

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.

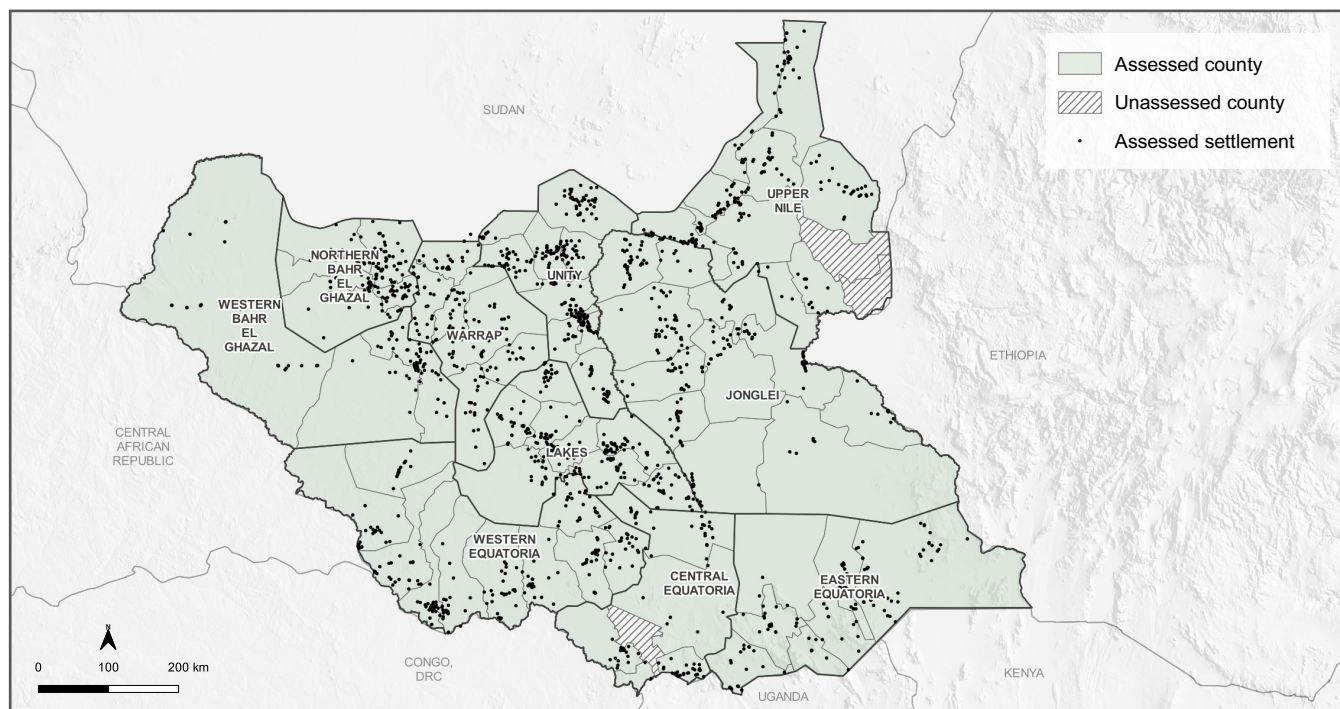
Building on its experience of conducting remote monthly monitoring through the [Area of Knowledge \(AoK\) methodology](#) in South Sudan since 2016, REACH, in coordination with the Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), innovated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

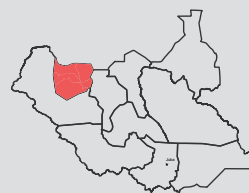
The 2020 South Sudan AoK-N consisted of a quantitative remote multi-sectoral assessment implemented across all ten states of South Sudan between the 3rd of August and 1st of September 2020. With the objective of gathering comparable information across the entire country, REACH conducted 2,930 face-to-face 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](#)).

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State



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South Sudan

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](#).

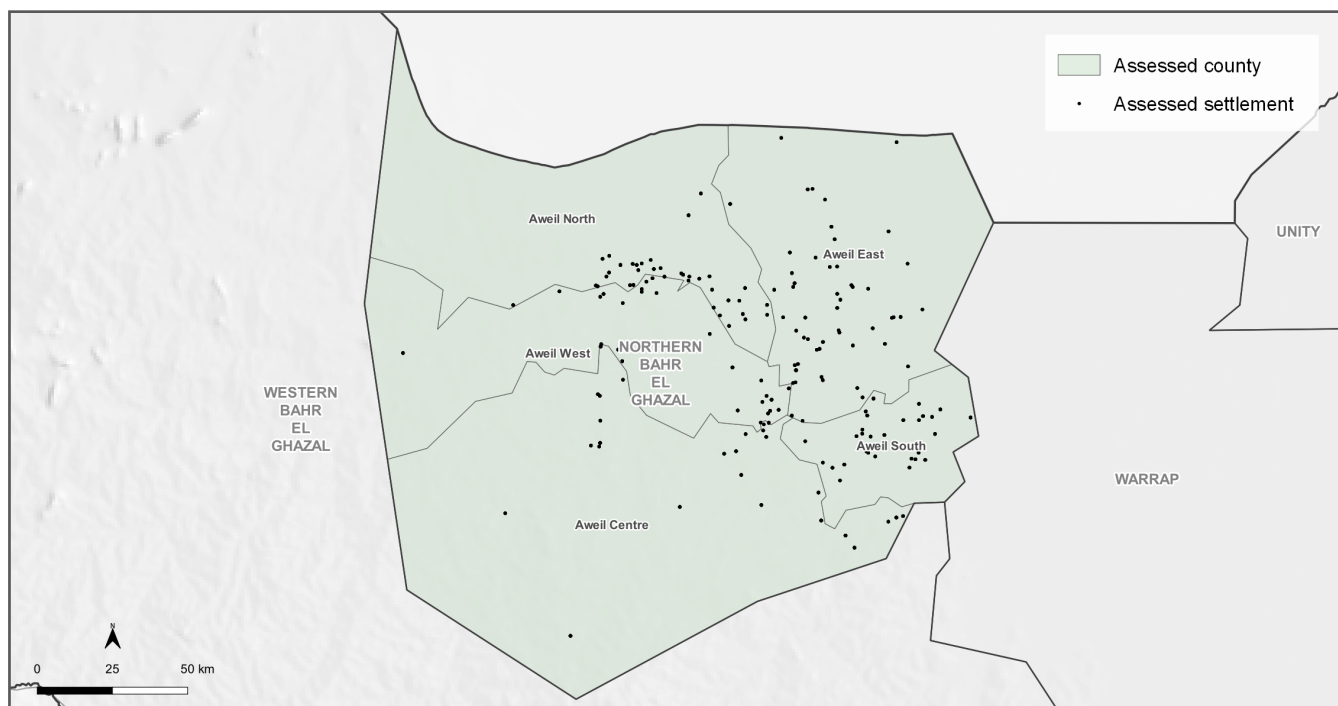
Limitations

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.

