31%



Drinking	100%	<div></div>
Cooking	100%	<div></div>
Personal hygiene	90%	<div></div>
Domestic	41%	<div></div>

Reducing use of water for cleaning	12%	■
Using a less preferred water source	8%	■
Reducing use of water for bathing	6%	■
Buying more water than usual	1%	
No coping strategies used	73%	■

12%



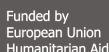
No coping strategies used

73%



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FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

REACH An initiative of
IMPACT Initiatives,
ACTED and UNOSAT



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Yirol East County

Lakes State, South Sudan

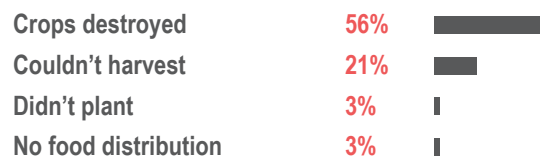
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

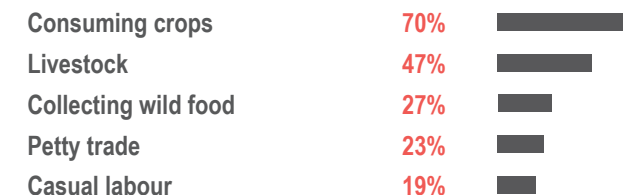


12% Yes
85% No
3% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



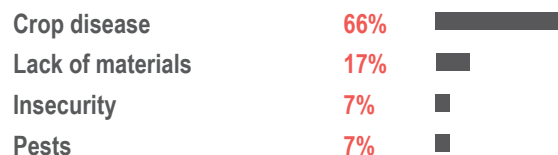
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



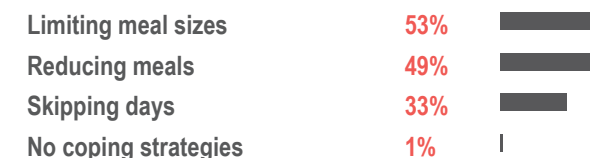
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



56% At least some food
40% No food
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



53% At least some food
40% Sleep hungry
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



55% At least some food
39% No food
6% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yiro East County

Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



63% Yes
32% No
5% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



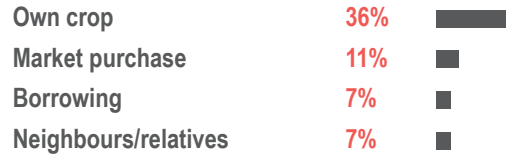
39% Yes
51% No
10% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



41% Yes
50% No
9% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



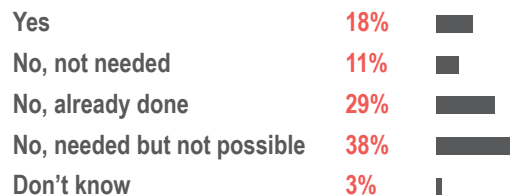
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



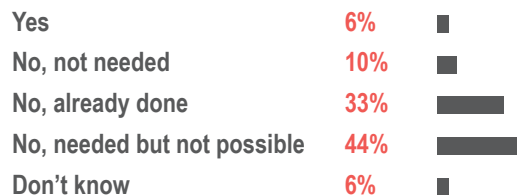
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



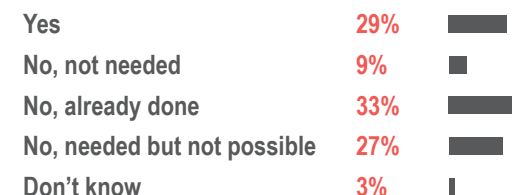
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

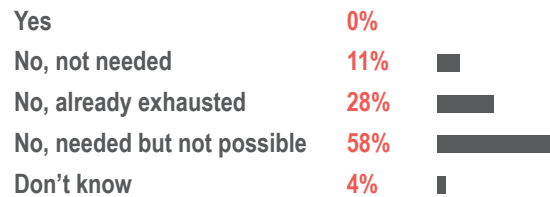


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yriol East County

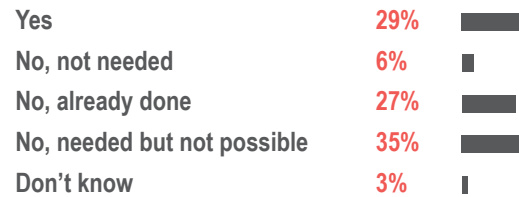
Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

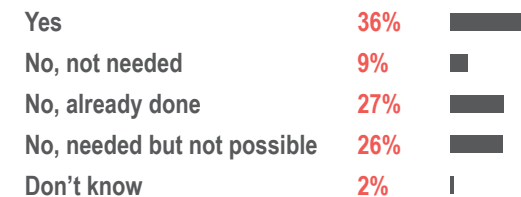
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

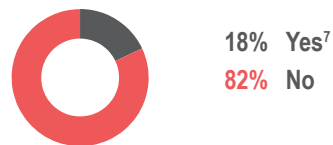


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

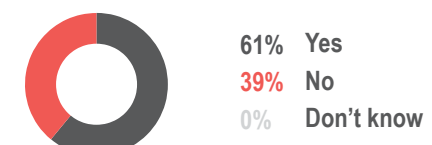
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



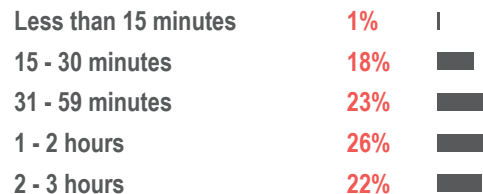
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



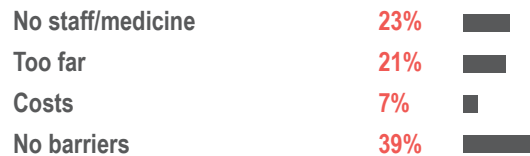
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



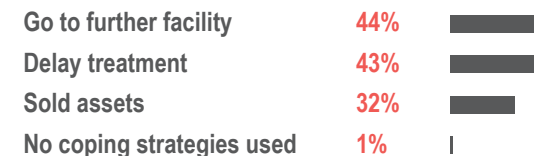
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yriol East County

Lakes State, South Sudan

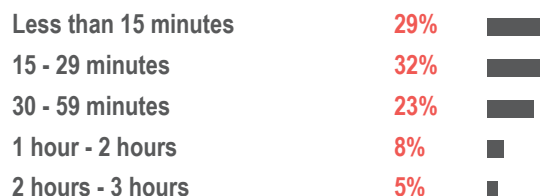
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

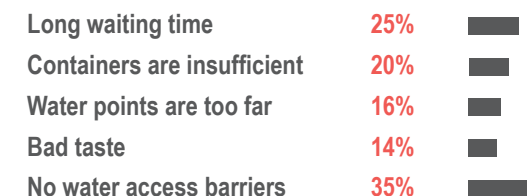


86% Improved⁹
14% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



28% Yes
72% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

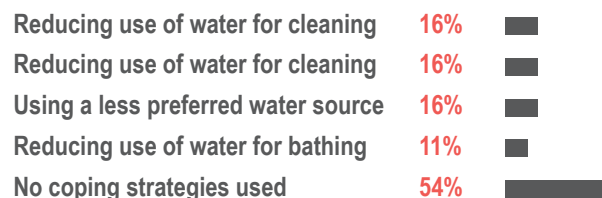


45% Yes
50% No
5% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Yiol West County

Lakes State, South Sudan

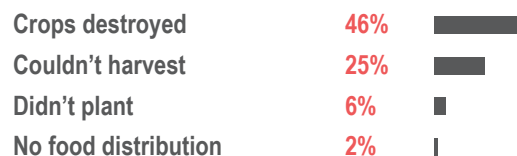
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

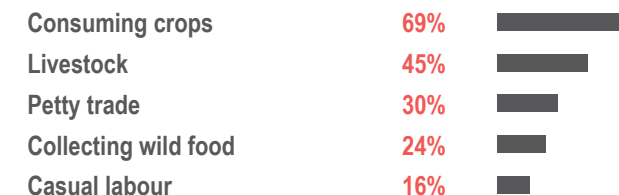


16% Yes
82% No
2% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



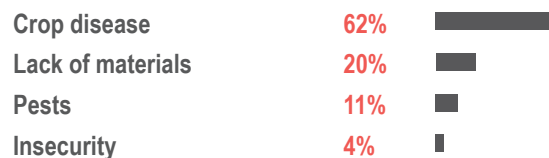
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



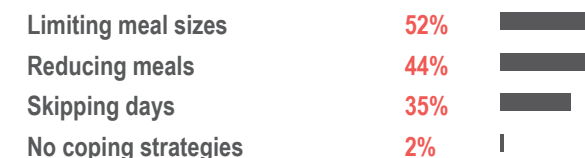
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



72% At least some food
25% No food
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



47% At least some food
47% Sleep hungry
5% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



50% At least some food
45% No food
5% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yirol West County

Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



62% Yes
34% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



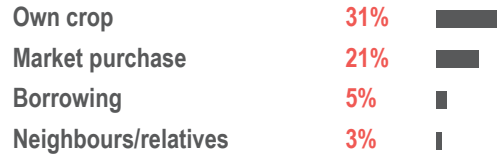
33% Yes
60% No
7% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



31% Yes
64% No
5% Don't know

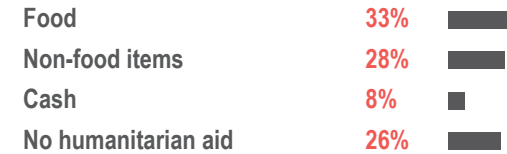
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



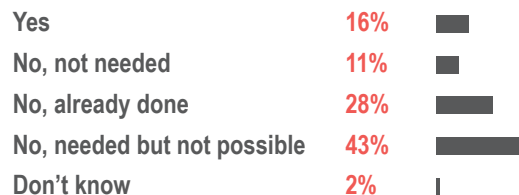
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



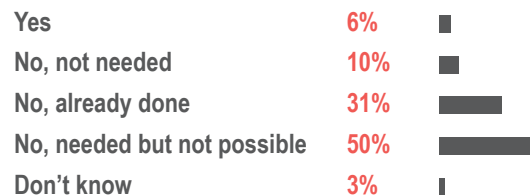
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



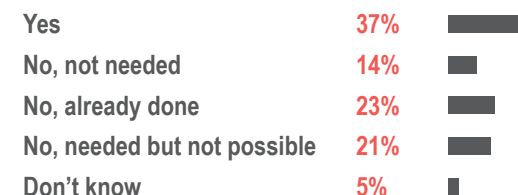
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

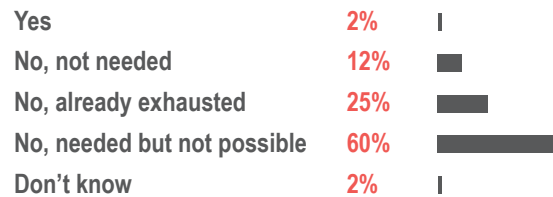


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yriol West County

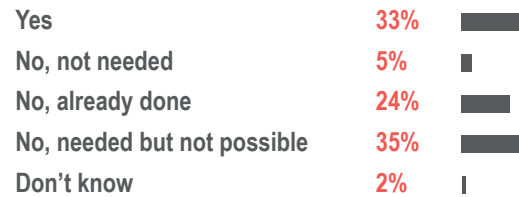
Lakes State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

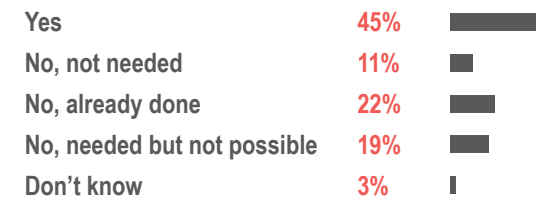
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

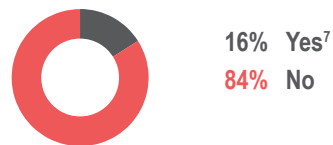


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

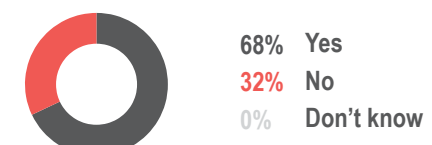
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



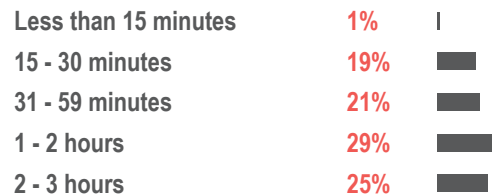
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



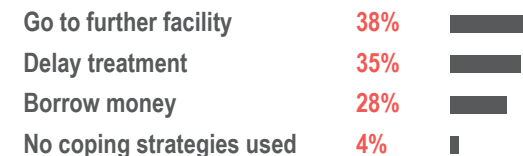
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yriol West County

Lakes State, South Sudan

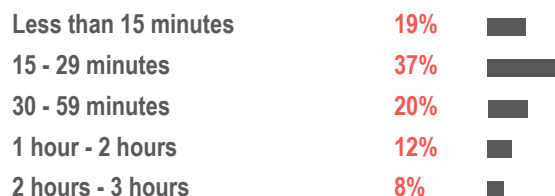
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

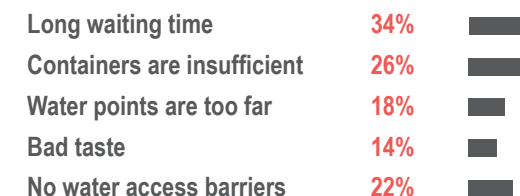


67% Improved⁹
33% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



43% Yes
57% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

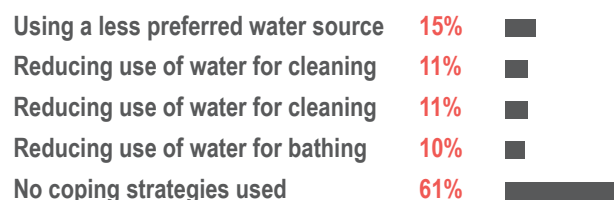


42% Yes
55% No
3% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

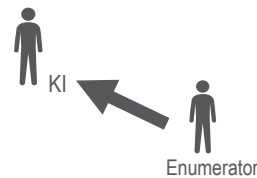
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

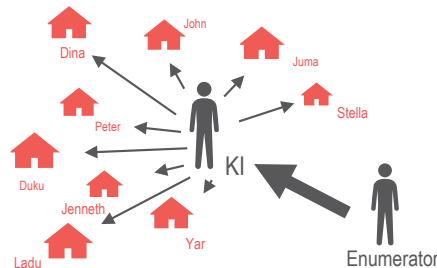
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

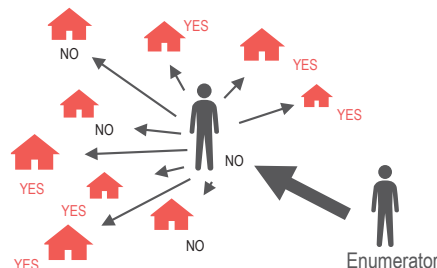
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: “Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?”





Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Aweil Centre County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

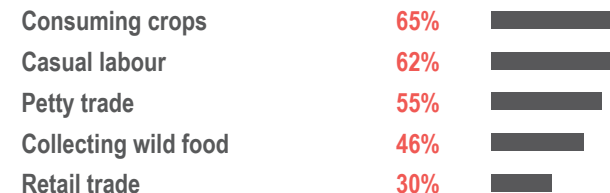


20% Yes
79% No
1% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



54% At least some food
45% No food
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



51% At least some food
46% Sleep hungry
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



49% At least some food
49% No food
2% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil Centre County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



96% Yes
3% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



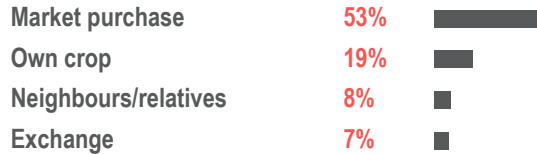
51% Yes
43% No
6% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



46% Yes
47% No
7% Don't know

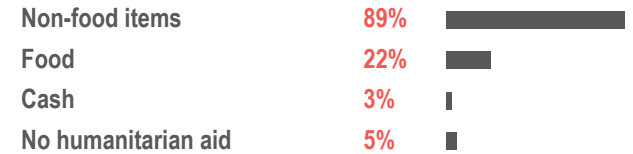
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



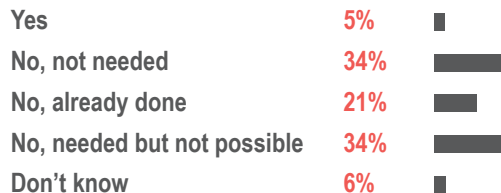
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



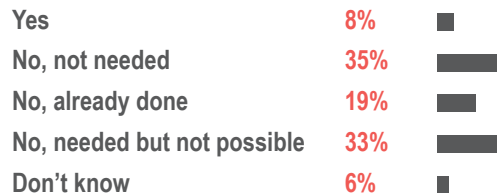
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



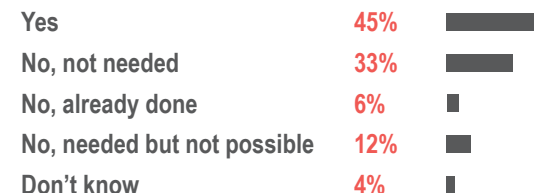
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

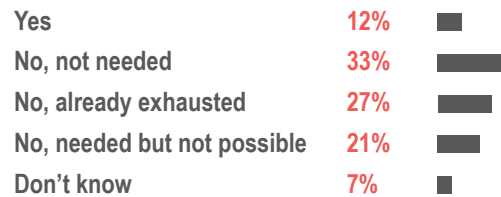


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil Centre County

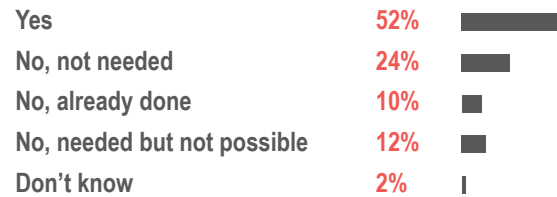
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

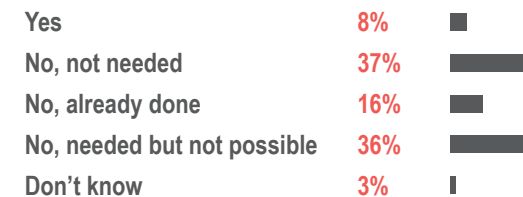
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

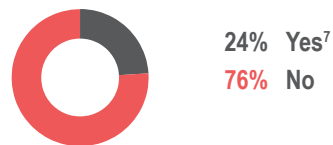


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

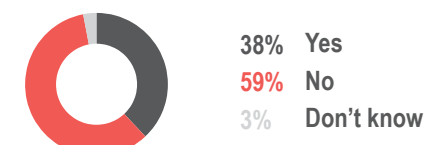
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



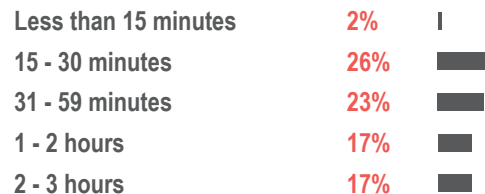
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

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⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil Centre County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

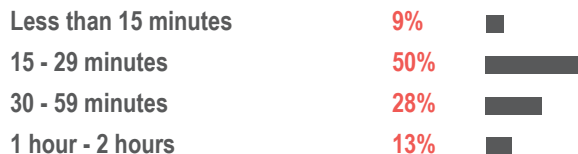
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

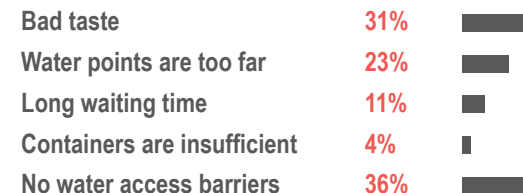


62% Improved⁹
38% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



40% Yes
60% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs



69% Yes
28% No
3% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Aweil East County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

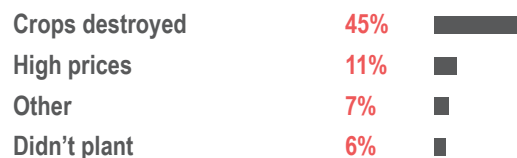
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

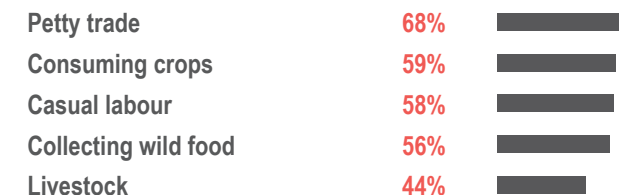


22% Yes
78% No
0% Don't know

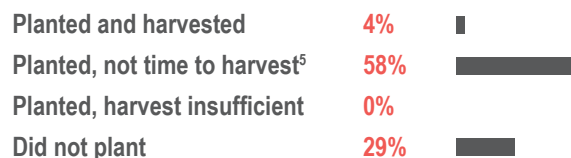
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



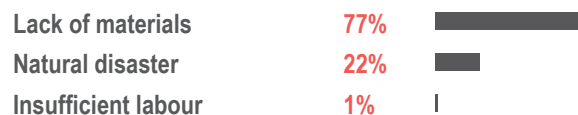
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



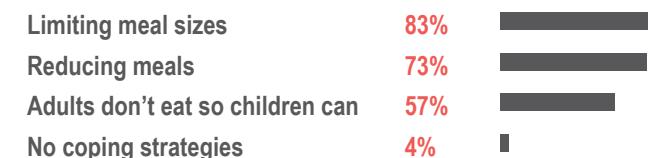
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



57% At least some food
41% No food
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



48% At least some food
49% Sleep hungry
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



49% At least some food
48% No food
3% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.

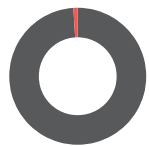


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil East County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



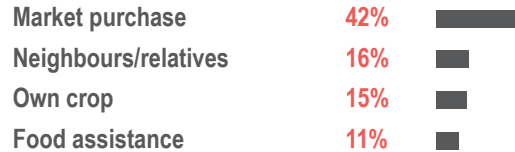
52% Yes
42% No
6% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



52% Yes
41% No
7% Don't know

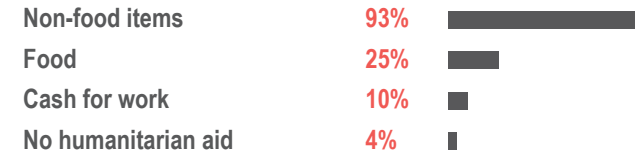
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



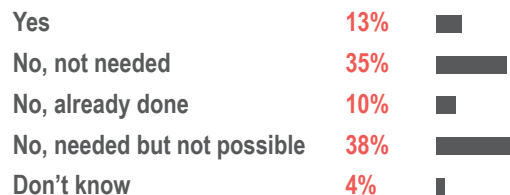
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



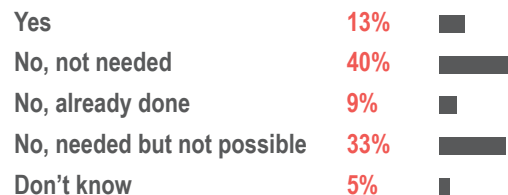
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



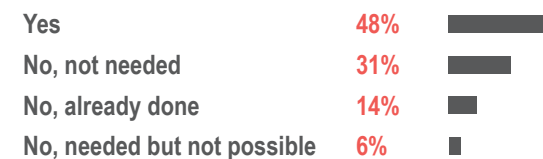
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil East County

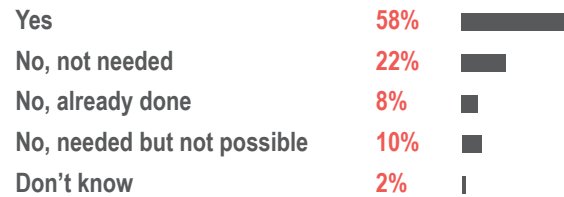
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

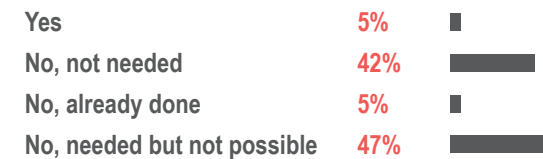
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

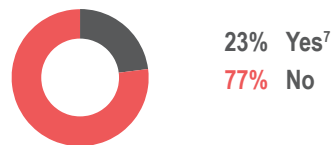


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

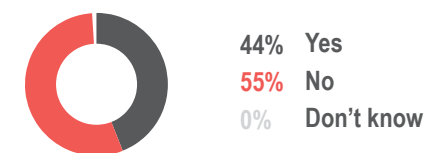
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



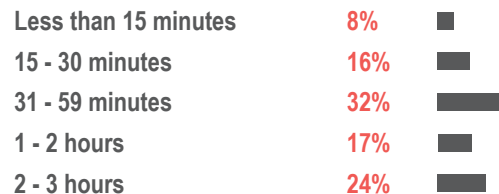
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



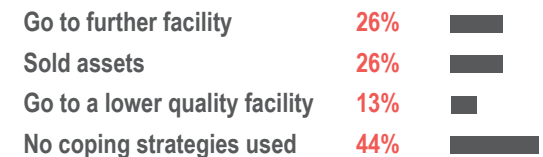
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil East County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

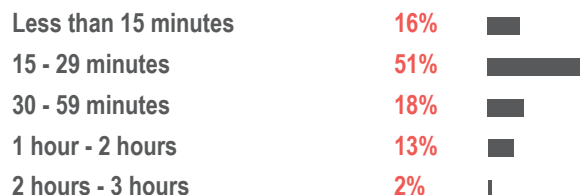
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

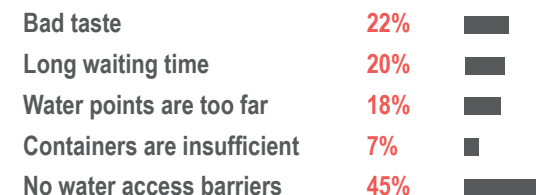


84% Improved⁹
16% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



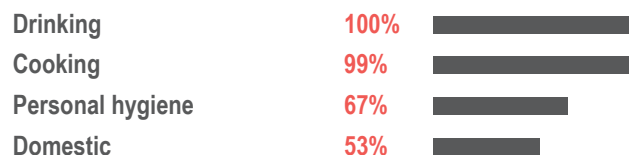
51% Yes
48% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

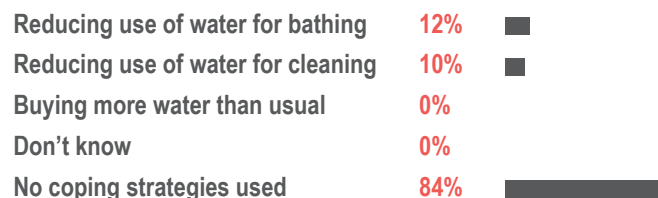


63% Yes
34% No
3% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



About REACH:

