

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods

September 2020
South Sudan

CONTEXT

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

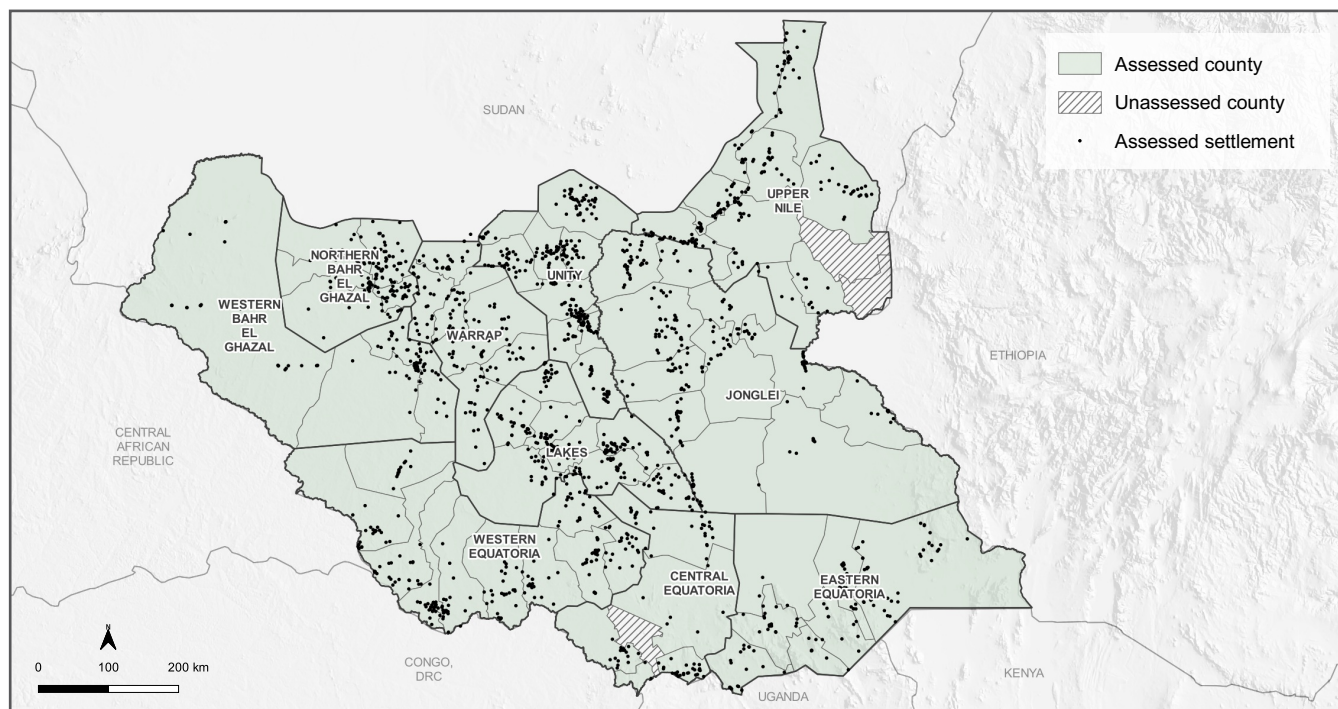
Building on its experience of conducting remote monthly monitoring through the [Area of Knowledge \(AoK\) methodology](#) in South Sudan since 2016, REACH, in coordination with the Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), innovated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

and contribute, as one of many data sources, to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.

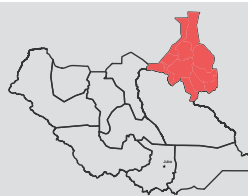
The neighbourhoods methodology was first developed by the [Care and Protection of Children \(CPC\) Learning Network](#) to gather population based data on difficult to measure or stigmatised concepts, such as Gender Based Violence (GBV). It is a remote KI-based methodology, based on the assumption that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

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

 **Map 1: Country-wide coverage map**



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



METHODOLOGY

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

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

The tool was designed with input from clusters, and based as much as possible on the draft of the global [Joint Intersectoral Analysis](#)

[Framework \(JIAF\)](#), to ensure comparability between AoK-N and the ongoing FSNMS+ assessments. The full Terms of Reference (ToR) is available [here](#).

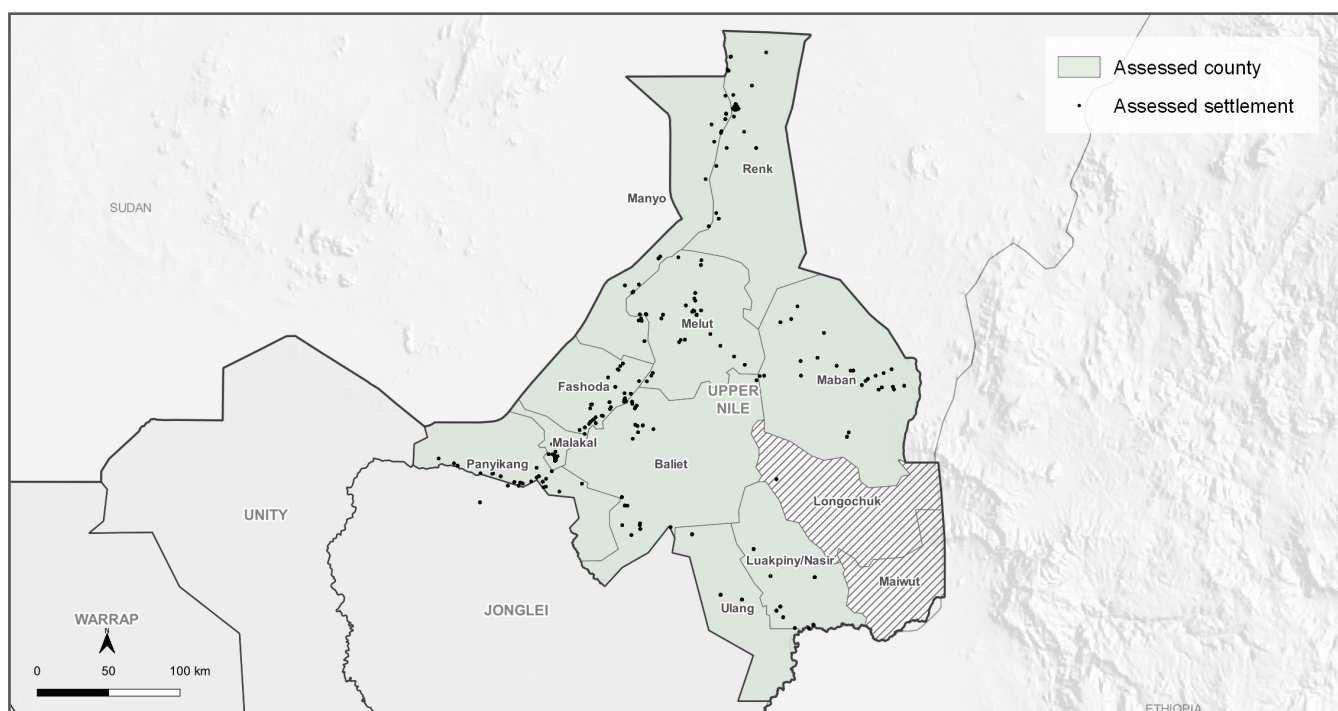
Limitations

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

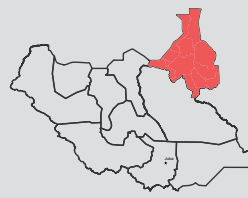
State Overview

In Upper Nile State, 488 interviews were conducted, covering a total of 3,263 households through the AoK-N methodology (see coverage map below). This factsheet summarises findings starting with an overview of the Living Standard Gap (LSG) per county per sector, followed by county level sectoral pages to provide more in-depth information on the sectoral LSGs in every county in Upper Nile State, as well as detailed information on the Capacity Gap (CG) and household vulnerabilities. For detailed information on the LSG and CG methodology, please see the annex.

 Map 1: Upper Nile State coverage map



Living Standard Gaps in Upper Nile State

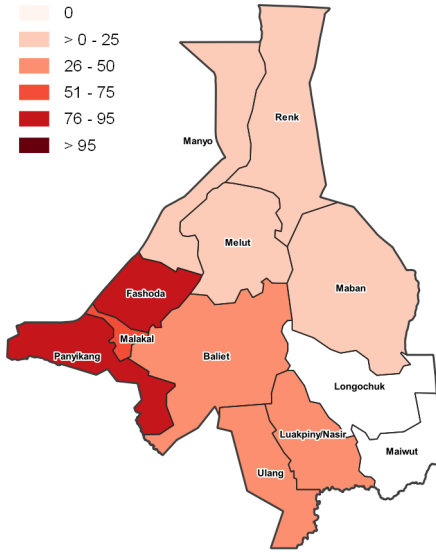
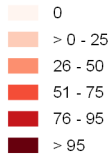


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The maps below provide an overview of the proportions of households found to have a LSG per sector and county in Upper Nile State. A LSG signifies an unmet need in a given sector, and the below maps indicate the proportion of households per county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

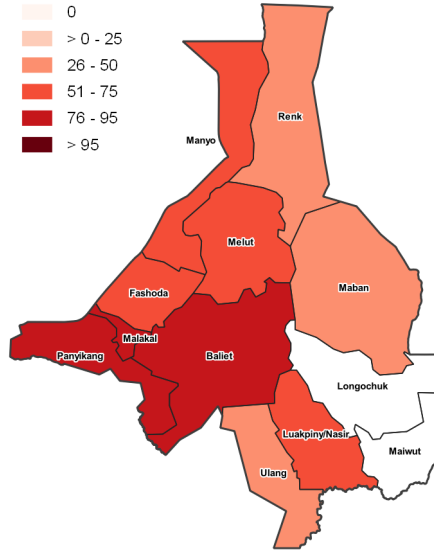
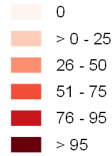
Food security and livelihoods (FSL) LSG¹

% of households with an LSG severity score of at least 3



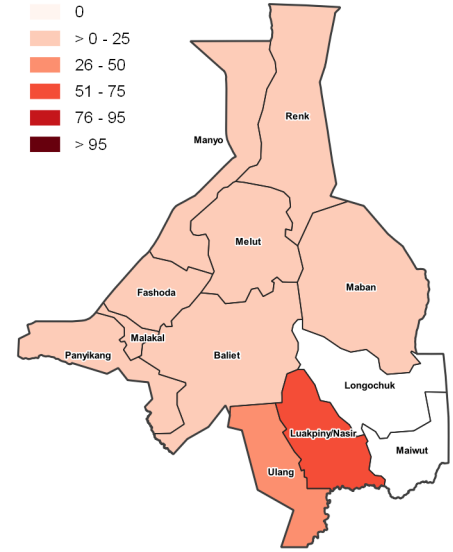
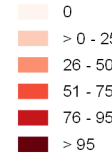
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) LSG²

% of households with an LSG severity score of at least 3



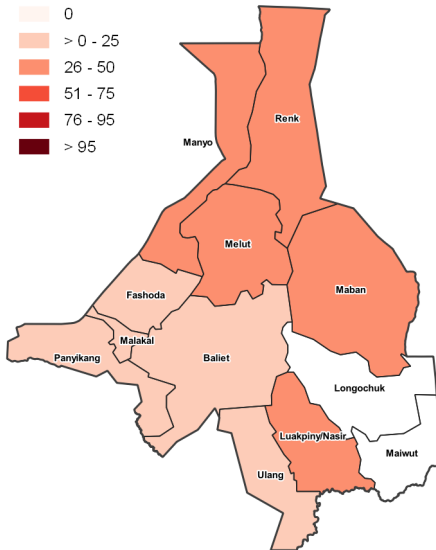
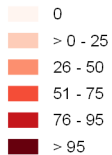
Health LSG³

% of households with an LSG severity score of at least 3



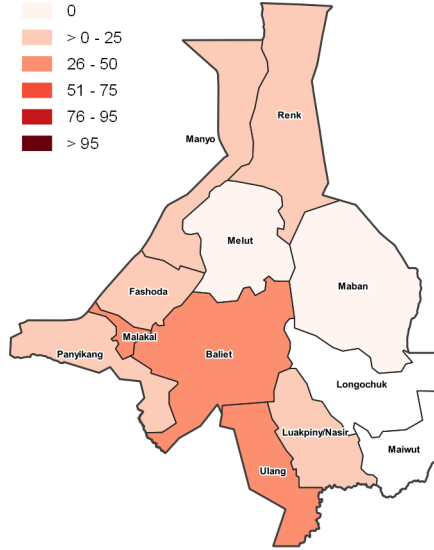
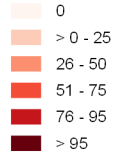
Shelter LSG⁴

% of households with an LSG severity score of at least 3



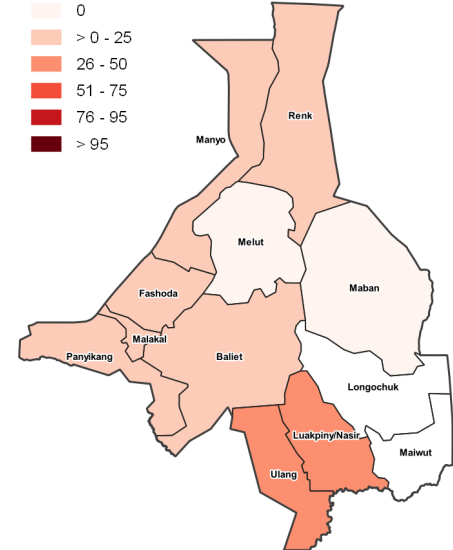
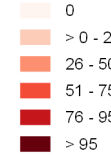
Education LSG⁵

% of households with an LSG severity score of at least 3



Protection LSG⁶

% of households with an LSG severity score of at least 3



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

Upper Nile State

<p>1. Baliet County page 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	<p>7. Melut County page 47</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities
<p>2. Fashoda County page 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	<p>8. Panyikang County page 54</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities
<p>3. Luakpiny/Nasir County page 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	<p>9. Renk County page 61</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities
<p>4. Maban County page 26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	<p>10. Ulang County page 68</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities
<p>5. Malakal County page 33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	<p>11. Annex page 75</p>
<p>6. Manyo County page 40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education 	



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

Baliet County, Upper Nile State

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

38%

In Baliet County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **58**
Number of households reported on: **347**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