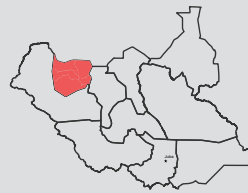
State Overview

In Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, 220 interviews were conducted, covering a total of 1,691 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 Northern Bahr el Ghazal 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: Northern Bahr el Ghazal State coverage



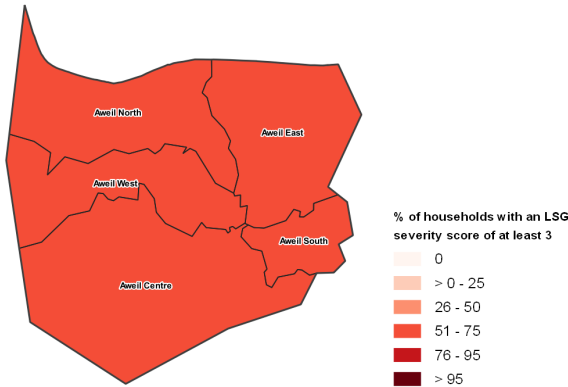
Living Standard Gaps in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State



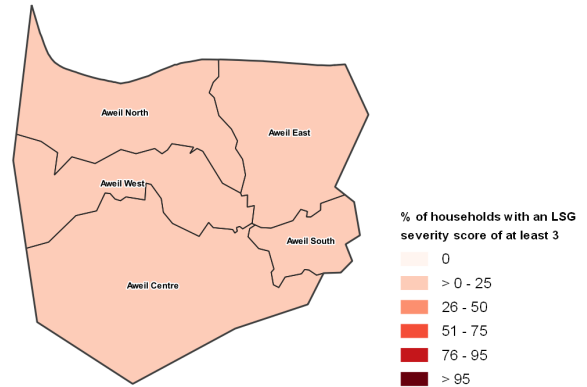
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The maps below provide an overview of the proportions of households found to have a LSG per sector and county in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. A LSG signifies an unmet need in a given sector, and the below maps indicate the proportion of households 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.

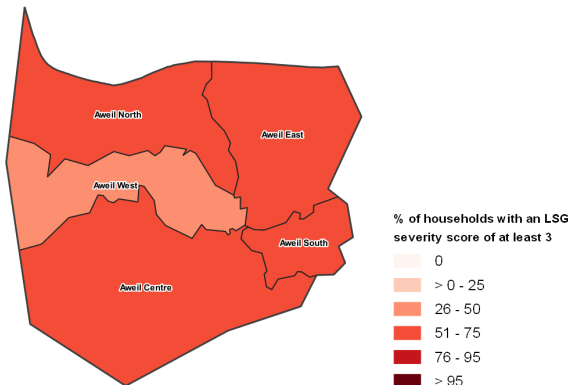
Food security and livelihoods (FSL) LSG¹



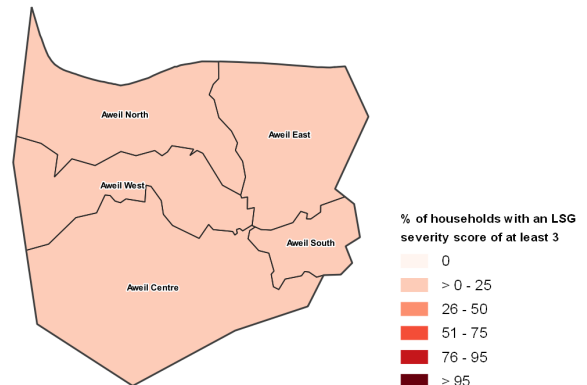
Shelter LSG⁴



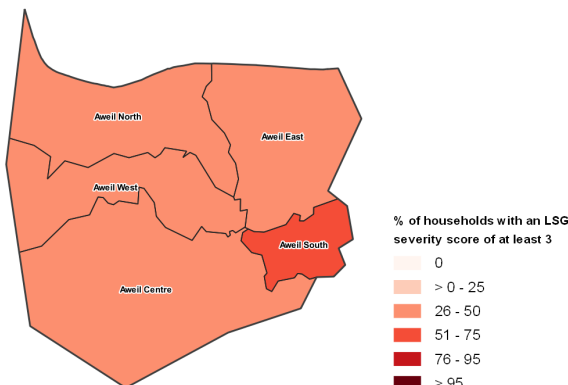
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) LSG²



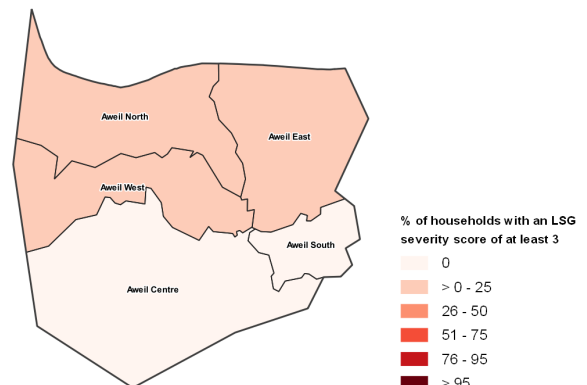
Education LSG⁵



Health LSG³



Protection LSG⁶



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.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

1. Aweil Centre County	page 5
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		
Health		
Shelter		
Education		
Protection		
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities		
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Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		
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3. Aweil North County	page 19
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		
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4. Aweil South County	page 26
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		
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Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		
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FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

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Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

52%

In Aweil Centre County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **39**
Number of households reported on: **281**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

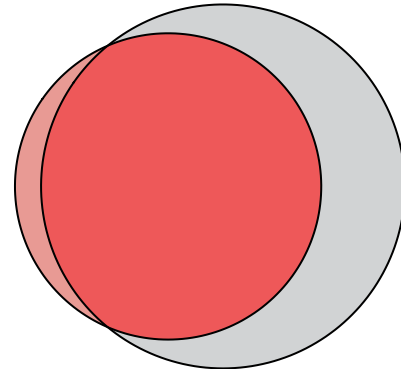


Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	48%
Severe (severity score 3)	3%
Stress (severity score 2)	23%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	25%

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: 45% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 48% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

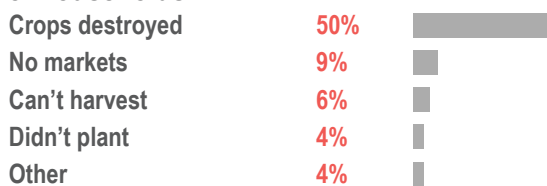
76% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



26% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

80% 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



4% 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;

25% 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

Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **66%**

In Aweil Centre County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **39**
Number of households reported on: **281**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
25%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
38%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
9%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 28% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 41% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

31% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

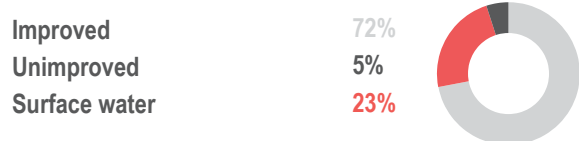
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Bad taste	31%	
Waterpoints too far	23%	
Long waiting time	11%	
Insufficient containers	4%	
No barriers	36%	

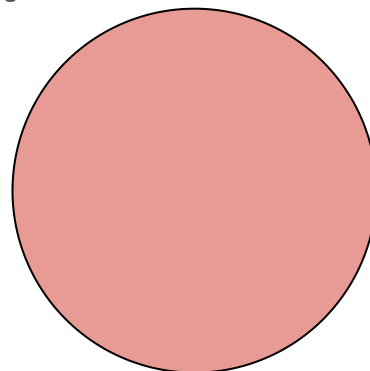
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	100%	
Cooking	93%	
Domestic	59%	
Personal hygiene	78%	
Not enough for any need	0%	

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



66% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



66% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	40%	
No access to latrines	60%	
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	0%	
Don't know	0%	
Reduce bathing	0%	
Reduce cleaning	0%	
No coping strategies used	100%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, 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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

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

38%

In Aweil Centre County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **39**
Number of households reported on: **281**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
28%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
61%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

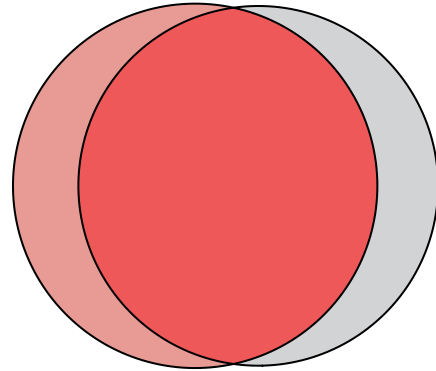
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 39% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 46% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