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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Aweil North County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

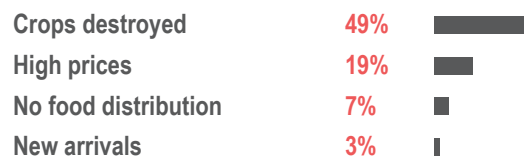
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

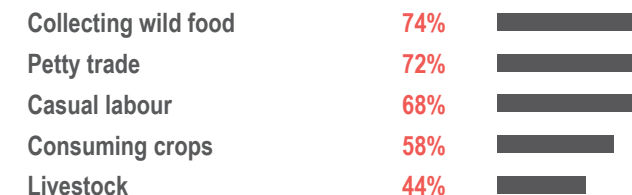


13% Yes
87% No
0% Don't know

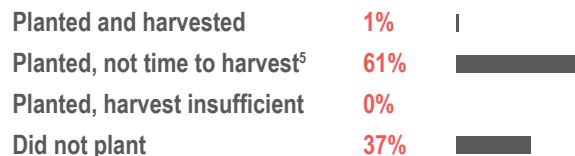
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



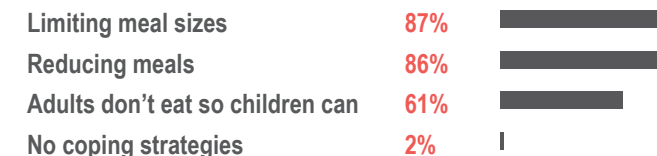
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



49% At least some food
51% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



45% At least some food
54% Sleep hungry
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



45% At least some food
55% No food
0% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil North County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



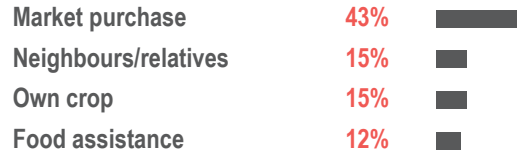
55% Yes
41% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



62% Yes
35% No
3% Don't know

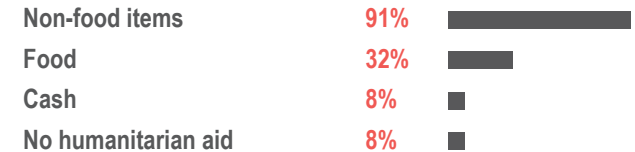
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



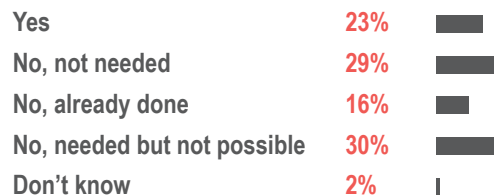
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



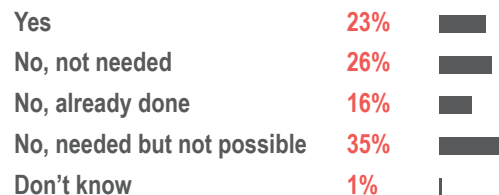
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil North County

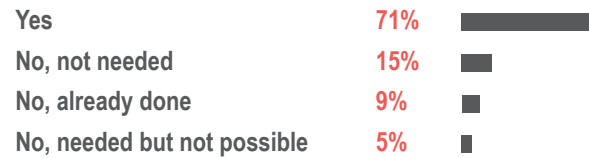
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

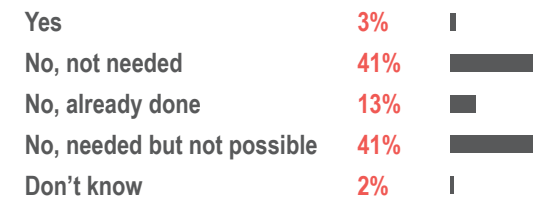
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

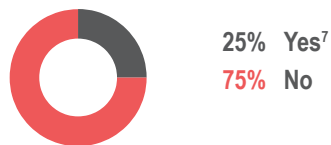


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

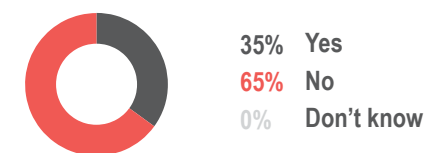
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



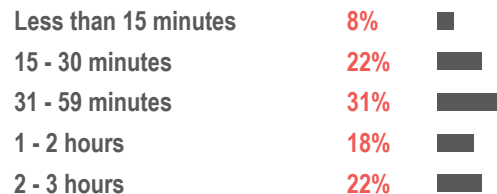
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



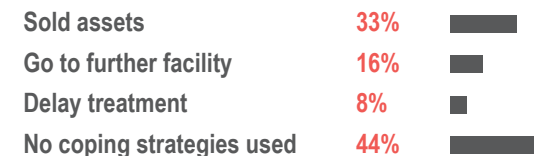
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil North County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

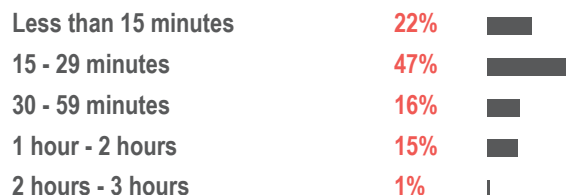
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

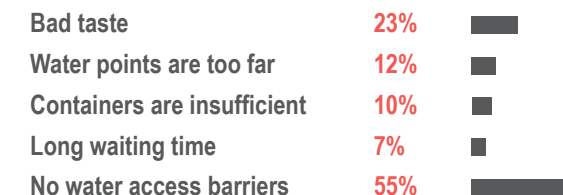


84% Improved⁹
16% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



59% Yes
41% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

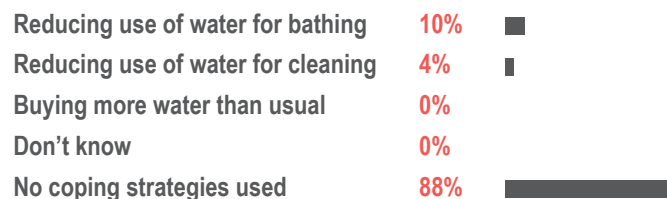


82% Yes
17% No
1% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Aweil South County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

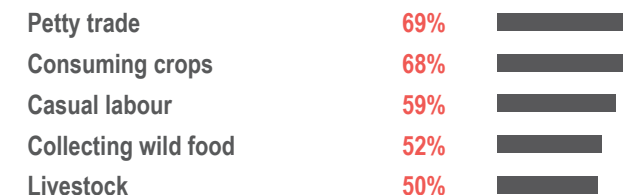


21% Yes
79% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



52% At least some food
47% No food
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



50% At least some food
48% Sleep hungry
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



46% At least some food
52% No food
2% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil South County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



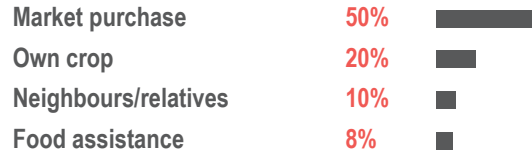
47% Yes
49% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



61% Yes
36% No
3% Don't know

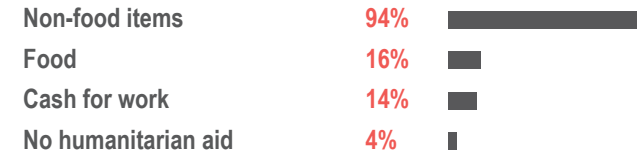
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



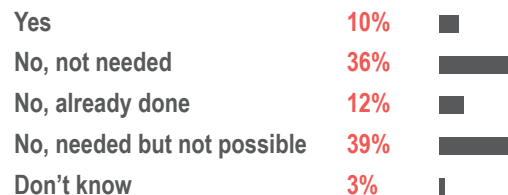
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil South County

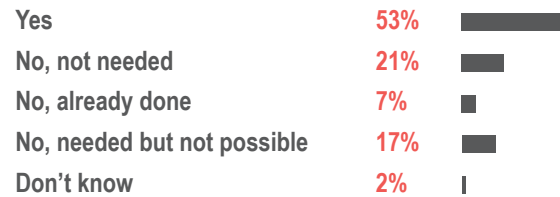
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

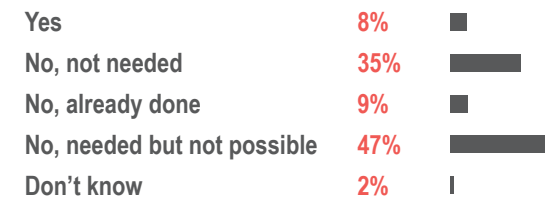
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

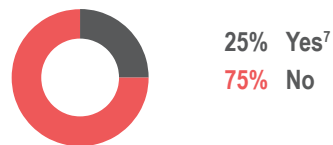


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

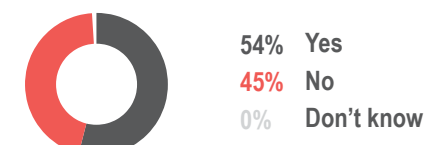
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



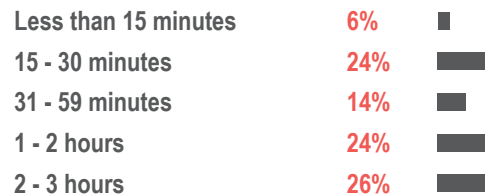
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



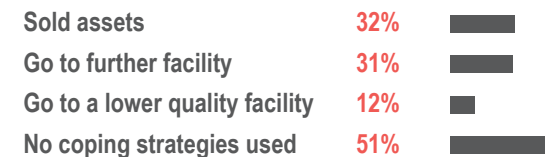
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

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Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil South County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

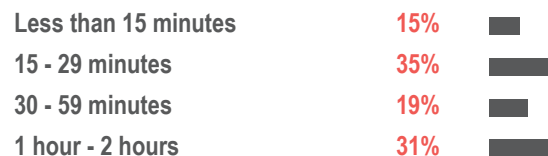
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

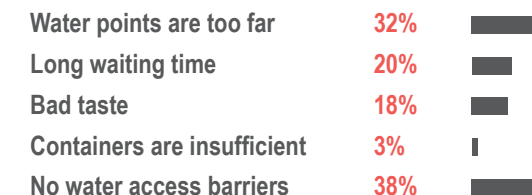


83% Improved⁹
17% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



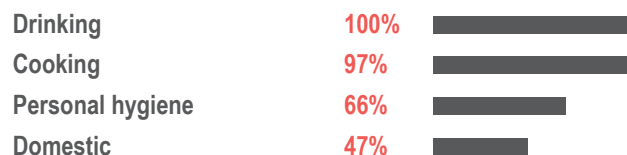
38% Yes
62% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

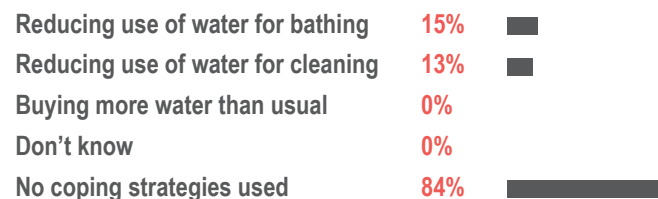


64% Yes
33% No
3% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Aweil West County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

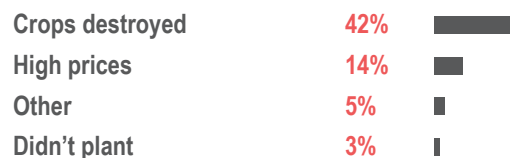
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

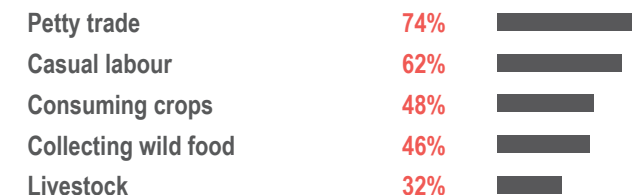


24% Yes
76% No
0% Don't know

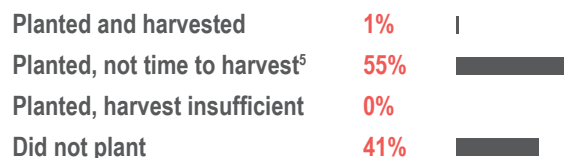
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



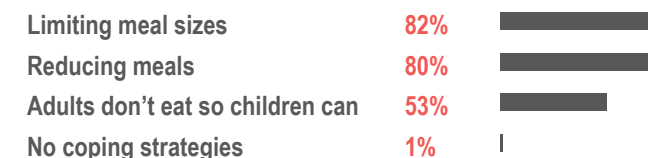
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



54% At least some food
45% No food
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



53% At least some food
46% Sleep hungry
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



53% At least some food
46% No food
1% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.

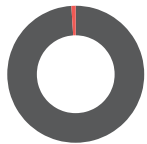


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil West County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



62% Yes
33% No
5% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



61% Yes
36% No
3% Don't know

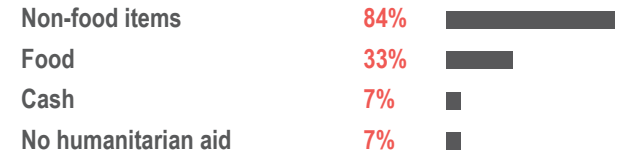
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



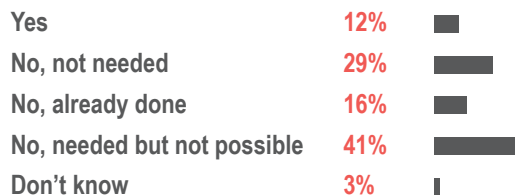
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



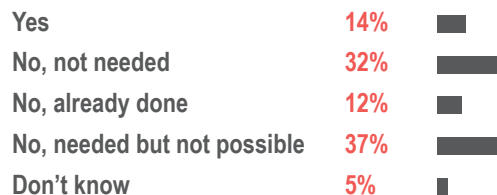
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil West County

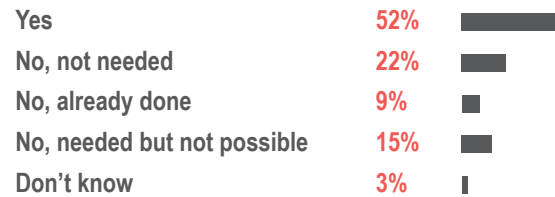
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

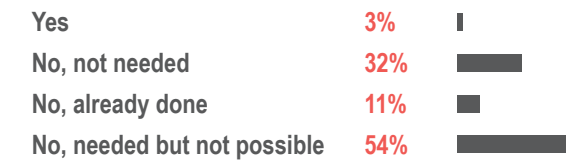
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

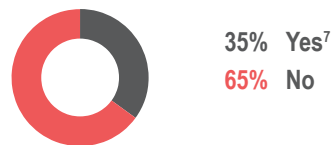


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

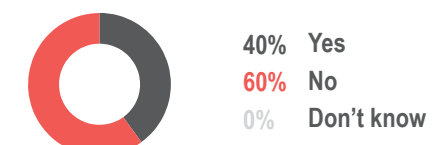
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



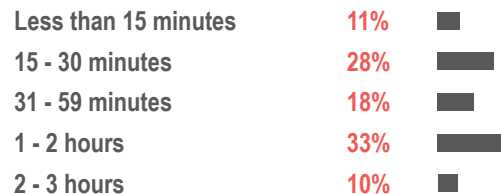
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Aweil West County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

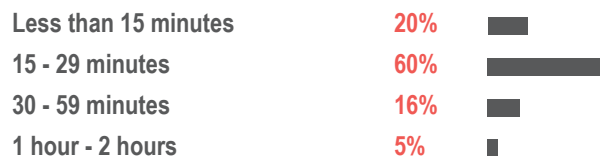
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



87% Improved⁹
13% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



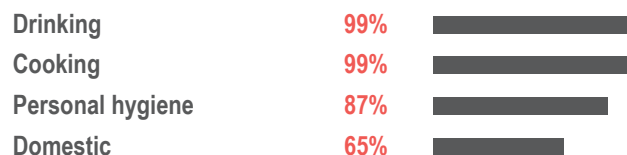
74% Yes
26% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

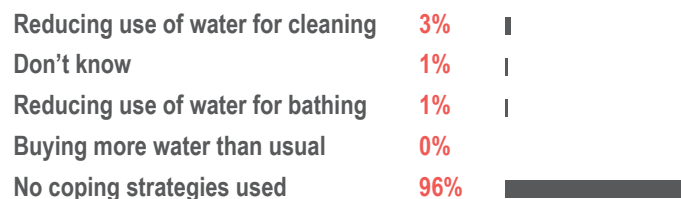


85% Yes
13% No
2% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

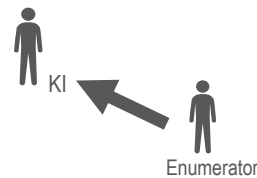
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

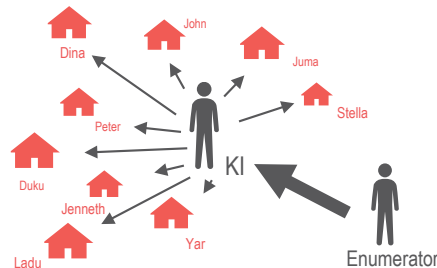
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

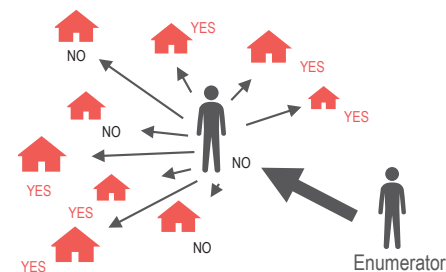
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: “Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?”





Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Baliet County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

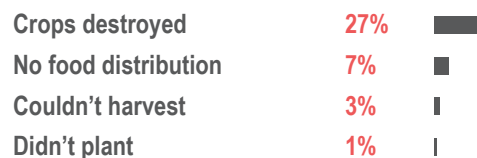
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

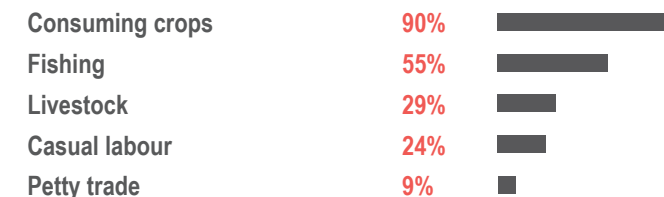


59% Yes
39% No
2% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



63% At least some food
35% No food
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



61% At least some food
35% Sleep hungry
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



58% At least some food
35% No food
7% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Baliet County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



61% Yes
37% No
2% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



79% Yes
16% No
5% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% Yes
14% No
8% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



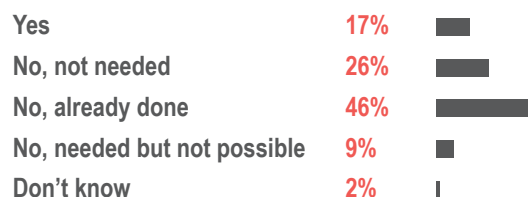
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



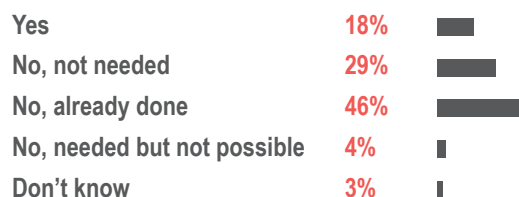
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



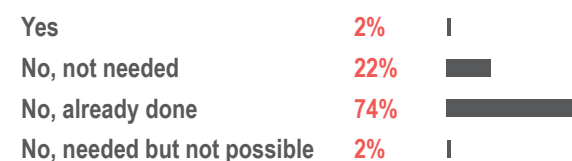
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Baliet County

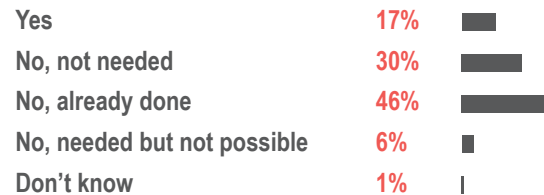
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

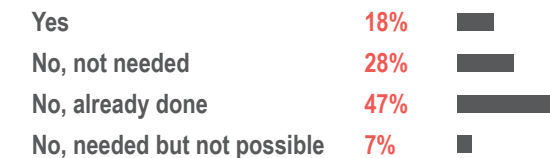
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

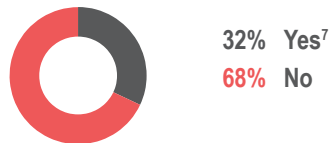


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

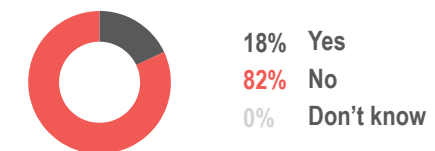
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



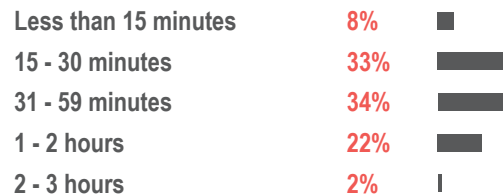
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



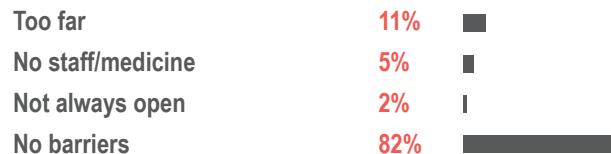
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



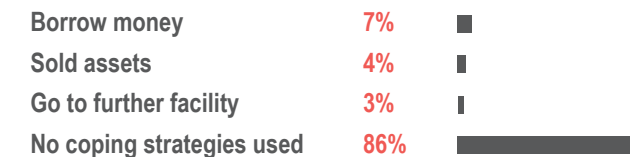
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Baliet County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

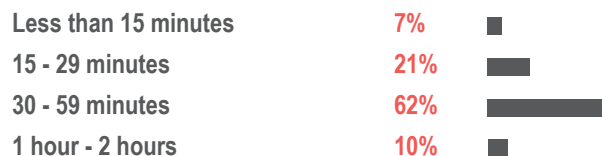
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

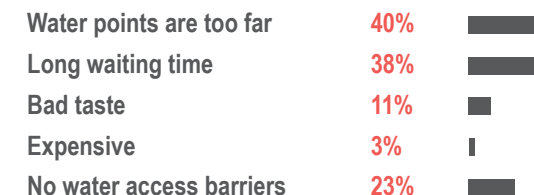


36% Improved⁹
64% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



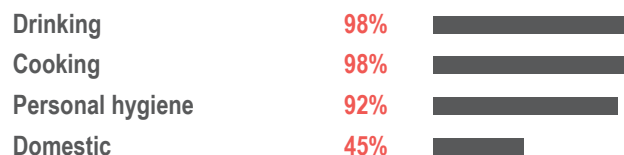
34% Yes
66% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

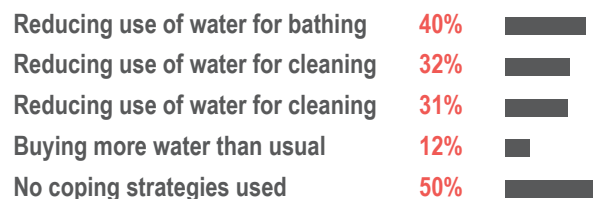


45% Yes
47% No
8% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Fashoda County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

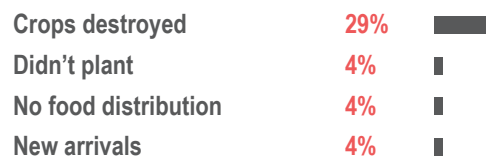
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

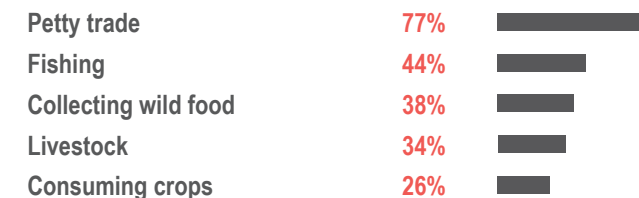


55% Yes
43% No
2% Don't know

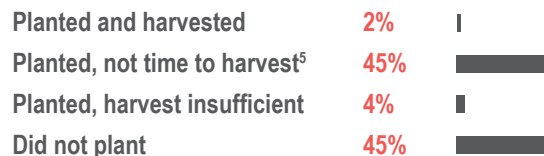
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



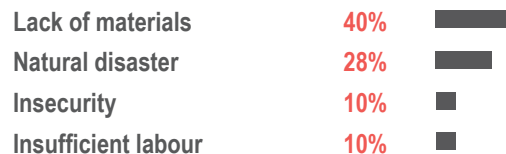
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



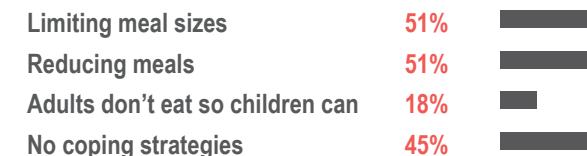
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



60% At least some food
38% No food
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



60% At least some food
39% Sleep hungry
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



69% At least some food
31% No food
0% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Fashoda County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



54% Yes
46% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



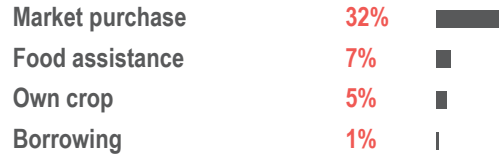
39% Yes
60% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



37% Yes
61% No
2% Don't know

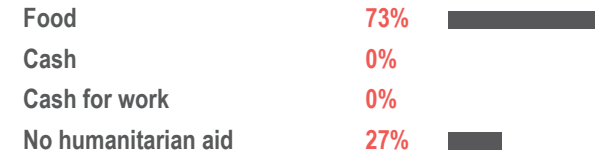
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



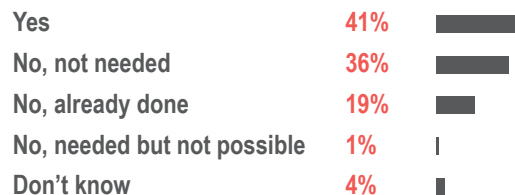
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



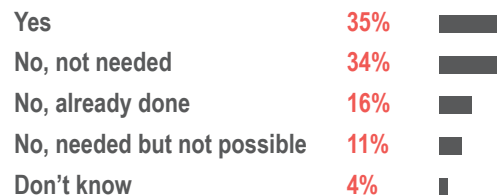
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



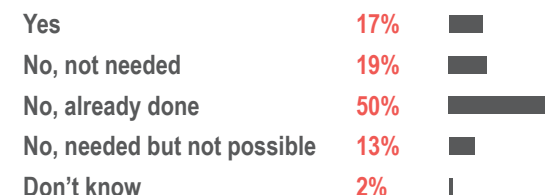
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

