

Multi-Sector Needs Assessment: Area of Knowledge-Neighbourhoods

September 2020
South Sudan

CONTEXT

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

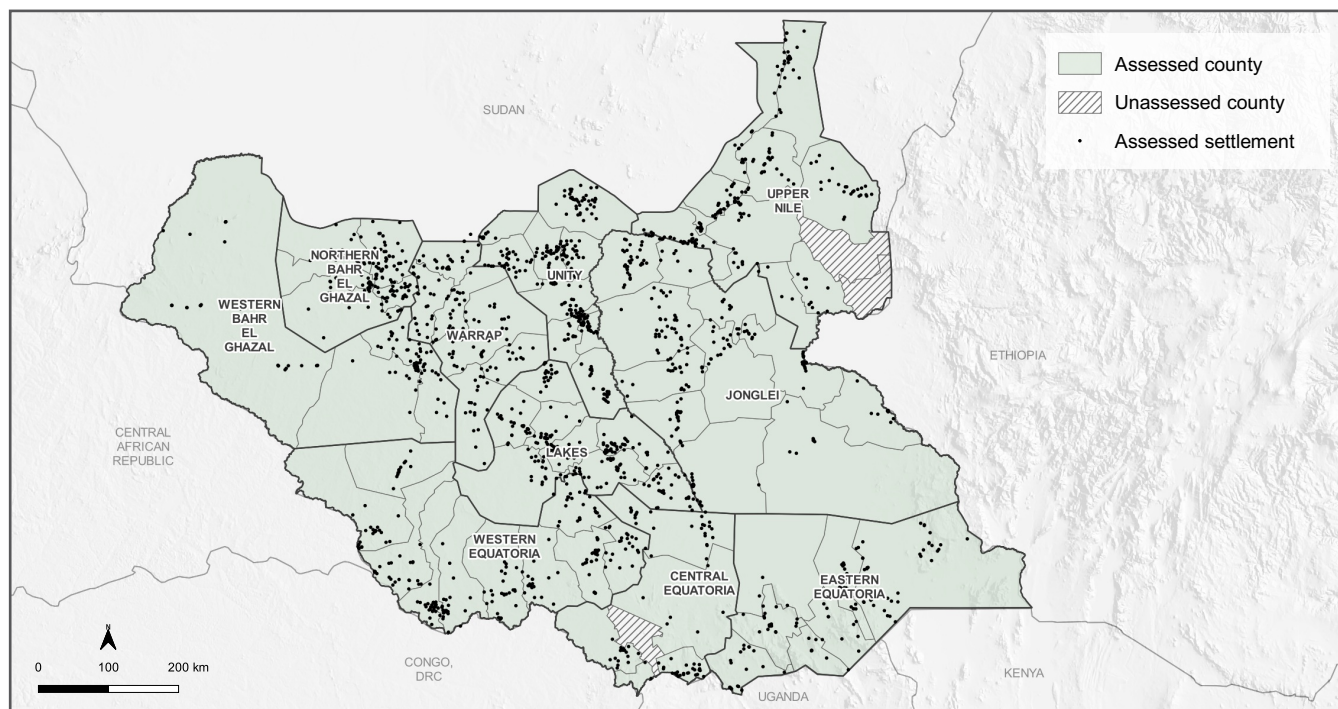
Building on its experience of conducting remote monthly monitoring through the [Area of Knowledge \(AoK\) methodology](#) in South Sudan since 2016, REACH, in coordination with the Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), innovated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

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

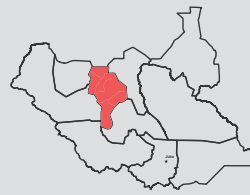
The neighbourhoods methodology was first developed by the [Care and Protection of Children \(CPC\) Learning Network](#) to gather population based data on difficult to measure or stigmatised concepts, such as Gender Based Violence (GBV). It is a remote KI-based methodology, based on the assumption that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

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

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



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



METHODOLOGY

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

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

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

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

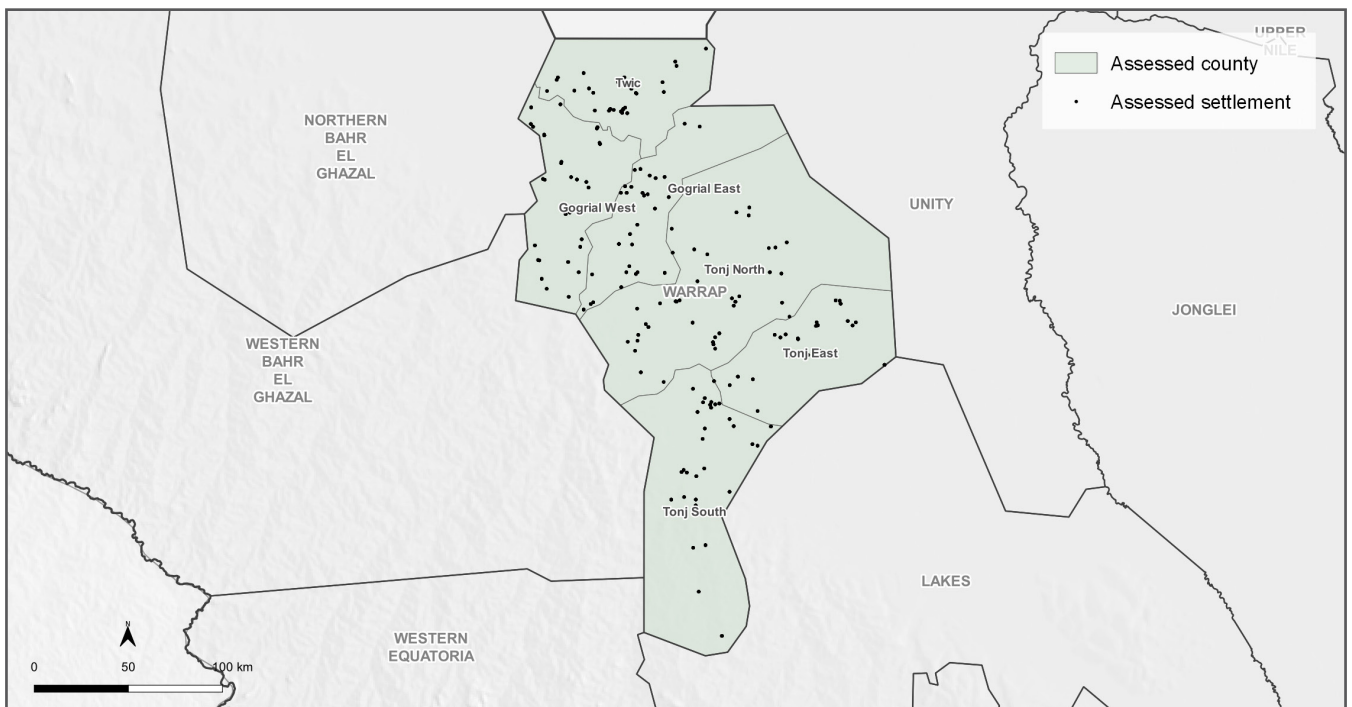
Limitations

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

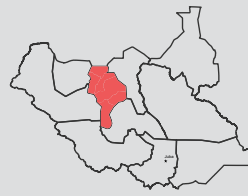
State Overview

In Warrap State, 205 interviews were conducted, covering a total of 1,521 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 Warrap 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: Warrap State coverage map