21% 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	38%
No	59%
Don't know	3%



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

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

8% 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	19%	
Adults only	13%	
Both	6%	
Don't know	0%	
No sickness	62%	

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

Too far	19%	
Costs	11%	
No staff/medicine	6%	
Not always open	3%	
No barriers	61%	

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

Under 15 min	2%	
15 min - 30 min	26%	
31 min - 59 min	23%	
60 min - 120 min	17%	
121 min - 3 hrs	17%	
More than 3 hrs	10%	

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

Go to further facility	22%	
Sold assets	13%	
Go to worse facility	10%	
Borrow money	6%	
No coping strategies used	62%	

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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

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

5%

In Aweil Centre County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **39**
Number of households reported on: **281**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)
87%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

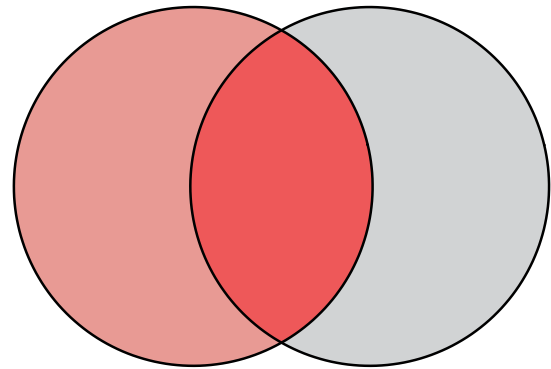
Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

8% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	95%	
Rakooba	3%	
Improvised shelter	1%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

3% 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.

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

Completely destroyed	1%	
Partially destroyed	1%	
Minimal damage	1%	
No damage	96%	

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

IDPs	5%	
IDP returnee	2%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	94%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	97%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
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

Borrow money	2%	
Don't know	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

Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

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

14%

In Aweil Centre County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 281

see Annex for details on methodology

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



13%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
85%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

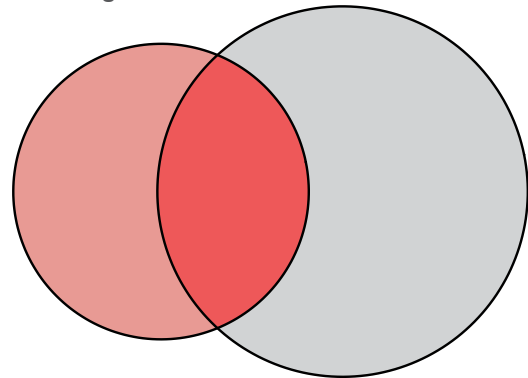
Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 11% 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: 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.

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



4% 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	22%
No	78%
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	27%
No	72%
Don't know	1%



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

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

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

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



In 1% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

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

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

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

Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Aweil Centre County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 281

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)
99%	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.

1% 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	2%	
18 - 65 years	79%	████████████████████
Over 65	18%	██████████

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	97%	████████████████████

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

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



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	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

Aweil Centre County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

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

47%

In Aweil Centre County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **39**
Number of households reported on: **281**

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



20% Extreme (severity score 4)
27% Severe (severity score 3)
32% Stress (severity score 2)
21% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 20% 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:



22% Minimal 32% Stress 26% Severe 21% 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	10%	52%	42%	0%	5%	60%	88%	45%	124
	...with a male head of household	16%	52%	35%	0%	4%	71%	95%	55%	157
	...with a child head of household	100%	39%	61%	0%	0%	22%	100%	2%	5
	...with an elderly head of household	10%	57%	47%	1%	5%	80%	96%	18%	49
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	14%	52%	38%	0%	2%	66%	92%	96%	266
	...who are displaced	0%	48%	49%	4%	58%	76%	88%	4%	14
	...who are hosting displaced people	5%	64%	71%	0%	14%	71%	95%	6%	25
	...who are not hosting displaced people	14%	51%	36%	0%	4%	66%	92%	94%	255
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	20%	50%	36%	0%	3%	63%	91%	48%	132
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	20%	49%	30%	0%	0%	60%	86%	6%	20
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	18%	54%	48%	0%	4%	64%	92%	8%	25
	...with chronically ill household member	26%	54%	46%	0%	5%	35%	82%	10%	27
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	14%	51%	33%	0%	5%	63%	91%	41%	116

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

Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

61%

In Aweil East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **67**
Number of households reported on: **497**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
48%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)
22%	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: 42% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 51% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

25% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

78% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

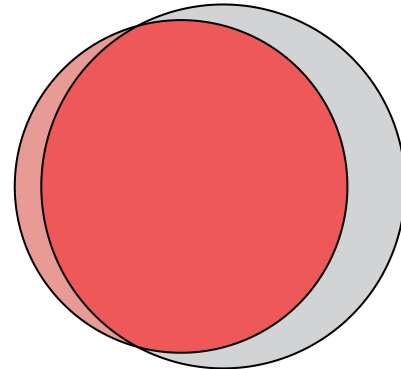
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	45%	
High prices	11%	
Other	7%	
Didn't plant	6%	
No markets	5%	

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

No money	52%	
Too far	37%	
High prices	9%	
Closed market	0%	
No challenges	12%	
No market available	5%	

77% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



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

56% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Planted and harvested	4%	
Planted, not time to harvest	58%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%	
Did not plant	29%	
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	42%	
Neighbours/relatives	16%	
Own crop	15%	
Food assistance	11%	
Did not eat cereals	0%	

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

Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

54%

In Aweil East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **67**
Number of households reported on: **497**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
21%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
33%	Severe	(severity score 3)
37%	Stress	(severity score 2)
9%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

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

Critical: 21% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 33% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

24% 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	22%	
Long waiting time	20%	
Waterpoints too far	18%	
Insufficient containers	7%	
No barriers	45%	

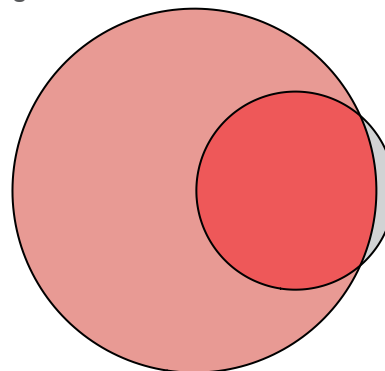
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	100%	
Cooking	99%	
Domestic	53%	
Personal hygiene	67%	
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:



39% 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;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	51%
No access to latrines	48%
Don't know	1%



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

Reduce bathing	12%	
Reduce cleaning	10%	
Buy more water than usual	0%	
Don't know	0%	
No coping strategies used	84%	

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

Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

44%

In Aweil East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **67**
Number of households reported on: **497**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
25%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
56%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

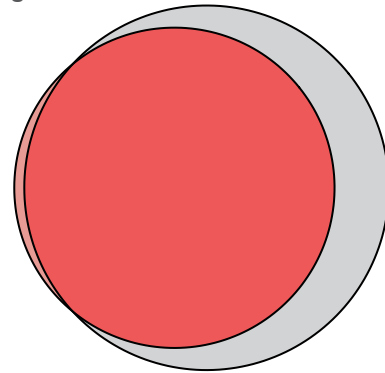
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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

Critical: 43% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

58% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



22% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

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

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	21%	
Adults only	15%	
Both	9%	
Don't know	0%	
No sickness	55%	

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

Costs	20%	
No staff/medicine	12%	
Too far	10%	
Not always open	2%	
No barriers	56%	

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

Under 15 min	8%	
15 min - 30 min	16%	
31 min - 59 min	32%	
60 min - 120 min	17%	
121 min - 3 hrs	24%	
More than 3 hrs	1%	

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

Go to further facility	26%	
Sold assets	26%	
Go to worse facility	13%	
Borrow money	12%	
No coping strategies used	44%	

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

Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

8%

In Aweil East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 67
Number of households reported on: 497

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)
78%	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.