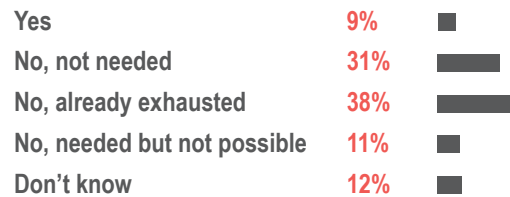


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Fashoda County

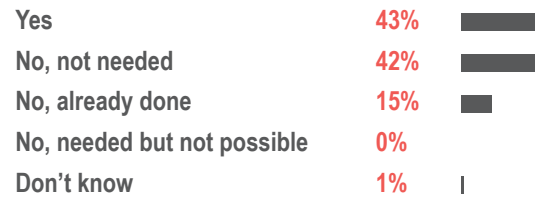
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

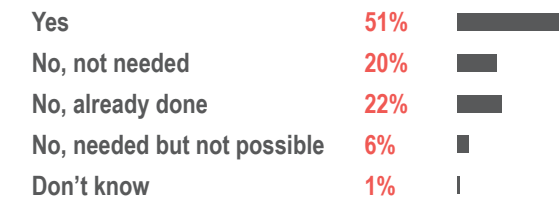
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

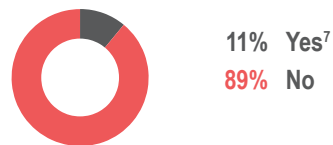


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

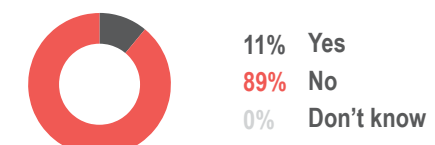
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



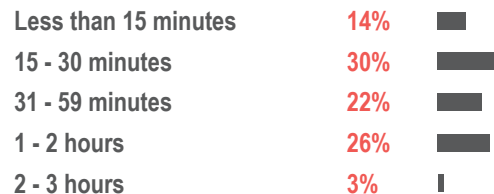
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



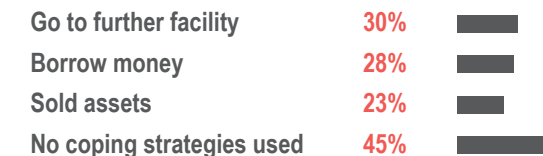
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Fashoda County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

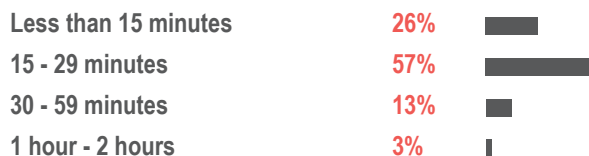
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



100% Improved⁹
0% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



25% Yes
75% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

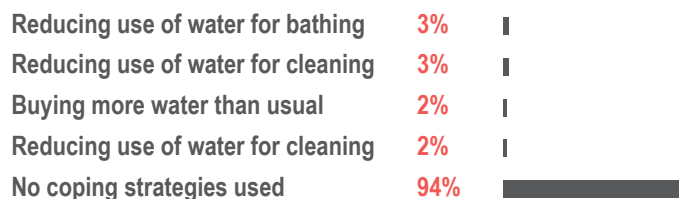


27% Yes
72% No
1% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

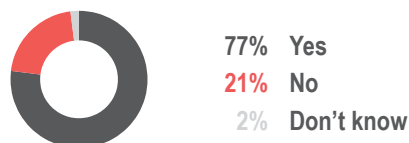


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Luakpiny/Nasir County

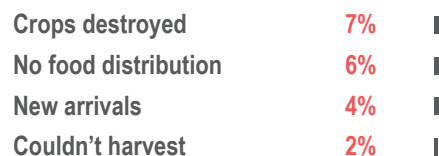
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

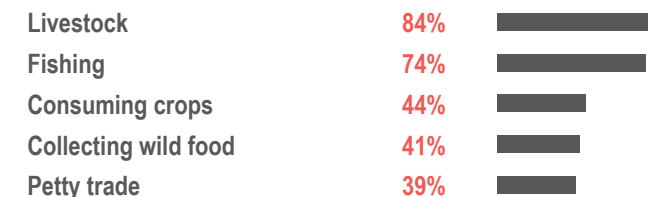
% of households reported by KIs with adequate access to food, in the month prior to data collection



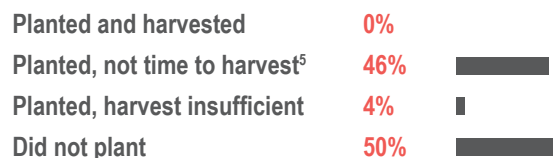
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



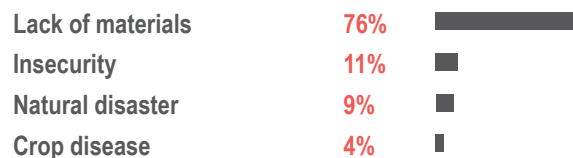
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



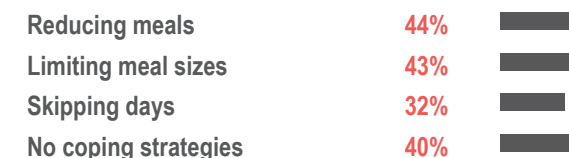
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



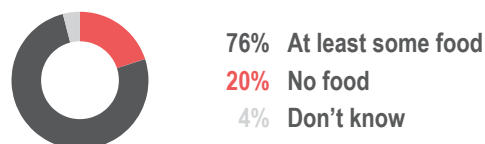
Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



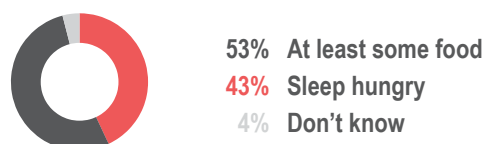
Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



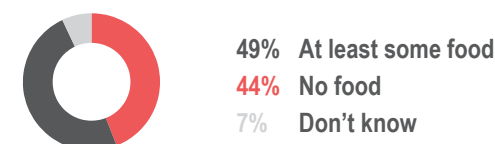
% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Luakpiny/Nasir County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



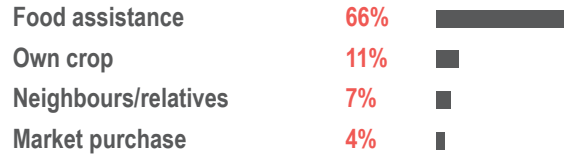
89% Yes
11% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



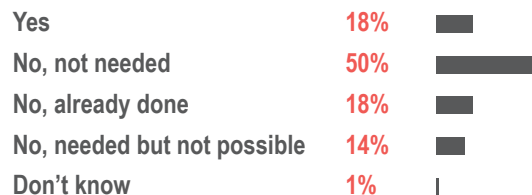
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



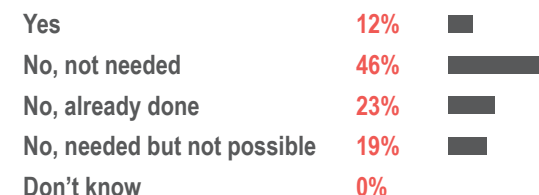
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

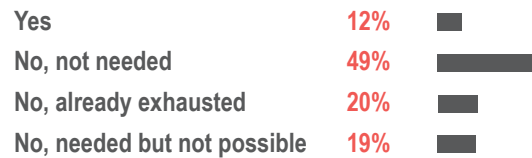


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Luakpiny/Nasir County

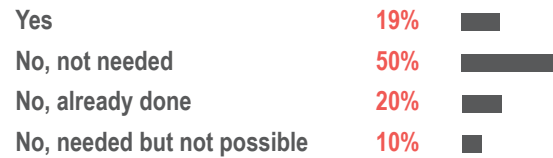
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

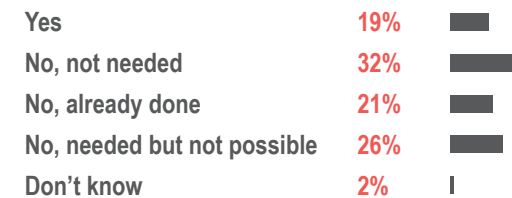
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

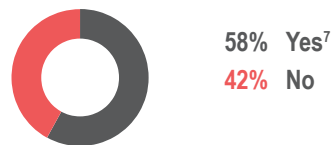


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

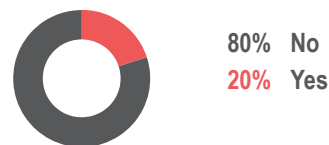


NUTRITION & HEALTH

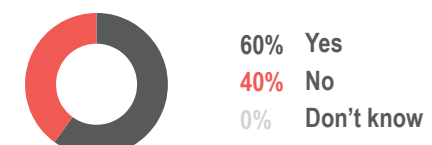
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



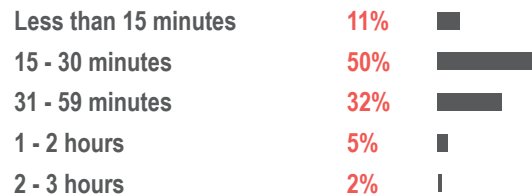
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



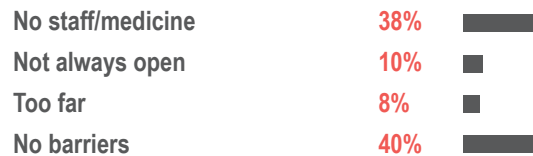
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Luakpiny/Nasir County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

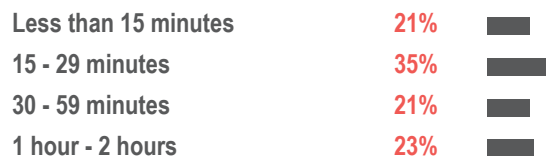
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

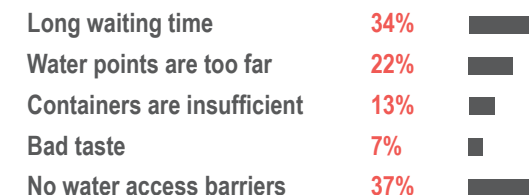


43% Improved⁹
57% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



77% Yes
22% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

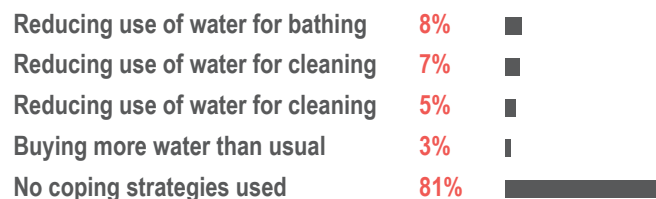


49% Yes
49% No
2% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Maban County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

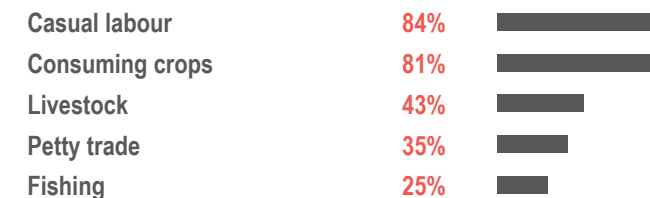


65% Yes
28% No
7% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Crops destroyed 28%

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



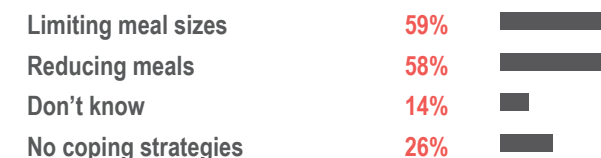
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



81% At least some food
0% No food
19% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



67% At least some food
1% Sleep hungry
32% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



49% At least some food
5% No food
46% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Maban County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



59% Yes
32% No
9% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



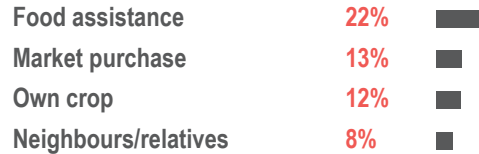
44% Yes
7% No
49% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



44% Yes
4% No
52% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



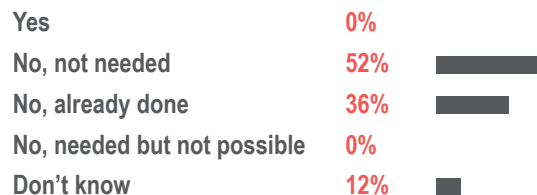
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



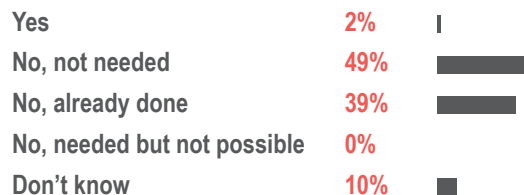
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



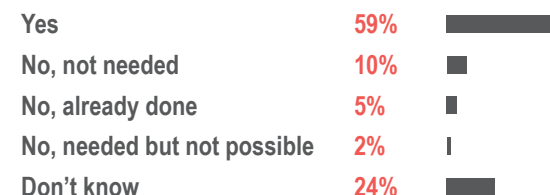
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Maban County

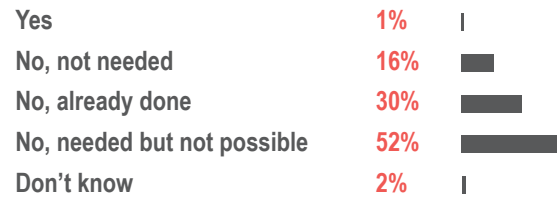
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

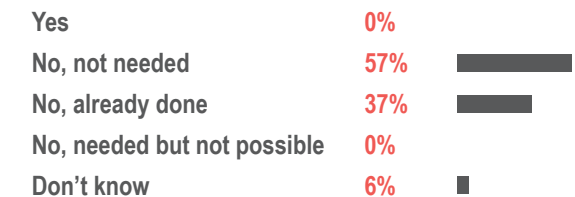
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

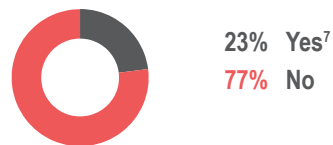


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

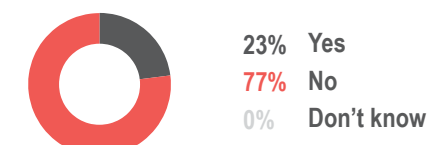
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



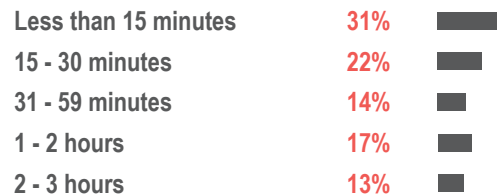
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Maban County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

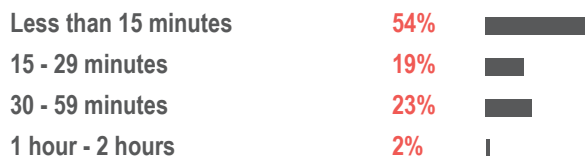
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

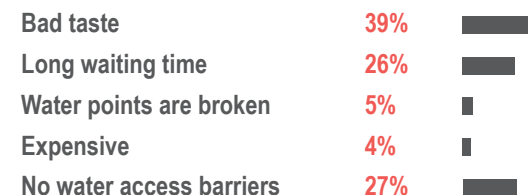


36% Improved⁹
64% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



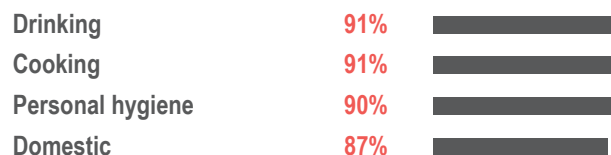
32% Yes
68% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

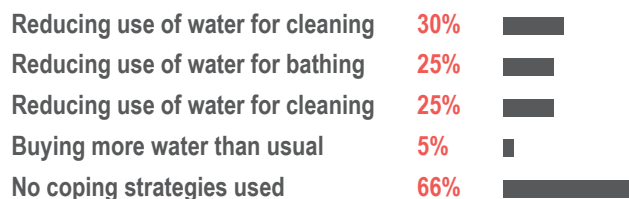


33% Yes
30% No
37% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Malakal County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

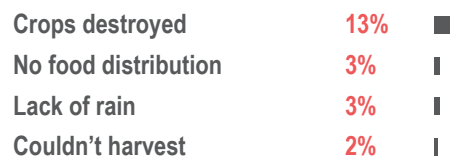
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



78% Yes
21% No
1% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



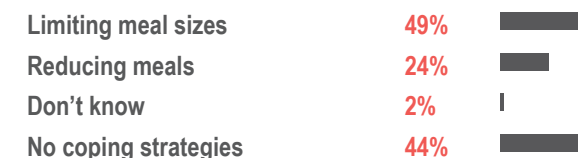
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



81% At least some food
18% No food
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



80% At least some food
19% Sleep hungry
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



81% At least some food
18% No food
1% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Malakal County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



64% Yes
36% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



64% Yes
36% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs

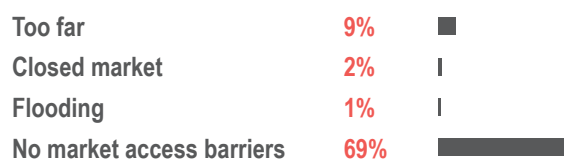


59% Yes
41% No
0% Don't know

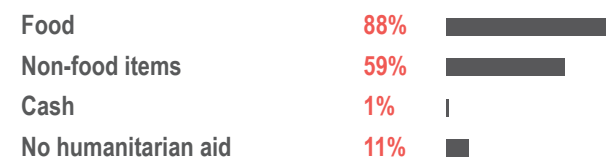
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



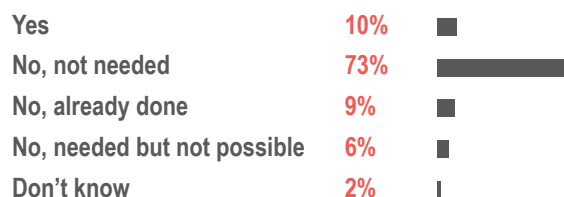
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



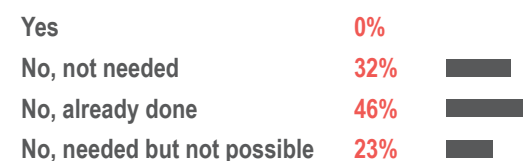
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Malakal County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

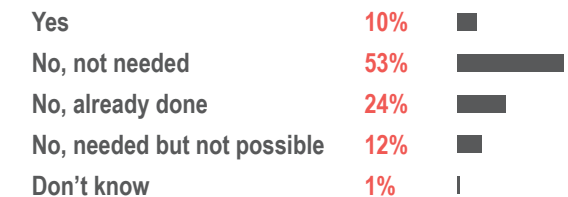
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

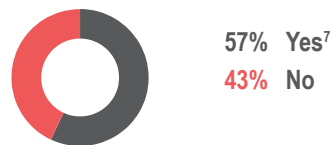


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

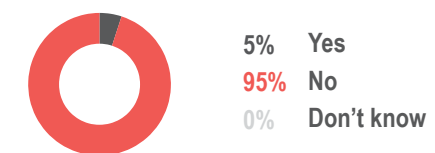
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



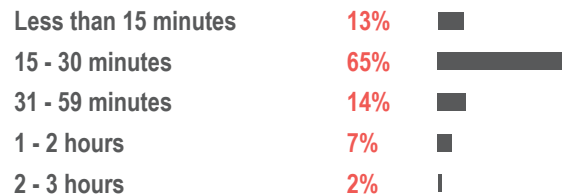
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



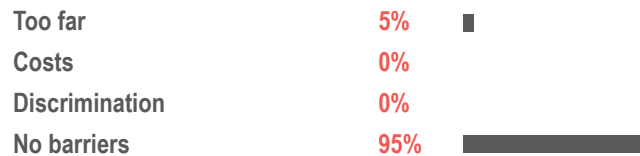
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



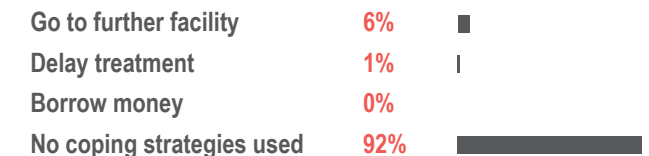
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Malakal County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



16% Improved⁹
84% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



85% Yes
15% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

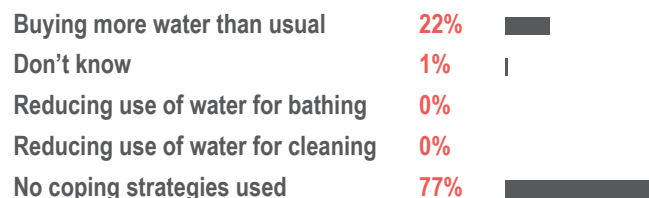


75% Yes
25% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Manyo County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

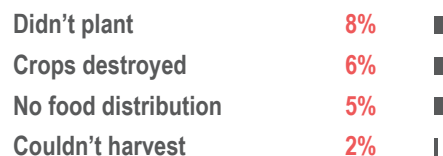
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

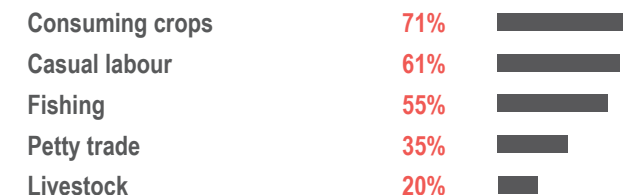


74% Yes
23% No
3% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



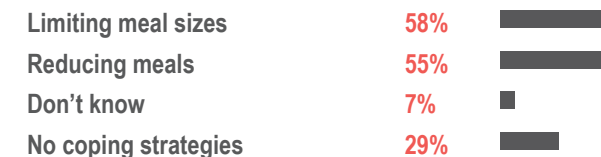
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



81% At least some food
8% No food
11% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



77% At least some food
7% Sleep hungry
16% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% At least some food
5% No food
17% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Manyo County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



46% Yes
46% No
8% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



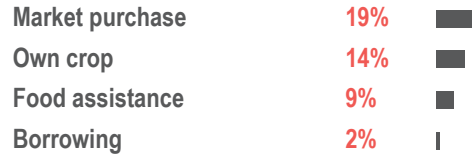
56% Yes
29% No
15% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



59% Yes
26% No
15% Don't know

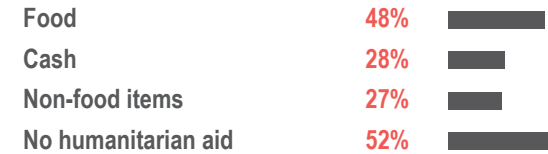
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



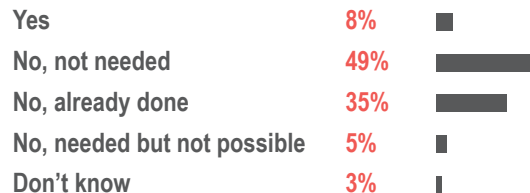
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



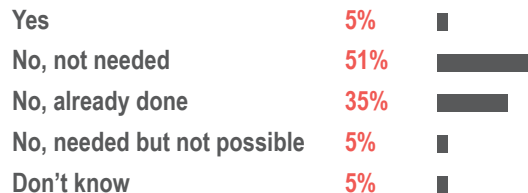
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



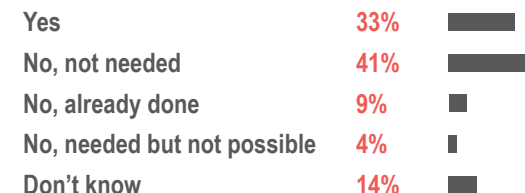
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

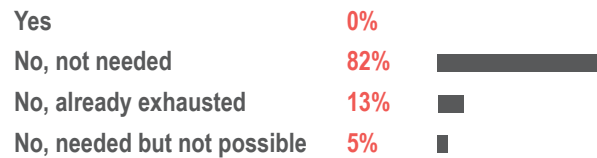


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Manyo County

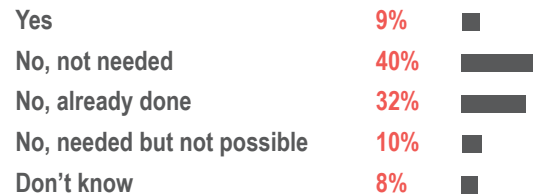
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

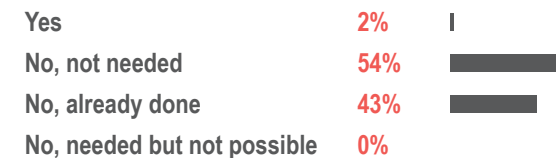
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

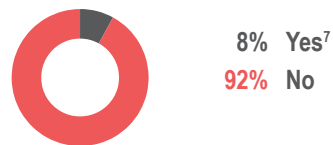


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

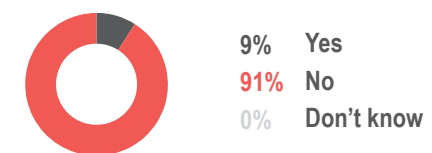
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



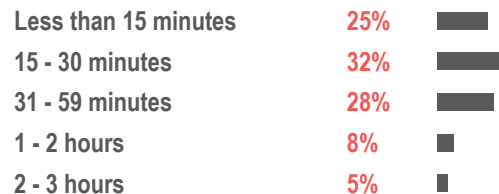
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



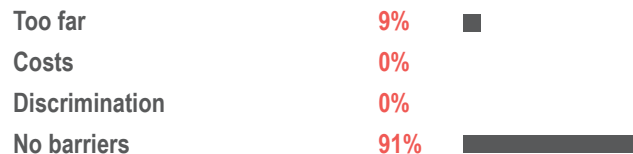
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Manyo County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

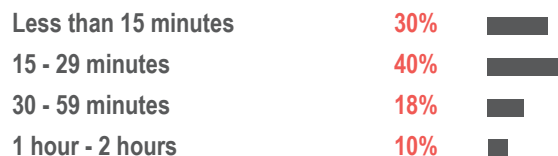
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



82% Improved⁹
18% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



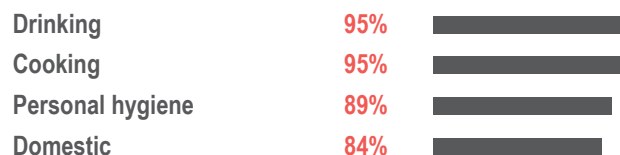
48% Yes
52% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