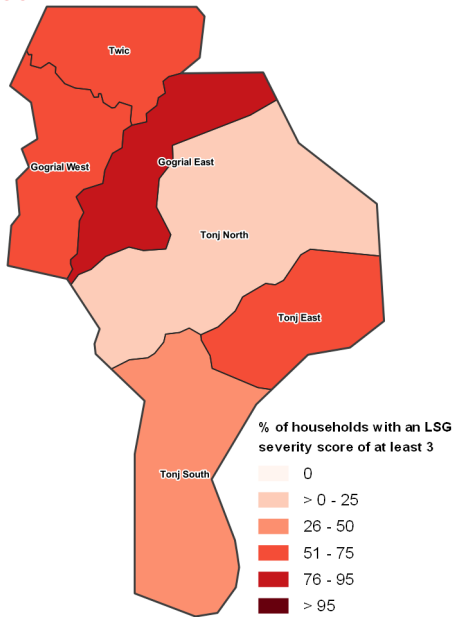
Living Standard Gaps in Warrap State



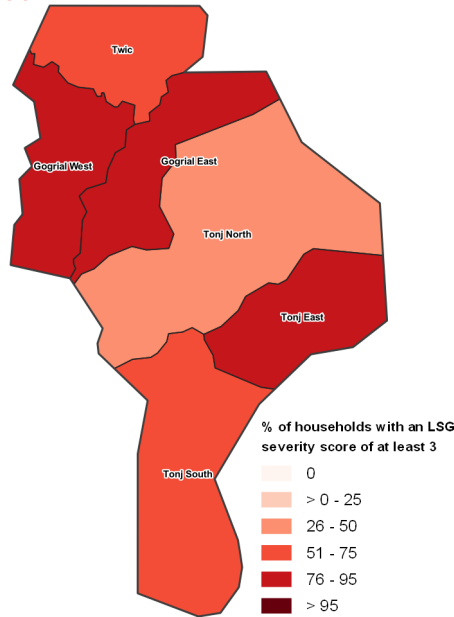
AoK-N | 2020
South Sudan

The maps below provide an overview of the proportions of households found to have a LSG per sector and county in Warrap 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.

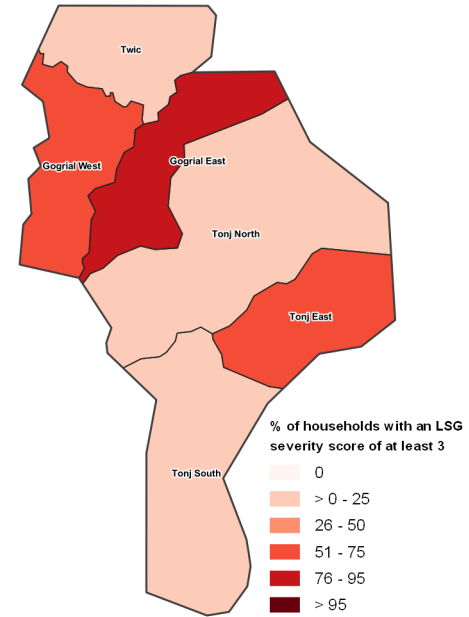
Food security and livelihoods (FSL) LSG¹



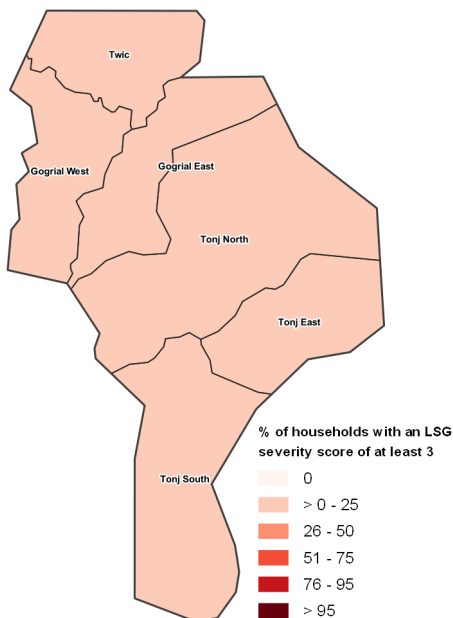
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) LSG²



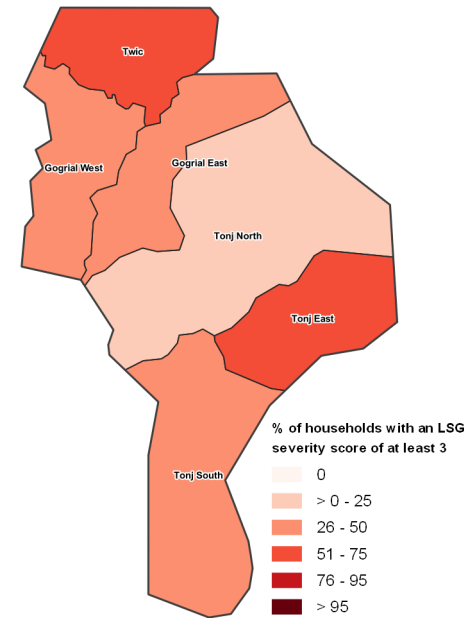
Health LSG³



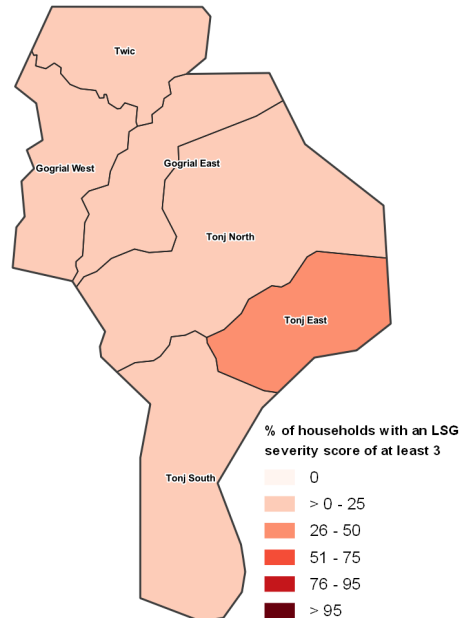
Shelter LSG⁴



Education LSG⁵



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.