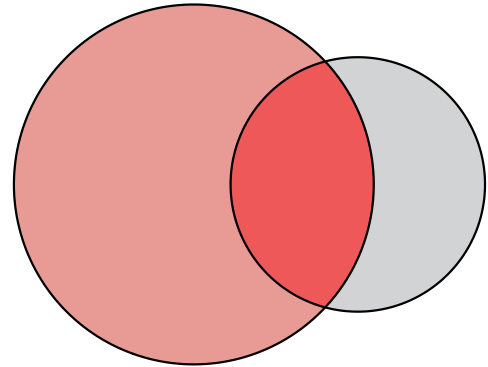
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

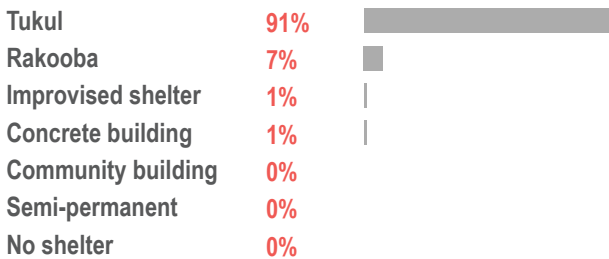
Critical: 14% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



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

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

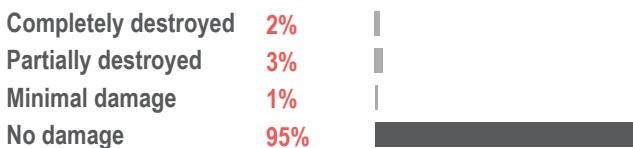


6% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

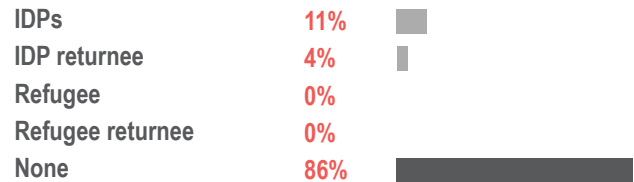
2% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

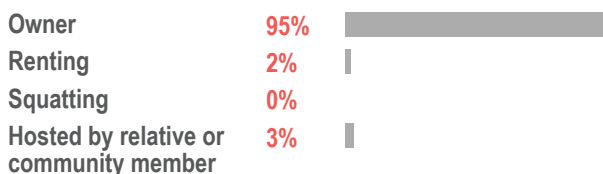
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴



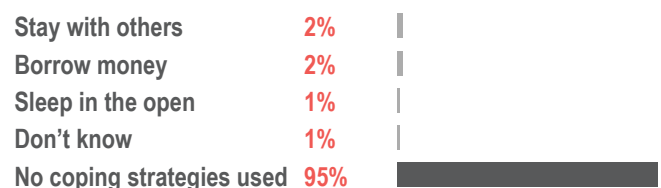
% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵



Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households



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



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

Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

12%

In Aweil East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 67
Number of households reported on: 497

see Annex for details on methodology

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



12%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
82%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

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

Supercritical: 12% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 5% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 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.

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	19%
No	80%
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

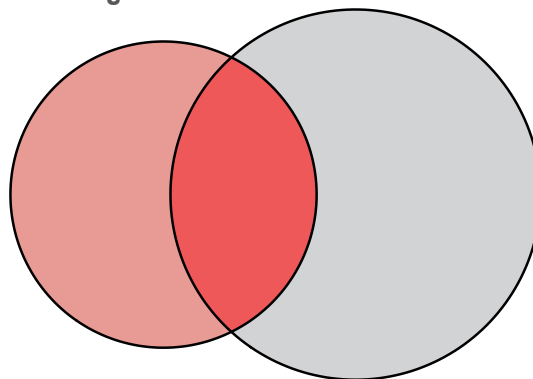
Yes	22%
No	78%
Don't know	0%



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

Costs	5%
Child is ill	0%
Child does not want	0%
Child has to work	0%

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



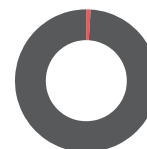
8% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

14% 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	99%
No	1%
Don't know	0%



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

Gender discrimination	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

Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

5%

In Aweil East County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	67
Number of households reported on:	497

see Annex for details on methodology

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



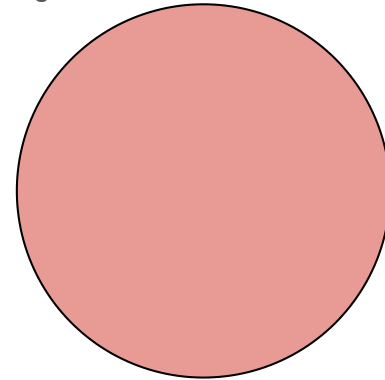
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
94%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 5% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data 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:



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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	79%	
Over 65	20%	

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

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

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

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

Family separation	5%	
Violence between neighbours	1%	
Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
No protection concerns	89%	

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

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



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

Violence between neighbours	3%	
Looting	3%	
Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
No protection incident	95%	

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	99%

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

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Aweil East County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

43%

In Aweil East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **67**
Number of households reported on: **497**

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



20% Extreme (severity score 4) **LSG**
22% Severe (severity score 3)
32% Stress (severity score 2)
25% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 20% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



27% Minimal 31% Stress 22% Severe 20% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	15%	54%	42%	2%	12%	51%	86%	35%	177
	...with a male head of household	11%	65%	45%	7%	6%	56%	92%	65%	320
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	21%	63%	50%	3%	8%	57%	90%	20%	98
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	12%	62%	43%	4%	3%	54%	90%	93%	460
	...who are displaced	20%	52%	51%	28%	70%	59%	93%	7%	37
	...who are hosting displaced people	2%	58%	47%	15%	11%	37%	98%	14%	65
	...who are not hosting displaced people	14%	61%	43%	4%	7%	57%	89%	86%	432
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	16%	62%	37%	3%	5%	44%	85%	45%	223
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	12%	66%	11%	3%	11%	28%	94%	10%	51
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	21%	63%	57%	6%	15%	57%	89%	5%	26
	...with chronically ill household member	11%	52%	46%	0%	8%	28%	81%	5%	24
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	12%	63%	44%	5%	6%	48%	92%	40%	198

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

Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

62%

In Aweil North County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	41
Number of households reported on:	332

see Annex for details on methodology

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

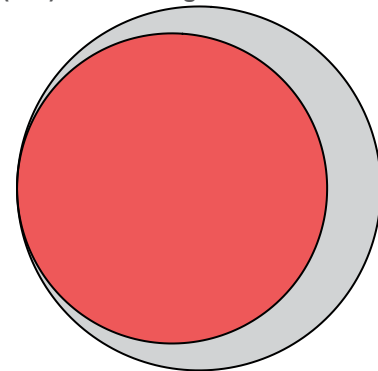


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
54%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)
22%	Stress	(severity score 2)
16%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

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: 51% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 54% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

84% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



26% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

87% 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	49%	
High prices	19%	
No food distribution	7%	
New arrivals	3%	
Can't harvest	2%	

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

Too far	43%	
No money	40%	
High prices	6%	
Closed market	0%	
No challenges	20%	
No market available	2%	

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

61% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

23% 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	1%	
Planted, not time to harvest	61%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%	
Did not plant	37%	
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	43%	
Neighbours/relatives	15%	
Own crop	15%	
Food assistance	12%	
Did not eat cereals	0%	

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

Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

In Aweil North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **41**
Number of households reported on: **332**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
20%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
31%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
29%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
20%	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: 20% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 31% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