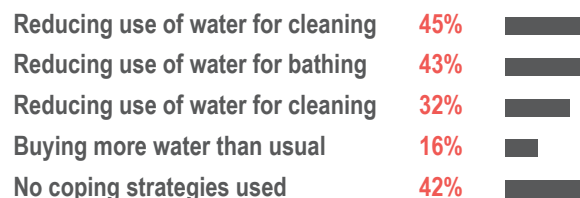


45% Yes
35% No
20% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Melut County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



89% Yes
6% No
5% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Crops destroyed	6%
Couldn't harvest	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Cultivation issues	0%

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Consuming crops	98%	<div></div>
Casual labour	71%	<div></div>
Fishing	53%	<div></div>
Livestock	50%	<div></div>
Retail trade	10%	<div></div>

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

Planted and harvested	1%	
Planted, not time to harvest ⁴⁵	95%	████████████████████
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%	
Did not plant	2%	

Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Limiting meal sizes	79%	<div></div>
Reducing meals	76%	<div></div>
Don't know	5%	<div></div>
No coping strategies	12%	<div></div>

% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



91% At least some food
2% No food
7% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



84% At least some food
1% Sleep hungry
15% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



80% At least some food
3% No food
17% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Melut County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



28% Yes
66% No
6% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



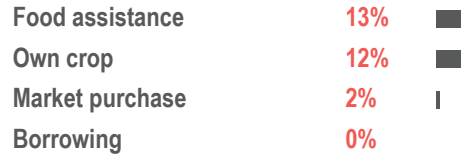
78% Yes
7% No
15% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



79% Yes
5% No
16% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



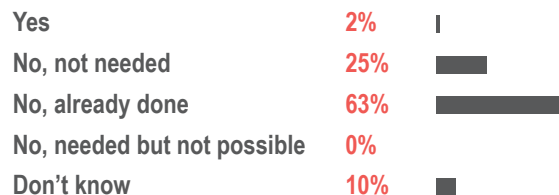
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



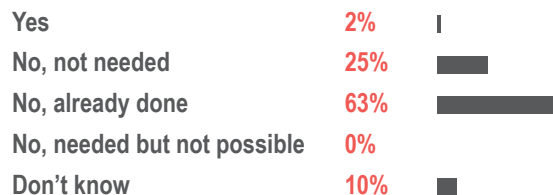
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Melut County

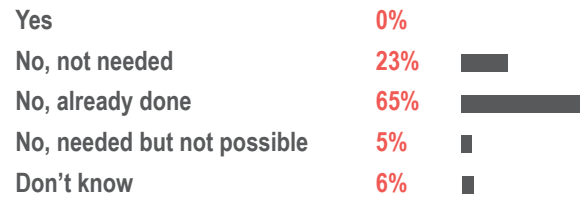
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

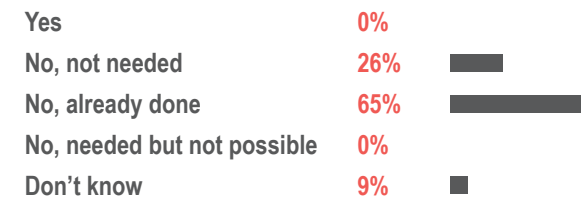
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

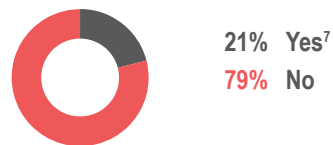


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

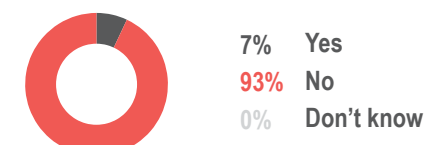
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



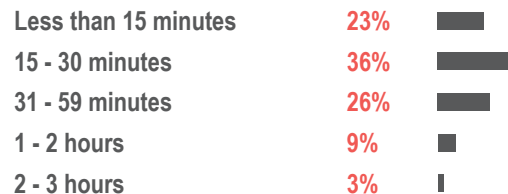
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



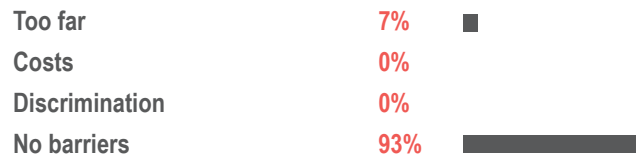
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Melut County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

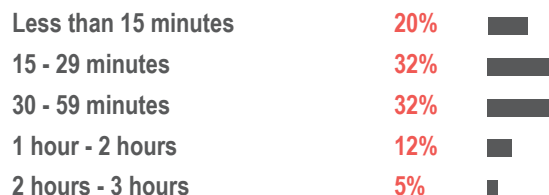
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

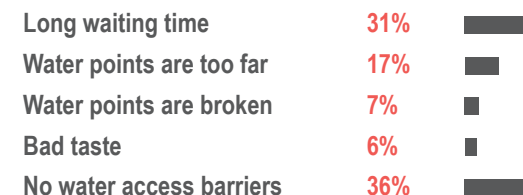


45% Improved⁹
55% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



44% Yes
56% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

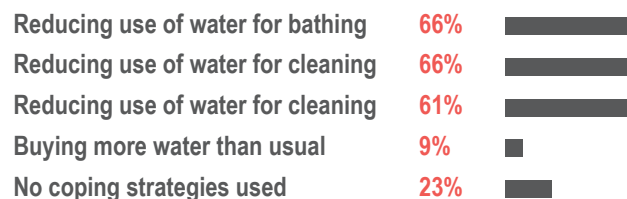


70% Yes
10% No
20% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Panyikang County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

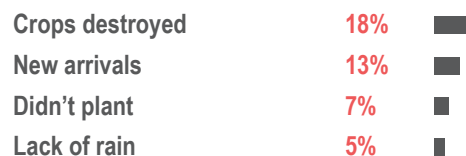
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

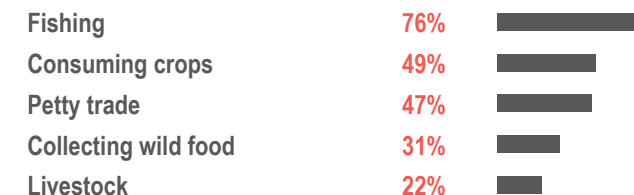


50% Yes
50% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



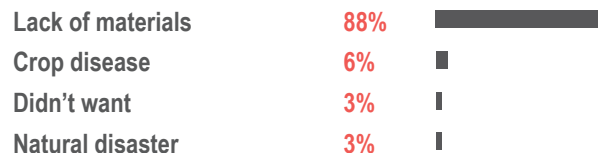
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



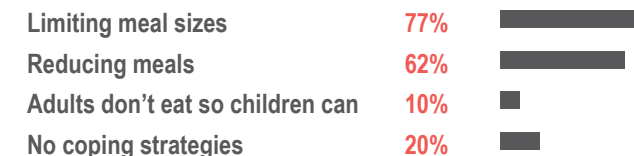
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



66% At least some food
34% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



72% At least some food
28% Sleep hungry
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



77% At least some food
22% No food
1% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Panyikang County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



42% Yes
58% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



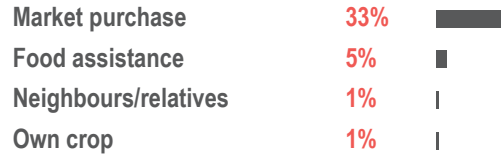
18% Yes
82% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



38% Yes
61% No
1% Don't know

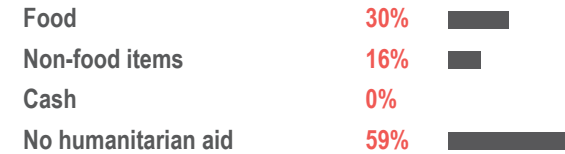
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



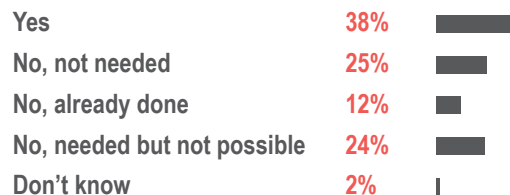
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



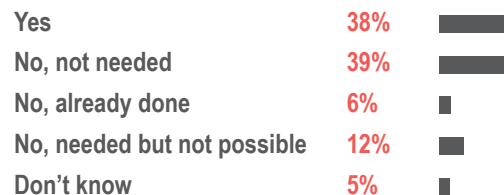
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

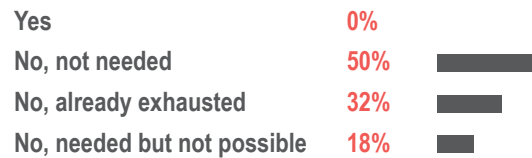


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Panyikang County

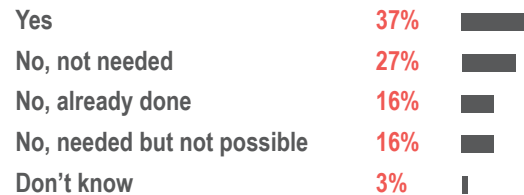
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

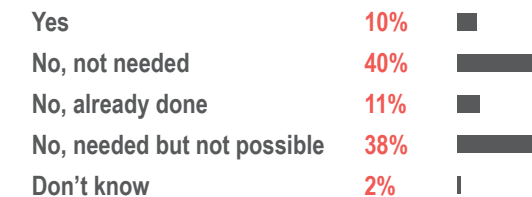
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

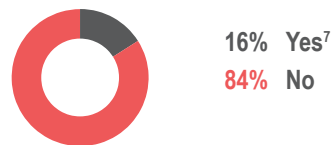


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

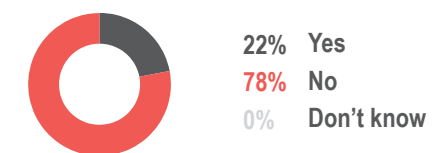
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



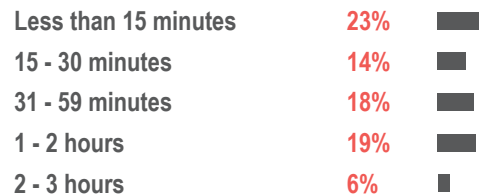
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



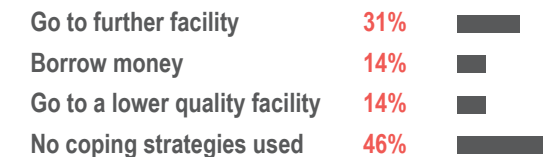
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Panyikang County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

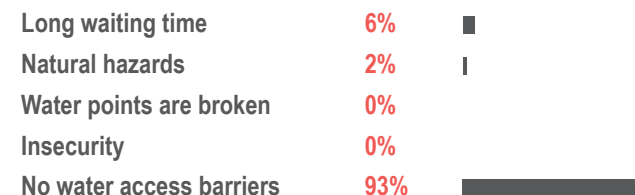


28% Improved⁹
72% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



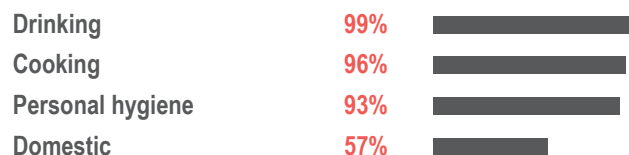
8% Yes
92% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs



10% Yes
89% No
1% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Renk County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

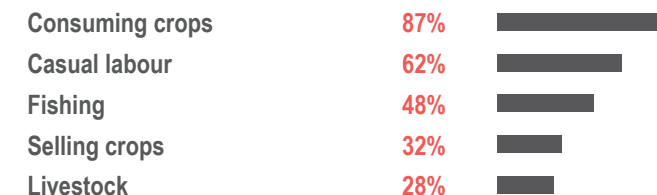


93% Yes
5% No
2% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

High prices 1% |

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Don't know 100%

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



94% At least some food
2% No food
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



87% At least some food
1% Sleep hungry
12% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



76% At least some food
3% No food
21% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Renk County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



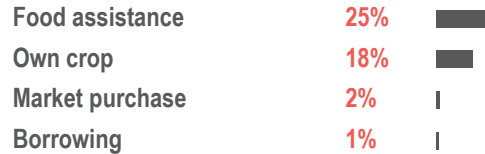
69% Yes
15% No
16% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



61% Yes
18% No
21% Don't know

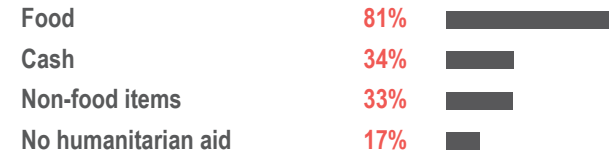
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



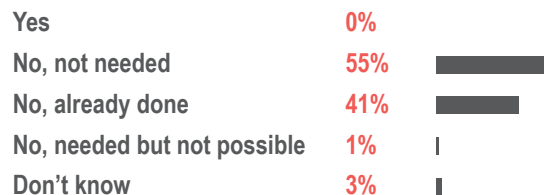
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



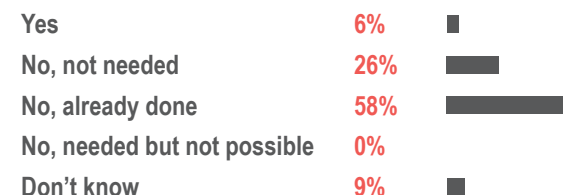
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Renk County

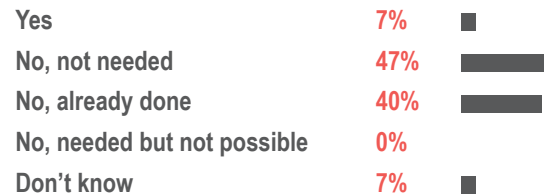
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

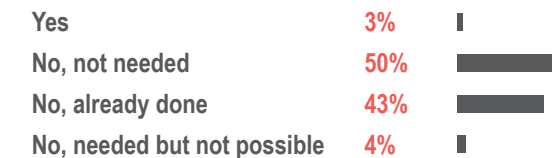
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

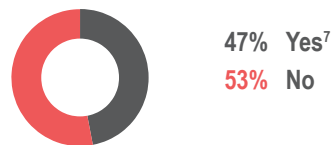


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

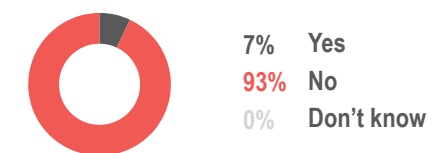
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



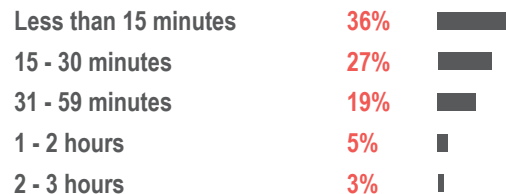
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



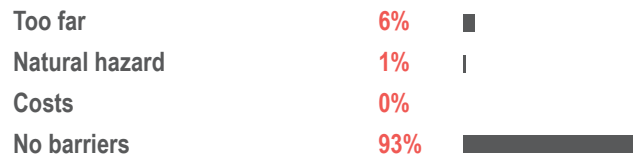
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



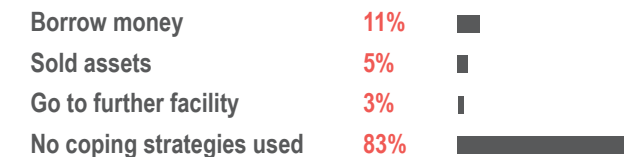
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Renk County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

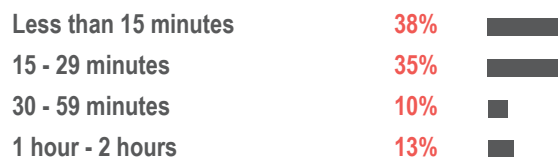
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

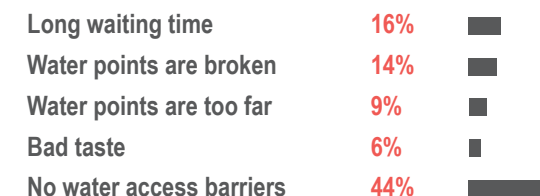


95% Improved⁹
5% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



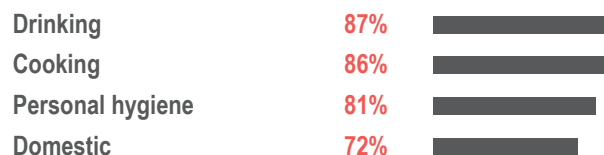
55% Yes
45% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

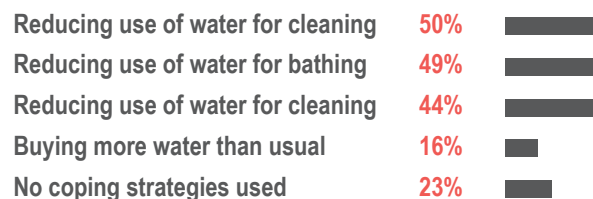


58% Yes
25% No
17% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Ulang County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

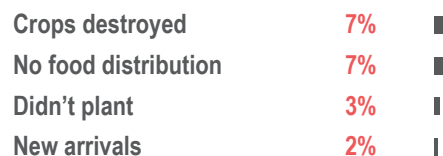
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

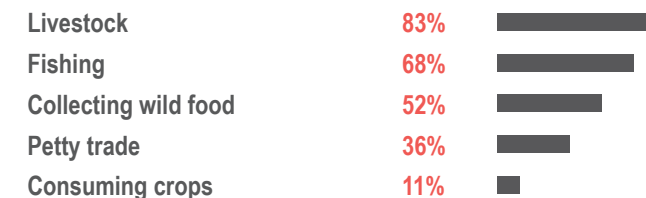


78% Yes
22% No
0% Don't know

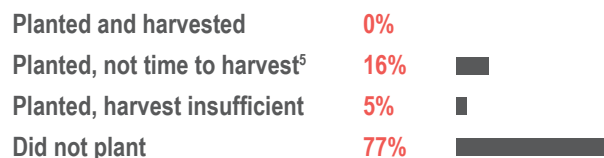
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



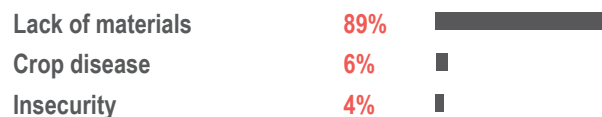
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



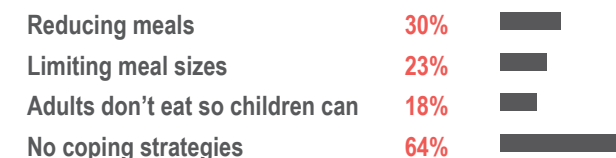
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



79% At least some food
17% No food
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



67% At least some food
28% Sleep hungry
5% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



70% At least some food
24% No food
6% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ulang County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



87% Yes
9% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



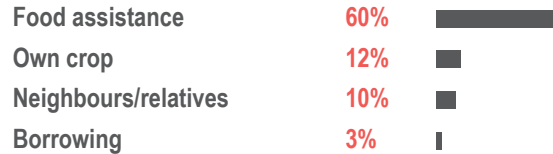
96% Yes
3% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs

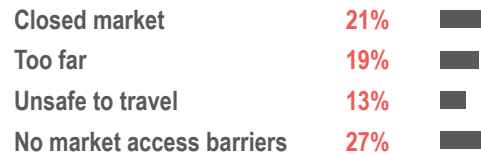


92% Yes
7% No
1% Don't know

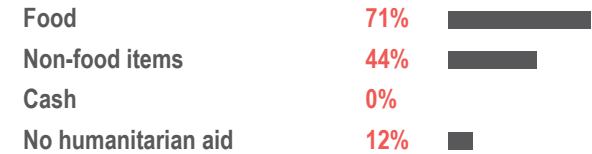
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



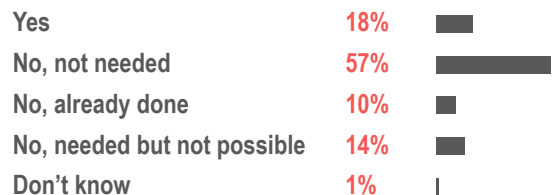
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ulang County

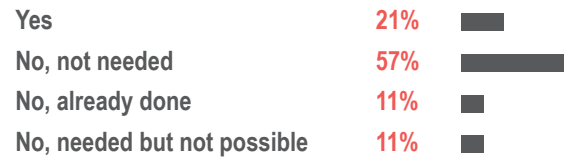
Upper Nile State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

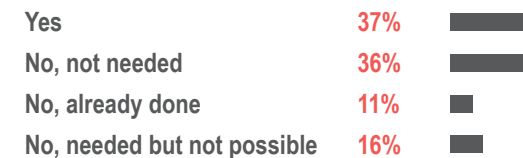
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

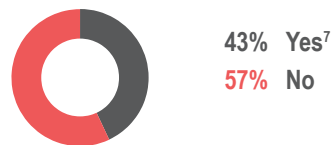


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

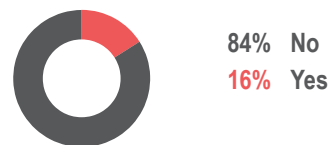


NUTRITION & HEALTH

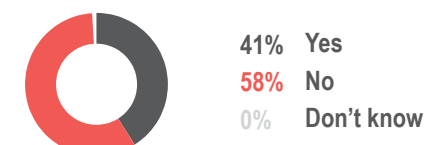
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



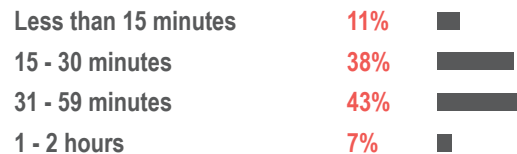
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



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⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ulang County

Upper Nile State, South Sudan

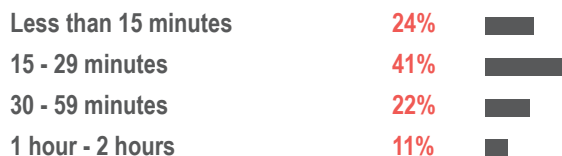
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

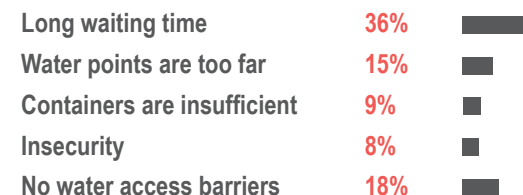


89% Improved⁹
11% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



77% Yes
23% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

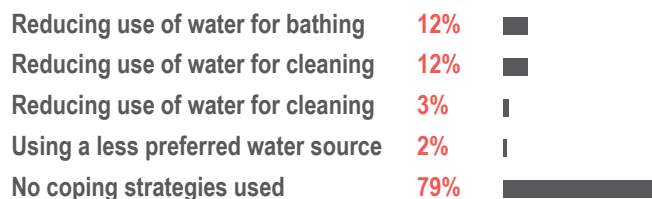


52% Yes
44% No
4% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

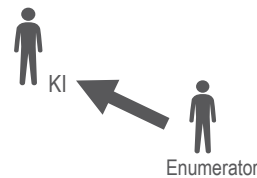
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

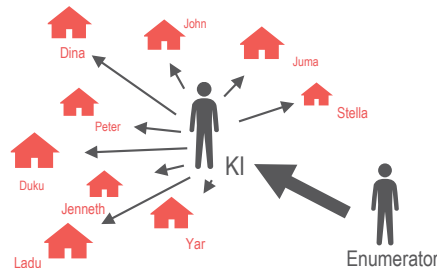
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

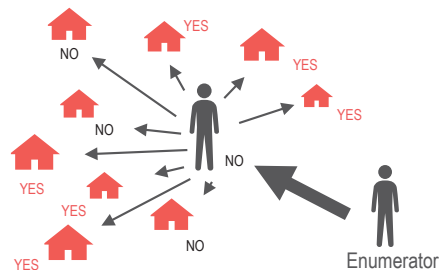
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: “Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?”





Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Gogrial East County

Warrap State, South Sudan

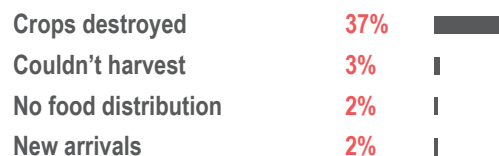
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

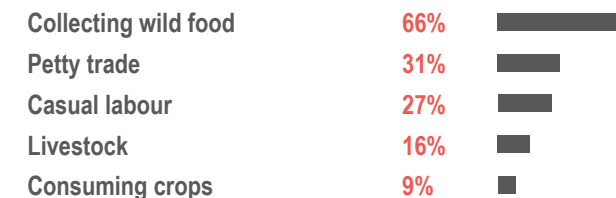


14% Yes
85% No
1% Don't know

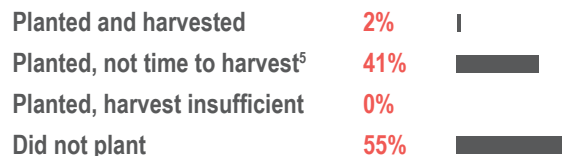
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



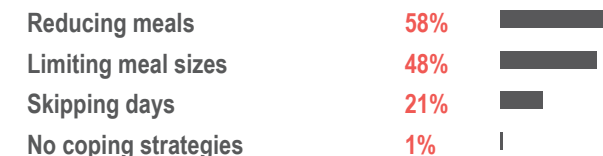
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



32% At least some food
65% No food
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



28% At least some food
70% Sleep hungry
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



32% At least some food
64% No food
4% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Gogrial East County

Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



45% Yes
53% No
2% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



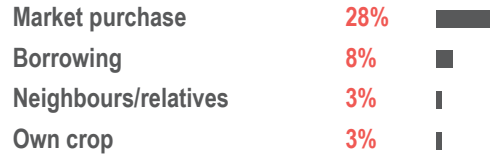
14% Yes
79% No
7% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



43% Yes
57% No
0% Don't know

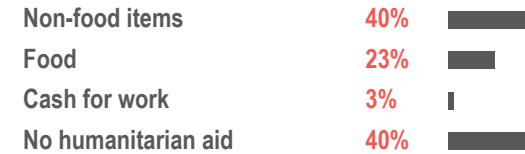
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



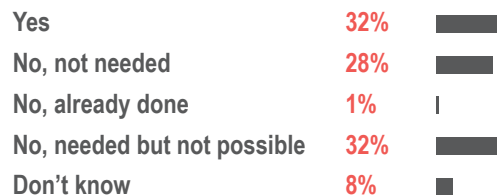
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



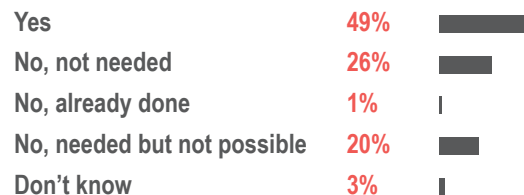
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



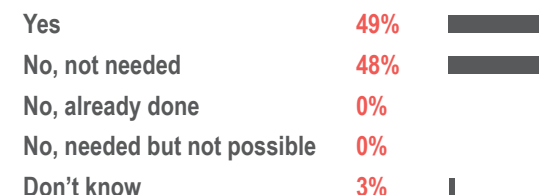
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Gogrial East County

Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

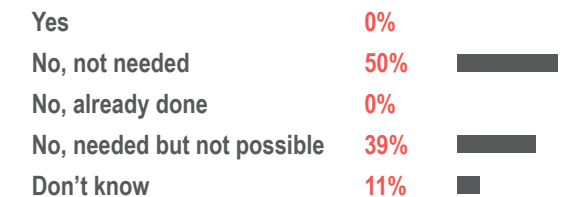
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

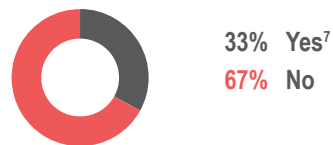


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

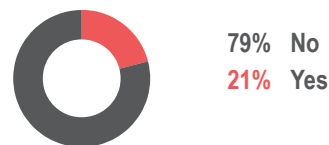


NUTRITION & HEALTH

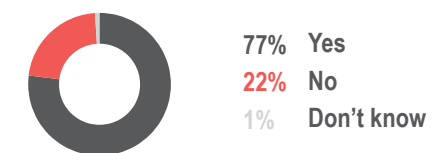
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



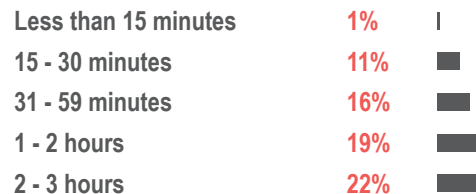
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



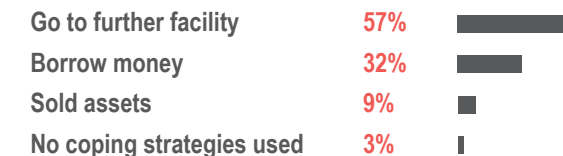
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Gogrial East County

Warrap State, South Sudan

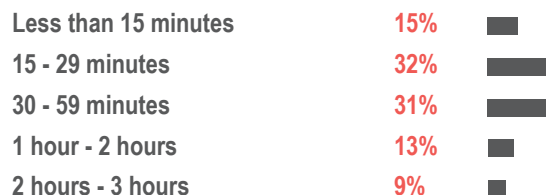
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

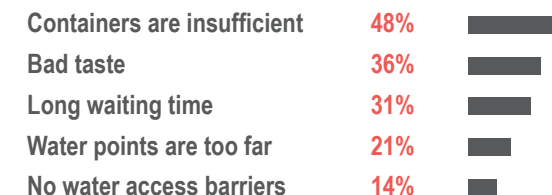


56% Improved⁹
44% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



8% Yes
92% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

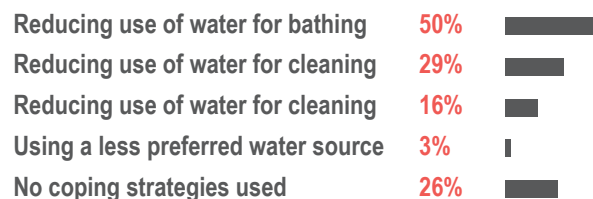


15% Yes
81% No
4% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

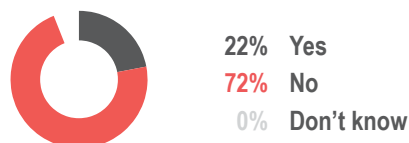


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Gogrial West County

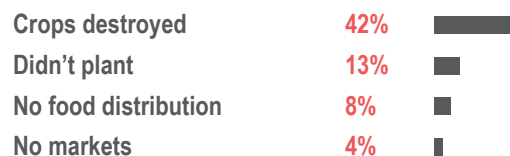
Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

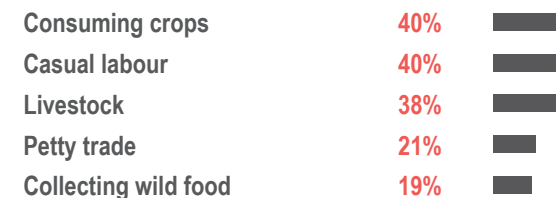
% of households reported by KIs with adequate access to food, in the month prior to data collection



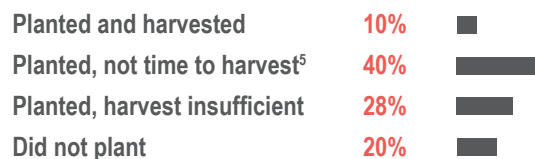
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



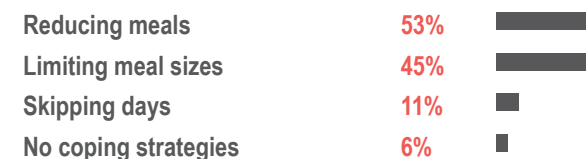
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



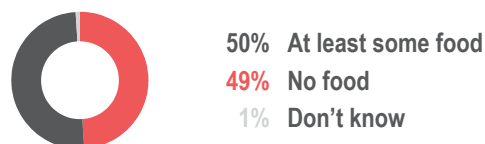
Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



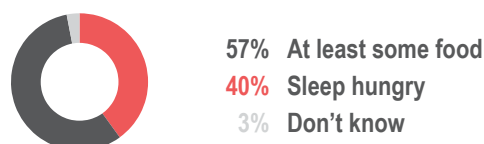
Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



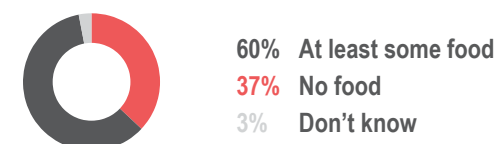
% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Gogrial West County

Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



81% Yes
18% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



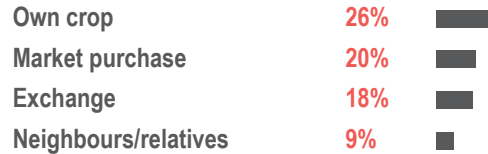
49% Yes
51% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



84% Yes
16% No
0% Don't know

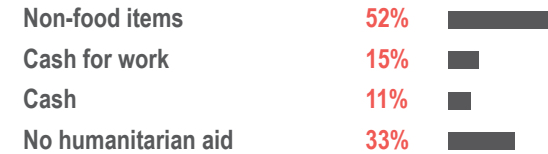
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



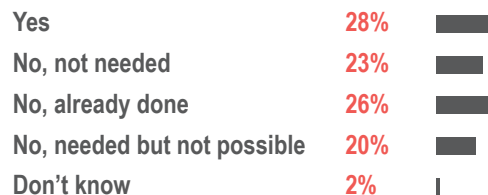
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



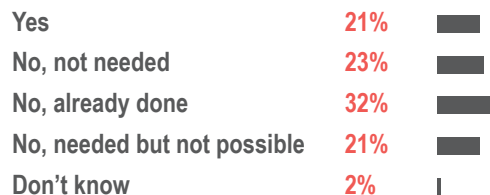
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

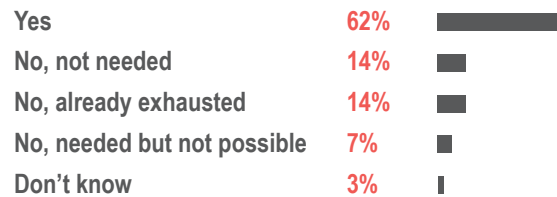


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Gogrial West County

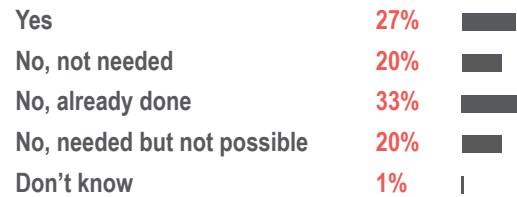
Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

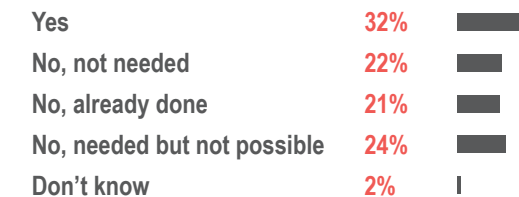
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

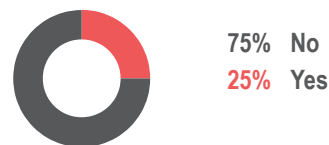


NUTRITION & HEALTH

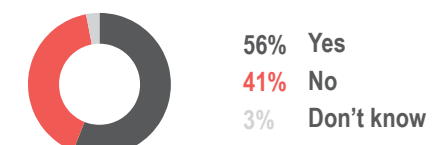
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



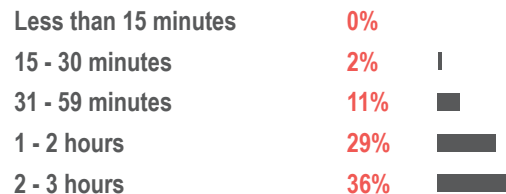
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



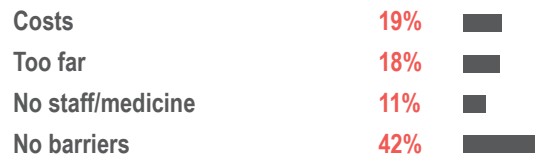
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Gogrial West County

Warrap State, South Sudan

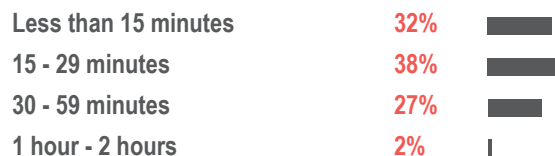
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

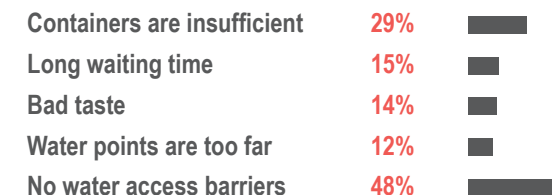


94% Improved⁹
6% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

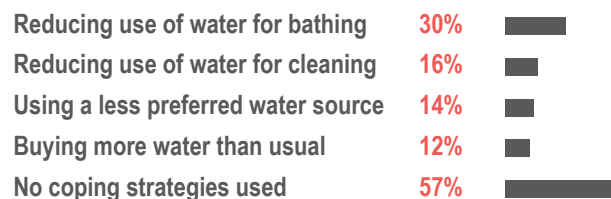


44% Yes
54% No
2% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Tonj East County

Warrap State, South Sudan

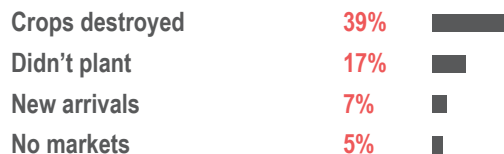
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

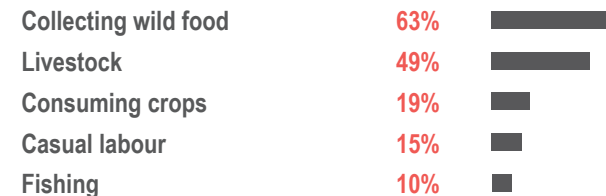


14% Yes
85% No
1% Don't know

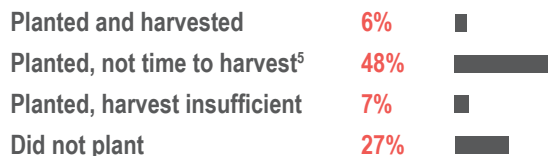
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



44% At least some food
55% No food
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



43% At least some food
52% Sleep hungry
5% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



43% At least some food
52% No food
5% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj East County

Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



63% Yes
34% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



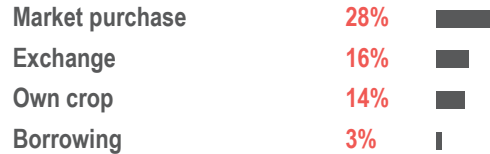
37% Yes
61% No
2% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



62% Yes
34% No
4% Don't know

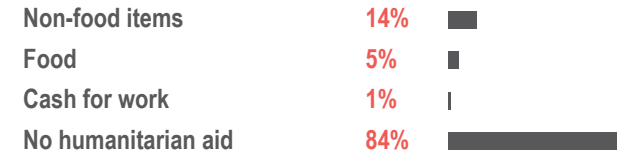
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



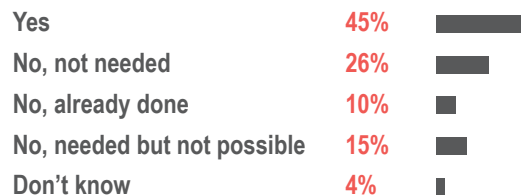
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



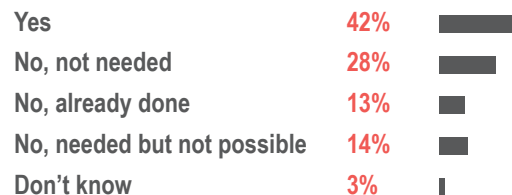
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj East County

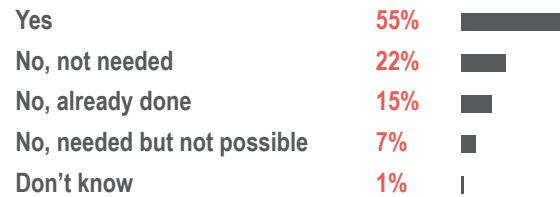
Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

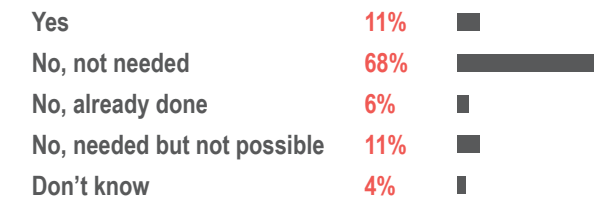
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

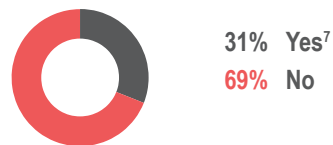


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

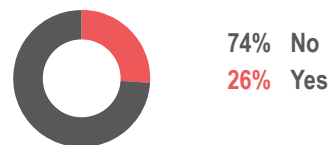


NUTRITION & HEALTH

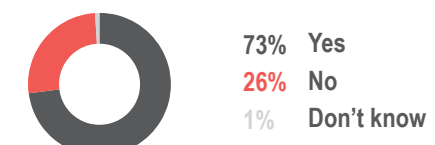
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



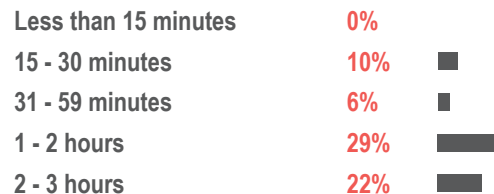
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



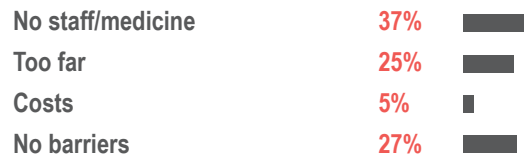
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



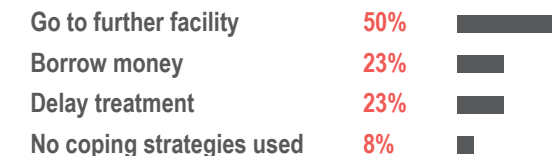
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj East County

Warrap State, South Sudan

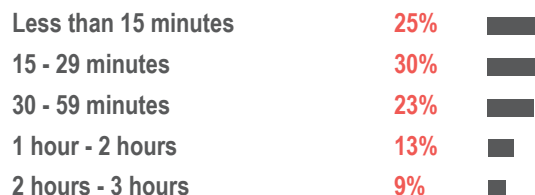
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



93% Improved⁹
7% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

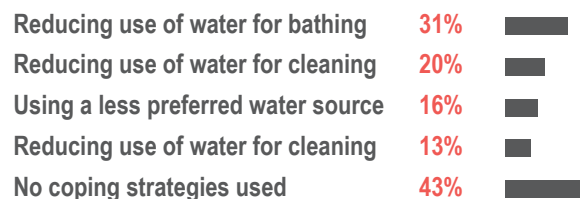


17% Yes
81% No
2% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



About REACH:

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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Tonj North County

Warrap State, South Sudan

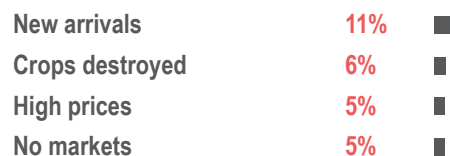
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

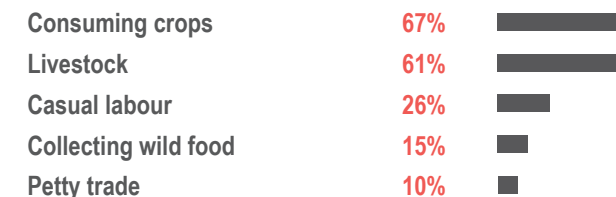


62% Yes
38% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



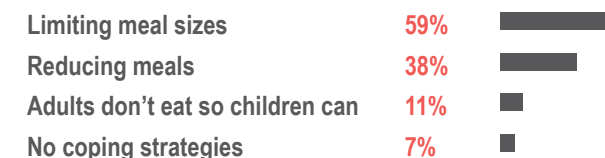
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



89% At least some food
9% No food
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



87% At least some food
11% Sleep hungry
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs

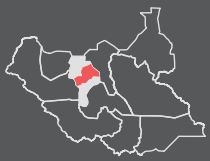


88% At least some food
12% No food
0% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj North County

Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



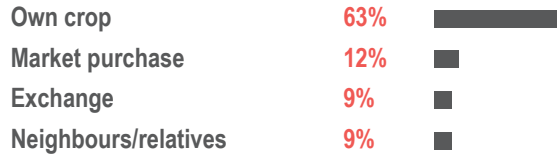
64% Yes
33% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

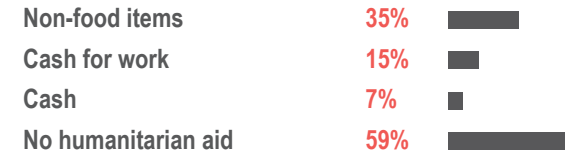
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



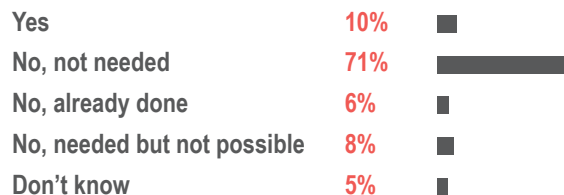
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj North County

Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

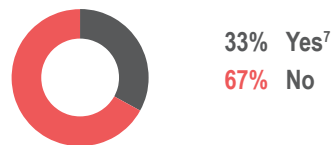


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

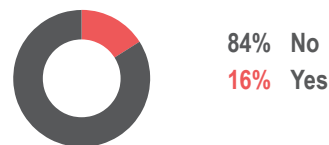


NUTRITION & HEALTH

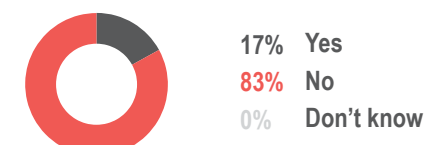
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



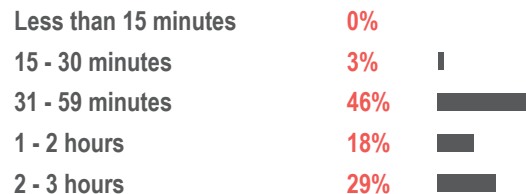
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj North County

Warrap State, South Sudan

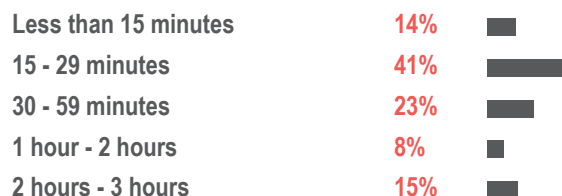
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



78% Improved⁹
22% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



30% Yes
69% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

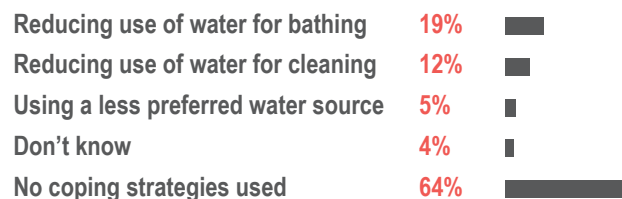


57% Yes
42% No
1% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Tonj South County

Warrap State, South Sudan

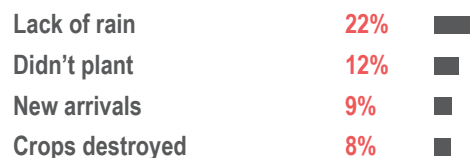
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

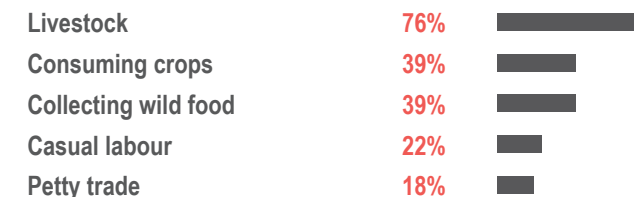


36% Yes
64% No
0% Don't know

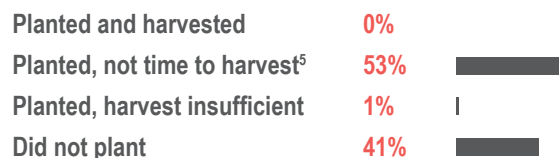
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



87% At least some food
13% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



56% At least some food
34% Sleep hungry
10% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



56% At least some food
39% No food
5% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj South County

Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



82% Yes
8% No
10% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



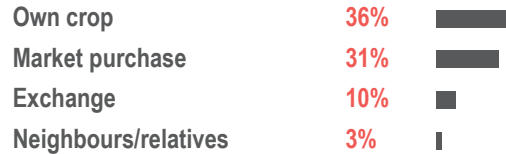
48% Yes
52% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



55% Yes
40% No
5% Don't know

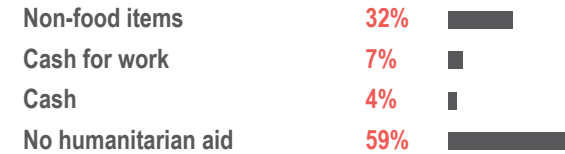
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



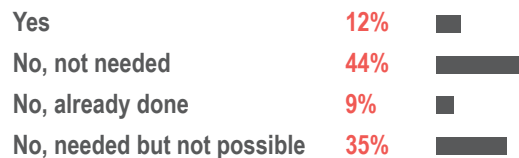
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



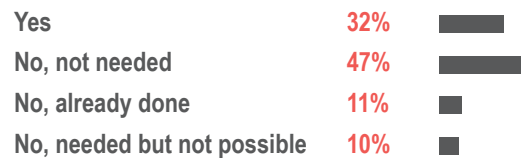
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



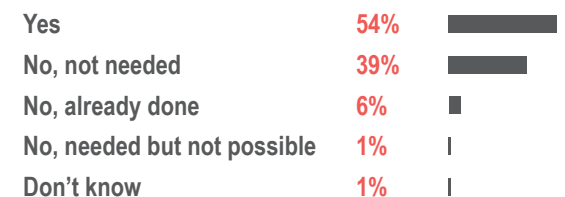
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

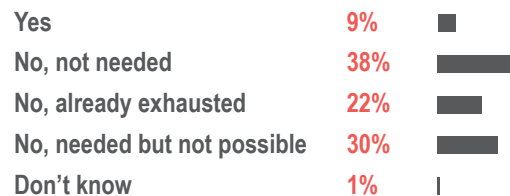


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj South County

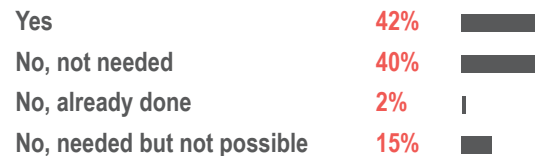
Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

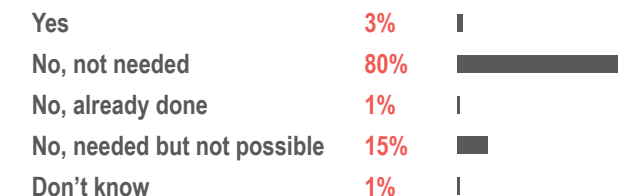
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

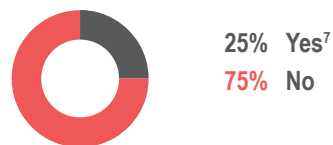


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

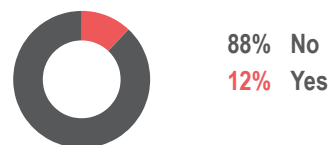


NUTRITION & HEALTH

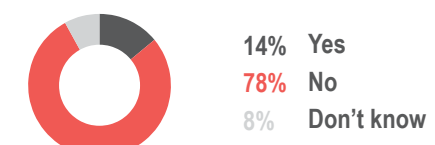
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



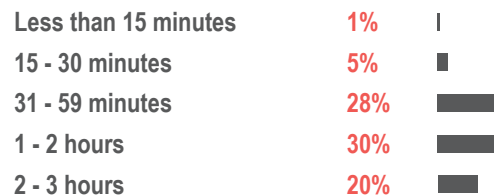
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



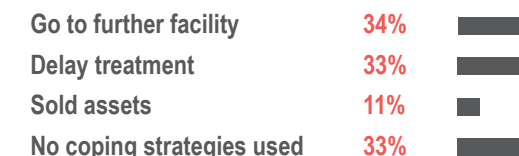
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



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⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tonj South County

Warrap State, South Sudan

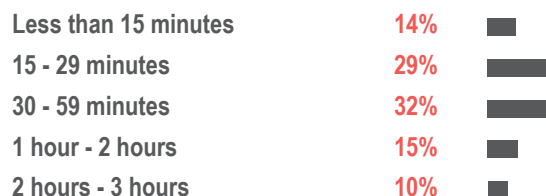
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



29% Improved⁹
71% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



18% Yes
82% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

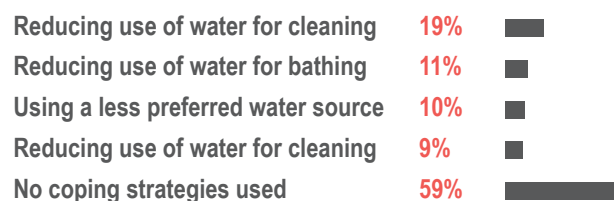


39% Yes
57% No
4% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Twic County

Warrap State, South Sudan

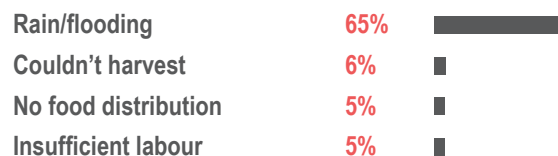
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

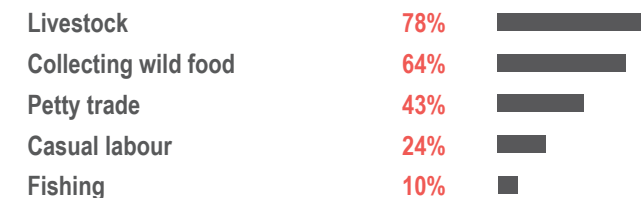


11% Yes
89% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available either because households were not in agriculture, or because no household was unsuccessfully planting.