Warrap State

<p>1. Gogrial East County page 5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	<p>6. Twic County page 40</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities
<p>2. Gogrial West County page 12</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	<p>7. Annex page 47</p>
<p>3. Tonj East Centre County page 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	
<p>4. Tonj North County page 26</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	
<p>5. Tonj South County page 33</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Health Shelter Education Protection Pre-existing Vulnerabilities 	



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

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South Sudan

Gogrial East County, Warrap State

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

83%

In Gogrial East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **36**
Number of households reported on: **265**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



27%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
37%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
19%	Severe	(severity score 3)
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)
11%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 27% 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: 67% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 72% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

34% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

85% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

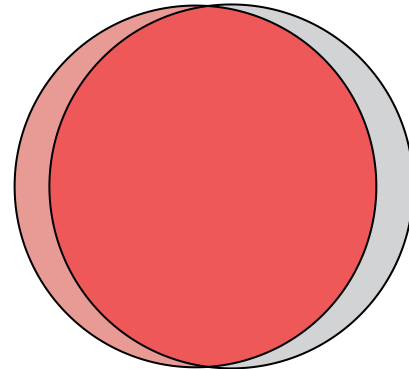
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	37%	
Can't harvest	3%	
No food distribution	2%	
New arrivals	2%	
No markets	2%	

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

Too far	34%	
No money	19%	
Flooding	13%	
Unsafe	7%	
No challenges	13%	
No market available	42%	

94% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



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

73% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Planted and harvested	2%	
Planted, not time to harvest	41%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%	
Did not plant	55%	
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	28%	
Borrowing	8%	
Neighbours/relatives	3%	
Own crop	3%	
Did not eat cereals	53%	

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

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

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

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

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South Sudan

Gogrial East County, Warrap State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **75%**

In Gogrial East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **36**
Number of households reported on: **265**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



21%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
22%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
33%	Severe	(severity score 3)
21%	Stress	(severity score 2)
4%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 21% 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: 43% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 53% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

29% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

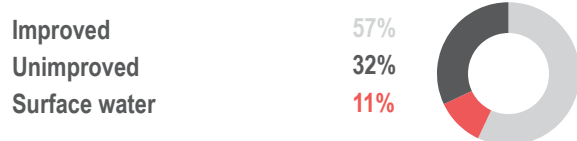
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴



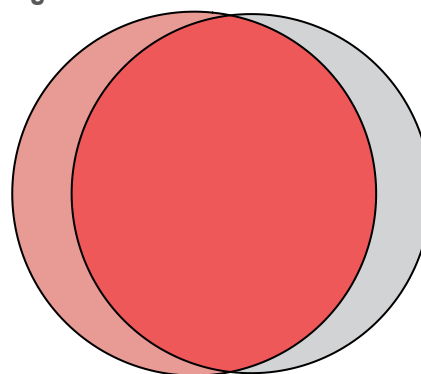
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



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



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

60% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	8%
No access to latrines	92%
Don't know	0%



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



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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Gogrial East County, Warrap State

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South Sudan

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

79%

In Gogrial East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **36**
Number of households reported on: **265**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
61%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
18%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
18%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

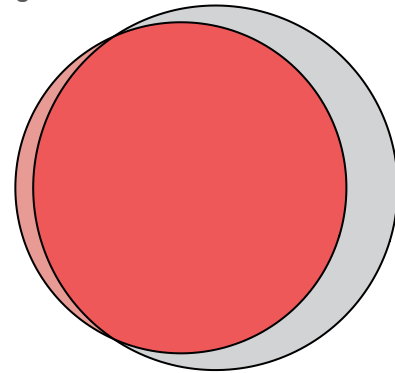
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 78% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 71% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

100% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



33% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes	77%
No	22%
Don't know	1%



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

76% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Children only	22%	
Adults only	20%	
Both	1%	
Don't know	1%	
No sickness	55%	

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

Too far	48%	
No staff/medicine	17%	
Costs	7%	
Unsafe	3%	
No barriers	22%	

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

Under 15 min	1%	
15 min - 30 min	11%	
31 min - 59 min	16%	
60 min - 120 min	19%	
121 min - 3 hrs	22%	
More than 3 hrs	30%	

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

Go to further facility	57%	
Borrow money	32%	
Sold assets	9%	
Go to worse facility	9%	
No coping strategies used	3%	

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

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Gogrial East County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

25%

In Gogrial East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **36**
Number of households reported on: **265**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
12%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
13%	Severe	(severity score 3)
30%	Stress	(severity score 2)
45%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

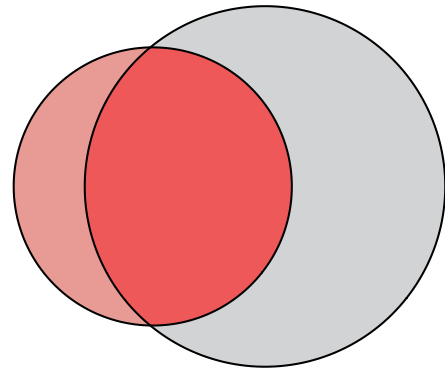
Critical: 14% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 33% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 14% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 22% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



18% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	79%	
Rakooba	11%	
Improvised shelter	1%	
Concrete building	1%	
Community building	3%	
Semi-permanent	6%	
No shelter	0%	

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

18% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Completely destroyed	26%	
Partially destroyed	6%	
Minimal damage	1%	
No damage	66%	

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

IDPs	21%	
IDP returnee	1%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	77%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	85%	
Renting	1%	
Squatting	2%	
Hosted by relative or community member	12%	

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

Stay with others	30%	
Children sleep elsewhere	7%	
Sleep in the open	6%	
Migrate/change residence	4%	
No coping strategies used	58%	

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

Gogrial East County, Warrap State

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

In Gogrial East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **36**
Number of households reported on: **265**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



20%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
13%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
65%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

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

Supercritical: 19% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 2% 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: 24% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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

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

Yes	17%
No	81%
Don't know	2%



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

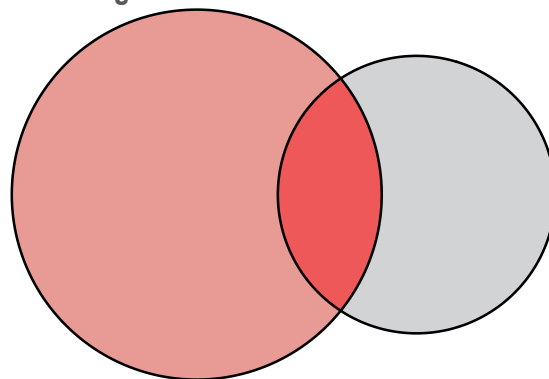
Yes	51%
No	49%
Don't know	0%



In 2% 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 does not want	1%	
Child is ill	0%	
Child has to work	0%	

45% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



27% 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;

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	76%
No	24%
Don't know	0%



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

School is too far	13%	■
High school fees	7%	■
Child has to work	4%	■
Don't know	1%	

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

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

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

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Gogrial East County, Warrap State

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South Sudan

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

16%

In Gogrial East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 36
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
76%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

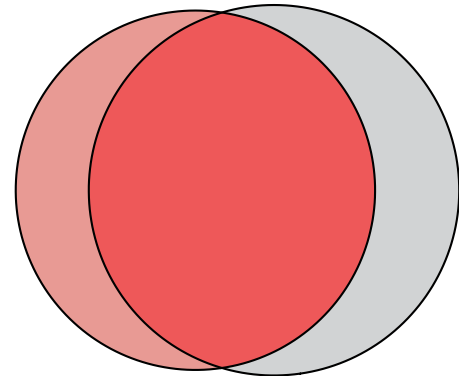
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 12% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

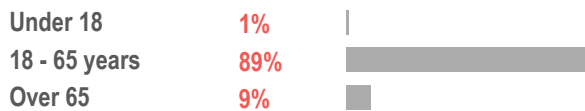
Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

10% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

21% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

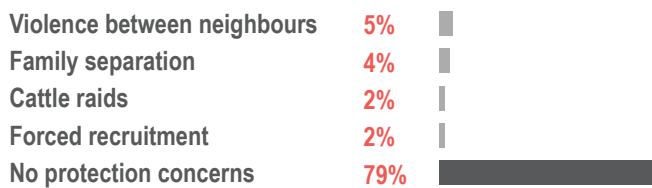


4% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

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

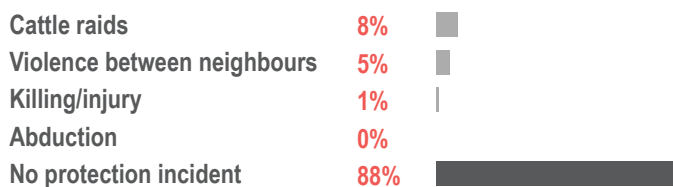


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	6%
No	92%
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

Gogrial East County, Warrap State

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

39%

In Gogrial East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **36**
Number of households reported on: **265**

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



11% Extreme (severity score 4)
28% Severe (severity score 3)
41% Stress (severity score 2)
21% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 15% 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:



21% Minimal 41% Stress 28% Severe 11% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	27%	85%	81%	18%	28%	78%	98%	26%	66
	...with a male head of household	35%	82%	79%	16%	24%	74%	96%	74%	199
	...with a child head of household	100%	68%	24%	56%	63%	100%	100%	1%	4
	...with an elderly head of household	48%	98%	91%	17%	21%	81%	100%	9%	23
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	29%	83%	79%	14%	17%	77%	98%	85%	222
	...who are displaced	58%	81%	81%	30%	65%	69%	91%	15%	41
	...who are hosting displaced people	41%	81%	84%	35%	68%	75%	92%	22%	57
	...who are not hosting displaced people	31%	83%	79%	11%	12%	76%	98%	78%	207
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	33%	94%	96%	13%	21%	79%	100%	31%	77
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	42%	100%	100%	0%	0%	84%	100%	1%	3
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	32%	92%	90%	5%	31%	80%	100%	12%	31
	...with chronically ill household member	58%	77%	69%	18%	19%	82%	94%	8%	19
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	37%	82%	88%	20%	24%	72%	98%	26%	73

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

Gogrial West County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

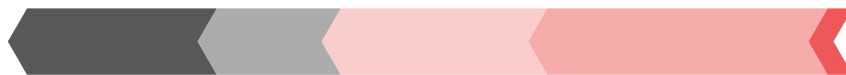
% of households found to have a FSL LSG, according to KIs:

61%

In Gogrial West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **251**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
34%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
25%	Severe	(severity score 3)
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)
23%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 50% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 41% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

29% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

72% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

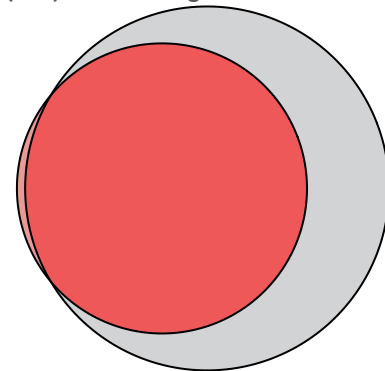
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	42%	
Didn't plant	13%	
No food distribution	8%	
No markets	4%	
Can't harvest	3%	

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

Flooding	26%	
Too far	22%	
No money	13%	
Closed market	8%	
No challenges	45%	
No market available	8%	

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



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

60% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

36% 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	10%	
Planted, not time to harvest	40%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	28%	
Did not plant	20%	
Don't know	0%	

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

Own crop	26%	
Market purchase	20%	
Exchange	18%	
Neighbours/relatives	9%	
Did not eat cereals	18%	

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

Gogrial West County, Warrap State

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

In Gogrial West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **251**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
47%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
15%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
8%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 49% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 29% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

35% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

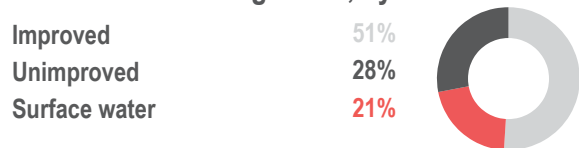
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Insufficient containers	29%	
Long waiting time	15%	
Bad taste	14%	
Waterpoints too far	12%	
No barriers	48%	

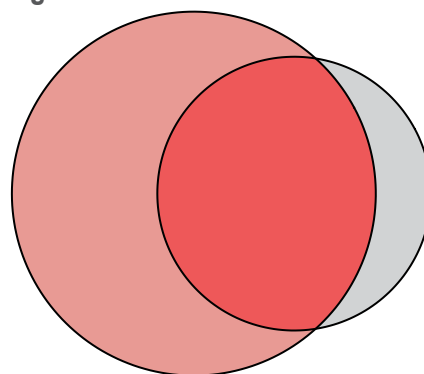
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	76%	
Cooking	77%	
Domestic	59%	
Personal hygiene	67%	
Not enough for any need	16%	

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



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



42% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

34% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

9% 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	6%	
No access to latrines	94%	
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	30%	
Reduce cleaning	16%	
Use less preferred water source	14%	
Buy more water than usual	12%	
No coping strategies used	57%	