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

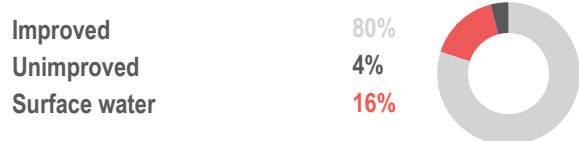
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Bad taste	23%	
Waterpoints too far	12%	
Insufficient containers	10%	
Long waiting time	7%	
No barriers	55%	

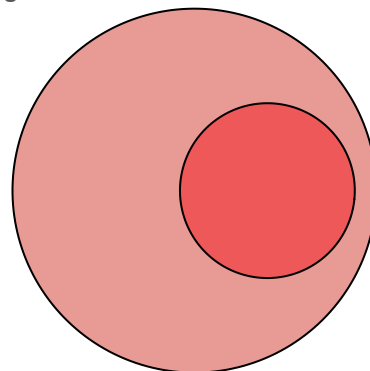
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	94%	
Cooking	99%	
Domestic	67%	
Personal hygiene	79%	
Not enough for any need	1%	

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



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



40% 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;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	59%	
No access to latrines	41%	
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	10%	
Reduce cleaning	4%	
Buy more water than usual	0%	
Don't know	0%	
No coping strategies used	88%	

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

Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

35%

In Aweil North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 332

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
21%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
64%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

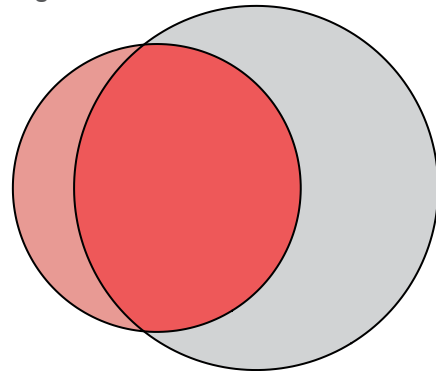
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 35% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 40% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



15% 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	35%
No	65%
Don't know	0%



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

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

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

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

Children only	26%	
Adults only	15%	
Both	8%	
Don't know	0%	
No sickness	51%	

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

Too far	18%	
No staff/medicine	8%	
Costs	6%	
Not always open	4%	
No barriers	65%	

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

Under 15 min	8%	
15 min - 30 min	22%	
31 min - 59 min	31%	
60 min - 120 min	18%	
121 min - 3 hrs	22%	
More than 3 hrs	0%	

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

Sold assets	33%	
Go to further facility	16%	
Delay treatment	8%	
Go to worse facility	8%	
No coping strategies used	44%	

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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

8%

In Aweil North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 332

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
82%	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.

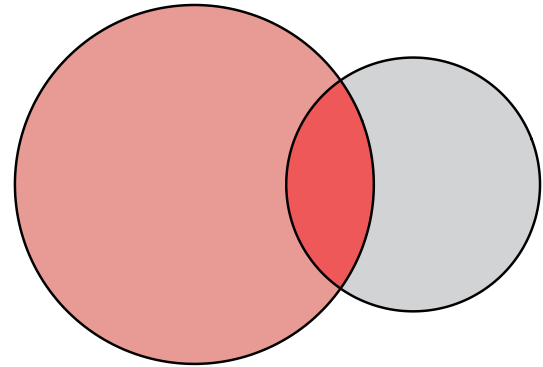
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



7% 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;

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

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

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	92%	
Rakooba	6%	
Improvised shelter	2%	
Concrete building	1%	
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	2%	
Partially destroyed	1%	
Minimal damage	2%	
No damage	94%	

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

IDPs	7%	
IDP returnee	1%	
Refugee	1%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	91%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	94%	
Renting	2%	
Squatting	0%	
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

Migrate/change residence	1%	
Stay with others	1%	
Children sleep elsewhere	1%	
Sleep in the open	0%	
No coping strategies used	96%	

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

Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

14%

In Aweil North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 332

see Annex for details on methodology

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



14%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
85%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

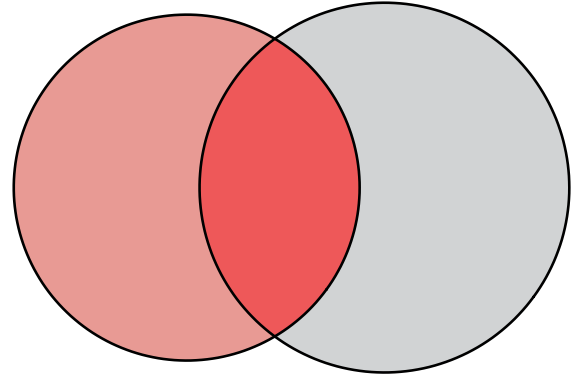
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 14% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child 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: 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.

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



8% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to 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 16%

No 84%

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 22%

No 77%

Don't know 1%



In 1% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Costs 1%

Child is ill 0%

Child does not want 0%

Child has to work 0%

9% 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;

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

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

Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

2%

In Aweil North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 41
Number of households reported on: 332

see Annex for details on methodology

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

1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
98%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

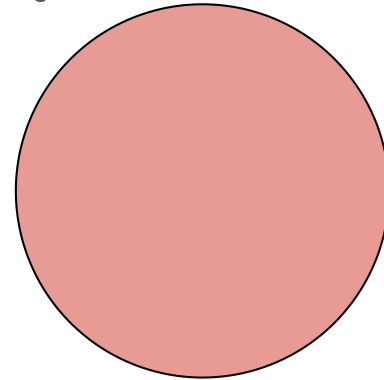
LSG

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

2% of households found to have a protection LSG and/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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	81%	
Over 65	18%	

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

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

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

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

Family separation	3%	
Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
Forced recruitment	0%	
No protection concerns	96%	

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

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



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

Land dispute	1%	
Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
Killing/injury	0%	
No protection incident	99%	

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

Aweil North County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

37%

In Aweil North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **41**
Number of households reported on: **332**

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



18% Extreme (severity score 4)
18% Severe (severity score 3)
38% Stress (severity score 2)
25% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 18% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



26% Minimal 38% Stress 18% Severe 18% 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	22%	52%	37%	2%	13%	62%	89%	37%	117
	...with a male head of household	9%	68%	34%	2%	5%	45%	93%	63%	215
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	14%	78%	40%	5%	11%	47%	91%	18%	58
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	10%	60%	32%	1%	1%	51%	91%	91%	308
	...who are displaced	57%	83%	70%	10%	82%	53%	95%	9%	24
	...who are hosting displaced people	6%	76%	6%	0%	9%	30%	91%	9%	34
	...who are not hosting displaced people	15%	61%	38%	2%	8%	53%	92%	91%	298
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	16%	72%	34%	3%	9%	46%	92%	49%	159
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	13%	84%	25%	0%	9%	34%	98%	11%	38
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	25%	31%	68%	0%	8%	66%	92%	6%	20
	...with chronically ill household member	19%	58%	66%	0%	8%	66%	91%	8%	30
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	14%	67%	36%	2%	6%	49%	90%	47%	154

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

Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

62%

In Aweil South County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	40
Number of households reported on:	322

see Annex for details on methodology

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

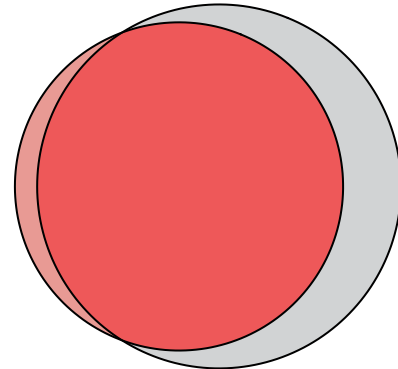


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
52%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)
21%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

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: 47% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 49% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

79% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



25% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

79% 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	52%	
Other	8%	
Didn't plant	5%	
Can't harvest	4%	
High prices	3%	