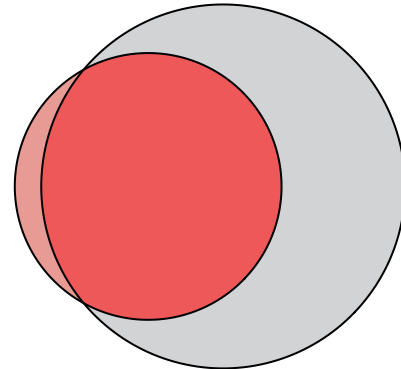


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
36%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
60%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 36% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 37% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

70% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



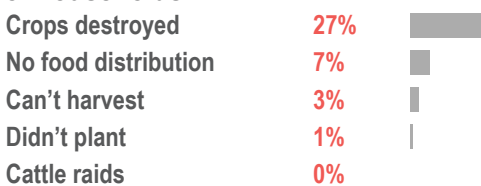
16% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

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

39% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

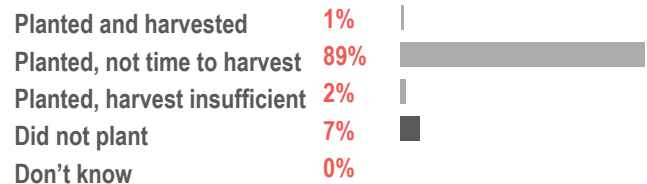
33% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

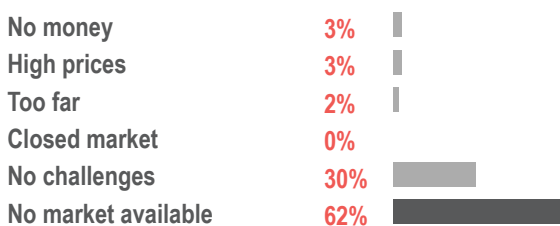


34% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



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



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



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

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Baliet County, Upper Nile State

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

In Baliet County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **58**
Number of households reported on: **347**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



14%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
58%	Severe	(severity score 3)
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)
4%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 14% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 20% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 72% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

34% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Waterpoints too far	40%
Long waiting time	38%
Bad taste	11%
Expensive	3%
No barriers	23%

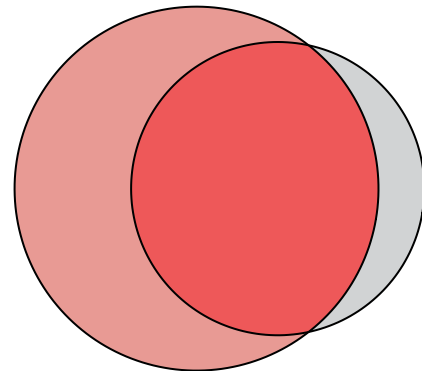
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	98%
Cooking	98%
Domestic	45%
Personal hygiene	92%
Not enough for any need	0%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²

Improved	80%
Unimproved	0%
Surface water	20%

86% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



35% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

42% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	34%
No access to latrines	66%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Reduce bathing	40%
Reduce cleaning	32%
Reduce drinking	31%
Buy more water than usual	12%
No coping strategies used	50%

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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Baliet County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

18%

In Baliet County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 58
Number of households reported on: 347

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
16%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
82%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

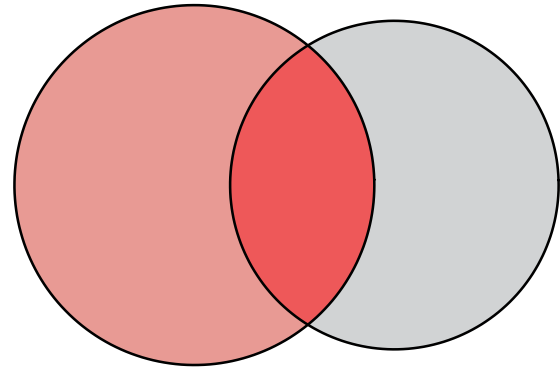
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 18% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 24% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



8% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes	18%
No	82%
Don't know	0%



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

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

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

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

Children only	10%	
Adults only	3%	
Both	43%	
Don't know	0%	
No sickness	44%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Too far	11%	
No staff/medicine	5%	
Not always open	2%	
Costs	0%	
No barriers	82%	

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

Under 15 min	8%	
15 min - 30 min	33%	
31 min - 59 min	34%	
60 min - 120 min	22%	
121 min - 3 hrs	2%	
More than 3 hrs	0%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Borrow money	7%	
Sold assets	4%	
Go to further facility	3%	
Delay treatment	2%	
No coping strategies used	86%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Baliet County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: **21%**

In Baliet County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	58
Number of households reported on:	347

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)
34%	Stress	(severity score 2)
45%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

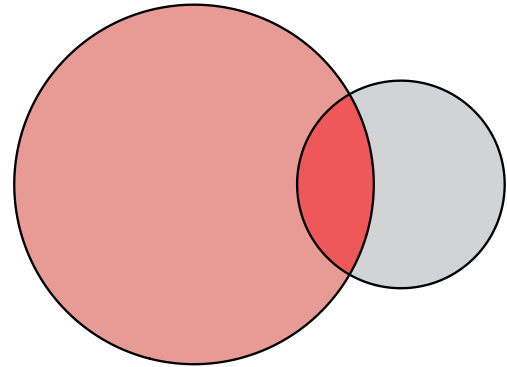
Critical: 13% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 8% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

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

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



17% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	86%	
Rakooba	13%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	1%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	2%	
Partially destroyed	6%	
Minimal damage	2%	
No damage	90%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	38%	
IDP returnee	45%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	55%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	95%	
Renting	1%	
Squatting	1%	
Hosted by relative or community member	3%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Stay with others	5%	
Migrate/change residence	2%	
Borrow money	2%	
Sleep in the open	0%	
No coping strategies used	92%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Baliet County, Upper Nile State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **29%**

In Baliet County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **58**
Number of households reported on: **347**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



28%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)
40%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

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

Supercritical: 28% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 32% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 2% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

12% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

Yes **29%**
No **71%**
Don't know **0%**

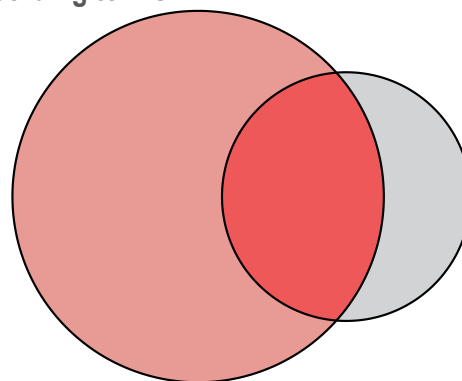


In 32% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Travel risk **33%**
Costs **1%**
Child is ill **0%**
Child does not want **0%**



34% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

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

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

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



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Insecurity **1%**
School is too far **1%**
Bad quality **0%**
Child hungry **0%**

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Baliet County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

6%

In Baliet County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 58
Number of households reported on: 347

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
91%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

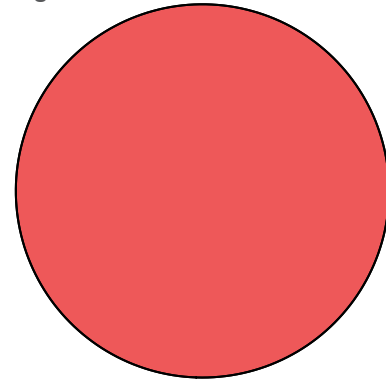
LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 6% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

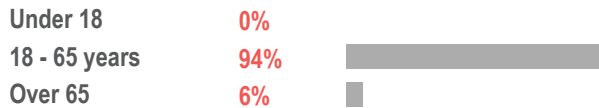
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

6% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



2% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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



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

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴



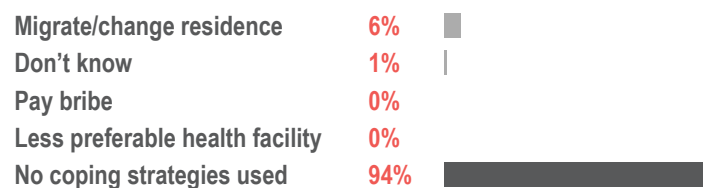
% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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





PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Baliet County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

44%

In Baliet County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **58**
Number of households reported on: **347**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



6% Extreme (severity score 4)
38% Severe (severity score 3)
41% Stress (severity score 2)
15% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

Critical: 18% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



12% Minimal 40% Stress 41% Severe 6% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	29%	40%	14%	6%	27%	78%	89%	32%	111
	...with a male head of household	29%	37%	19%	5%	18%	78%	87%	68%	236
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	6%	12%	12%	0%	0%	88%	94%	6%	17
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	31%	42%	18%	6%	5%	79%	85%	82%	287
	...who are displaced	20%	17%	14%	0%	92%	72%	100%	18%	60
	...who are hosting displaced people	58%	72%	28%	12%	29%	85%	97%	45%	176
	...who are not hosting displaced people	5%	10%	8%	0%	14%	72%	80%	55%	171
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	44%	52%	24%	8%	20%	81%	92%	62%	222
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	49%	49%	49%	0%	0%	100%	100%	1%	2
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	1
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	54%	71%	29%	11%	23%	80%	95%	48%	181

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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



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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Fashoda County, Upper Nile State

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

85%

In Fashoda County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **47**
Number of households reported on: **306**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

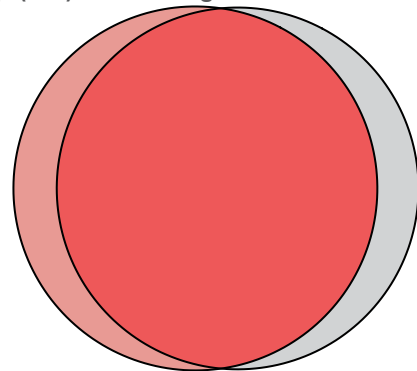


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
33%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
52%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
14%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 39% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 39% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

97% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



72% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

43% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

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

Crops destroyed	29%	
Didn't plant	4%	
No food distribution	4%	
New arrivals	4%	
Can't harvest	0%	

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

Too far	16%	
Flooding	8%	
No money	2%	
Closed market	0%	
No challenges	24%	
No market available	55%	

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

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

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

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

Planted and harvested	2%	
Planted, not time to harvest	45%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	4%	
Did not plant	45%	
Don't know	0%	

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

Market purchase	32%	
Food assistance	7%	
Own crop	5%	
Borrowing	1%	
Did not eat cereals	46%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Fashoda County, Upper Nile State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **54%**

In Fashoda County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **47**
Number of households reported on: **306**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



5%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
37%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
16%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

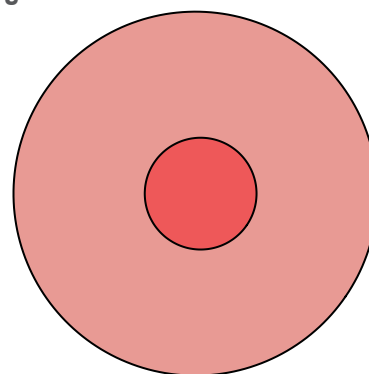
Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 5% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 42% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

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



50% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Long waiting time	7%	█
Waterpoints too far	4%	█
Insufficient containers	2%	█
Bad taste	1%	█
No barriers	82%	█

48% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

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

Drinking	99%	█
Cooking	99%	█
Domestic	91%	█
Personal hygiene	95%	█
Not enough for any need	1%	█

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	25%	
No access to latrines	75%	
Don't know	0%	

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²

Improved	58%	
Unimproved	2%	
Surface water	40%	

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Reduce bathing	3%	█
Reduce cleaning	3%	█
Buy more water than usual	2%	█
Reduce drinking	2%	█
No coping strategies used	94%	█

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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Fashoda County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

11%

In Fashoda County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 47
Number of households reported on: 306

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
89%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

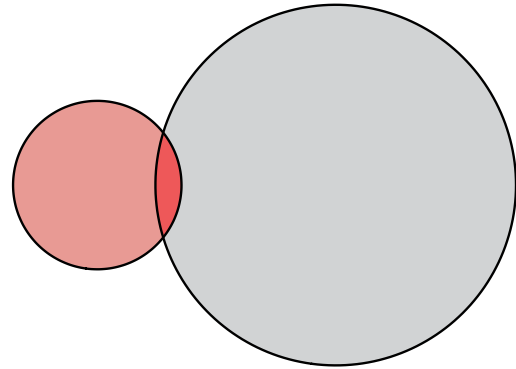
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 34% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



2% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

54% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Children only	8%
Adults only	22%
Both	31%
Don't know	3%
No sickness	36%

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

Under 15 min	14%
15 min - 30 min	30%
31 min - 59 min	22%
60 min - 120 min	26%
121 min - 3 hrs	3%
More than 3 hrs	4%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

No staff/medicine	11%
Worried to get sick	1%
Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
No barriers	89%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Go to further facility	30%
Borrow money	28%
Sold assets	23%
Go to worse facility	21%
No coping strategies used	45%

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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





SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Fashoda County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

21%

In Fashoda County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **47**
Number of households reported on: **306**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
15%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)
44%	Stress	(severity score 2)
35%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

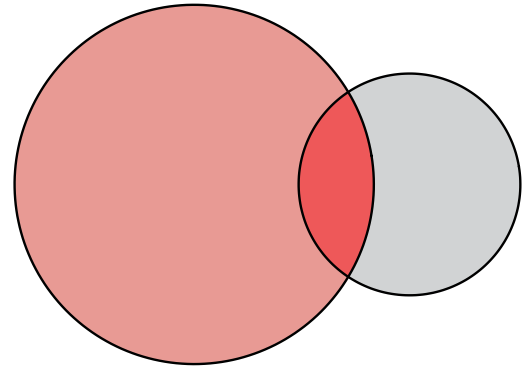
Critical: 20% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 46% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



17% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	75%	
Rakooba	19%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	2%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	3%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	9%	
Minimal damage	6%	
No damage	85%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	6%	
IDP returnee	25%	
Refugee	11%	
Refugee returnee	22%	
None	48%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	87%	
Renting	1%	
Squatting	10%	
Hosted by relative or community member	2%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Stay with others	5%	
Children sleep elsewhere	2%	
Borrow money	2%	
Sleep in the open	1%	
No coping strategies used	93%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Fashoda County, Upper Nile State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **17%**

In Fashoda County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **47**
Number of households reported on: **306**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



16%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
81%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

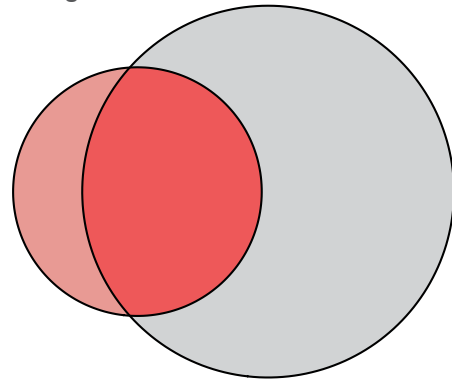
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 16% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 3% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 10% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

43% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



13% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes **37%**
No **62%**
Don't know **1%**



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

Yes **21%**
No **79%**
Don't know **0%**



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

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

26% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

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



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

No teachers **3%**
Child is ill **0%**
Child does not want **0%**
Child has to work **0%**

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

School is too far **6%**
No teachers **3%**
Bad quality **0%**
Child hungry **0%**

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.

² Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.

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

⁴ Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Fashoda County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

16%

In Fashoda County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 47
Number of households reported on: 306

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
16%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
74%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

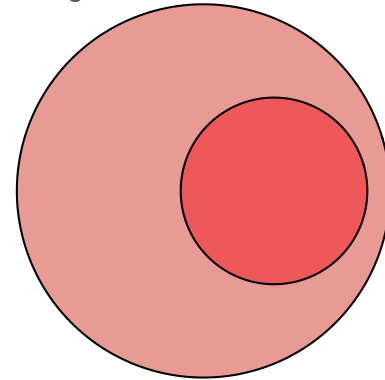
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 18% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

14% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

16% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	88%	
Over 65	12%	

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

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Violence between neighbours	9%	
Killing/injury	7%	
Cattle raids	2%	
Family separation	1%	
No protection concerns	86%	

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

Yes	18%
No	82%
Don't know	0%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
Killing/injury	0%	
Violence between neighbours	0%	
No protection incident	98%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Migrate/change residence	4%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
Less preferable water source	0%	
No coping strategies used	96%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Fashoda County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

81%

In Fashoda County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **47**
Number of households reported on: **306**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



12% Extreme (severity score 4)
69% Severe (severity score 3)
13% Stress (severity score 2)
6% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 62% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



6% Minimal 13% Stress 69% Severe 12% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	17%	87%	10%	21%	23%	58%	99%	43%	126
	...with a male head of household	18%	83%	12%	12%	19%	50%	95%	57%	180
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	14%	85%	7%	17%	10%	92%	97%	12%	33
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	20%	70%	30%	12%	13%	42%	93%	37%	115
	...who are displaced	15%	94%	1%	17%	26%	61%	99%	63%	189
	...who are hosting displaced people	25%	86%	2%	15%	22%	58%	94%	49%	130
	...who are not hosting displaced people	8%	86%	21%	14%	19%	50%	99%	51%	161
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	22%	89%	10%	15%	19%	54%	96%	56%	167
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	0%	66%	0%	23%	11%	66%	100%	2%	5
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	36%	100%	0%	26%	26%	31%	100%	3%	9
	...with chronically ill household member	28%	91%	0%	11%	26%	47%	95%	7%	19
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	18%	87%	7%	15%	22%	61%	97%	65%	193

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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



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

Luakpiny/Nasir County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

47%

In Luakpiny/Nasir County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **70**
Number of households reported on: **604**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



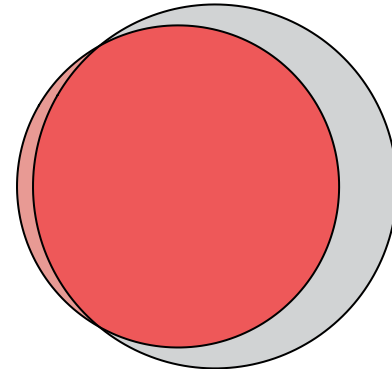
Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	44%
Severe (severity score 3)	3%
Stress (severity score 2)	15%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	37%

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 21% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 45% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

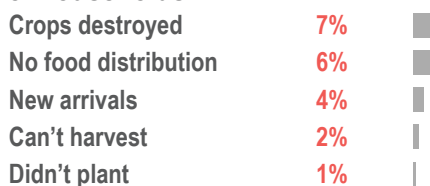
61% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



16% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

21% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

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



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



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

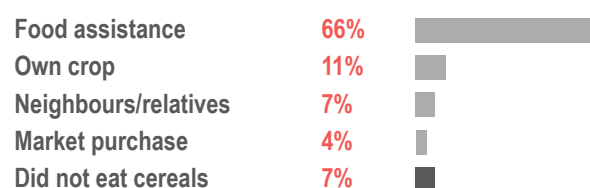
45% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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



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



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Luakpiny/Nasir County, Upper Nile State

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

In Luakpiny/Nasir County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **70**
Number of households reported on: **604**

see Annex for details on methodology

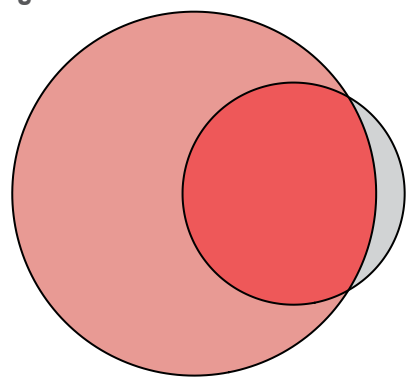
% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:



9%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
35%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
19%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

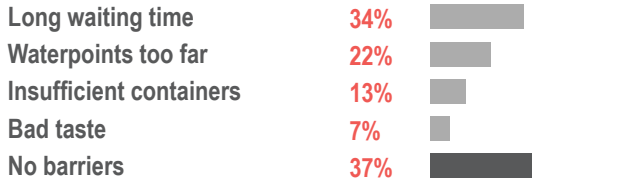
Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 9% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².
Critical: 16% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 44% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

53% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



19% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

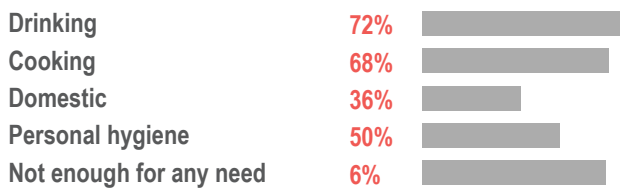


34% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

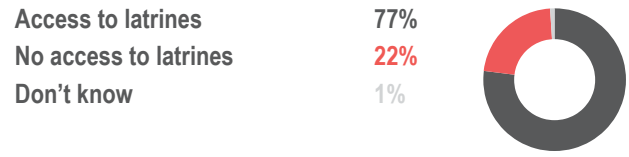
17% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

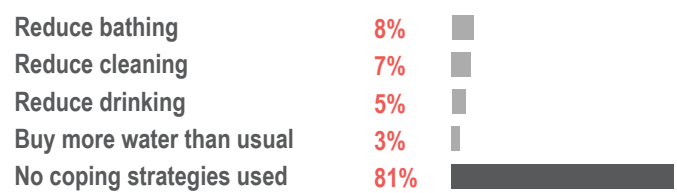
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²



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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Luakpiny/Nasir County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

61%

In Luakpiny/Nasir County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 70
Number of households reported on: 604

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
56%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
39%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

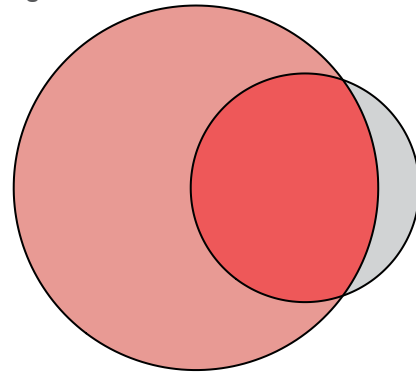
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 60% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



20% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

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

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

Children only	13%	
Adults only	12%	
Both	25%	
Don't know	0%	
No sickness	50%	

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

Under 15 min	11%	
15 min - 30 min	50%	
31 min - 59 min	32%	
60 min - 120 min	5%	
121 min - 3 hrs	2%	
More than 3 hrs	0%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

No staff/medicine	38%	
Not always open	10%	
Too far	8%	
Discrimination	2%	
No barriers	40%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Delay treatment	16%	
Sold assets	8%	
Borrow money	7%	
Go to further facility	5%	
No coping strategies used	75%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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





SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Luakpiny/Nasir County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: **29%**

In Luakpiny/Nasir County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **70**
Number of households reported on: **604**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)
53%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG



Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

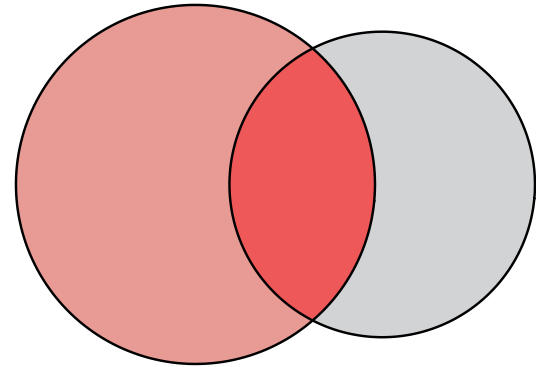
Critical: 26% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 16% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

43% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



15% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	67%	
Rakooba	26%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	7%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	3%	
Partially destroyed	12%	
Minimal damage	6%	
No damage	78%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	7%	
IDP returnee	12%	
Refugee	1%	
Refugee returnee	5%	
None	83%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	92%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	2%	
Hosted by relative or community member	5%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Stay with others	13%	
Borrow money	5%	
Migrate/change residence	2%	
Sleep in the open	1%	
No coping strategies used	78%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Luakpiny/Nasir County, Upper Nile State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **24%**

In Luakpiny/Nasir County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **70**
Number of households reported on: **604**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



22%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
76%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

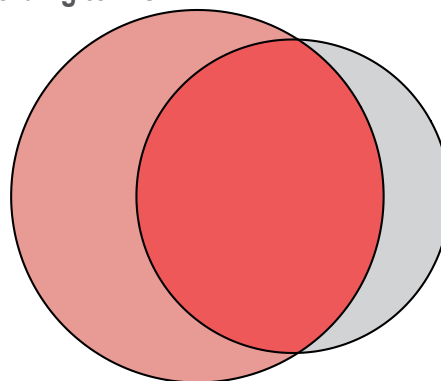
Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 20% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

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

28% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



9% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes **17%**
No **78%**
Don't know **5%**



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

Yes **34%**
No **62%**
Don't know **4%**



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

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

13% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

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



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Marriage/pregnancy **2%** |
Bad quality **0%**
Child hungry **0%**
Child is ill **0%**

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Luakpiny/Nasir County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: **34%**

In Luakpiny/Nasir County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **70**
Number of households reported on: **604**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



5%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
28%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
59%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

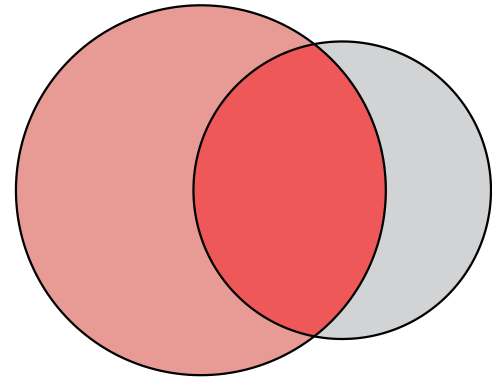
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 33% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

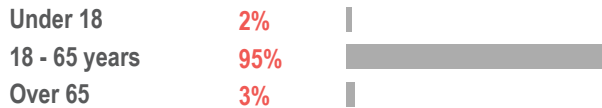
Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

13% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

43% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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



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

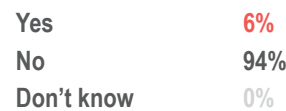
13% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

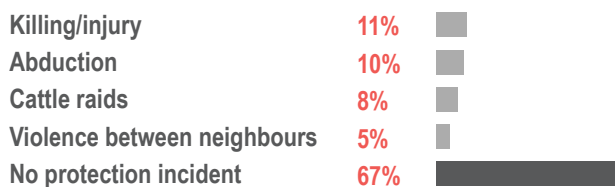
Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴



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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Luakpiny/Nasir County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

35%

In Luakpiny/Nasir County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **70**
Number of households reported on: **604**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



5% Extreme (severity score 4)
31% Severe (severity score 3)
48% Stress (severity score 2)
17% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



17% Minimal 49% Stress 30% Severe 5% Extreme

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	19%	48%	61%	37%	31%	50%	90%	38%	221
	...with a male head of household	27%	47%	61%	33%	28%	52%	89%	62%	383
	...with a child head of household	100%	36%	27%	27%	55%	27%	100%	2%	11
	...with an elderly head of household	60%	20%	62%	36%	36%	65%	80%	3%	19
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	25%	48%	61%	33%	27%	51%	91%	94%	571
	...who are displaced	9%	36%	59%	55%	59%	55%	65%	6%	33
	...who are hosting displaced people	27%	50%	41%	41%	53%	53%	94%	17%	96
	...who are not hosting displaced people	24%	47%	65%	33%	25%	51%	89%	83%	508
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	24%	37%	49%	38%	21%	46%	87%	66%	394
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	49%	44%	89%	62%	61%	79%	89%	5%	29
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	5%	95%	100%	0%	42%	31%	100%	2%	8
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	81%	100%	21%	56%	29%	100%	2%	13
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	30%	52%	62%	35%	32%	54%	91%	48%	295

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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



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

Maban County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

10%

In Maban County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **35**
Number of households reported on: **225**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

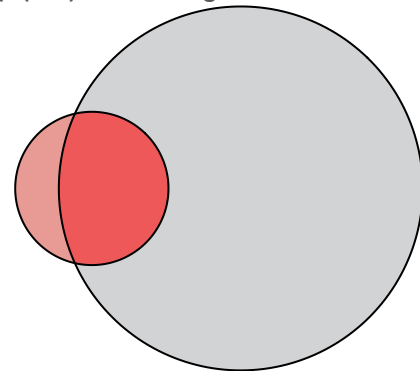


0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
5% Extreme (severity score 4)
6% Severe (severity score 3)
26% Stress (severity score 2)
64% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

64% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



3% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

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

28% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

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

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

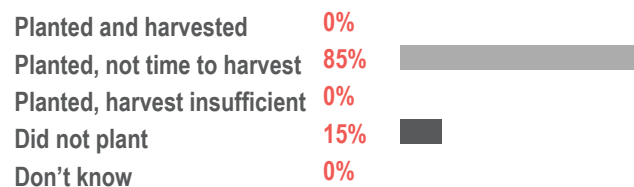


54% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



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



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Maban County, Upper Nile State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **41%**

In Maban County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **35**
Number of households reported on: **225**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
25%	Severe	(severity score 3)
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)
39%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 16% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 26% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

19% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

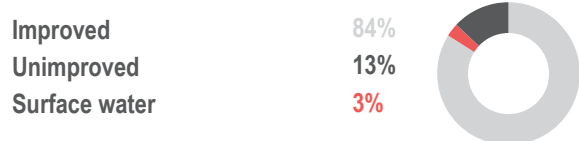
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Bad taste	39%	
Long waiting time	26%	
Broken	5%	
Expensive	4%	
No barriers	27%	

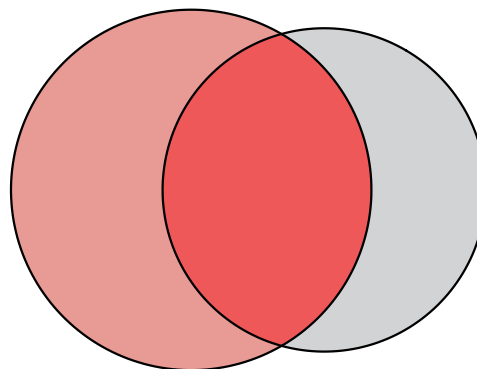
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	91%	
Cooking	91%	
Domestic	87%	
Personal hygiene	90%	
Not enough for any need	0%	

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²



55% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:

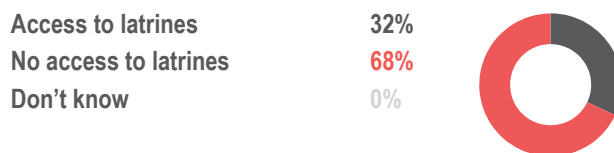


22% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Reduce cleaning	30%	
Reduce bathing	25%	
Reduce drinking	25%	
Buy more water than usual	5%	
No coping strategies used	66%	

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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Maban County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

23%

In Maban County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 35
Number of households reported on: 225

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
22%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)
69%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

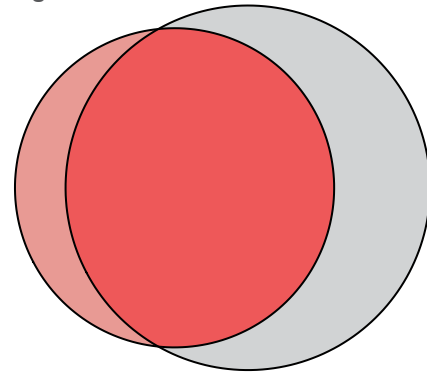
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 33% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

34% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



7% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes	23%
No	77%
Don't know	0%



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

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

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

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

Children only	24%	
Adults only	11%	
Both	7%	
Don't know	12%	
No sickness	46%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Too far	22%	
Natural hazard	1%	
Costs	0%	
Discrimination	0%	
No barriers	77%	

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

Under 15 min	31%	
15 min - 30 min	22%	
31 min - 59 min	14%	
60 min - 120 min	17%	
121 min - 3 hrs	13%	
More than 3 hrs	3%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Delay treatment	30%	
Sold assets	23%	
Borrow money	11%	
Don't know	3%	
No coping strategies used	67%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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





SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Maban County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

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

40%

In Maban County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 35
Number of households reported on: 225

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
28%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
57%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

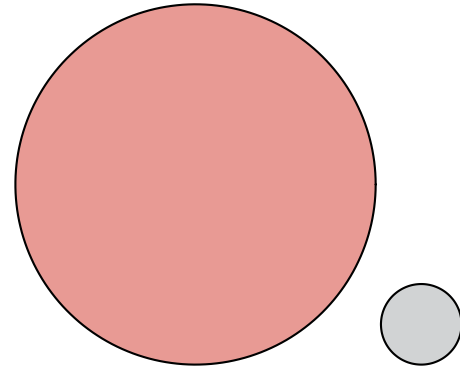
Critical: 41% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 13% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



40% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

40% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	59%	
Rakooba	41%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	1%	
Minimal damage	4%	
No damage	95%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	97%	
Renting	3%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	0%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	5%	
IDP returnee	7%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	1%	
None	87%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Migrate/change residence	2%	
Borrow money	2%	
Sleep in the open	0%	
Stay with others	0%	
No coping strategies used	98%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Maban County, Upper Nile State

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

0%

In Maban County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 35
Number of households reported on: 225

see Annex for details on methodology

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



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

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

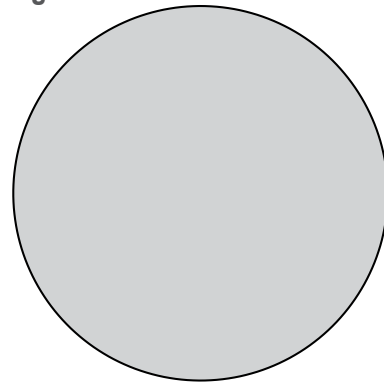
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 30% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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



0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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



In 30% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Travel risk	36%
Child is ill	0%
Child does not want	0%
Child has to work	0%



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

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

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

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

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



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Maban County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Maban County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 35
Number of households reported on: 225

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
100%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

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

0% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:

0% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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

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

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
Family separation	0%	
Forced recruitment	0%	
No protection concerns	99%	

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
Killing/injury	0%	
Violence between neighbours	0%	
No protection incident	100%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

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

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Maban County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

49%

In Maban County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **35**
Number of households reported on: **225**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



1% Extreme (severity score 4)
48% Severe (severity score 3)
28% Stress (severity score 2)
23% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 41% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



19% Minimal 25% Stress 55% Severe 1% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	1%	14%	14%	0%	51%	39%	79%	16%	37
	...with a male head of household	0%	9%	25%	0%	38%	42%	78%	84%	188
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	0%	2
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	2
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	0%	13%	30%	0%	0%	40%	64%	59%	117
	...who are displaced	0%	6%	13%	0%	100%	42%	98%	41%	108
	...who are hosting displaced people	2%	0%	0%	0%	86%	74%	86%	13%	27
	...who are not hosting displaced people	0%	12%	27%	0%	33%	36%	77%	87%	197
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	1%	13%	17%	0%	43%	39%	73%	40%	90
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	2%	3
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	1%	13%	31%	0%	38%	35%	82%	31%	72

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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





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

Malakal County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

55%

In Malakal County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**
Number of households reported on: **324**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
18% Extreme (severity score 4)
36% Severe (severity score 3)
2% Stress (severity score 2)
43% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

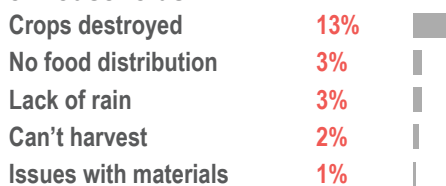
Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 18% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 19% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

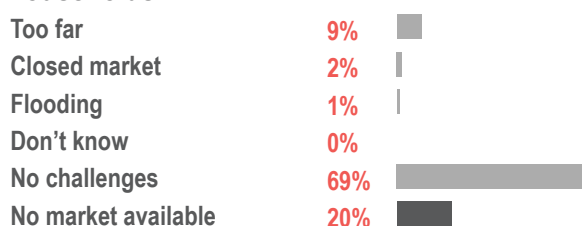
47% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

21% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

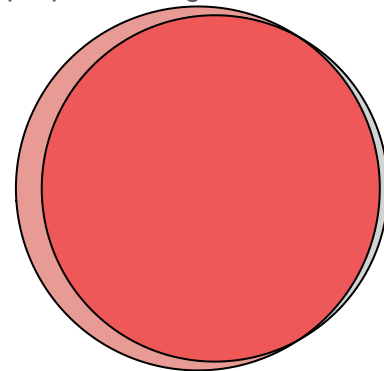
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



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



53% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:

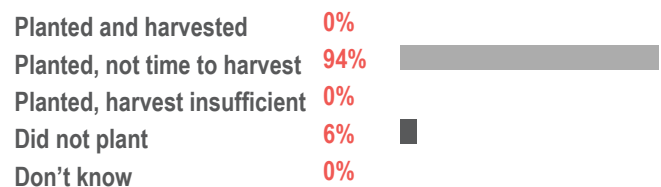


6% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

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



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



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

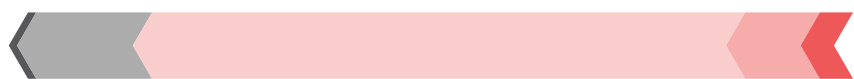
Malakal County, Upper Nile State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **85%**

In Malakal County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**
Number of households reported on: **324**

see Annex for details on methodology

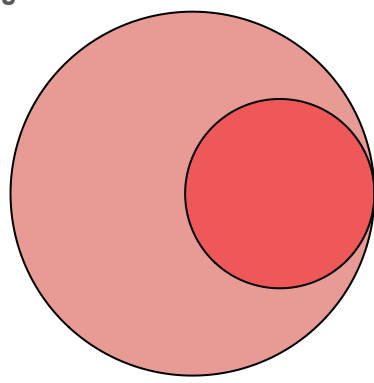
% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:



4%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
72%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
1%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 4% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².
Critical: 13% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 76% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

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



54% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

62% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Waterpoints too far	58%	
Long waiting time	42%	
Broken	0%	
Insecurity	0%	
No barriers	42%	

23% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Drinking	100%	
Cooking	100%	
Domestic	8%	
Personal hygiene	98%	
Not enough for any need	0%	

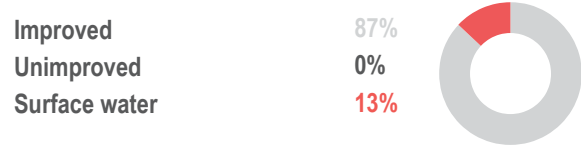
% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

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

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Buy more water than usual	22%	
Don't know	1%	
Reduce bathing	0%	
Reduce cleaning	0%	
No coping strategies used	77%	

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²



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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Malakal County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

5%

In Malakal County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 51
Number of households reported on: 324

see Annex for details on methodology

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



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

LSG

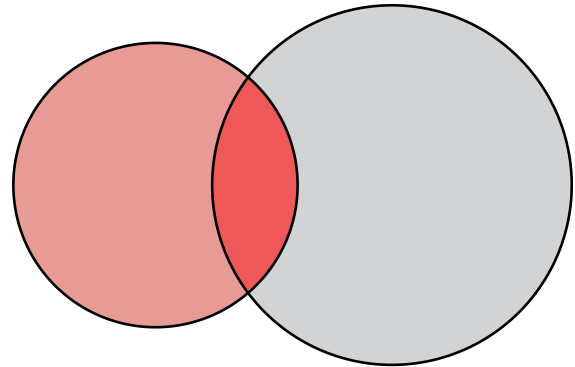
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



3% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

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

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

Children only	3%
Adults only	0%
Both	58%
Don't know	1%
No sickness	38%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Too far	5%
Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
No barriers	95%

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

Under 15 min	13%
15 min - 30 min	65%
31 min - 59 min	14%
60 min - 120 min	7%
121 min - 3 hrs	2%
More than 3 hrs	0%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Go to further facility	6%
Delay treatment	1%
Borrow money	0%
Sold assets	0%
No coping strategies used	92%

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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





SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Malakal County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: **20%**

In Malakal County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**
Number of households reported on: **324**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
70%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

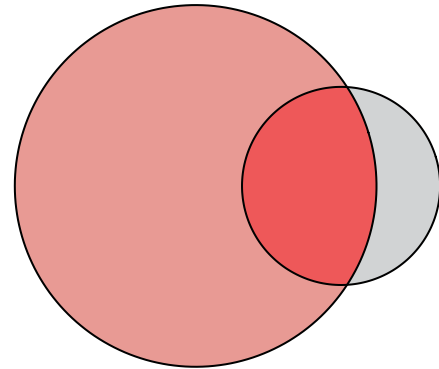
Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 8% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 89% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



19% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	49%	
Rakooba	8%	
Improvised shelter	1%	
Concrete building	42%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	1%	
Partially destroyed	8%	
Minimal damage	3%	
No damage	89%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	85%	
IDP returnee	58%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	10%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	89%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	10%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Stay with others	3%	
Don't know	2%	
Children sleep elsewhere	1%	
Migrate/change residence	0%	
No coping strategies used	94%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Malakal County, Upper Nile State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **32%**

In Malakal County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**
Number of households reported on: **324**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



32%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
68%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

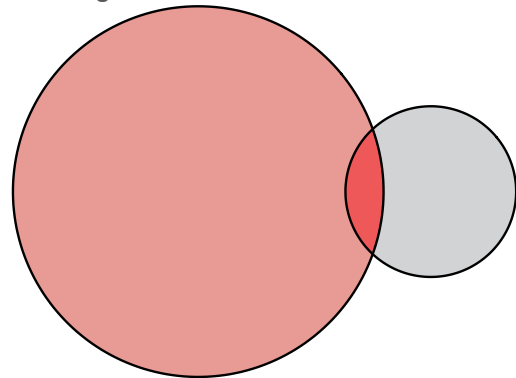
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 31% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

38% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



15% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

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

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

Yes **37%**
No **62%**
Don't know **1%**



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

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



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Malakal County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

6%

In Malakal County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **51**
Number of households reported on: **324**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

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

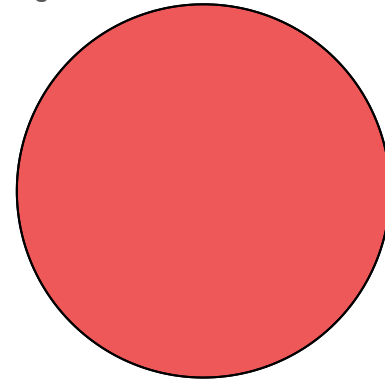
LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 6% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

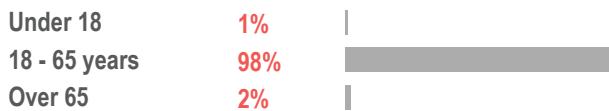
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

6% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



2% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

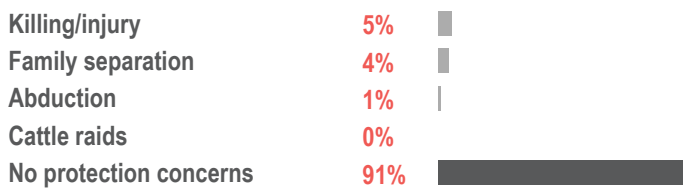


0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴

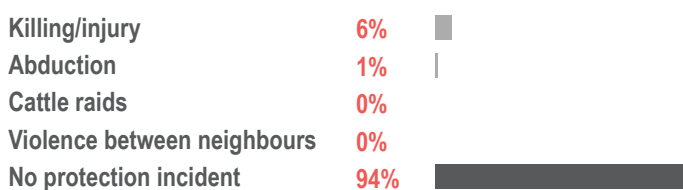


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

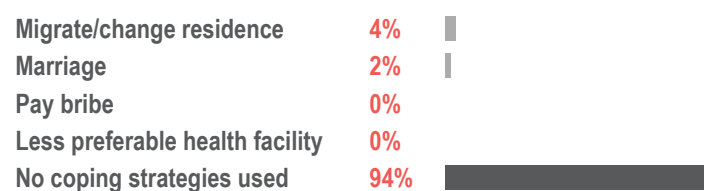
Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Malakal County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