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



72% At least some food
23% No food
5% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



30% At least some food
68% Sleep hungry
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



22% At least some food
71% No food
7% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Twic County

Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



79% Yes
11% No
10% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



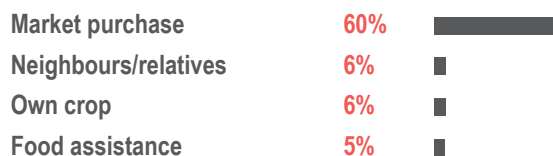
26% Yes
74% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



35% Yes
60% No
5% Don't know

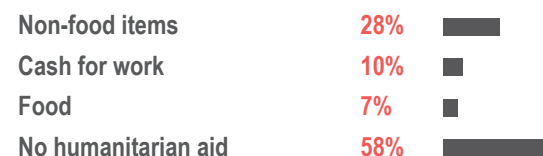
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



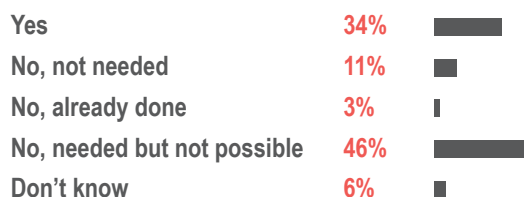
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



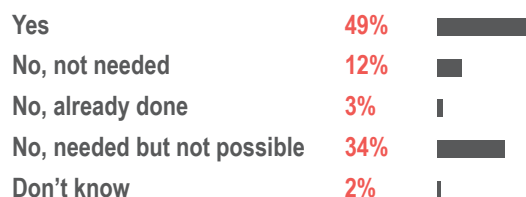
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Twic County

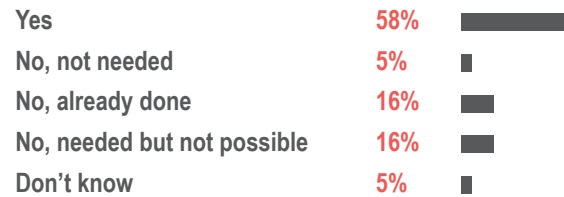
Warrap State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

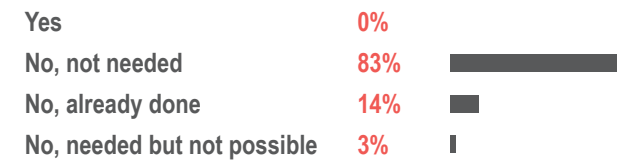
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

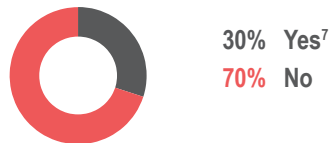


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

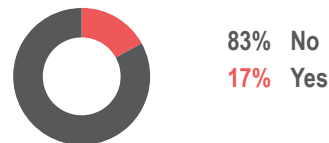


NUTRITION & HEALTH

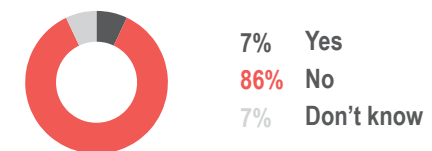
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



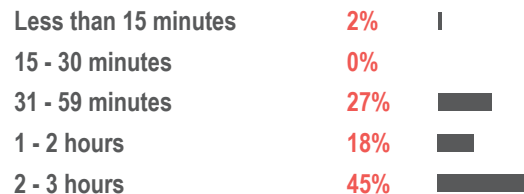
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Twic County

Warrap State, South Sudan

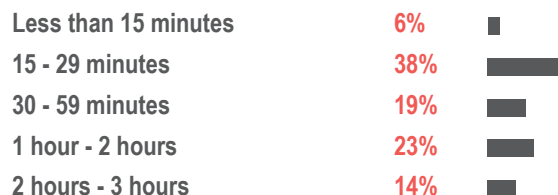
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

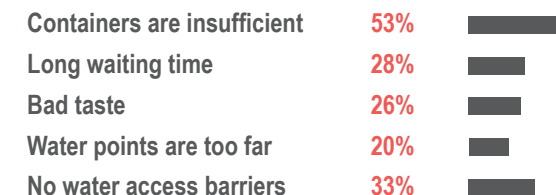


49% Improved⁹
51% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

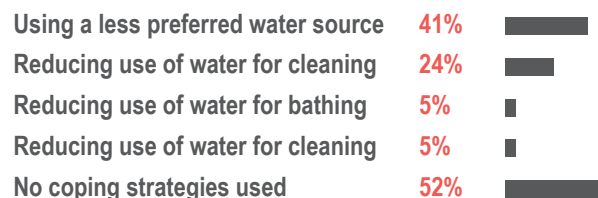


36% Yes
58% No
6% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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.

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REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

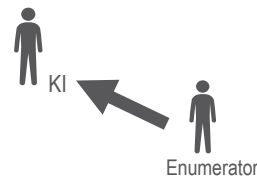
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

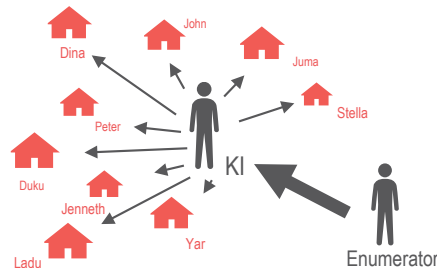
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

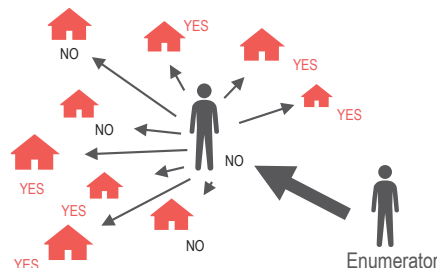
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: “Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?”





Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Jur River County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

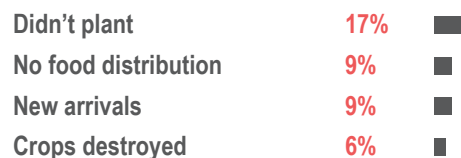
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

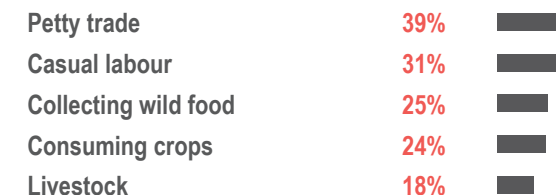


41% Yes
53% No
6% Don't know

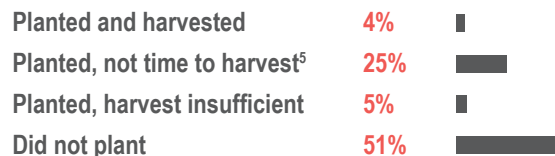
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



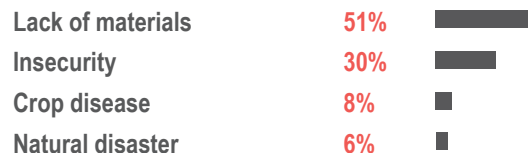
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



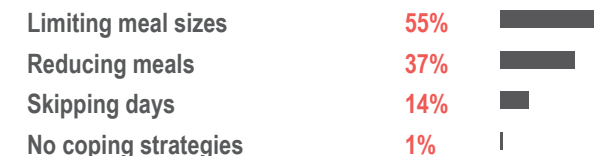
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



69% At least some food
23% No food
8% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



70% At least some food
20% Sleep hungry
10% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



68% At least some food
19% No food
13% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Jur River County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



86% Yes
11% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



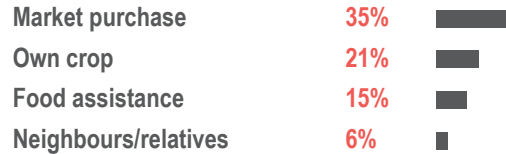
42% Yes
43% No
15% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



20% Yes
64% No
16% Don't know

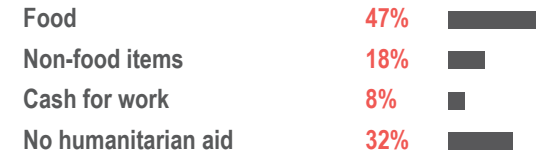
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



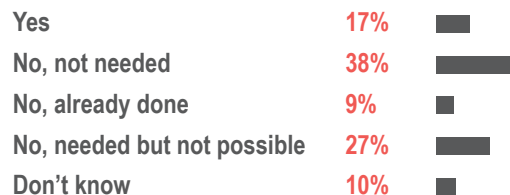
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



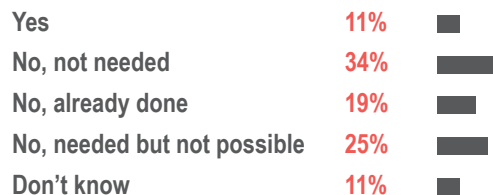
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



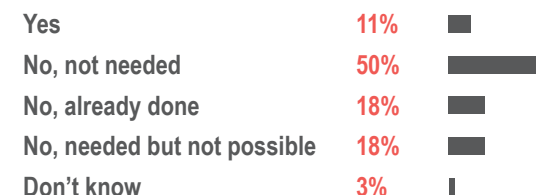
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

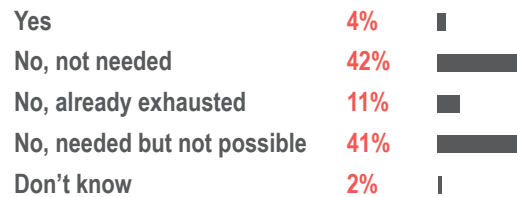


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Jur River County

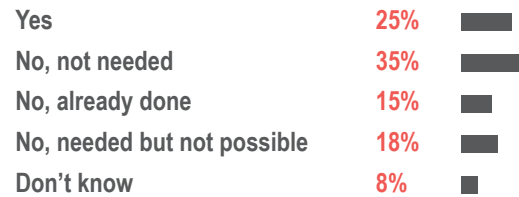
Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

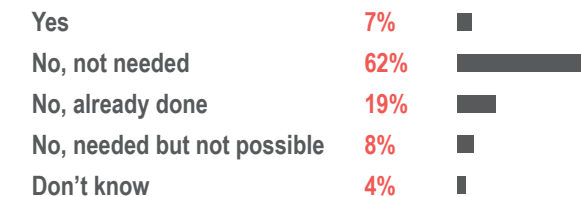
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

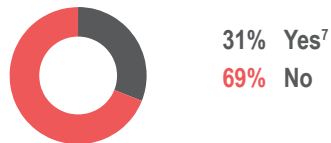


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

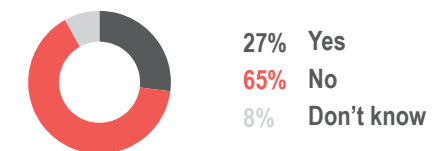
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



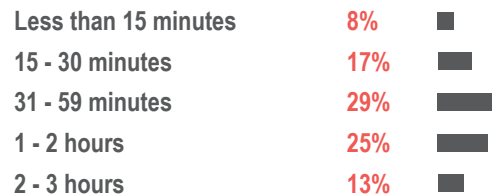
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



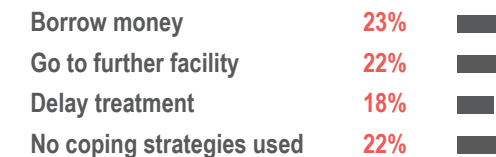
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Jur River County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

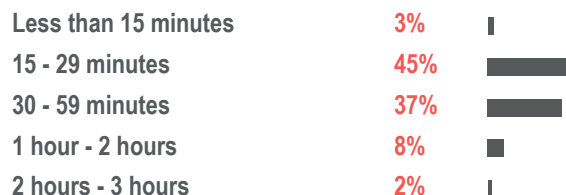
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

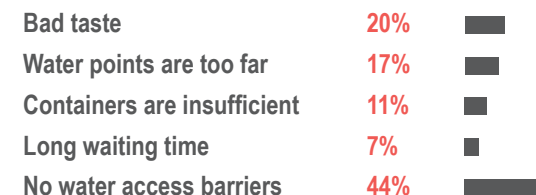


25% Improved⁹
75% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



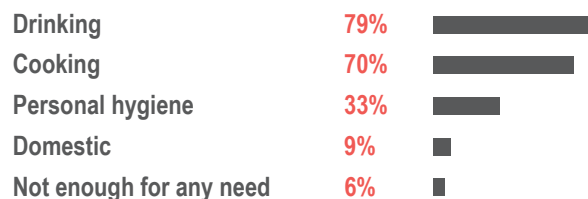
9% Yes
90% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

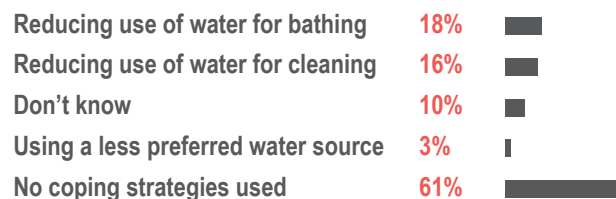


19% Yes
68% No
13% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Raja County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

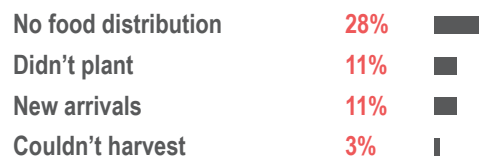
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

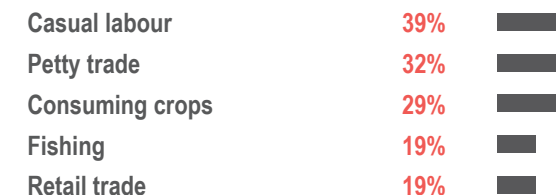


34% Yes
62% No
4% Don't know

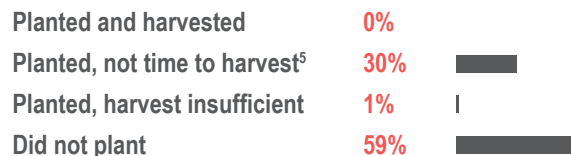
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



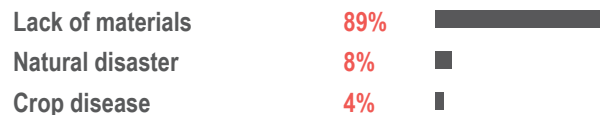
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



75% At least some food
11% No food
14% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



80% At least some food
13% Sleep hungry
7% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



79% At least some food
11% No food
10% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Raja County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



93% Yes
4% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



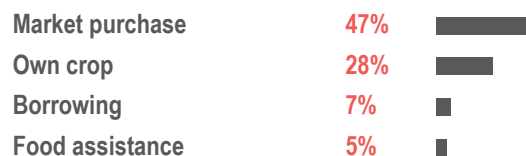
62% Yes
25% No
13% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



18% Yes
72% No
10% Don't know

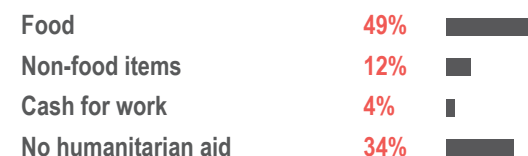
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



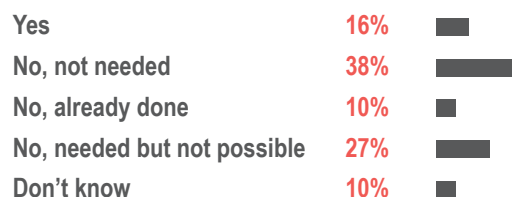
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

No data available because of a lack of livestock.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Raja County

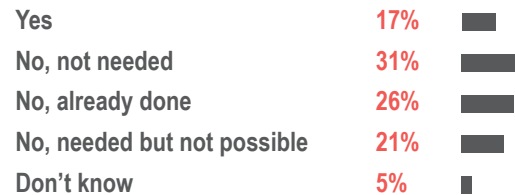
Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

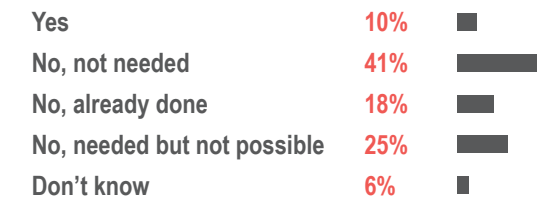
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

No data available because of a lack of livestock.

% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

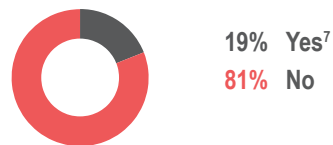


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

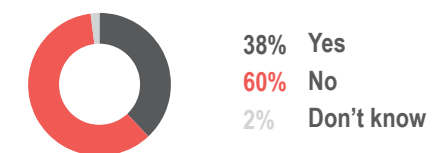
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



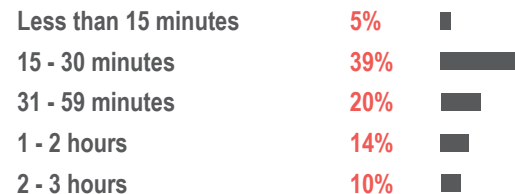
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



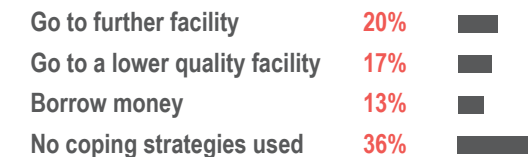
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.

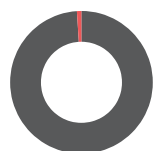


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Raja County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



99% Improved⁹
1% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



37% Yes
62% No
1% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

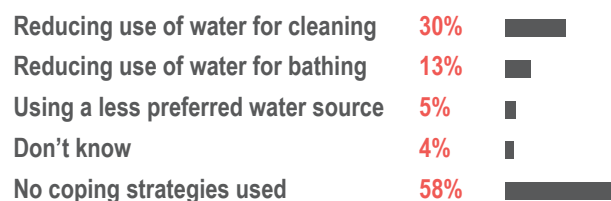


37% Yes
58% No
5% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Wau County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

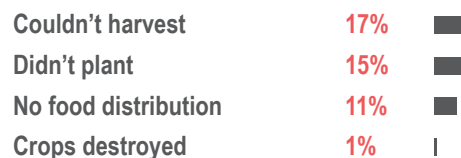
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



49% Yes
47% No
4% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



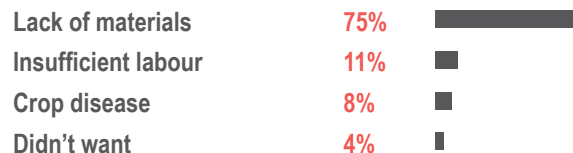
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



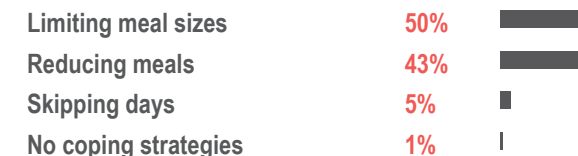
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



84% At least some food
7% No food
9% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



84% At least some food
4% Sleep hungry
12% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



88% At least some food
4% No food
8% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Wau County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



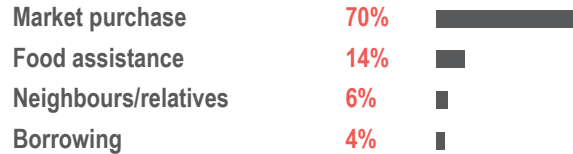
69% Yes
20% No
11% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



37% Yes
48% No
15% Don't know

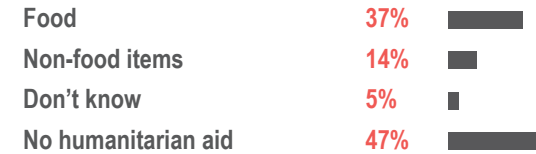
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



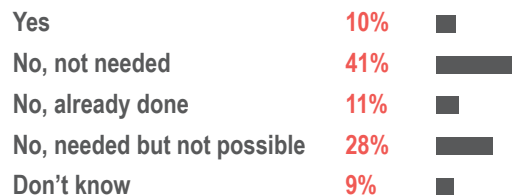
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



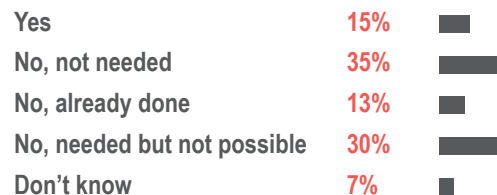
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

No data available because of a lack of livestock.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Wau County

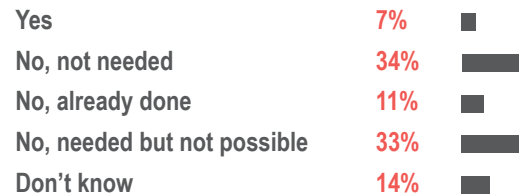
Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

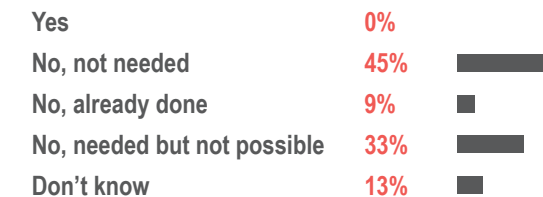
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

No data available because of a lack of livestock.

% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

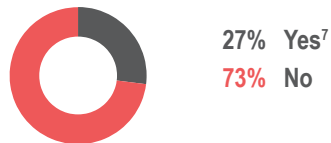


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

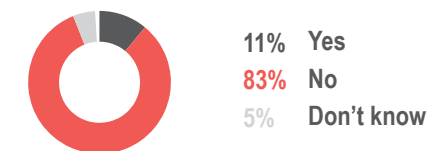
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



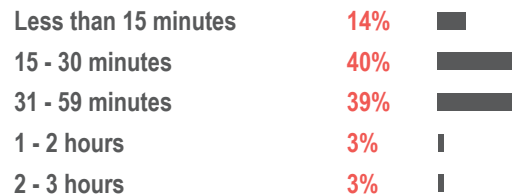
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



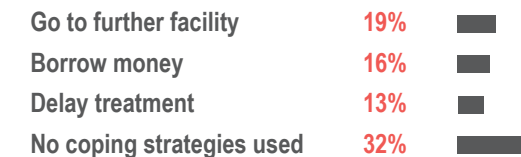
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Wau County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State, South Sudan

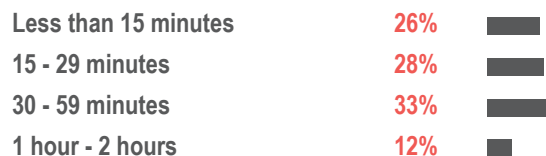
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

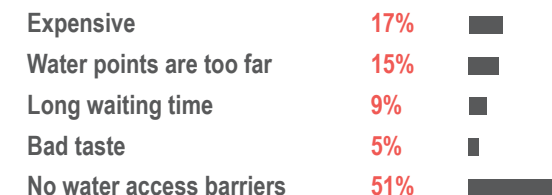


74% Improved⁹
26% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



72% Yes
28% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

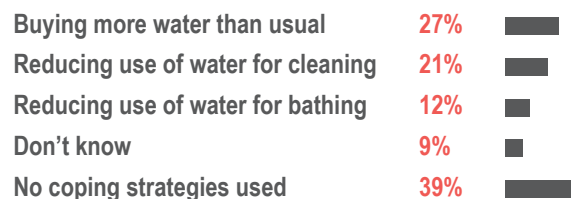


66% Yes
28% No
6% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

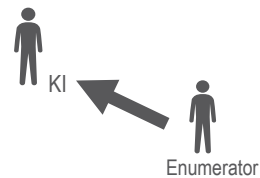
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

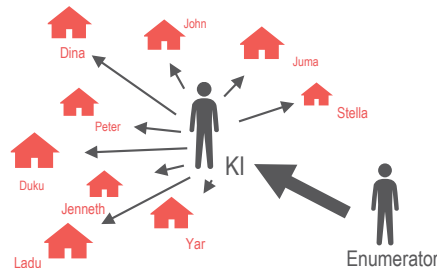
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

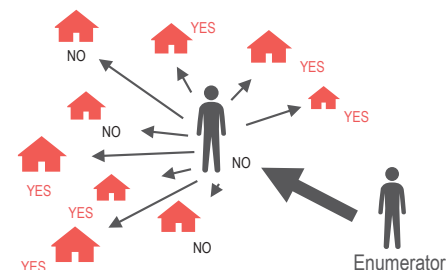
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: “Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?”





Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Ezo County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



78% Yes
22% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Crops destroyed 9%
Didn't plant 8%
Couldn't harvest 5%

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Consuming crops 96%
Petty trade 49%
Livestock 20%
Casual labour 18%
Selling crops 17%

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

Planted and harvested 71%
Planted, not time to harvest⁵ 7%
Planted, harvest insufficient 13%
Did not plant 1%

Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Crop disease 38%
Lack of materials 23%
Natural disaster 22%
Insecurity 17%

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Reducing meals 54%
Limiting meal sizes 24%
Adults don't eat so children can 12%
No coping strategies 34%

% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



91% At least some food
6% No food
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



94% At least some food
4% Sleep hungry
2% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



93% At least some food
7% No food
0% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ezo County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



80% Yes
20% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



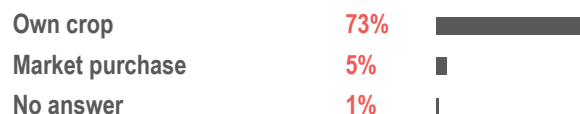
53% Yes
43% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



2% Yes
96% No
2% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



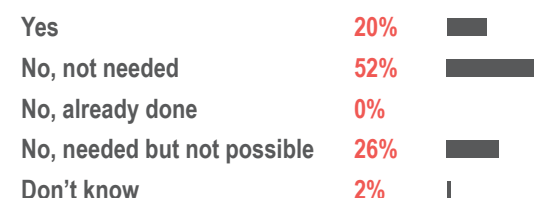
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



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⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ezo County

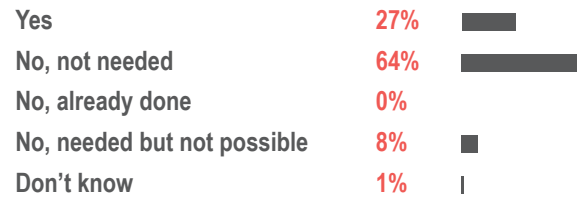
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

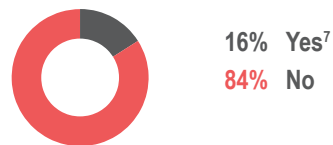


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

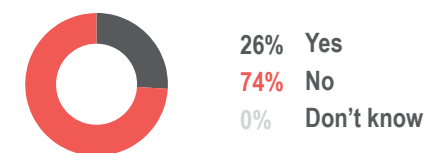
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



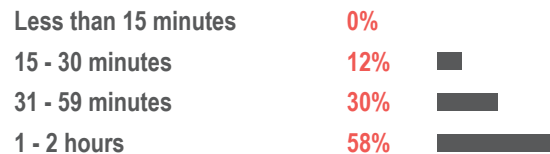
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ezo County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

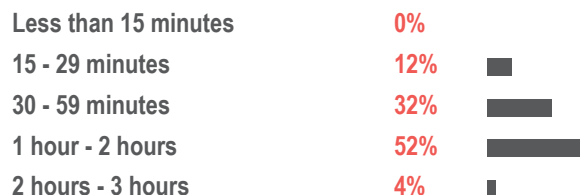
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



89% Improved⁹
11% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

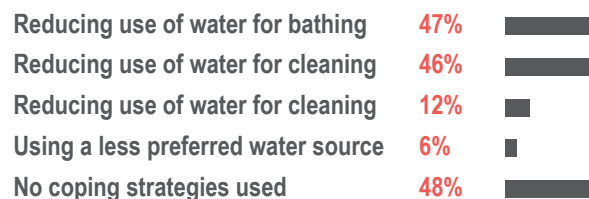


44% Yes
56% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Ibba County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



82% Yes
5% No
13% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Crops destroyed 5%

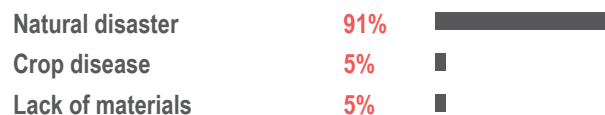
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



85% At least some food
3% No food
12% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



85% At least some food
1% Sleep hungry
14% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



88% At least some food
0% No food
12% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ibba County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



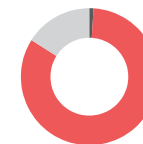
97% Yes
0% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



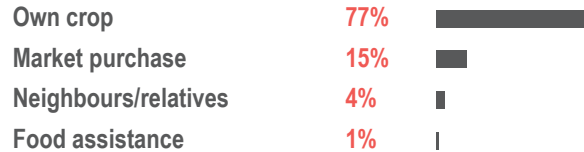
29% Yes
58% No
13% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



1% Yes
83% No
16% Don't know

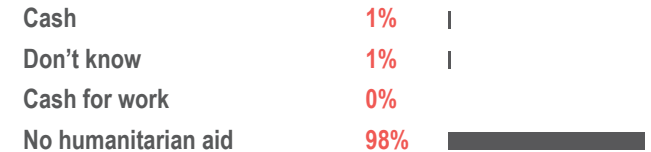
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ibba County

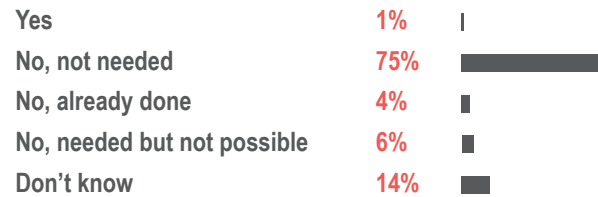
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

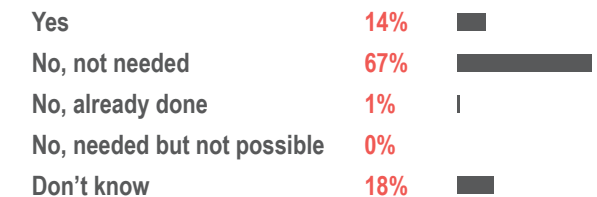
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

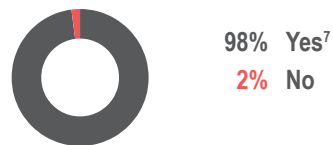


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

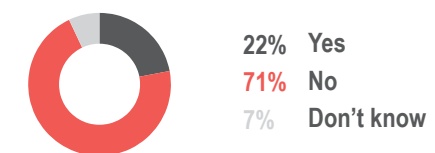
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



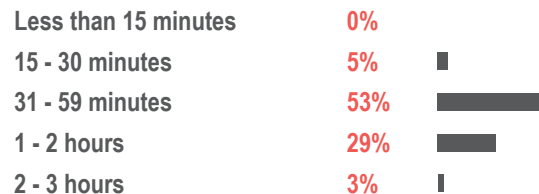
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



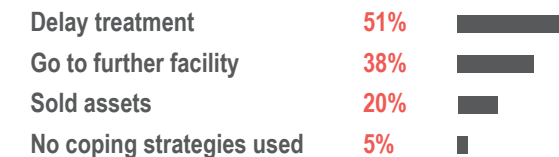
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Ibba County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

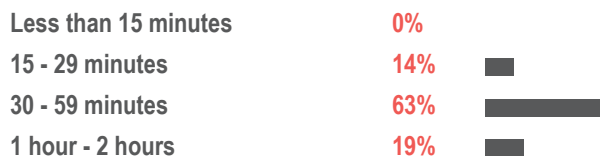
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



77% Improved⁹
23% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



67% Yes
23% No
10% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

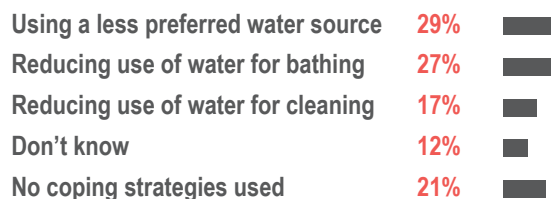


24% Yes
61% No
15% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



About REACH:

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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Maridi County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



74% Yes
14% No
12% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Rain/flooding	2%	
Didn't plant	1%	
Insufficient labour	1%	
NA	1%	

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Consuming crops	91%	████████████████████
Selling crops	75%	██████████████████
Livestock	26%	██████████
Petty trade	22%	██████████
Casual labour	10%	██████

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

Planted and harvested	34%	██████████
Planted, not time to harvest ⁵	49%	██████████████████
Planted, harvest insufficient	4%	██
Did not plant	8%	██

Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Insecurity	50%	██████████████████
Lack of materials	26%	██████████
Insufficient labour	17%	██████████
Pests	7%	██

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Reducing meals	80%	██████████████████
Limiting meal sizes	48%	██████████████
Don't know	12%	██
No coping strategies	4%	██

% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



85% At least some food
2% No food
13% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



88% At least some food
3% Sleep hungry
9% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



82% At least some food
4% No food
14% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Maridi County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



94% Yes
5% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



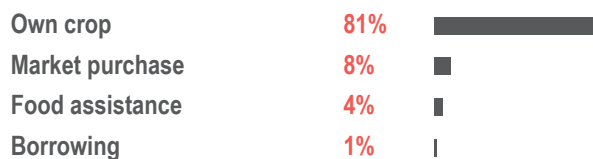
17% Yes
69% No
14% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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

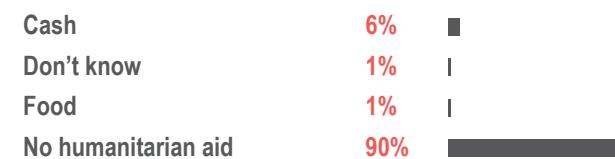
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



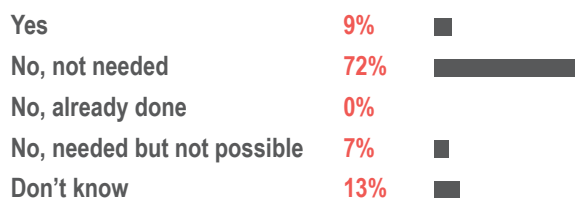
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

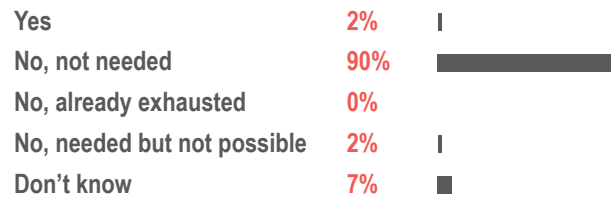


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Maridi County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

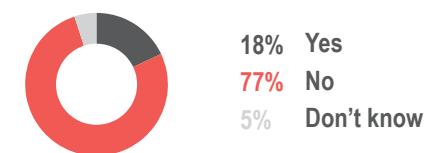
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



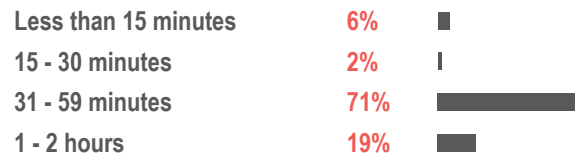
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



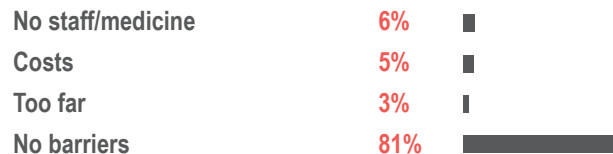
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



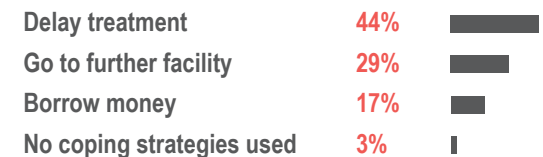
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.

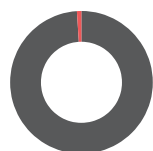


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Maridi County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

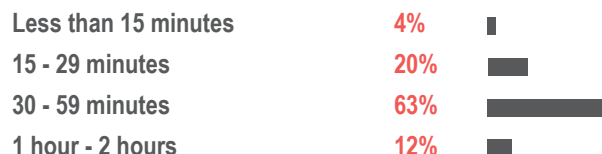
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

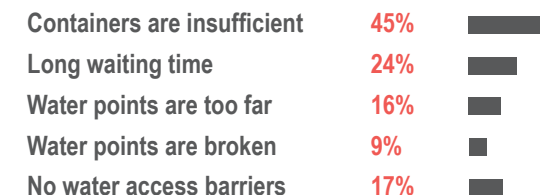


99% Improved⁹
1% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



89% Yes
8% No
3% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

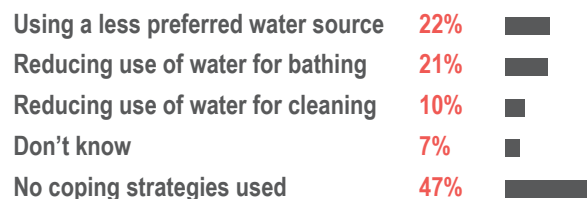


16% Yes
73% No
11% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Mundri East County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

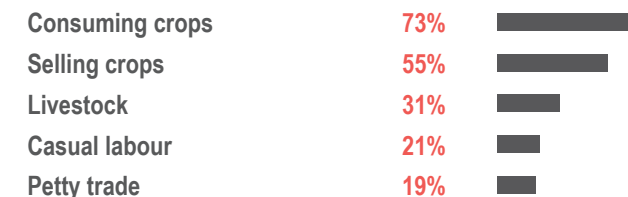


80% Yes
1% No
19% Don't know

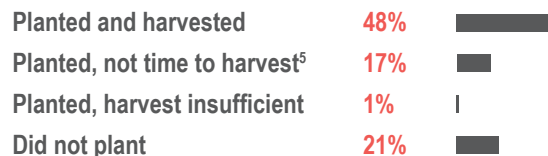
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available because no food access barriers were reported by KIs.

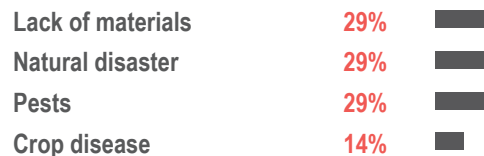
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



83% At least some food
0% No food
17% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



81% At least some food
0% Sleep hungry
19% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



81% At least some food
0% No food
19% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mundri East County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



84% Yes
7% No
9% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



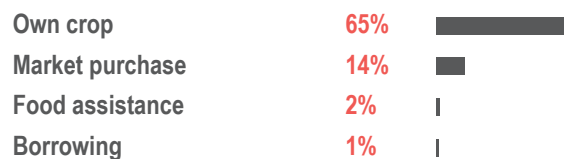
26% Yes
60% No
14% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



32% Yes
53% No
15% Don't know

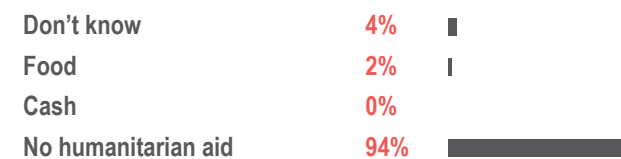
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



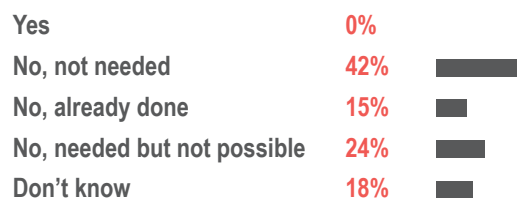
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



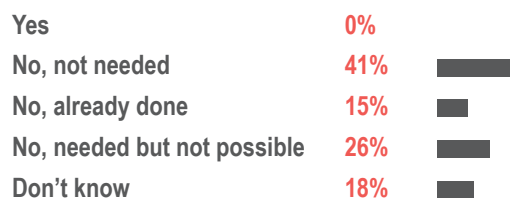
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



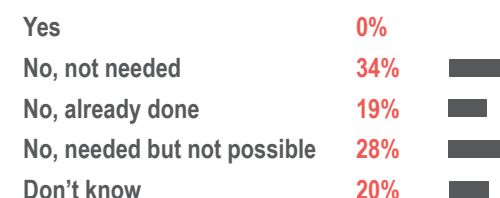
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

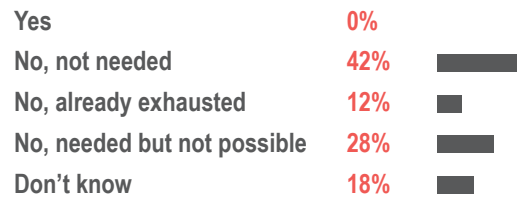


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mundri East County

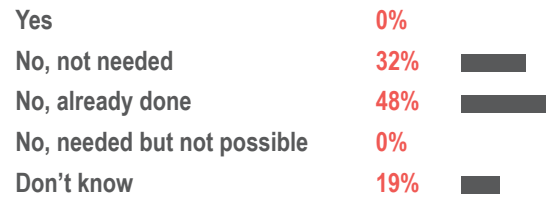
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

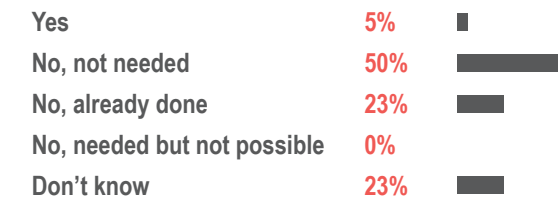
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

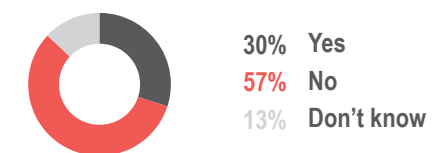
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



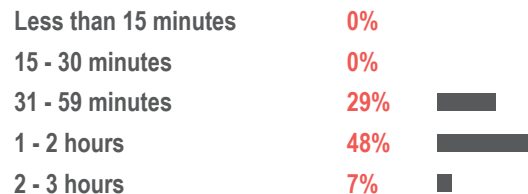
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mundri East County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

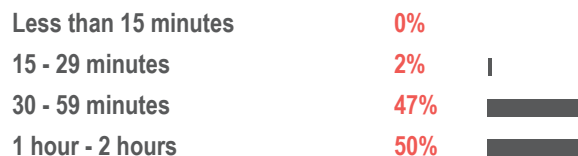
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



80% Improved⁹
20% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



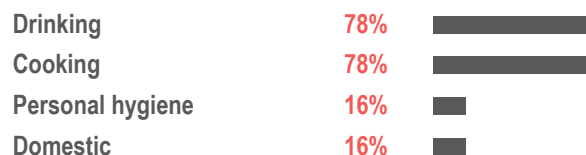
34% Yes
53% No
13% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

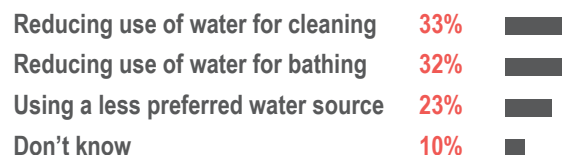


24% Yes
61% No
15% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Mundri West County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

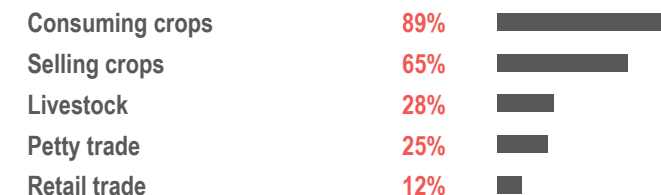


75% Yes
2% No
23% Don't know

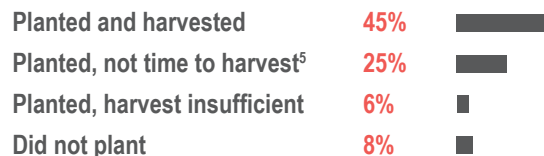
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Didn't plant 2%

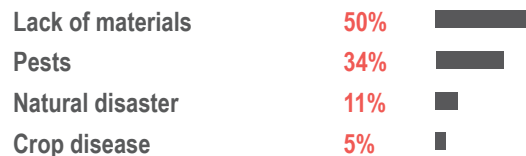
Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



80% At least some food
0% No food
20% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



79% At least some food
0% Sleep hungry
21% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% At least some food
0% No food
22% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mundri West County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



73% Yes
18% No
9% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



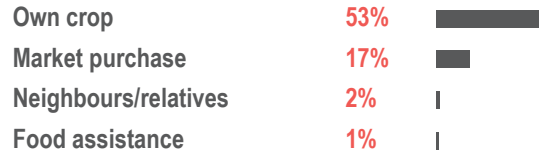
23% Yes
60% No
17% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



6% Yes
76% No
18% Don't know

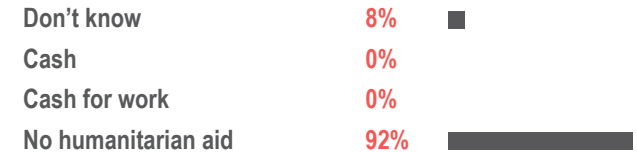
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



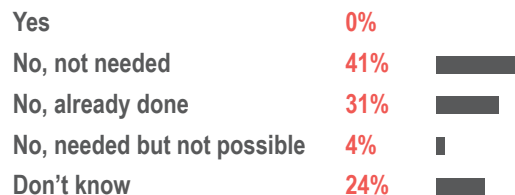
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



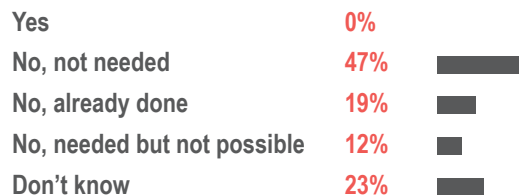
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



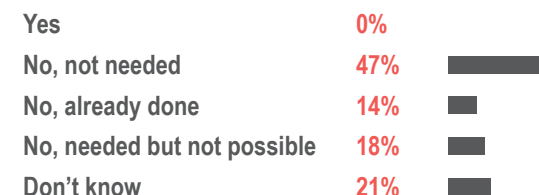
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

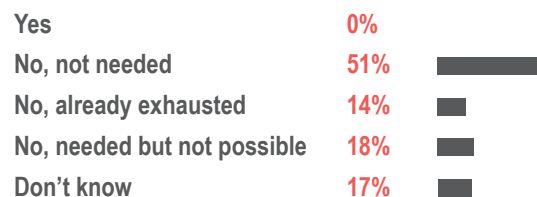


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mundri West County

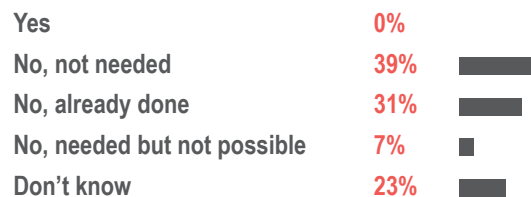
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

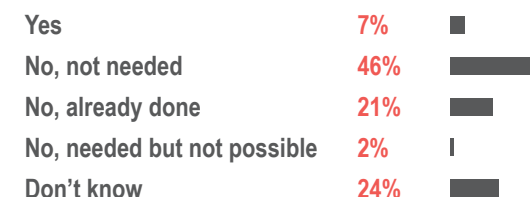
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

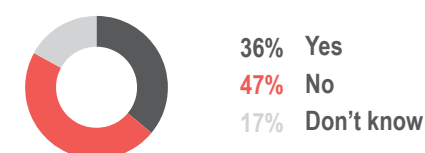
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



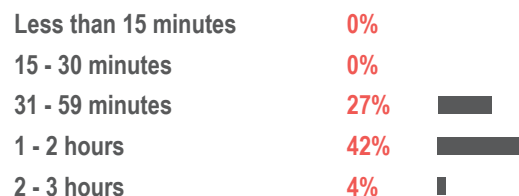
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



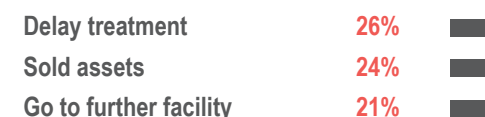
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mundri West County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

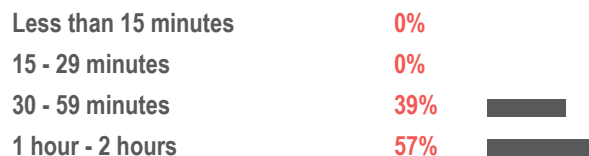
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs



100% Improved⁹
0% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



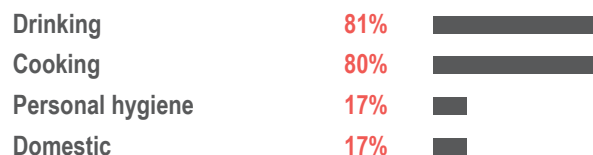
42% Yes
41% No
17% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

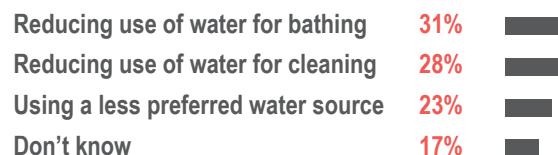


20% Yes
61% No
19% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



About REACH:

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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Mvolo County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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

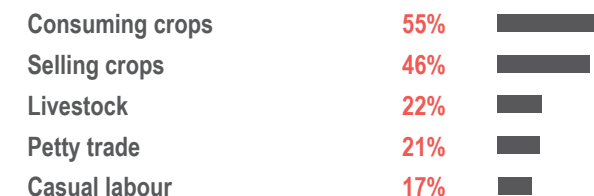


82% Yes
0% No
18% Don't know

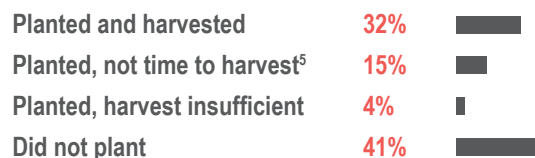
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

No data available because no food access barriers were reported by KIs.