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

No money	40%	
Too far	37%	
High prices	9%	
Closed market	0%	
No challenges	23%	
No market available	0%	

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

57% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Planted and harvested	5%	
Planted, not time to harvest	68%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%	
Did not plant	23%	
Don't know	0%	

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

Market purchase	50%	
Own crop	20%	
Neighbours/relatives	10%	
Food assistance	8%	
Did not eat cereals	0%	

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

Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

In Aweil South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**
Number of households reported on: **322**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
50%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
22%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	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: 18% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 50% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

27% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Waterpoints too far	32%	
Long waiting time	20%	
Bad taste	18%	
Insufficient containers	3%	
No barriers	38%	

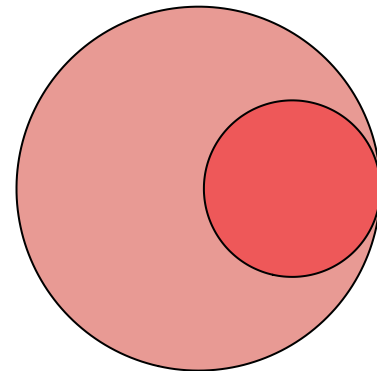
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	100%	
Cooking	97%	
Domestic	47%	
Personal hygiene	66%	
Not enough for any need	0%	

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



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



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

16% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	38%	
No access to latrines	62%	
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	15%	
Reduce cleaning	13%	
Buy more water than usual	0%	
Don't know	0%	
No coping strategies used	84%	

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

Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

55%

In Aweil South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 322

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
35%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
45%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

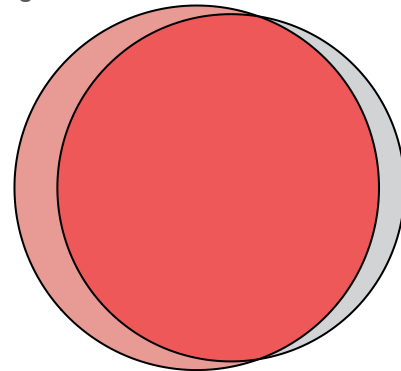
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 55% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 55% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

59% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



26% 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	54%
No	45%
Don't know	0%



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;

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	22%	
Adults only	13%	
Both	7%	
Don't know	0%	
No sickness	57%	

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

Under 15 min	6%	
15 min - 30 min	24%	
31 min - 59 min	14%	
60 min - 120 min	24%	
121 min - 3 hrs	26%	
More than 3 hrs	5%	

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

Too far	25%	
No staff/medicine	20%	
Costs	10%	
Discrimination	0%	
No barriers	45%	

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

Sold assets	32%	
Go to further facility	31%	
Go to worse facility	12%	
Borrow money	7%	
No coping strategies used	51%	

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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

5%

In Aweil South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 322

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
11%	Stress	(severity score 2)
85%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

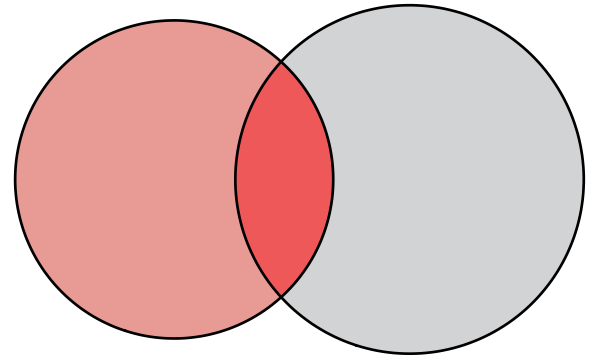
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

Critical: 8% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



4% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	97%	
Rakooba	3%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	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;

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

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

IDPs	7%	
IDP returnee	2%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	92%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

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

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

Borrow money	3%	
Don't know	2%	
Migrate/change residence	0%	
Sleep in the open	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

Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

14%

In Aweil South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 322

see Annex for details on methodology

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



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

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

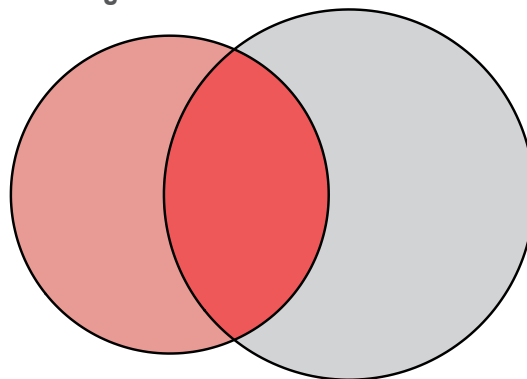
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 14% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 6% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

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

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



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	19%
No	80%
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	24%
No	75%
Don't know	1%



In 6% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Costs	4%
Child is ill	1%
Child has to work	1%
Child does not want	0%

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

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

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	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

Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Aweil South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 322

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)
99%	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.

1% 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	79%	
Over 65	20%	

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

Family separation	3%	
Violence between neighbours	2%	
Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
No protection concerns	93%	

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of 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	2%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
Less preferable water source	0%	
No coping strategies used	98%	

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

Aweil South County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

42%

In Aweil South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 322

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



20% Extreme (severity score 4)
21% Severe (severity score 3)
29% Stress (severity score 2)
29% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 20% 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 overall, per vulnerability severity score:



29% Minimal 29% Stress 21% Severe 20% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	15%	61%	61%	0%	9%	63%	93%	32%	108
	...with a male head of household	13%	63%	52%	1%	3%	71%	92%	68%	214
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	24%	58%	56%	0%	3%	65%	91%	20%	63
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	13%	62%	54%	0%	2%	70%	93%	94%	303
	...who are displaced	31%	59%	70%	0%	47%	44%	84%	6%	19
	...who are hosting displaced people	20%	81%	54%	2%	19%	57%	100%	8%	28
	...who are not hosting displaced people	13%	60%	55%	0%	3%	69%	92%	92%	294
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	25%	58%	51%	0%	4%	56%	92%	42%	135
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	28%	52%	30%	0%	5%	44%	85%	12%	37
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	19%	56%	65%	0%	4%	70%	90%	13%	32
	...with chronically ill household member	10%	57%	56%	0%	0%	53%	86%	11%	28
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	17%	63%	59%	0%	6%	67%	95%	43%	133

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

Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

56%

In Aweil West County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	33
Number of households reported on:	259

see Annex for details on methodology

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

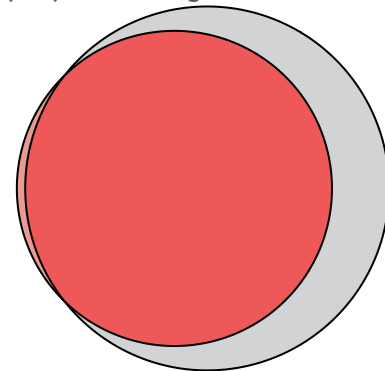


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
46%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)
27%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

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: 46% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 46% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

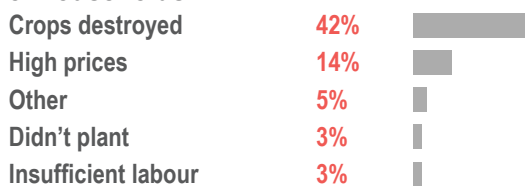
77% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



22% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

76% 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



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

56% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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



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



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

Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **31%**

In Aweil West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **259**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
11%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
53%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
16%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

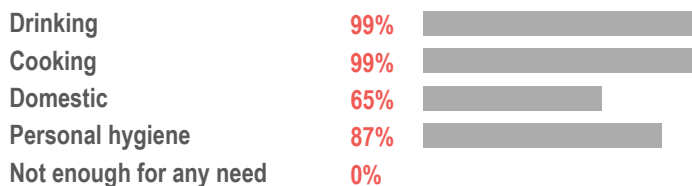
Critical: 20% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