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

Gogrial West County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

57%

In Gogrial West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **251**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
51%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
5%	Severe	(severity score 3)
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)
34%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical health indicators:

Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 58% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 87% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

25% 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	56%
No	41%
Don't know	3%



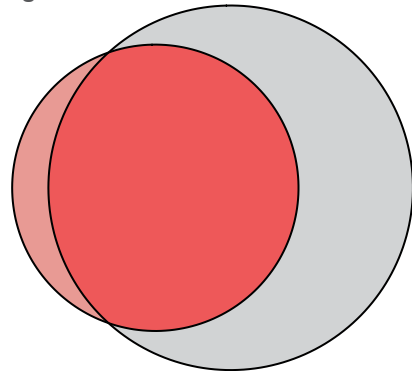
% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	29%	
Adults only	24%	
Both	22%	
Don't know	2%	
No sickness	23%	

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

Under 15 min	0%	
15 min - 30 min	2%	
31 min - 59 min	11%	
60 min - 120 min	29%	
121 min - 3 hrs	36%	
More than 3 hrs	21%	

100% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

51% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Costs	19%	
Too far	18%	
No staff/medicine	11%	
Right documents are not available	4%	
No barriers	42%	

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

Sold assets	62%	
Borrow money	37%	
Delay treatment	30%	
Go to further facility	6%	
No coping strategies used	6%	

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

Gogrial West County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

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

10%

In Gogrial West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 31
Number of households reported on: 251

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)
19%	Stress	(severity score 2)
70%	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.

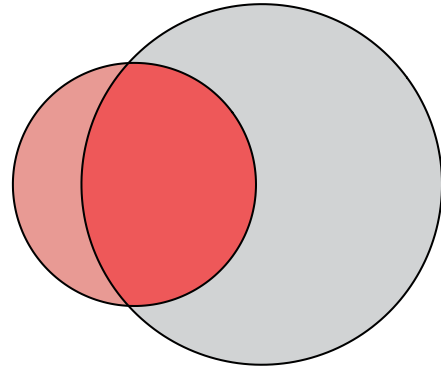
Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

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

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



9% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	91%	
Rakooba	9%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
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;

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

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

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

Completely destroyed	6%	
Partially destroyed	6%	
Minimal damage	3%	
No damage	84%	

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

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

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	93%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	1%	
Hosted by relative or community member	6%	

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

Stay with others	7%	
Children sleep elsewhere	6%	
Migrate/change residence	4%	
Borrow money	4%	
No coping strategies used	78%	

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Gogrial West County, Warrap State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **46%**

In Gogrial West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **251**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



38%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
50%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

Supercritical: 9% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 35% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 11% 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: 20% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

26% of households 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	32%
No	66%
Don't know	2%



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

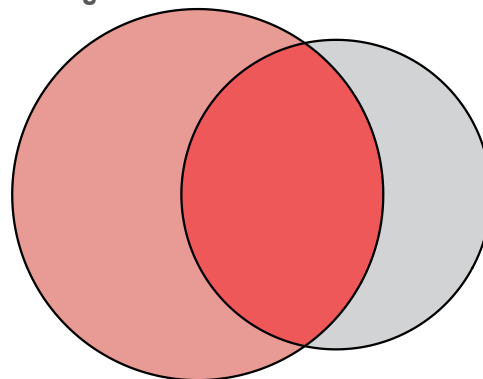
Yes	48%
No	52%
Don't know	0%



In 11% of households which reported at least one school-aged child (3-17), children do not intend to return to school when they re-open according to KIs. Most commonly reported reasons are:

Child does not want	4%	■
Risk at school	3%	■
Costs	2%	■
Child has to work	1%	■

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



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

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

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	79%
No	20%
Don't know	1%



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

High school fees	8%	■
Child has to work	5%	■
School is too far	3%	■
Marriage/pregnancy	2%	■

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

Gogrial West County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

18%

In Gogrial West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **251**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)
69%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

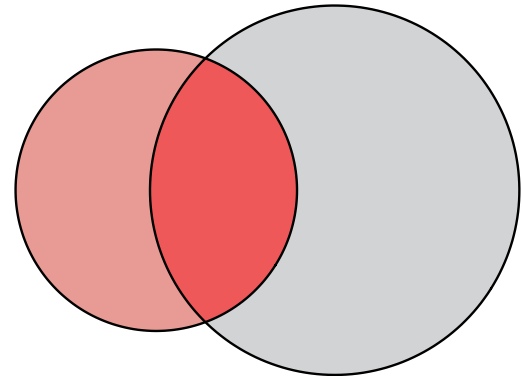
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 7% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 13% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

9% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

41% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

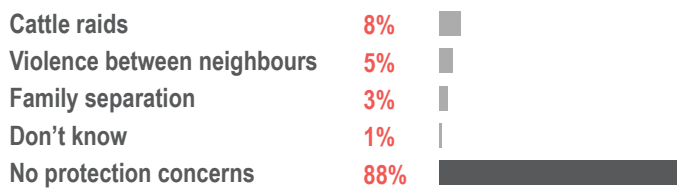


10% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

23% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

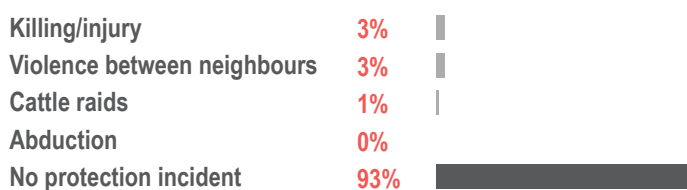


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

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



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



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



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

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Gogrial West County, Warrap State

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

45%

In Gogrial West County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **251**

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



23% Extreme (severity score 4)
22% Severe (severity score 3)
33% Stress (severity score 2)
22% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

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

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



21% Minimal 34% Stress 22% Severe 23% 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	24%	72%	67%	20%	7%	66%	100%	20%	50
	...with a male head of household	50%	59%	55%	18%	11%	79%	98%	80%	201
	...with a child head of household	100%	79%	60%	27%	17%	77%	100%	9%	21
	...with an elderly head of household	54%	68%	57%	25%	7%	66%	98%	14%	37
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	43%	61%	57%	17%	6%	71%	98%	82%	209
	...who are displaced	58%	65%	59%	24%	31%	100%	100%	18%	42
	...who are hosting displaced people	64%	65%	73%	5%	50%	81%	100%	13%	28
	...who are not hosting displaced people	43%	61%	55%	20%	4%	76%	98%	87%	223
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	50%	67%	71%	23%	10%	83%	99%	23%	53
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	50%	67%	55%	15%	18%	88%	96%	11%	28
	...with chronically ill household member	64%	57%	54%	23%	18%	77%	100%	12%	31
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	46%	62%	54%	15%	8%	69%	100%	18%	44