67%

In Malakal County,

Number of KIs interviewed: 51

Number of households reported on: 324

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



2% Extreme (severity score 4)
65% Severe (severity score 3)
31% Stress (severity score 2)
2% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



2% Minimal 31% Stress 65% Severe 2% Extreme

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

Critical: 43% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	32%	50%	7%	7%	28%	89%	99%	37%	120
	...with a male head of household	33%	57%	4%	6%	15%	83%	99%	63%	204
	...with a child head of household	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	1%	2
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	100%	0%	0%	75%	89%	100%	2%	6
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	44%	24%	6%	10%	4%	94%	98%	57%	202
	...who are displaced	8%	94%	4%	2%	40%	73%	100%	43%	122
	...who are hosting displaced people	35%	52%	3%	5%	22%	86%	99%	90%	282
	...who are not hosting displaced people	7%	73%	26%	21%	0%	76%	100%	10%	38
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	41%	33%	5%	10%	13%	94%	99%	63%	218
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	2
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	38%	40%	4%	7%	17%	93%	99%	71%	240

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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



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

Manyo County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

24%

In Manyo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **48**
Number of households reported on: **273**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



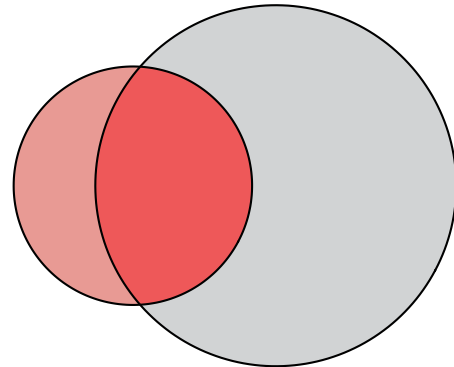
0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
5% Extreme (severity score 4)
19% Severe (severity score 3)
5% Stress (severity score 2)
71% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 8% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

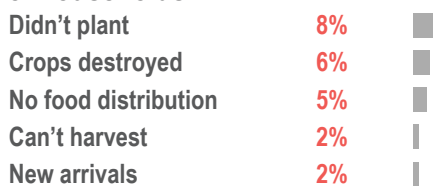
64% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



20% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

23% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

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



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



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

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

40% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Manyo County, Upper Nile State

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

52%

In Manyo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 273

see Annex for details on methodology

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



7%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
21%	Severe	(severity score 3)
29%	Stress	(severity score 2)
19%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

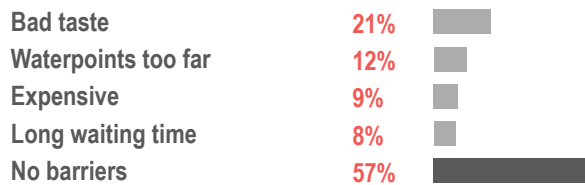
Supercritical: 7% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 31% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

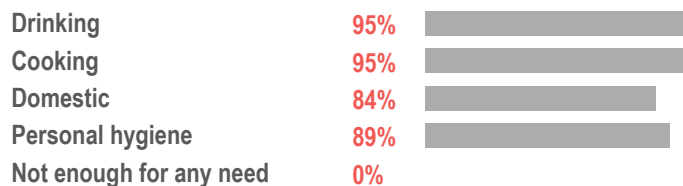
Critical: 28% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

36% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



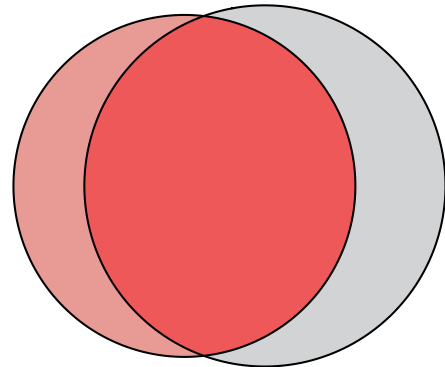
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²



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



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

39% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	48%
No access to latrines	52%
Don't know	0%



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Manyo County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

9%

In Manyo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 273

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
91%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

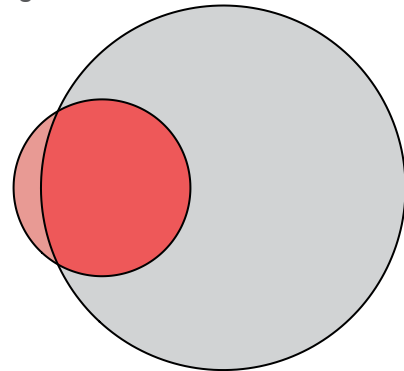
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 15% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

36% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



3% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

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

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

Children only	20%
Adults only	12%
Both	4%
Don't know	2%
No sickness	62%

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

Under 15 min	25%
15 min - 30 min	32%
31 min - 59 min	28%
60 min - 120 min	8%
121 min - 3 hrs	5%
More than 3 hrs	2%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Too far	9%
Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
No barriers	91%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Sold assets	22%
Borrow money	19%
Go to further facility	10%
Delay treatment	7%
No coping strategies used	66%

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Manyo County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

48%

In Manyo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 273

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
29%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
20%	Severe	(severity score 3)
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)
38%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

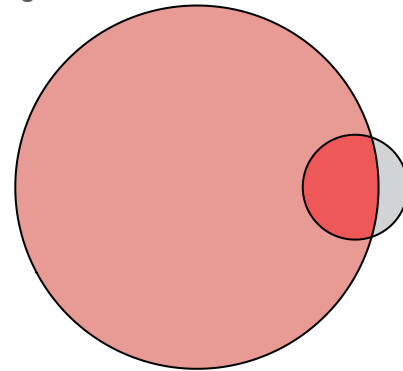
Critical: 45% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 36% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

50% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



44% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	50%	
Rakooba	44%	
Improvised shelter	1%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	4%	
No shelter	0%	

45% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	3%	
Partially destroyed	2%	
Minimal damage	3%	
No damage	92%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	6%	
IDP returnee	5%	
Refugee	8%	
Refugee returnee	21%	
None	63%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	89%	
Renting	2%	
Squatting	1%	
Hosted by relative or community member	8%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Borrow money	3%	
Stay with others	2%	
Migrate/change residence	1%	
Sleep in the open	1%	
No coping strategies used	95%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Manyo County, Upper Nile State

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

In Manyo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **48**
Number of households reported on: **273**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



5%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)
32%	Stress	(severity score 2)
50%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

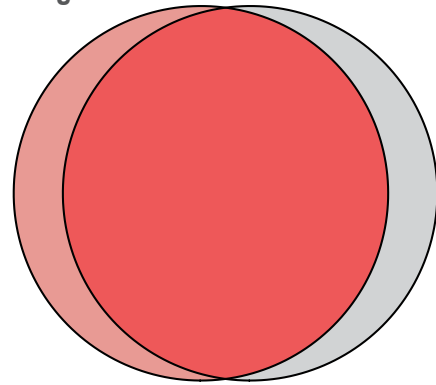
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 5% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 39% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 18% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

21% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



14% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes	18%
No	81%
Don't know	1%



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

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

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

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

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



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

Yes	82%
No	18%
Don't know	0%



In 39% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Travel risk	42%
Costs	5%
Child is ill	0%
Child does not want	0%



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

School is too far	13%
Bad quality	3%
No teachers	1%
High school fees	1%

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.

² Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.

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

⁴ Regular formal school attendance: children aged 3-17 attending formal government-run schools (MoGEI) or private, community or faith-based schools at least 4 days a week.



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Manyo County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

3%

In Manyo County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 273

see Annex for details on methodology

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



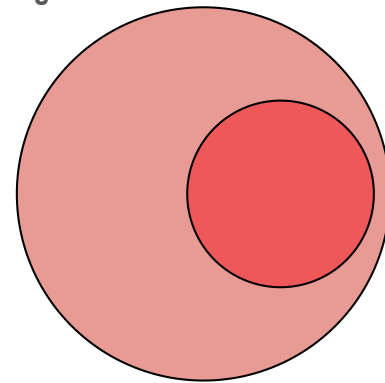
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
93%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

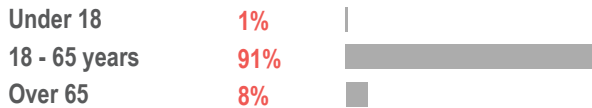
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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



3% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

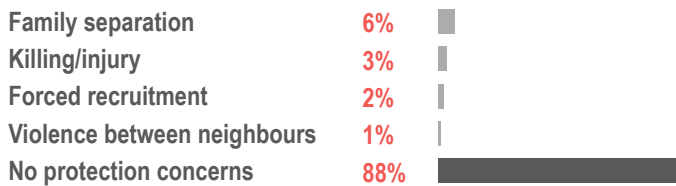


3% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴

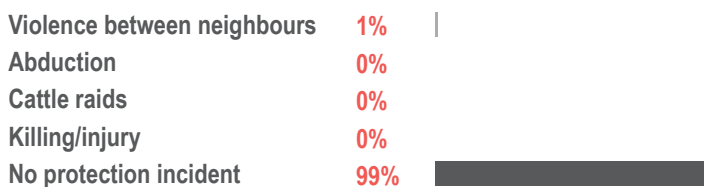


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

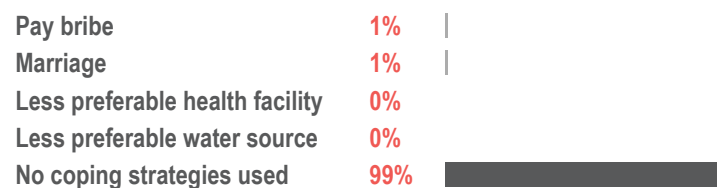
Yes	3%
No	96%
Don't know	1%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Manyo County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

68%

In Manyo County,

Number of KIs interviewed: 48

Number of households reported on: 273

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



9% Extreme (severity score 4)
 60% Severe (severity score 3)
 21% Stress (severity score 2)
 10% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 53% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



7% Minimal 17% Stress 65% Severe 11% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	23%	32%	5%	3%	48%	59%	84%	25%	69
	...with a male head of household	16%	21%	10%	4%	49%	49%	79%	75%	204
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	67%	0%	33%	100%	100%	1%	3
	...with an elderly head of household	61%	34%	0%	15%	52%	85%	100%	8%	21
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	21%	10%	14%	2%	20%	62%	71%	47%	129
	...who are displaced	16%	37%	4%	5%	74%	43%	89%	53%	144
	...who are hosting displaced people	6%	32%	2%	7%	71%	54%	96%	37%	100
	...who are not hosting displaced people	25%	19%	13%	1%	35%	50%	71%	63%	171
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	10%	13%	7%	5%	51%	40%	74%	45%	123
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	0%	0%	0%	67%	0%	67%	2%	6
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	10%	84%	0%	17%	41%	76%	100%	5%	12
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	1%	3
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	28%	41%	8%	7%	52%	65%	92%	36%	98

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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





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

Melut County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

4%

In Melut County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **42**
Number of households reported on: **265**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



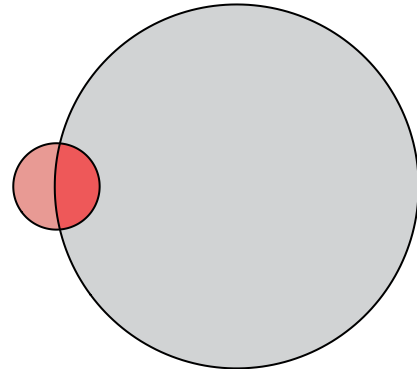
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)
88%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 2% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 2% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

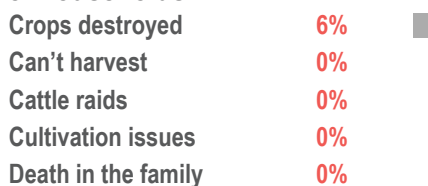
73% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



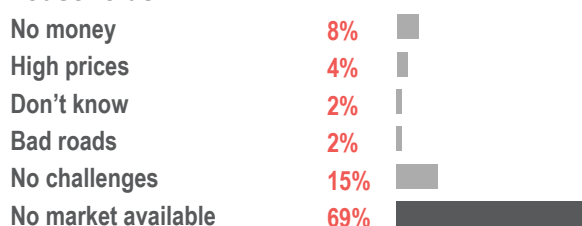
4% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

6% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

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



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

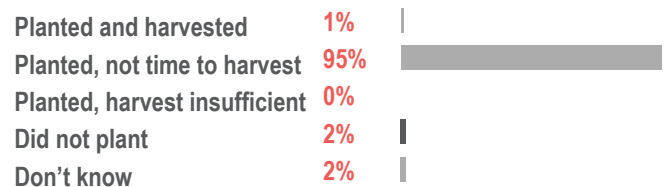


2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

69% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Melut County, Upper Nile State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **54%**

In Melut County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **42**
Number of households reported on: **265**

see Annex for details on methodology

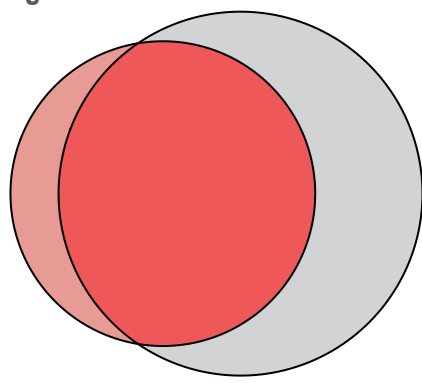
% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
48%	Severe	(severity score 3)
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)
16%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

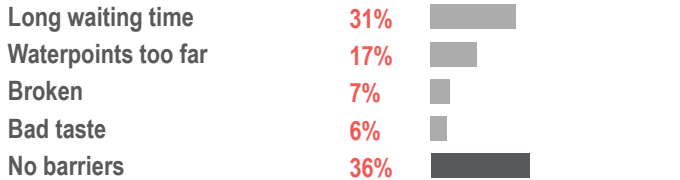
Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².
Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 48% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

86% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



18% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

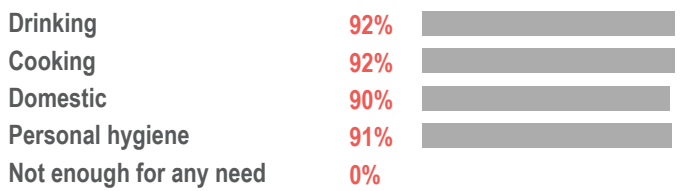


9% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

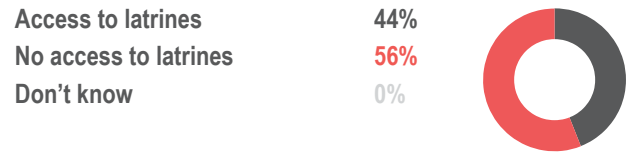
45% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

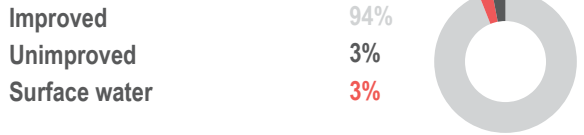
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



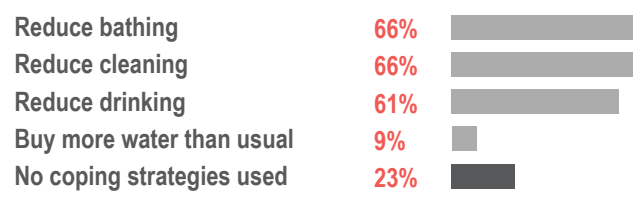
% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Melut County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Melut County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 42
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
93%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

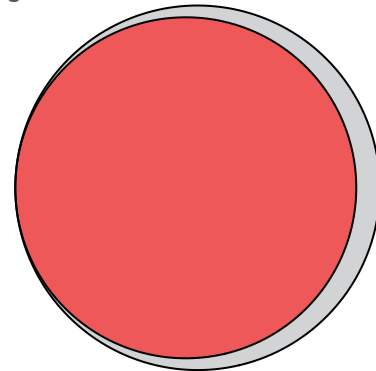
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 15% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

8% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



3% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

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

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

Children only	16%
Adults only	8%
Both	5%
Don't know	5%
No sickness	67%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Too far	7%
Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
No barriers	93%

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

Under 15 min	23%
15 min - 30 min	36%
31 min - 59 min	26%
60 min - 120 min	9%
121 min - 3 hrs	3%
More than 3 hrs	3%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Borrow money	4%
Delay treatment	4%
Buy from pharmacy/shop	3%
Sold assets	2%
No coping strategies used	90%

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Melut County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: **32%**

In Melut County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	42
Number of households reported on:	265

see Annex for details on methodology

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



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

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

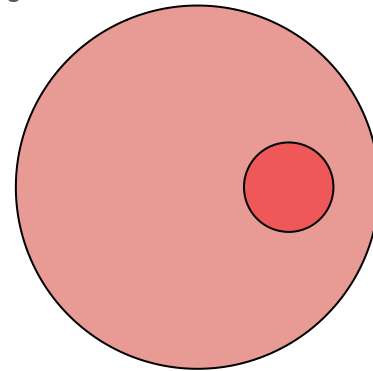
Critical: 32% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

Critical: 16% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



32% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	67%	
Rakooba	32%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	1%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

31% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	1%	
Minimal damage	1%	
No damage	98%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	13%	
IDP returnee	2%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	84%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	93%	
Renting	6%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	1%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Borrow money	1%	
Migrate/change residence	0%	
Sleep in the open	0%	
Stay with others	0%	
No coping strategies used	98%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Melut County, Upper Nile State

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

0%

In Melut County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 42
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
62%	Stress	(severity score 2)
38%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

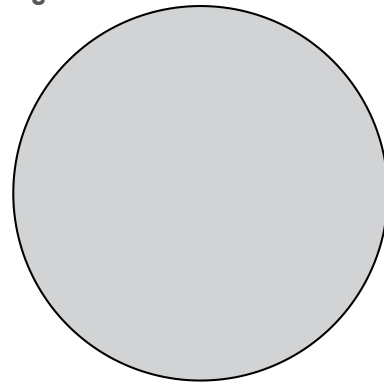
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 62% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

2% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes 2%

No 96%

Don't know 2%



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

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

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

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

Yes 1%

No 99%

Don't know 0%



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

Yes 100%

No 0%

Don't know 0%



In 62% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Travel risk 69%

Costs 5%

Child is ill 0%

Child does not want 0%



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

NA%

NA%

NA%

NA%

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Melut County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Melut County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 42
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
100%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

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

0% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:

0% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	96%	
Over 65	4%	

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

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
Family separation	0%	
Forced recruitment	0%	
No protection concerns	100%	

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
Killing/injury	0%	
Violence between neighbours	0%	
No protection incident	100%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Don't know	3%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
Less preferable water source	0%	
No coping strategies used	97%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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





PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Melut County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

45%

In Melut County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 42
Number of households reported on: 265

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



4% Extreme (severity score 4)
41% Severe (severity score 3)
30% Stress (severity score 2)
25% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



22% Minimal 26% Stress 50% Severe 2% Extreme

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 33% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	0%	11%	4%	0%	30%	64%	90%	23%	58
	...with a male head of household	0%	3%	8%	0%	33%	51%	76%	77%	207
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	33%	33%	4%	10
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	0%	2%	6%	0%	1%	66%	70%	67%	182
	...who are displaced	0%	10%	9%	0%	97%	29%	98%	33%	83
	...who are hosting displaced people	0%	1%	1%	0%	91%	34%	94%	16%	42
	...who are not hosting displaced people	0%	5%	8%	0%	21%	57%	76%	84%	223
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	0%	2%	9%	0%	28%	51%	79%	38%	103
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	0%	8%	17%	0%	42%	32%	69%	16%	42

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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





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

Panyikang County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

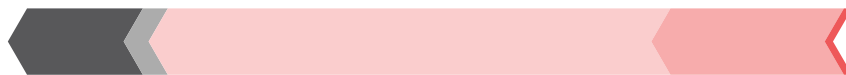
% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs:

83%

In Panyikang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
21%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
61%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
14%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 34% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 28% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

66% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

50% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

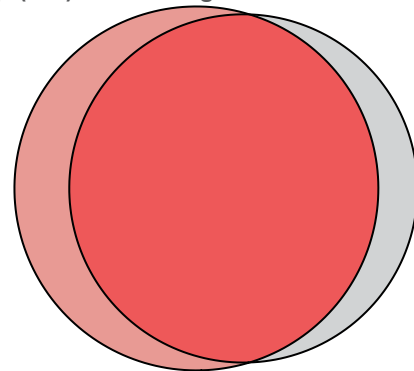
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	18%	
New arrivals	13%	
Didn't plant	7%	
Lack of rain	5%	
No markets	2%	

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

Too far	28%	
Closed market	0%	
Don't know	0%	
Flooding	0%	
No challenges	19%	
No market available	53%	

94% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



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

66% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Planted and harvested	0%	
Planted, not time to harvest	67%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	3%	
Did not plant	25%	
Don't know	0%	

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

Market purchase	33%	
Food assistance	5%	
Neighbours/relatives	1%	
Own crop	1%	
Did not eat cereals	58%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Panyikang County, Upper Nile State

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

84%

In Panyikang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**
Number of households reported on: **278**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	6%
Extreme (severity score 4)	78%
Severe (severity score 3)	0%
Stress (severity score 2)	16%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	1%

Supercritical and critical indicators:

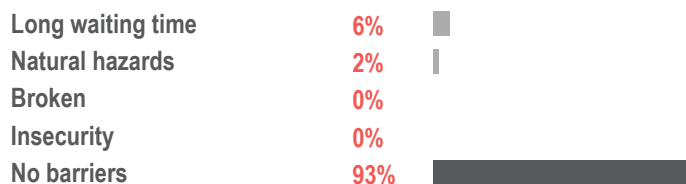
Supercritical: 6% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 84% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

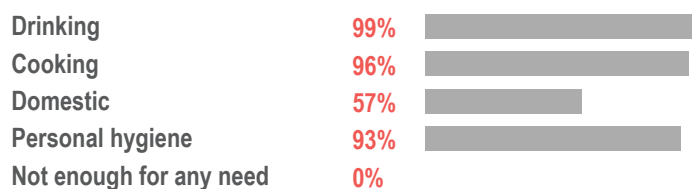
Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

67% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



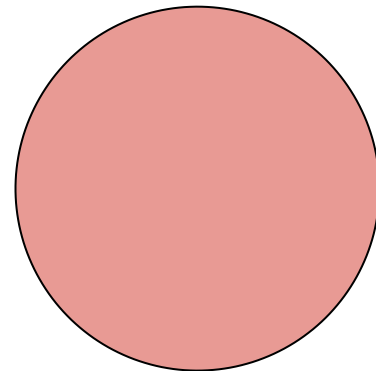
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²



84% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



84% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Panyikang County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

15%

In Panyikang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
85%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

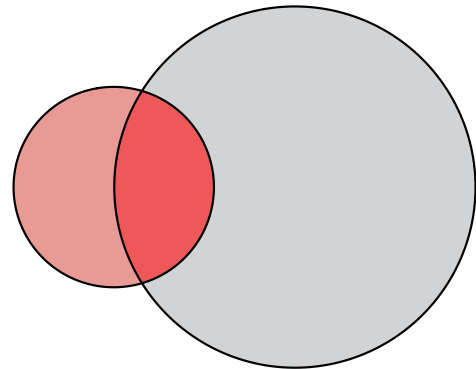
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 22% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 41% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

60% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



9% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

45% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Children only	16%	■
Adults only	15%	■
Both	27%	■
Don't know	1%	■
No sickness	42%	■

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Too far	16%	■
No staff/medicine	6%	■
Costs	0%	■
Discrimination	0%	■
No barriers	78%	■

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

Under 15 min	23%	■
15 min - 30 min	14%	■
31 min - 59 min	18%	■
60 min - 120 min	19%	■
121 min - 3 hrs	6%	■
More than 3 hrs	14%	■

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Go to further facility	31%	■
Borrow money	14%	■
Go to worse facility	14%	■
Sold assets	11%	■
No coping strategies used	46%	■

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Panyikang County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

In Panyikang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
36%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
42%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

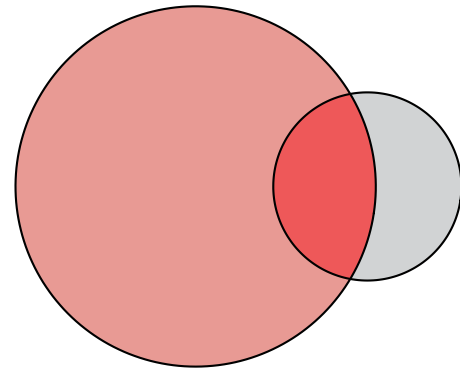
Critical: 19% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

Critical: 35% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



20% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	81%	
Rakooba	18%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	1%	
Minimal damage	2%	
No damage	97%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	22%	
IDP returnee	6%	
Refugee	3%	
Refugee returnee	7%	
None	63%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	82%	
Renting	1%	
Squatting	13%	
Hosted by relative or community member	4%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Stay with others	3%	
Migrate/change residence	1%	
Borrow money	1%	
Don't know	1%	
No coping strategies used	94%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Panyikang County, Upper Nile State

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

15%

In Panyikang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

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



9%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
85%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

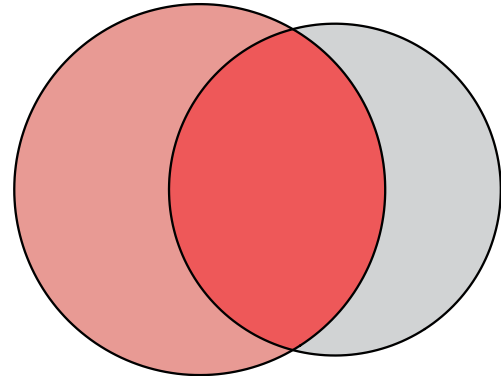
Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 9% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 0% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 6% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

20% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



14% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes 12%

No 86%

Don't know 2%



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

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

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

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

Yes 10%

No 86%

Don't know 4%



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

Yes 94%

No 6%

Don't know 0%



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

NA%

NA%

NA%

NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

School is too far 6%

Bad quality 0%

Child hungry 0%

Child is ill 0%

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Panyikang County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

3%

In Panyikang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 278

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)
86%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

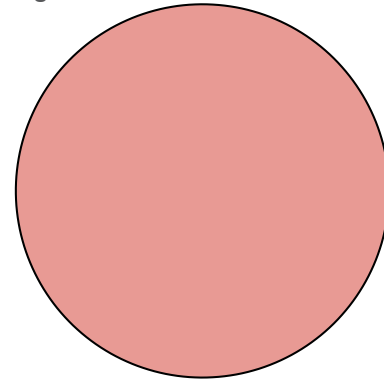
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

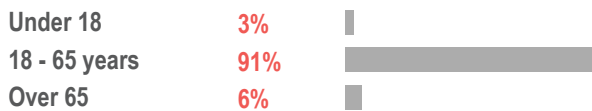
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

3% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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



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

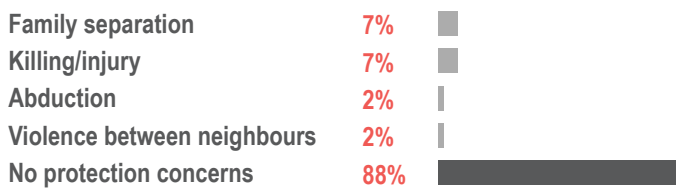


3% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

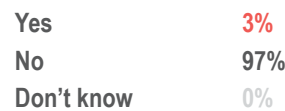
0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

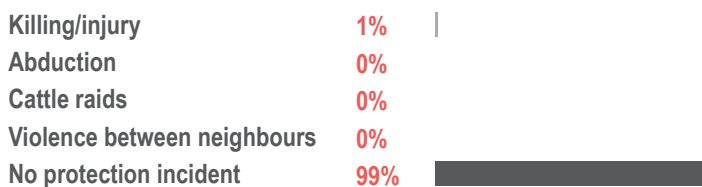
Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴



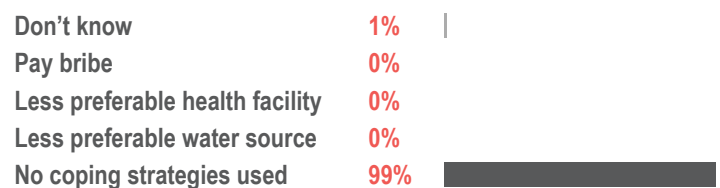
% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Panyikang County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