14% 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



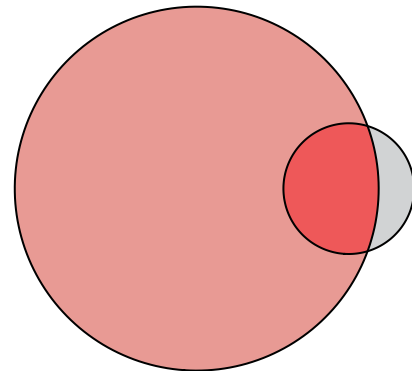
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



33% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:

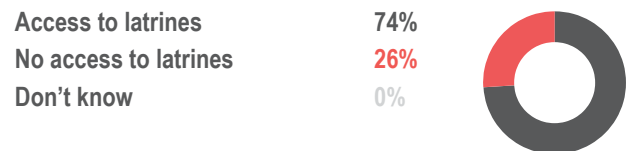


28% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

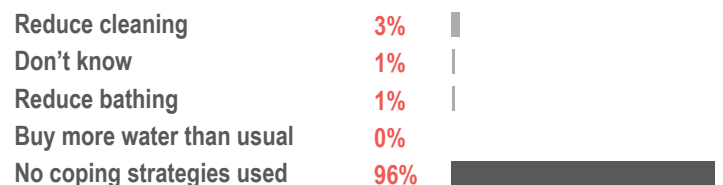
3% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



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

Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

40%

In Aweil West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **259**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
27%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
60%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

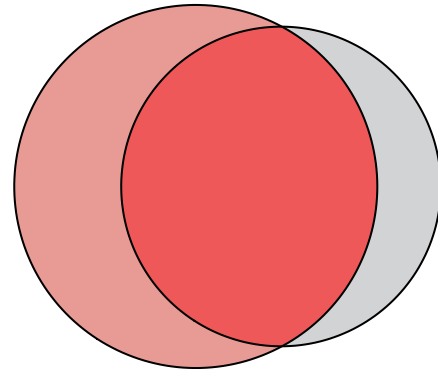
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 40% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 43% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



16% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

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



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

24% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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	23%	
Adults only	12%	
Both	12%	
Don't know	0%	
No sickness	52%	

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

Under 15 min	11%	
15 min - 30 min	28%	
31 min - 59 min	18%	
60 min - 120 min	33%	
121 min - 3 hrs	10%	
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

Too far	20%	
Costs	14%	
No staff/medicine	4%	
Not always open	2%	
No barriers	60%	

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

Sold assets	18%	
Go to further facility	11%	
Borrow money	8%	
Delay treatment	5%	
No coping strategies used	69%	

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

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Aweil West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **259**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)
80%	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.

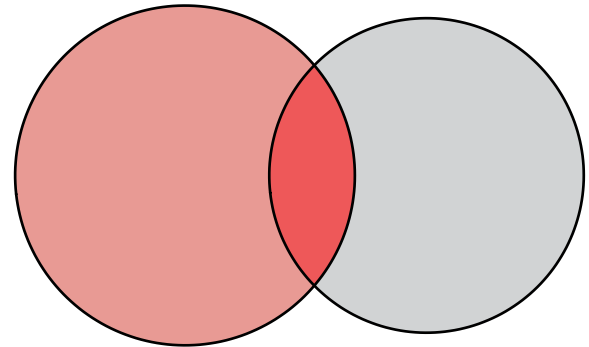
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 2% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



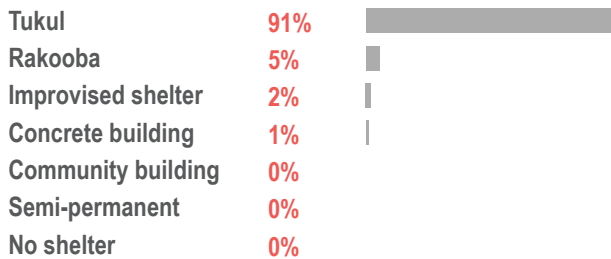
6% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

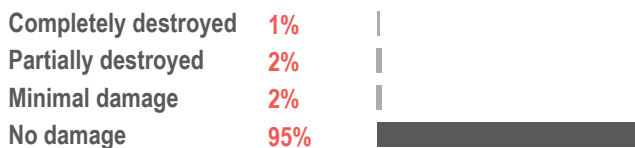
5% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

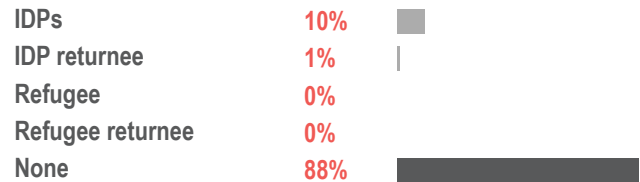
Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs



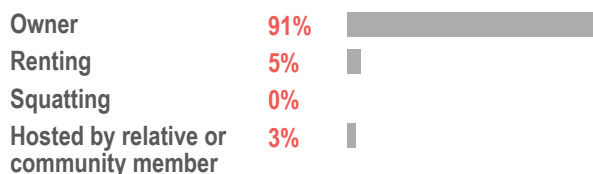
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴



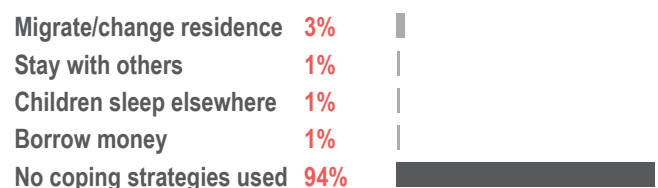
% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups⁵



Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households



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



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

Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

12%

In Aweil West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 259

see Annex for details on methodology

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



12%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
85%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

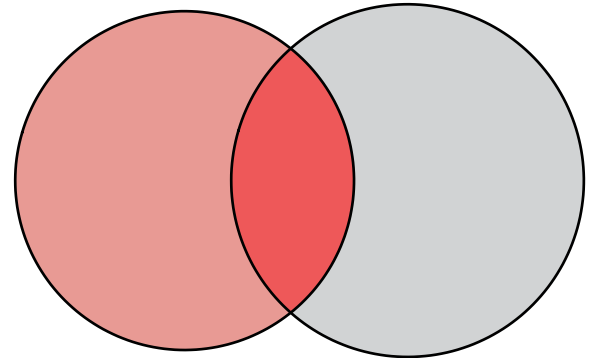
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 12% 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: 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.

23% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



6% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to 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 31%

No 69%

Don't know 0%



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

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

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

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs 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 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:

Costs 2%

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

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

Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Aweil West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **259**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
93%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

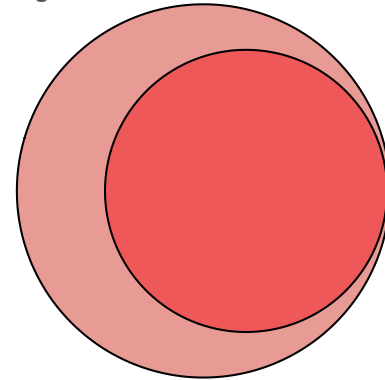


Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 4% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

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

7% 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

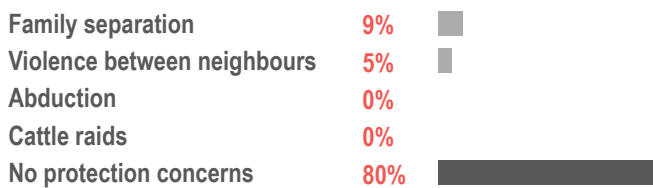


3% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

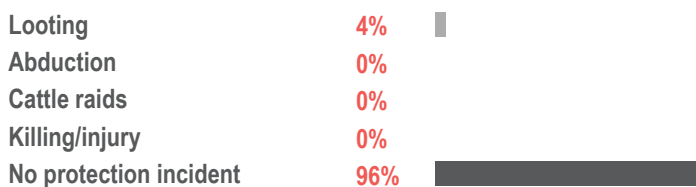


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

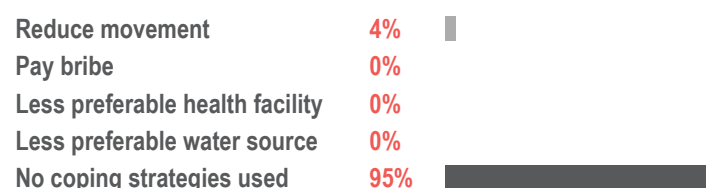
Yes	3%
No	95%
Don't know	2%



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

Aweil West County, Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

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

42%

In Aweil West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **259**

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



15% Extreme (severity score 4)
27% Severe (severity score 3)
29% Stress (severity score 2)
29% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 15% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 8% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



31% Minimal 28% Stress 26% Severe 15% 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	14%	51%	37%	8%	8%	37%	84%	41%	105
	...with a male head of household	11%	60%	41%	7%	7%	27%	92%	59%	154
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	16%	55%	58%	8%	12%	24%	87%	15%	39
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	11%	57%	40%	8%	2%	31%	89%	92%	241
	...who are displaced	32%	42%	31%	0%	70%	37%	90%	8%	18
	...who are hosting displaced people	14%	76%	20%	11%	11%	38%	94%	12%	30
	...who are not hosting displaced people	12%	53%	42%	7%	7%	30%	88%	88%	229
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	17%	64%	36%	8%	7%	29%	89%	43%	111
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	13%	73%	19%	3%	12%	30%	93%	14%	36
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	12%	58%	68%	0%	0%	35%	94%	6%	16
	...with chronically ill household member	5%	63%	64%	0%	10%	47%	96%	8%	21
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	12%	59%	40%	8%	8%	30%	90%	44%	114

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.

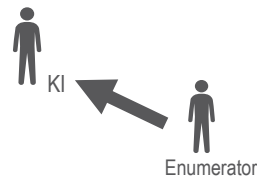
METHODOLOGY

Figure 1: Methodology for AoK-N

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

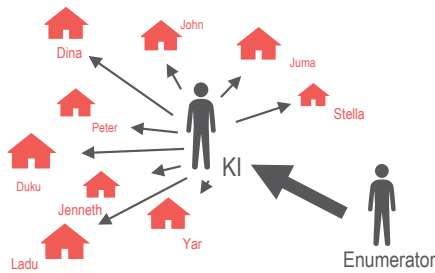
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- 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

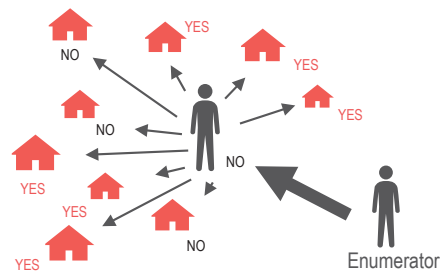
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



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+).

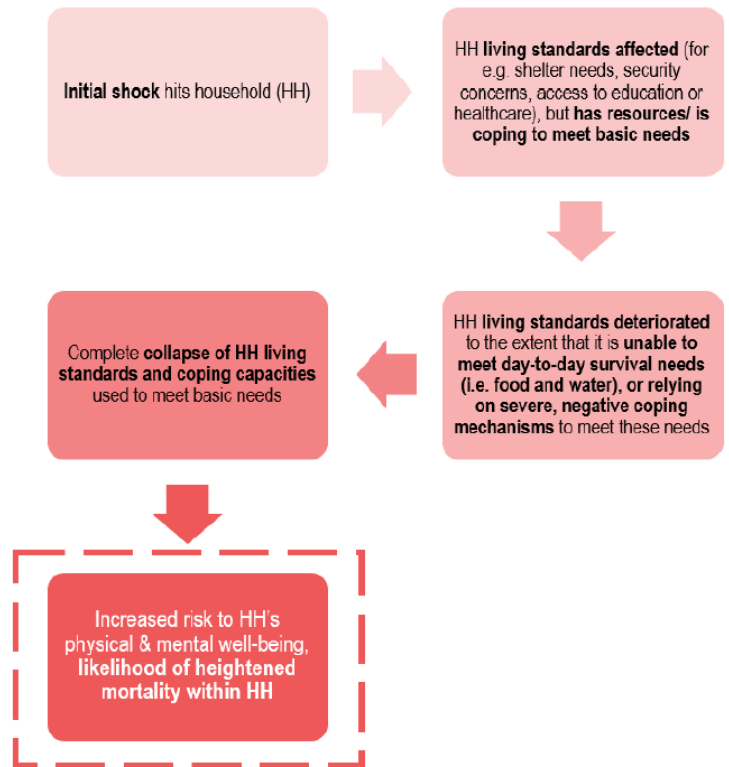


SEVERITY SCALE

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



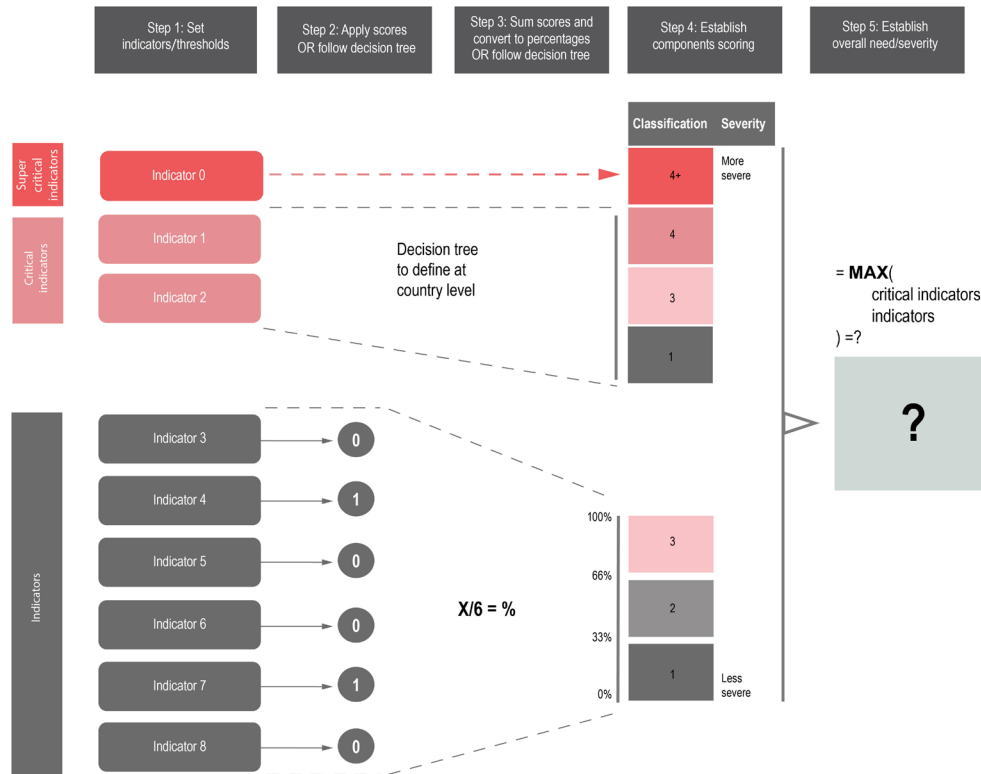
IDENTIFICATION OF LSG AND CG

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).