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

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



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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Tonj East County, Warrap State

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

66%

In Tonj East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **258**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



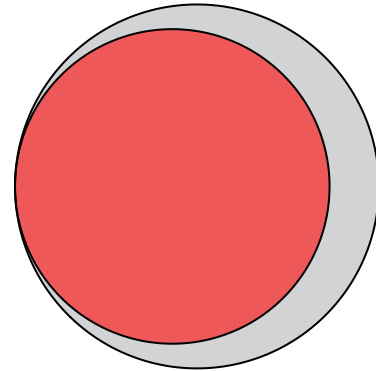
15% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
37% Extreme (severity score 4)
14% Severe (severity score 3)
12% Stress (severity score 2)
22% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 15% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 56% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 55% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

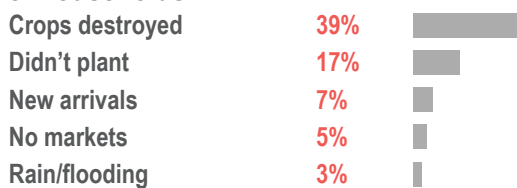
88% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



41% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

85% 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



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

65% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

22% 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

Tonj East County, Warrap State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **86%**

In Tonj East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **258**

see Annex for details on methodology

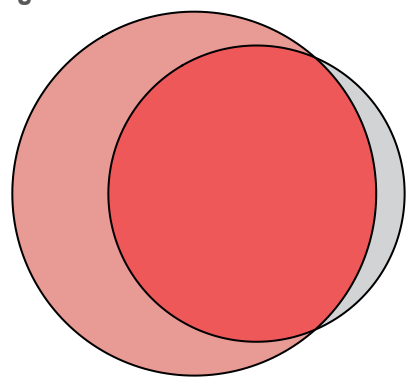
% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:



34%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
41%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)
2%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

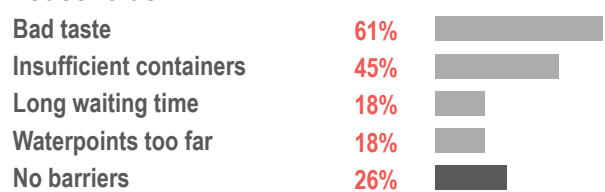
Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 34% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².
Critical: 75% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 45% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

91% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



51% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

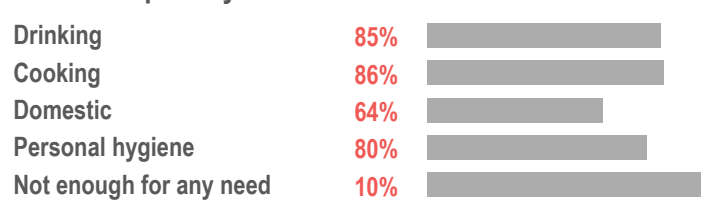


34% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

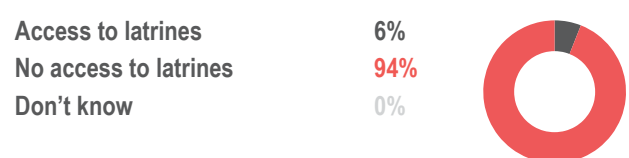
52% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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



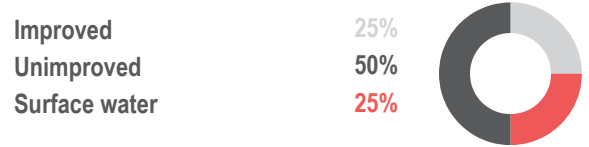
% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



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



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



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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Tonj East County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

76%

In Tonj East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 31
Number of households reported on: 258

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
56%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
18%	Severe	(severity score 3)
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)
17%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

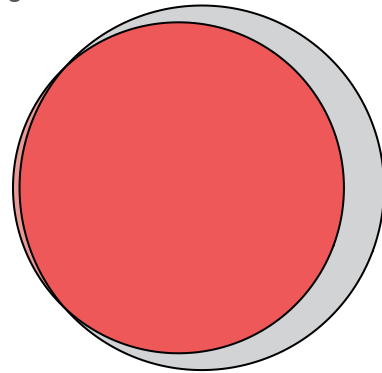
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 73% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 84% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



42% 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	73%
No	26%
Don't know	1%



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

74% 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 with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	21%	
Adults only	19%	
Both	9%	
Don't know	5%	
No sickness	46%	

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

No staff/medicine	37%	
Too far	25%	
Costs	5%	
Not always open	4%	
No barriers	27%	

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

Under 15 min	0%	
15 min - 30 min	10%	
31 min - 59 min	6%	
60 min - 120 min	29%	
121 min - 3 hrs	22%	
More than 3 hrs	33%	

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

Go to further facility	50%	
Borrow money	23%	
Delay treatment	23%	
Sold assets	23%	
No coping strategies used	8%	

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

Tonj East County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: **23%**

In Tonj East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **258**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



6%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
8%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
52%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

Supercritical: 6% of households reported by KIs with no shelter AND sleeping in the open to cope.

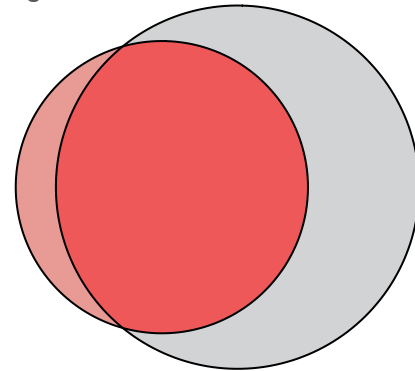
Critical: 14% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 28% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 31% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



21% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	85%	
Rakooba	3%	
Improvised shelter	2%	
Concrete building	1%	
Community building	3%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	6%	

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

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

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

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

Completely destroyed	24%	
Partially destroyed	5%	
Minimal damage	1%	
No damage	71%	

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

IDPs	28%	
IDP returnee	3%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	69%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	88%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	6%	

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

Stay with others	24%	
Sleep in the open	11%	
Migrate/change residence	10%	
Children sleep elsewhere	4%	
No coping strategies used	66%	

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

Tonj East County, Warrap State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **56%**

In Tonj East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **258**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



45%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)
38%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

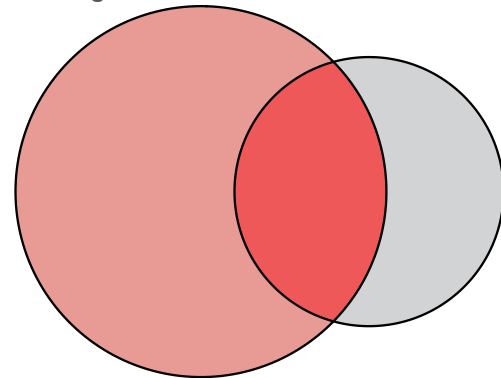
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 45% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 16% 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: 35% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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