82%

In Panyikang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**
Number of households reported on: **278**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



9% Extreme (severity score 4) LSG
73% Severe (severity score 3)
8% Stress (severity score 2)
10% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 73% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



10% Minimal 9% Stress 71% Severe 10% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	16%	81%	13%	1%	20%	81%	92%	30%	90
	...with a male head of household	14%	84%	17%	4%	23%	85%	95%	70%	188
	...with a child head of household	NA	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	3%	6
	...with an elderly head of household	40%	82%	0%	22%	28%	73%	100%	6%	16
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	80%	95%	28%	2%	7%	87%	99%	27%	65
	...who are displaced	11%	79%	11%	4%	27%	82%	92%	73%	213
	...who are hosting displaced people	34%	85%	25%	2%	24%	83%	99%	36%	95
	...who are not hosting displaced people	3%	83%	11%	4%	21%	85%	91%	64%	175
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	15%	75%	3%	5%	16%	70%	86%	39%	108
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	18%	0%	0%	18%	0%	18%	2%	10
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1
	...with chronically ill household member	33%	88%	0%	0%	22%	45%	100%	2%	6
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	13%	82%	5%	7%	17%	81%	92%	42%	119

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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





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

Renk County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Renk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **48**
Number of households reported on: **232**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



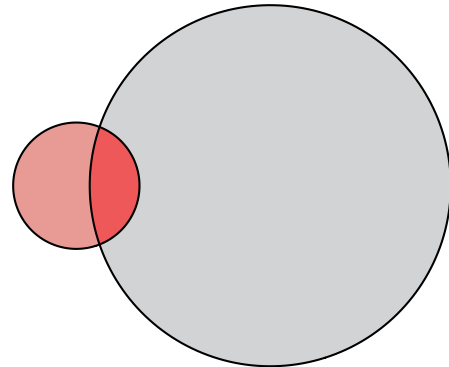
0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
3% Extreme (severity score 4)
4% Severe (severity score 3)
10% Stress (severity score 2)
84% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 2% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

53% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



6% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

4% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

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

High prices	1%
Can't harvest	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Crops destroyed	0%
Cultivation issues	0%

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

High prices	11%
No money	7%
Too far	6%
Flooding	3%
No challenges	26%
No market available	48%

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

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

47% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Planted and harvested	0%
Planted, not time to harvest	88%
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%
Did not plant	11%
Don't know	1%

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

Food assistance	25%
Own crop	18%
Market purchase	2%
Borrowing	1%
Did not eat cereals	52%

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Renk County, Upper Nile State

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

32%

In Renk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 232

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
9%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
21%	Severe	(severity score 3)
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)
38%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 24% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

20% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



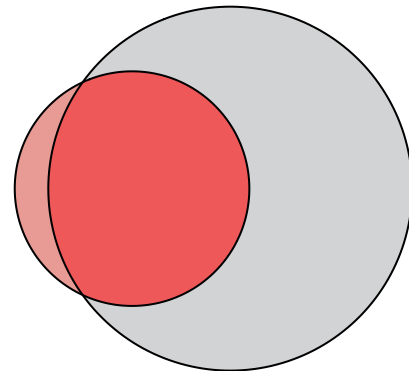
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²



80% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

28% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	55%
No access to latrines	45%
Don't know	0%



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Renk County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Renk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 232

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
93%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

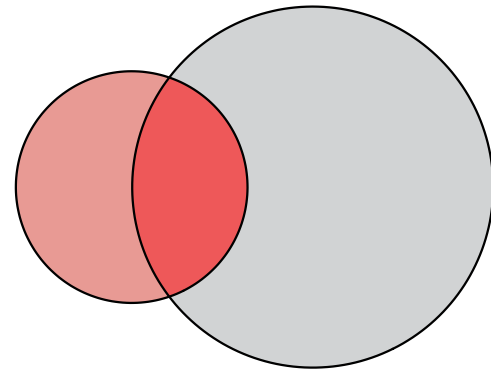
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

21% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



6% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

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

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

Children only	18%	
Adults only	9%	
Both	6%	
Don't know	3%	
No sickness	64%	

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

Under 15 min	36%	
15 min - 30 min	27%	
31 min - 59 min	19%	
60 min - 120 min	5%	
121 min - 3 hrs	3%	
More than 3 hrs	9%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Too far	6%	
Natural hazard	1%	
Costs	0%	
Discrimination	0%	
No barriers	93%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Borrow money	11%	
Sold assets	5%	
Go to further facility	3%	
Go to worse facility	1%	
No coping strategies used	83%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Renk County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

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

44%

In Renk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 232

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
17%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)
45%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

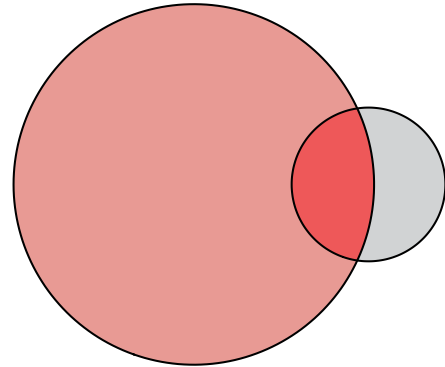
Critical: 43% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

48% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



42% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	51%	
Rakooba	43%	
Improvised shelter	1%	
Concrete building	6%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

40% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	3%	
Minimal damage	8%	
No damage	89%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	11%	
IDP returnee	3%	
Refugee	2%	
Refugee returnee	7%	
None	77%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	84%	
Renting	12%	
Squatting	1%	
Hosted by relative or community member	3%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Stay with others	3%	
Borrow money	3%	
Migrate/change residence	2%	
Children sleep elsewhere	2%	
No coping strategies used	92%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Renk County, Upper Nile State

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

3%

In Renk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 232

see Annex for details on methodology

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



3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
45%	Stress	(severity score 2)
52%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

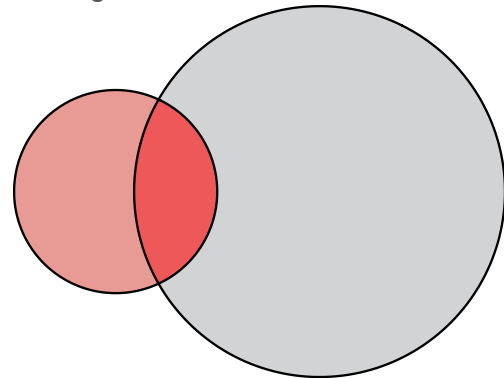
Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 46% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 2% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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



3% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes	10%
No	89%
Don't know	1%



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

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

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

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

Yes	2%
No	95%
Don't know	3%



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

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



In 46% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Travel risk	52%
Costs	6%
Risk at school	2%
Child is ill	0%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

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

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Renk County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

2%

In Renk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 232

see Annex for details on methodology

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

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

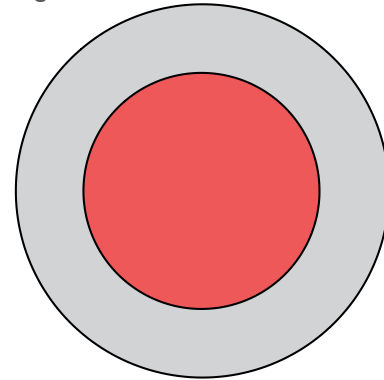
LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

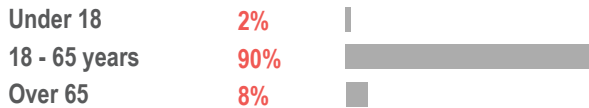
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

5% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



1% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

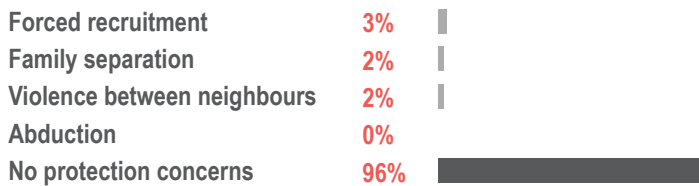


0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴

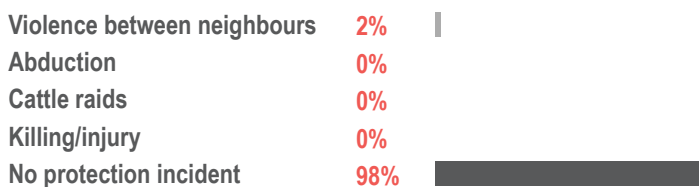


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

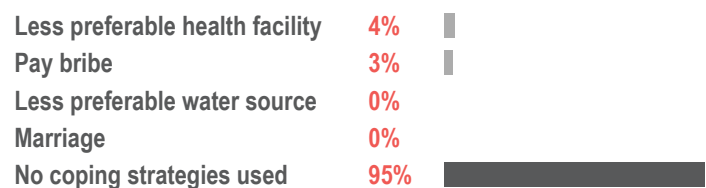
Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Renk County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

66%

In Renk County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 48
Number of households reported on: 232

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



10% Extreme (severity score 4)
57% Severe (severity score 3)
20% Stress (severity score 2)
13% No or minimal (severity score 1)

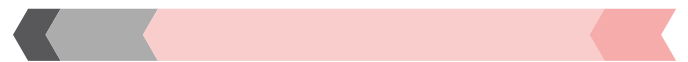
LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 40% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



5% Minimal 15% Stress 69% Severe 11% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	4%	5%	6%	2%	47%	26%	65%	32%	74
	...with a male head of household	3%	7%	8%	2%	43%	34%	71%	68%	158
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	77%	0%	50%	77%	100%	2%	4
	...with an elderly head of household	7%	23%	35%	0%	12%	46%	69%	8%	18
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	2%	5%	9%	2%	13%	37%	50%	60%	137
	...who are displaced	4%	8%	4%	2%	92%	24%	97%	40%	94
	...who are hosting displaced people	8%	6%	6%	3%	67%	41%	87%	23%	51
	...who are not hosting displaced people	2%	7%	8%	2%	37%	29%	63%	77%	181
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	3%	7%	9%	2%	47%	36%	76%	39%	92
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	33%	0%	33%	0%	100%	100%	1%	3
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	5%	8%	14%	1%	40%	30%	70%	37%	86

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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



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

Ulang County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

32%

In Ulang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 49
Number of households reported on: 409

see Annex for details on methodology

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

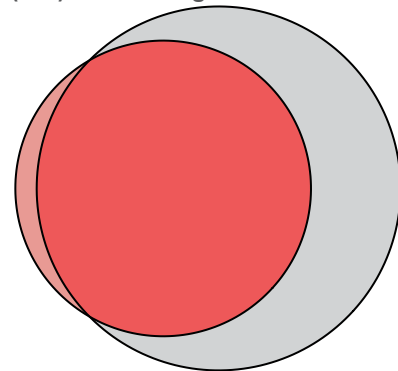


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)
48%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 30% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

51% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



10% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

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

22% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

31% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

Crops destroyed	7%	■
No food distribution	7%	■
Didn't plant	3%	■
New arrivals	2%	■
Can't harvest	1%	■

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

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

Closed market	21%	■
Too far	19%	■
Unsafe	13%	■
No money	4%	■
No challenges	27%	■
No market available	37%	■

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

Planted and harvested	0%	■
Planted, not time to harvest	16%	■
Planted, harvest insufficient	5%	■
Did not plant	77%	■
Don't know	0%	■

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

Food assistance	60%	■
Own crop	12%	■
Neighbours/relatives	10%	■
Borrowing	3%	■
Did not eat cereals	9%	■

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, inadequate access, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals.

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

³ Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.





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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Ulang County, Upper Nile State

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

40%

In Ulang County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	49
Number of households reported on:	409

see Annex for details on methodology

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



13%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
20%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
36%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
24%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 13% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 20% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 34% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

13% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



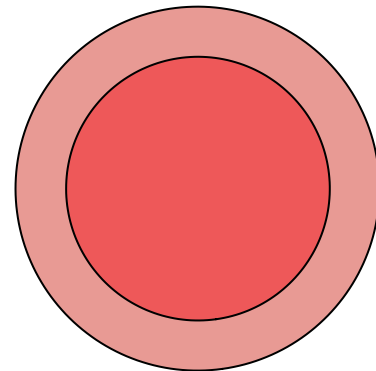
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households²



40% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:

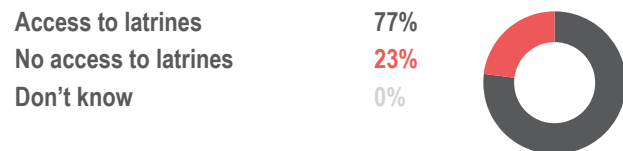


19% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

21% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Ulang County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

42%

In Ulang County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	49
Number of households reported on:	409

see Annex for details on methodology

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



3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
35%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
58%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

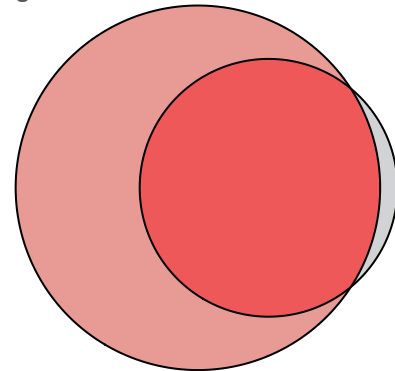
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 42% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

43% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



14% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes	41%
No	58%
Don't know	0%



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

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

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

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

Children only	8%	■
Adults only	7%	■
Both	24%	■
Don't know	0%	■
No sickness	61%	■

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

Under 15 min	11%	■
15 min - 30 min	38%	■
31 min - 59 min	43%	■
60 min - 120 min	7%	■
121 min - 3 hrs	0%	■
More than 3 hrs	0%	■

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

No staff/medicine	19%	■
Not always open	11%	■
Too far	4%	■
Costs	3%	■
No barriers	58%	■

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Delay treatment	11%	■
Go to further facility	5%	■
Sold assets	4%	■
Borrow money	3%	■
No coping strategies used	79%	■

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick.