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



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



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



85% At least some food
0% No food
15% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



85% At least some food
0% Sleep hungry
15% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



84% At least some food
0% No food
16% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mvolo County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



50% Yes
44% No
6% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



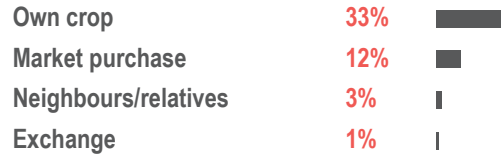
38% Yes
49% No
13% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



21% Yes
63% No
16% Don't know

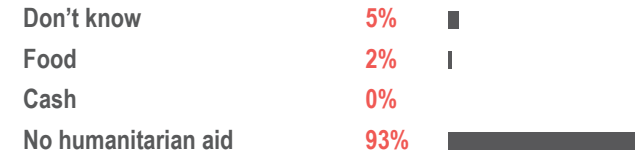
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



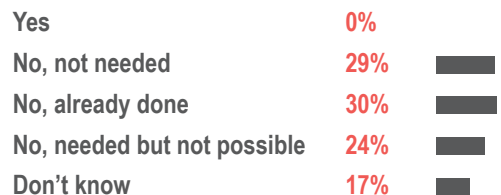
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



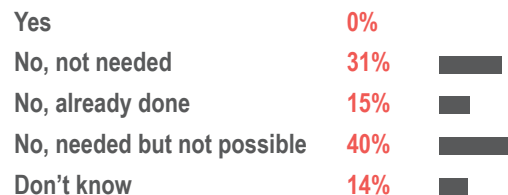
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



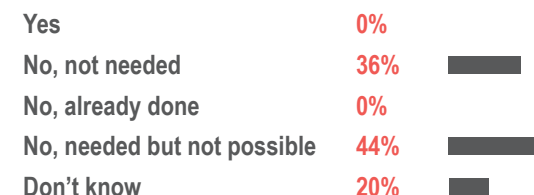
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

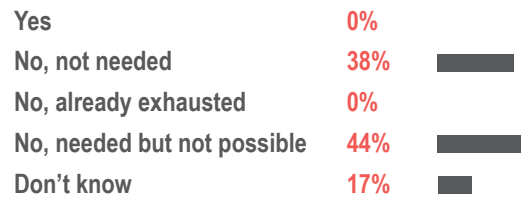


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mvolo County

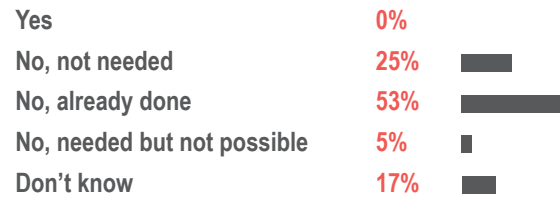
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

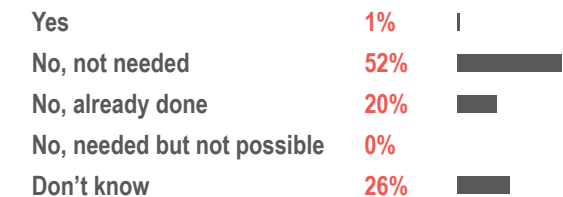
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

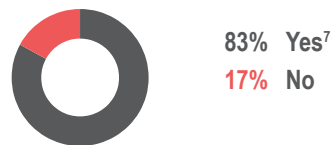


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

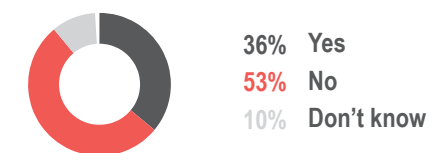
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



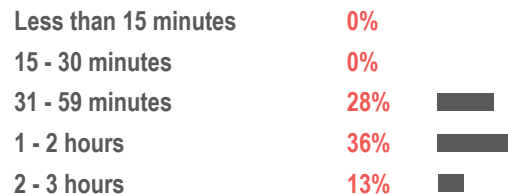
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



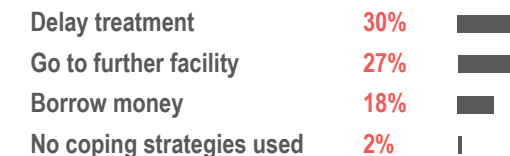
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Mvolo County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

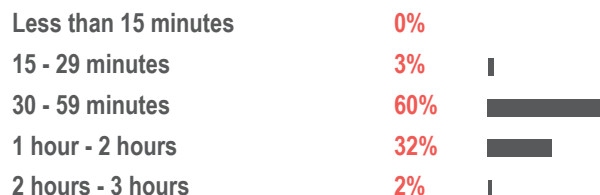
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

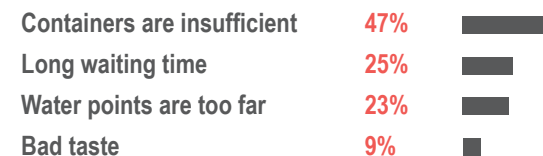


98% Improved⁹
2% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



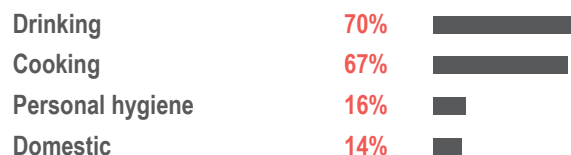
29% Yes
60% No
11% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

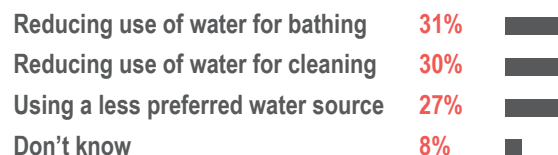


32% Yes
55% No
13% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Nagero County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

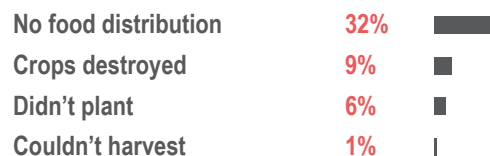
FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



37% Yes
62% No
1% Don't know

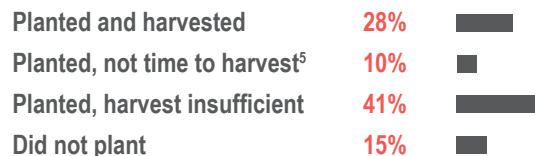
Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴



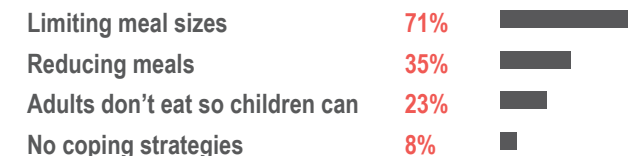
% of households reported by KIs as having planted or harvested in 2020



Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



83% At least some food
14% No food
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



80% At least some food
15% Sleep hungry
4% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% At least some food
18% No food
4% Don't know

³ Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵ Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nagero County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



53% Yes
46% No
1% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



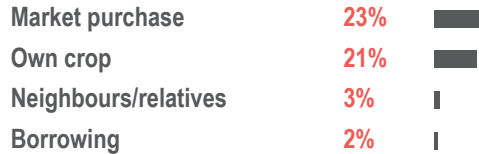
28% Yes
69% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



5% Yes
90% No
5% Don't know

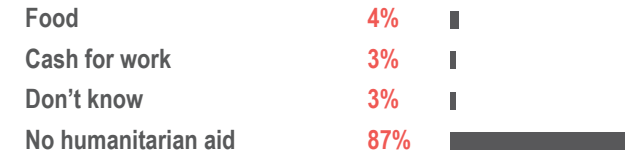
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



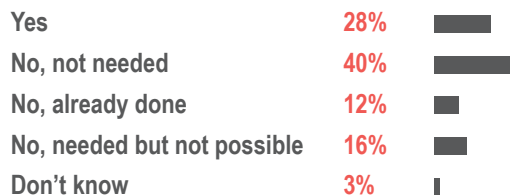
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



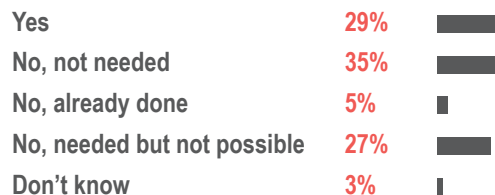
% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



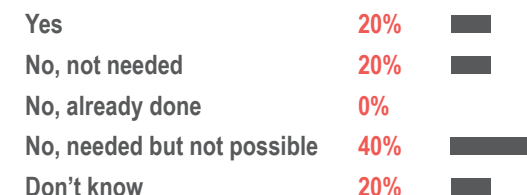
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

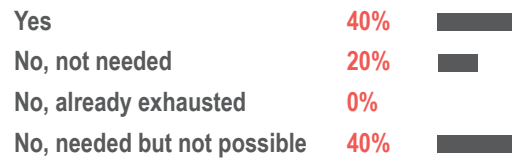


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nagero County

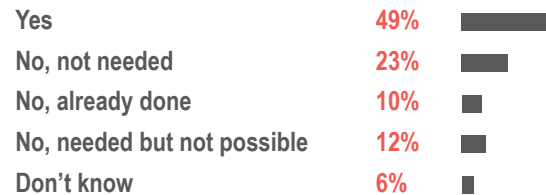
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

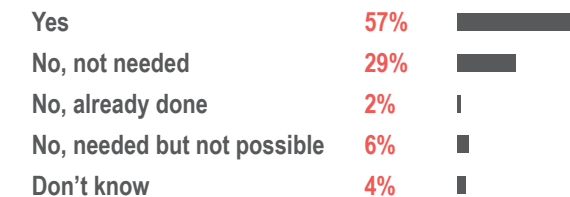
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

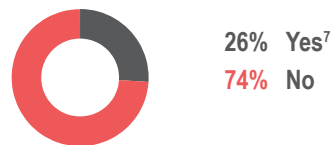


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

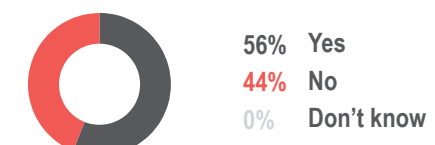
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



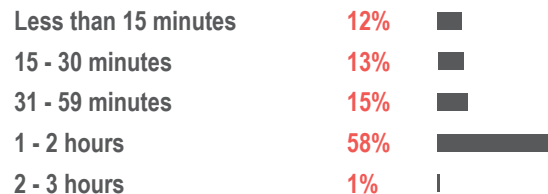
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



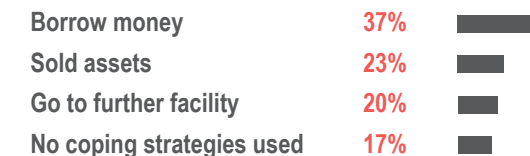
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nagero County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

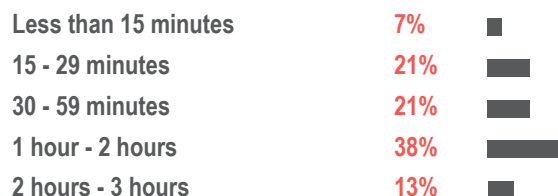
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

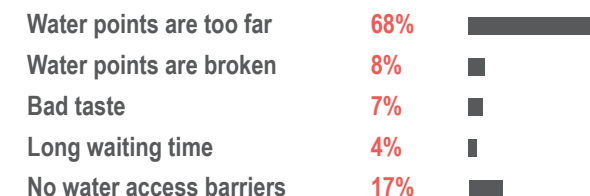


70% Improved⁹
30% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



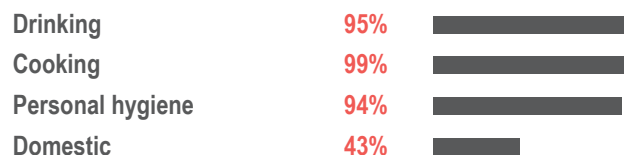
69% Yes
31% No
0% Don't know

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

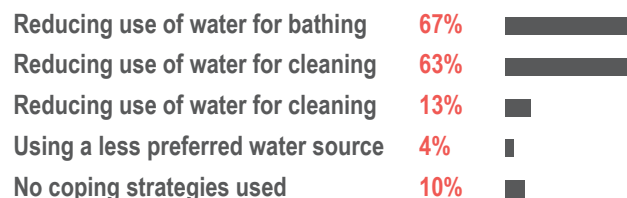


18% Yes
81% No
1% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Nzara County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



88% Yes
11% No
1% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Issues with materials 5% ■
Didn't plant 3% ■

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Consuming crops 99% ■■■■■
Petty trade 49% ■■■■■
Livestock 29% ■■■■■
Selling crops 25% ■■■■■
Casual labour 20% ■■■■■

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

Planted and harvested 65% ■■■■■
Planted, not time to harvest⁵ 5% ■
Planted, harvest insufficient 26% ■■■■■

Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Natural disaster 61% ■■■■■
Lack of materials 15% ■■■■■
Insecurity 13% ■■■■■
Pests 9% ■■■■■

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Reducing meals 48% ■■■■■
Limiting meal sizes 34% ■■■■■
Don't know 3% ■
No coping strategies 23% ■■■■■

% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



95% At least some food
4% No food
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



95% At least some food
4% Sleep hungry
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



96% At least some food
1% No food
1% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nzara County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



64% Yes
33% No
3% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



48% Yes
48% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



3% Yes
93% No
4% Don't know

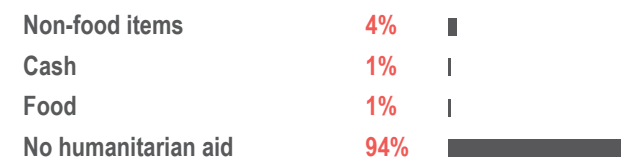
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



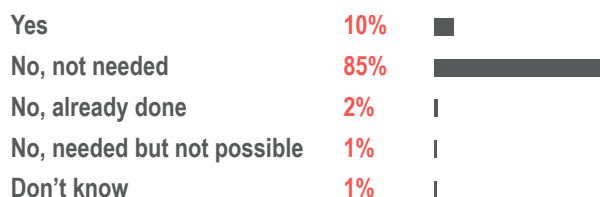
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



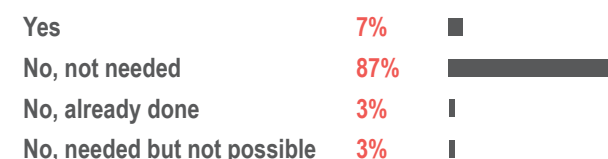
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nzara County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

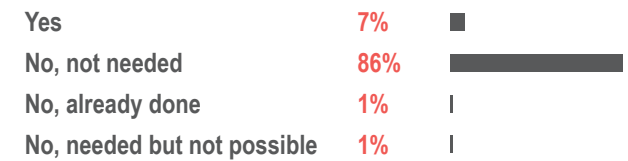
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

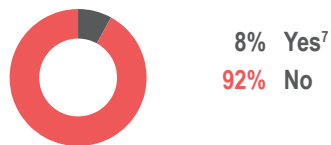


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

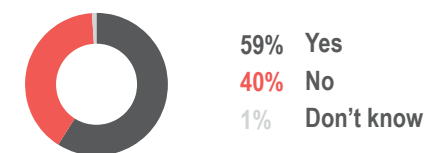
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



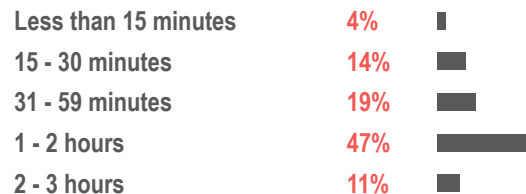
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



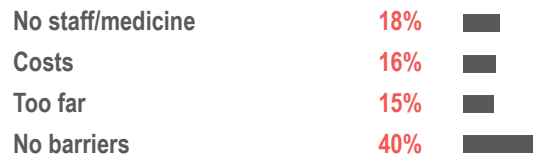
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



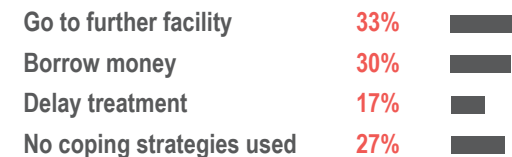
Estimated time to access nearest functioning health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Nzara County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

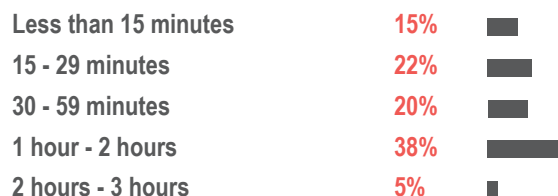
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

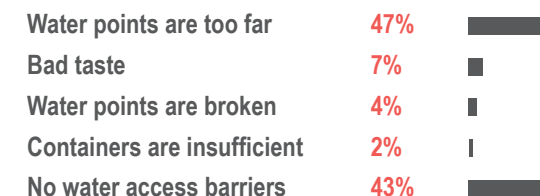


57% Improved⁹
43% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

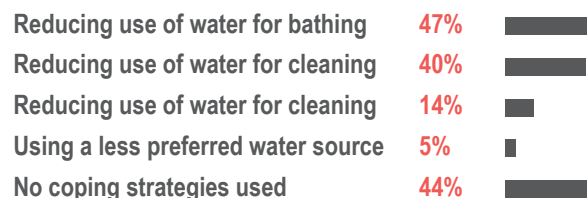


42% Yes
56% No
2% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Tambura County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



70% Yes
30% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Couldn't harvest	11%	■
Crops destroyed	7%	■
Didn't plant	5%	■
Other	2%	■

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Consuming crops	88%	■
Petty trade	45%	■
Livestock	36%	■
Casual labour	27%	■
Selling crops	20%	■

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

Planted and harvested	61%	■
Planted, not time to harvest ⁵	8%	■
Planted, harvest insufficient	16%	■
Did not plant	9%	■

Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Lack of materials	39%	■
Insecurity	30%	■
Natural disaster	16%	■
Crop disease	14%	■

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Limiting meal sizes	40%	■
Reducing meals	40%	■
Skipping days	17%	■
No coping strategies	25%	■

% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



99% At least some food
1% No food
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



91% At least some food
6% Sleep hungry
3% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



90% At least some food
10% No food
0% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tambura County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



78% Yes
22% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



59% Yes
39% No
2% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



6% Yes
93% No
1% Don't know

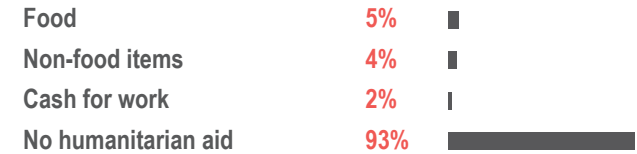
Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

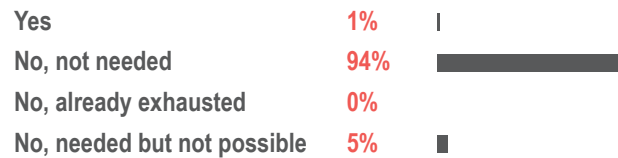


Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tambura County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

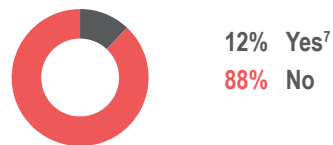


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

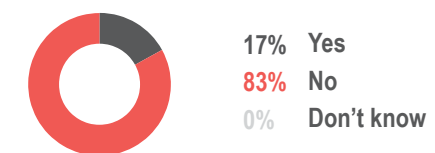
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



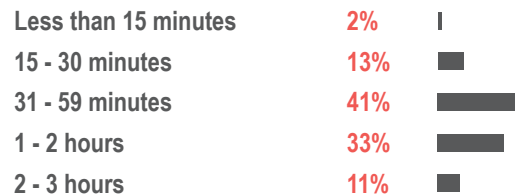
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



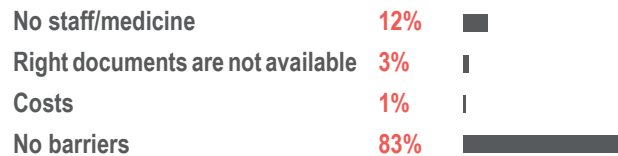
% of households with access to healthcare when needed in the six months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

⁸ Children who show three or more of the following signs of malnutrition: accessing a feeding programme, often sick, old face, sick now, sunken eyes, swollen belly, swollen feet, thin body, thin hair.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Tambura County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

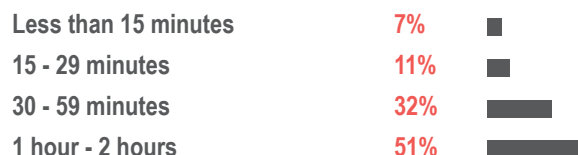
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

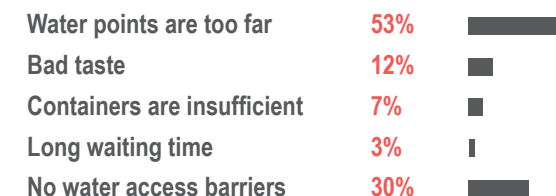


100% Improved⁹
0% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

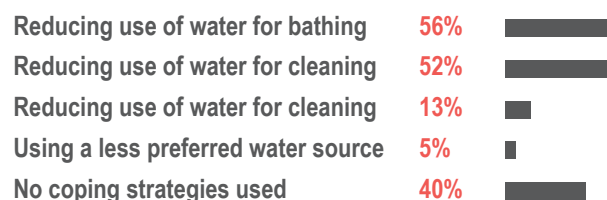


39% Yes
61% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods³: Yambio County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

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



83% Yes
17% No
0% Don't know

Most commonly reported barriers to adequate levels of food access, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Couldn't harvest	4%	■
No food distribution	4%	■
Didn't plant	3%	■
Crops destroyed	1%	■

Most commonly reported sources of livelihoods, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Consuming crops	90%	■
Casual labour	44%	■
Petty trade	43%	■
Livestock	40%	■
Retail trade	21%	■

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

Planted and harvested	69%	■
Planted, not time to harvest ⁵	2%	■
Planted, harvest insufficient	12%	■
Did not plant	11%	■

Most commonly reported barriers to engaging in agriculture, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Lack of materials	62%	■
Crop disease	36%	■
New arrival	3%	■

Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of food, in the month prior to data collection⁴

Reducing meals	63%	■
Limiting meal sizes	26%	■
Skipping days	7%	■
No coping strategies	25%	■

% of households that had no food at all in the house in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



94% At least some food
5% No food
1% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



96% At least some food
4% Sleep hungry
0% Don't know

% of households where one or more person(s) went all day and night without food in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



97% At least some food
3% No food
0% Don't know

³Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods.

⁴Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁵Households planted but, at the time of the survey (August), the harvest season had not started yet.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yambio County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

% of households that consumed cereals at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



90% Yes
10% No
0% Don't know

% of households that consumed meat or fish at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



60% Yes
36% No
4% Don't know

% of households that consumed dairy/milk at least once in the week prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



16% Yes
83% No
1% Don't know

Most commonly reported source of cereals, in the month prior to data collection⁴



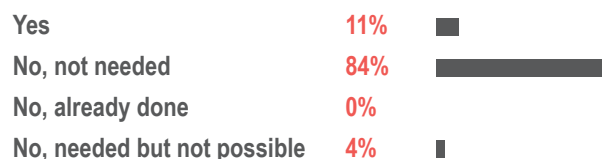
Most commonly reported market access barriers, in the month prior to data collection⁴



% of households with access to humanitarian aid in the three months prior to data collection, by type, as reported by KIs⁴



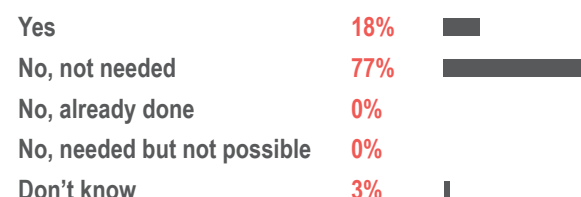
% of households that had to beg for food in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sent household members to eat with another household in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that sold more animals than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.



Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yambio County

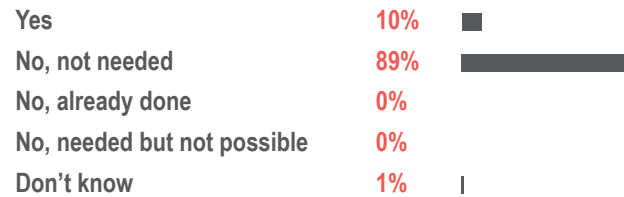
Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

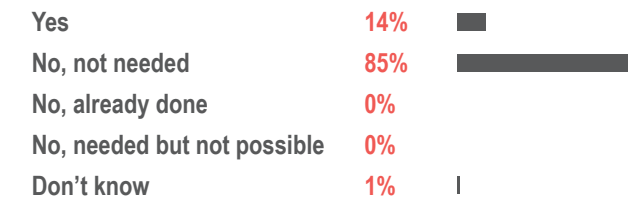
% of households that sold or slaughtered their last cow and/or goat in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



% of households that gathered more wild food than usual in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶

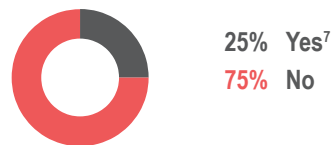


% of households that sold or ate their green harvest before it was ready in the month prior to data collection, as reported by KIs⁶



NUTRITION & HEALTH

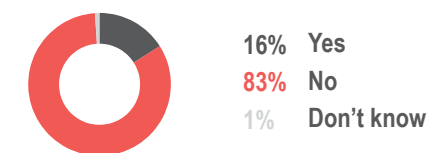
% of households with access to nutrition services in the three months prior to data collection, as reported by KIs



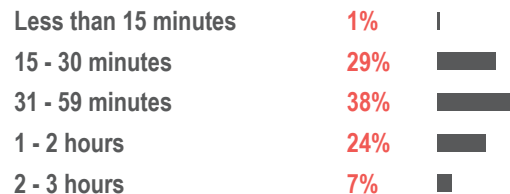
% of households with malnourished children, as reported by KIs⁸



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



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



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection⁴



Most commonly reported coping strategies used to meet health needs in the month prior to data collection⁴



⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁶ Because of a lack of food, or money to buy food.

⁷ Households accessing at least one nutrition service. Nutrition services include: BP500, plumpy nut, plumpy sup, treated overnight at hospital, CSB++ supercereal for pregnant/breastfeeding women, child screened for malnutrition, vitamin A or deworming, nutrition counselling.

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Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods: Yambio County

Western Equatoria State, South Sudan

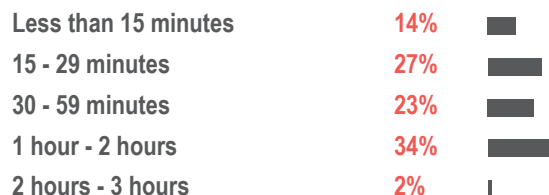
WASH

% of households with access to an improved water source, as reported by KIs

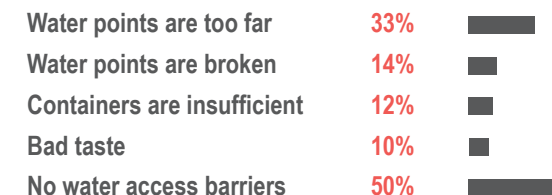


82% Improved⁹
18% Unimproved¹⁰

Time required to access the primary water source by walking according to KIs, by % of households



Most commonly reported barriers to accessing water⁴



% of households with access to a functional latrine, as reported by KIs



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

% of households with access to soap, as reported by KIs

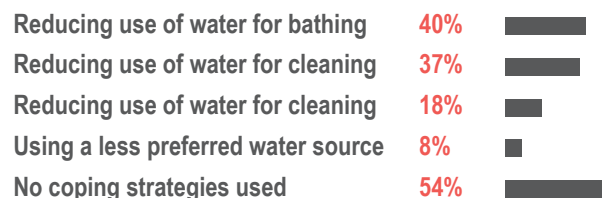


58% Yes
42% No
0% Don't know

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Most commonly reported strategies used to cope with a lack of water⁴



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⁴ Top results presented by % of households. Percentages may exceed 100% as all options that applied could be selected.

⁹ Improved water sources: borehole, tap stand, water yard.

¹⁰ Unimproved water sources: river, swamp, pond, open well, rain water.

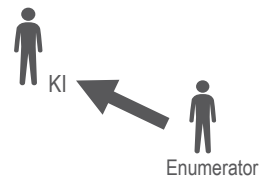
AoK-N METHODOLOGY

This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the [Area of Knowledge - Neighbourhoods](#).

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

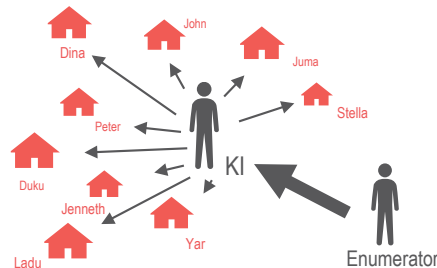
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3rd locations to access markets or other services, all reporting remotely on hard to reach settlements
- Interviews with host community members, reporting directly on an accessible settlement
- Phone interviews for areas with mobile phone coverage, with KIs reporting remotely on their settlement



2. Neighbour Listing

Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

The KI is asked a multi-sectoral questionnaire about the needs and conditions of their own household, as well as for each of their neighbouring households.

For example: "Have any of these households been displaced due to flooding in the last month?"