31% 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 **30%**
No **68%**
Don't know **2%**



42% 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;

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

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

Yes **51%**
No **49%**
Don't know **0%**



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

Yes **65%**
No **35%**
Don't know **0%**



In 16% 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 **8%** ■
Risk at school **4%** ■
Travel risk **3%** ■
Child does not want **1%** |

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

High school fees **13%** ■
Insecurity **9%** ■
School is too far **9%** ■
Child has to work **3%** |

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

Tonj East County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: **28%**

In Tonj East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **31**
Number of households reported on: **258**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



4%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
18%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
54%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

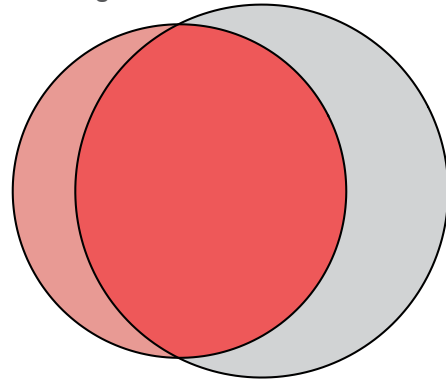
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 21% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 9% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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

41% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	85%	
Over 65	15%	

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

22% 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.

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

Cattle raids	22%	
Violence between neighbours	16%	
Killing/injury	10%	
Abduction	0%	
No protection concerns	53%	

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

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



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

Killing/injury	15%	
Cattle raids	13%	
Fire	3%	
Looting	1%	
No protection incident	76%	

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

Migrate/change residence	29%	
Pay bribe	11%	
Marriage	6%	
Change cattle movement	1%	
No coping strategies used	64%	

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

Tonj East County, Warrap State

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

56%

In Tonj East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 31
Number of households reported on: 258

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



15% Extreme (severity score 4)
41% Severe (severity score 3)
26% Stress (severity score 2)
17% 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: 28% 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:



16% Minimal 27% Stress 42% 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	70%	74%	77%	39%	21%	85%	93%	10%	27
	...with a male head of household	55%	65%	75%	27%	23%	86%	97%	90%	231
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	68%	66%	76%	31%	18%	88%	95%	15%	41
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	56%	61%	74%	29%	12%	86%	95%	72%	187
	...who are displaced	57%	78%	79%	26%	50%	87%	100%	28%	71
	...who are hosting displaced people	43%	64%	73%	26%	51%	94%	98%	31%	78
	...who are not hosting displaced people	62%	67%	77%	29%	10%	82%	96%	69%	179
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	54%	71%	83%	23%	24%	92%	98%	40%	101
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	76%	43%	43%	43%	32%	100%	100%	1%	3
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	87%	74%	89%	34%	31%	98%	100%	18%	47
	...with chronically ill household member	67%	86%	89%	61%	28%	86%	100%	8%	22
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	56%	72%	72%	23%	33%	88%	97%	25%	64

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

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





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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Tonj North County, Warrap State

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

18%

In Tonj North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 262

see Annex for details on methodology

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

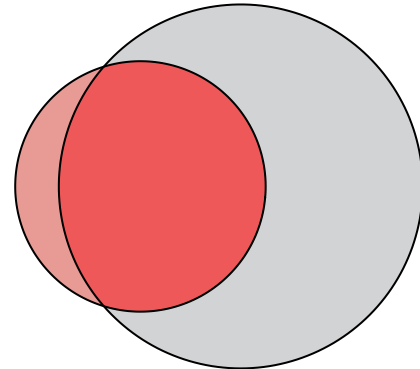


Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	1%
Extreme (severity score 4)	10%
Severe (severity score 3)	7%
Stress (severity score 2)	16%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	65%

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

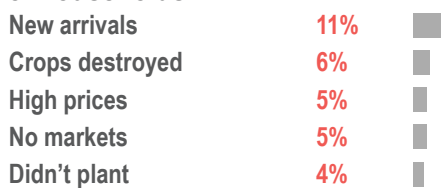
41% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



9% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

38% 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



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

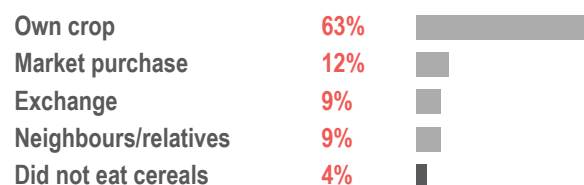
15% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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



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

Tonj North County, Warrap State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **46%**

In Tonj North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**
Number of households reported on: **262**

see Annex for details on methodology

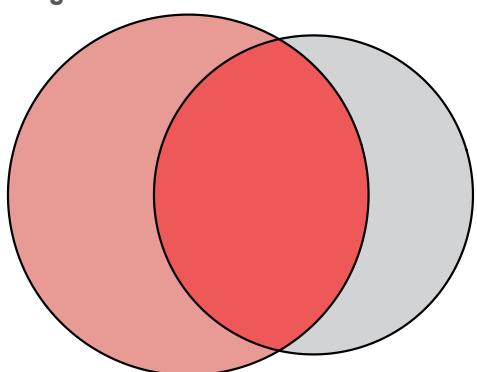
% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
45%	Severe	(severity score 3)
43%	Stress	(severity score 2)
11%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

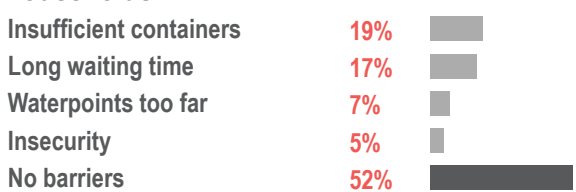
Supercritical and critical indicators:
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.
Critical: 45% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

60% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

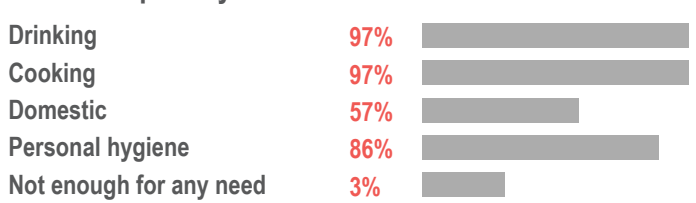


24% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

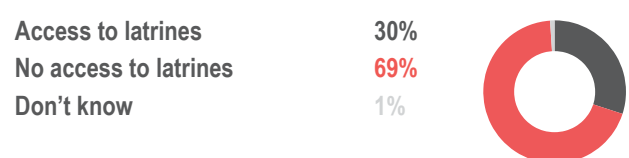
22% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