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

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

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





SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Ulang County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: **23%**

In Ulang County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	49
Number of households reported on:	409

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
8%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
22%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
56%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

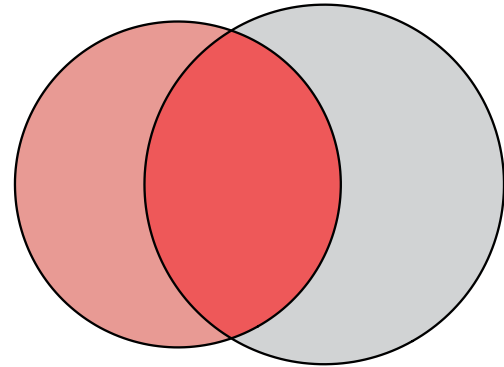
Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 18% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 14% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



9% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	76%	
Rakooba	16%	
Improvised shelter	1%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	1%	
Semi-permanent	7%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	1%	
Partially destroyed	17%	
Minimal damage	10%	
No damage	70%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵

IDPs	6%	
IDP returnee	10%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	4%	
None	86%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	89%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	10%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁵

Stay with others	14%	
Borrow money	7%	
Migrate/change residence	5%	
Sleep in the open	2%	
No coping strategies used	72%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Ulang County, Upper Nile State

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

In Ulang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 49
Number of households reported on: 409

see Annex for details on methodology

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



29%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
69%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

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

Supercritical: 28% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 1% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

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

7% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes 27%

No 70%

Don't know 3%



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

Yes 47%

No 49%

Don't know 4%



In 1% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

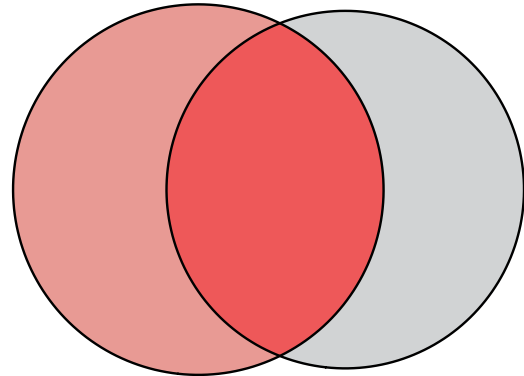
Child does not want 1%

Child is ill 0%

Child has to work 0%

Costs 0%

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



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

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

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

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019⁴

Yes 93%

No 3%

Don't know 4%



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Marriage/pregnancy 2%

Child has to work 1%

Bad quality 0%

Child hungry 0%

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Ulang County, Upper Nile State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: **32%**

In Ulang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **49**
Number of households reported on: **409**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
29%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
60%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

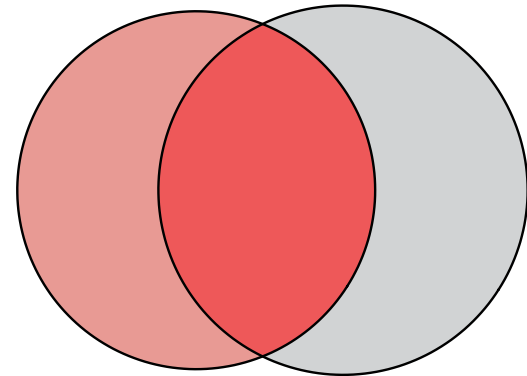
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 31% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

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

11% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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



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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	97%	
Over 65	3%	

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

16% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Killing/injury	28%	
Abduction	23%	
Violence between neighbours	14%	
Cattle raids	11%	
No protection concerns	35%	

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Killing/injury	12%	
Abduction	11%	
Cattle raids	9%	
Violence between neighbours	6%	
No protection incident	69%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Marriage	19%	
Migrate/change residence	9%	
Less preferable health facility	5%	
Pay bribe	0%	
No coping strategies used	66%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, education, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting.

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Ulang County, Upper Nile State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs¹:

31%

In Ulang County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 49
Number of households reported on: 409

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs²:



3% Extreme (severity score 4)
27% Severe (severity score 3)
52% Stress (severity score 2)
17% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



17% Minimal 51% Stress 28% Severe 4% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	25%	26%	34%	27%	20%	42%	78%	36%	143
	...with a male head of household	33%	35%	47%	34%	24%	39%	81%	64%	266
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	42%	24%	54%	41%	45%	54%	91%	3%	14
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	31%	30%	40%	31%	21%	40%	79%	96%	388
	...who are displaced	14%	79%	93%	55%	57%	38%	93%	4%	21
	...who are hosting displaced people	9%	31%	42%	49%	53%	39%	89%	14%	53
	...who are not hosting displaced people	33%	32%	42%	29%	18%	41%	78%	86%	356
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	25%	28%	33%	30%	18%	36%	77%	83%	333
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	55%	36%	67%	28%	39%	67%	67%	6%	26
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	34%	37%	48%	28%	29%	44%	84%	49%	207

¹ The composite indicator consists of the critical indicators, as well as, the households with at least one LSG and a vulnerability severity of 3 or more.

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





This annex provides further information on the methodology used for the AOK-N, including: (1) summary of the AoK-N methodology; (2) definitions of key concepts; (3) severity scale; (4) identification of LSGs and CG.

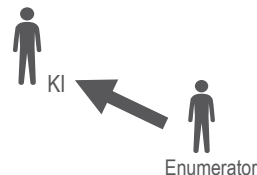
METHODOLOGY

Figure 1: Methodology for AoK-N

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

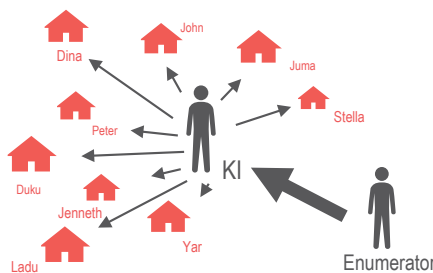
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

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



2. Neighbour Listing

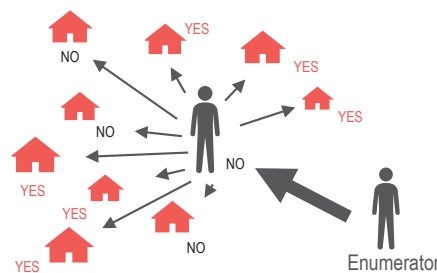
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



3. Key Informant Interview

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

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



DEFINITIONS

- **Living Standard Gap (LSG):** signifies an unmet need in a given sector, where the LSG severity score is 3 or higher.
- **Capacity Gap (CG):** signifies that negative and unsustainable coping strategies are used to meet needs. Households not categorised as having an LSG may be maintaining their living standards through the use of negative coping strategies.
- **Magnitude:** corresponds to the overall number or percentage of households in need.
- **Pre-existing vulnerabilities:** the underlying processes or conditions that influence the degree of the shock and influence exposure, vulnerability or capacity, which could subsequently exacerbate the impact of a crisis on those affected by the vulnerabilities.
- **Severity:** signifies the "intensity" of needs, using a scale that ranges from 1 (minimal/no) to 4+ (extreme+).

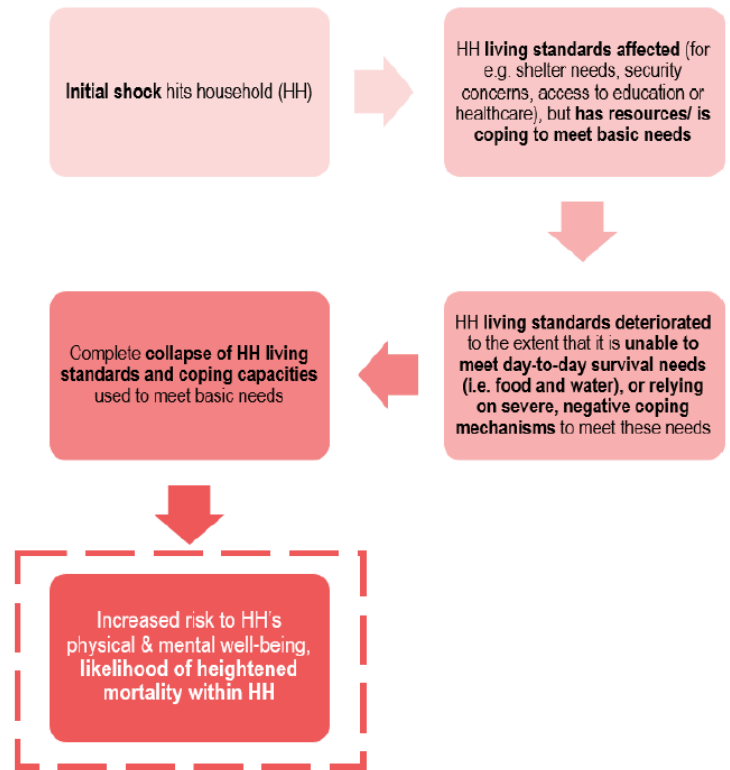


SEVERITY SCALE

The severity scale is inspired by the draft Joint Inter-Sectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF), an analytical framework being developed at the global level aiming to enhance understanding of needs of affected populations. It measures a progressive deterioration of a household's situation, towards the worst possible humanitarian outcome (see figure below).

While the JIAF severity scale includes 5 classifications ranging from 1 (none/ minimal) to 5 (catastrophic), for the purpose of the MSNA AOK-N, only a scale of 1 (none/ minimal) to 4+ (extreme+) is used. A "4+" score is used where data indicates that the situation could be catastrophic. This is because data that is needed for a score of 5 (catastrophic) is primarily at area level (for example, mortality rates, malnutrition prevalence, burden of disease, etc.) which is difficult to factor into household level analysis. Additionally, as global guidelines on the exact definitions of each class are yet to be finalized, and given the response implications of classifying a household or area as class 5 (catastrophic), REACH is not in a position to independently verify if a class 5 is occurring.

Figure 2: Rationale behind the severity scale



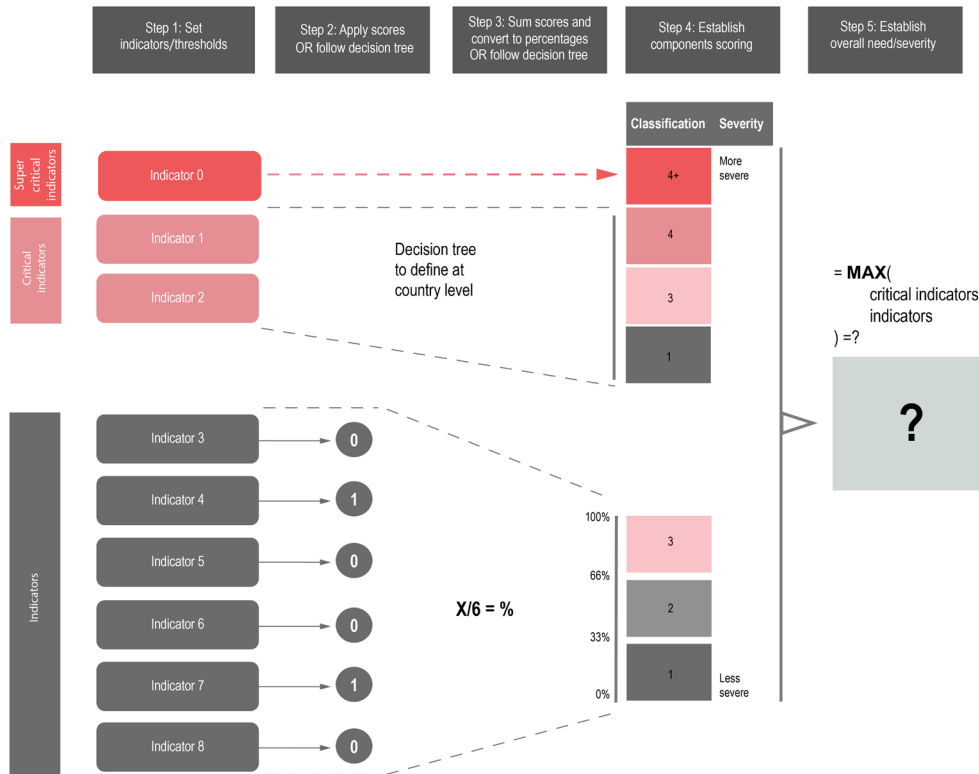
IDENTIFICATION OF LSG AND CG

The LSG for a given sector is produced by aggregating unmet needs indicators per sector. For the 2020 MSNA, a simple aggregation methodology has been identified, building on the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) aggregation approach. Using this method, each unit (household for example) is assigned a "deprivation" score according to its deprivations in the component indicators. The deprivation score of each household is obtained by calculating the percentage of the deprivations experienced, so that the deprivation score for each household lies between 0 and 100. The method relies on the categorization of each indicator on a binary scale: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap. The threshold for how a household is considered to have a particular gap or not is determined in advance for each indicator. The 2020 MSNA aggregation methodology outlined below can be described as "MPI-like", using the steps of the MPI approach to determine an aggregated needs severity score, with the addition of "critical indicators" that determine the higher severity scores. The section below outlines guidance on how to produce the aggregation using household-level data.

- 1) Identified indicators that measure needs ('gaps') for each sector, capturing the following key dimensions: accessibility, availability, quality, use, and awareness. Set binary thresholds: does ("1") / does not ("0") have a gap;
- 2) Identified critical indicators that, on their own, indicate a gap in the sector overall;
- 3) Identified individual indicator scores (0 or 1) for each household, once data had been collected;
- 4) Calculated the severity score for each household, based on the following decision tree (tailored to each sector);
 - a. "Super" critical indicator(s): could lead to a 4+ if an extreme situation is found for the household;
 - b. Critical indicators: Using a decision tree approach, a severity class is identified based on a discontinued depending on the scores of each of the critical indicators;
 - c. Non-critical indicators: the scores of all non-critical indicators are summed up and converted into a percentage of possible total (e.g. 3 out of 4 = 75%) to identify a severity class;
 - d. The final score/severity class is obtained by retaining the highest score generated by either the super critical, critical or non-critical indicators, as outlined in the figure 3 below;



Figure 3: Identifying LSG per sector with scoring approach - example



- 5) Calculated the proportion of the population with a final severity score of 3 and above, per sector. Having a severity score of 3 and above in a sector is considered as having a LSG in that sector; scale of 1 to 4 (1, 3, 4);
- 6) Identified households that do not have a LSG but that do have a CG;
 - a. Identified individual indicators scores (0 or 1) for all CG indicators, amongst households with a severity score of 1 or 2;
 - b. If any CG indicator has a score of 1, the household is categorised as having a CG;
- 7) Projected the percentage findings onto the population data that was used to build the sample, with accurate weighting to ensure best possible representativeness.

About REACH:

REACH Initiative facilitates the development of information tools and products that enhance the capacity of aid actors to make evidence-based decisions in emergency, recovery and development contexts. The methodologies used by REACH include primary data collection and in-depth analysis, and all activities are conducted through inter-agency aid coordination mechanisms. REACH is a joint initiative of IMPACT Initiatives, ACTED and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research - Operational Satellite Applications Programme (UNITAR-UNOSAT).