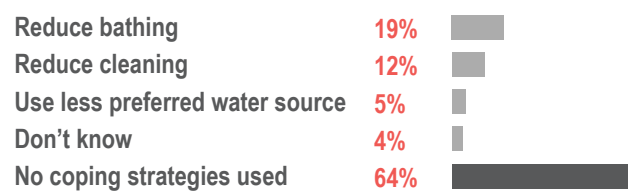
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



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



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



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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Tonj North County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

18%

In Tonj North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 262

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
11%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
76%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

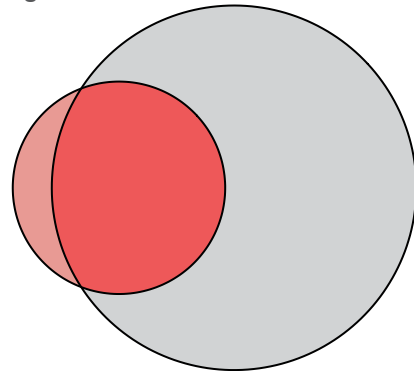
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 17% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 50% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



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

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

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



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

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

38% 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	10%
Both	3%
Don't know	1%
No sickness	59%

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

Under 15 min	0%
15 min - 30 min	3%
31 min - 59 min	46%
60 min - 120 min	18%
121 min - 3 hrs	29%
More than 3 hrs	3%

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

No staff/medicine	7%
Unsafe	5%
Costs	3%
Too far	2%
No barriers	83%

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

Borrow money	27%
Delay treatment	18%
Sold assets	14%
Go to further facility	12%
No coping strategies used	43%

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

Tonj North County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

6%

In Tonj North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**
Number of households reported on: **262**

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)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
21%	Stress	(severity score 2)
73%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

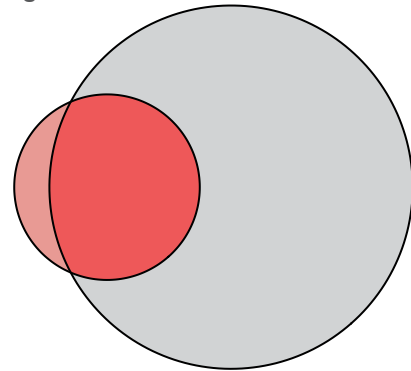
Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

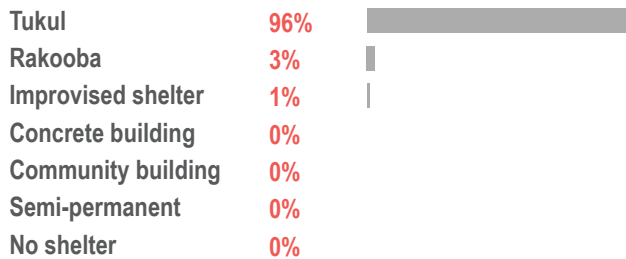
Critical: 18% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

24% 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

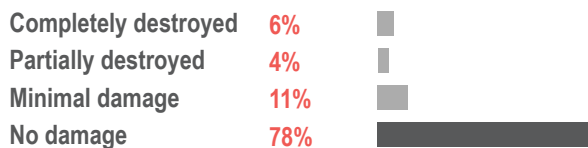


1% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

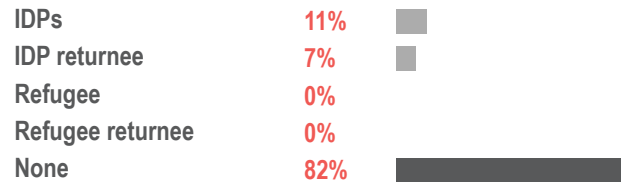
5% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

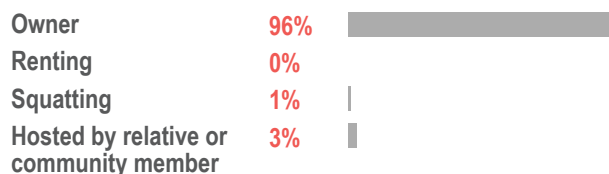
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴



% 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

Tonj North County, Warrap State

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

12%

In Tonj North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 40
Number of households reported on: 262

see Annex for details on methodology

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



11%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)
82%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

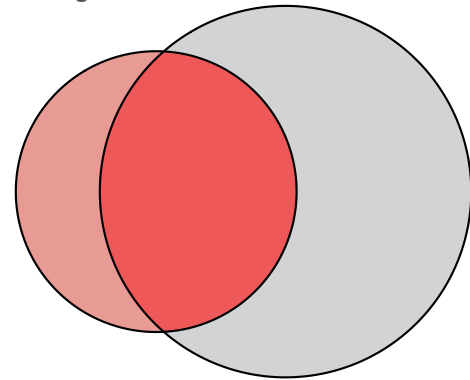
Supercritical: 2% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 10% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 7% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

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

25% 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 21%

No 79%

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 19%

No 81%

Don't know 0%



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

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

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

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

Yes 97%

No 3%

Don't know 0%



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

Costs 6%

Child does not want 1%

Child is ill 0%

Child has to work 0%

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

Child has to work 1%

School is too far 1%

Bad quality 0%

Child hungry 0%

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

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

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

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Tonj North County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

In Tonj North County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	40
Number of households reported on:	262

see Annex for details on methodology

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



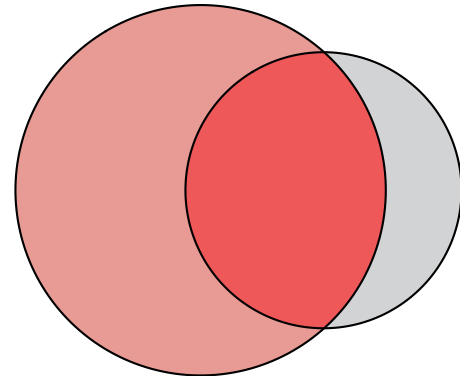
4%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
8%	Stress	(severity score 2)
73%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:
Supercritical: 19% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².
Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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

21% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

Under 18	2%	
18 - 65 years	82%	████████████████████
Over 65	15%	████

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

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

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

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

Cattle raids	10%	██
Violence between neighbours	10%	██
Don't know	2%	
Family separation	1%	
No protection concerns	77%	████████████████████

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

Yes	5%
No	92%
Don't know	3%



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

Violence between neighbours	9%	██
Cattle raids	7%	██
Killing/injury	3%	
Looting	1%	
No protection incident	81%	████████████████████

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

Don't know	10%	██
Pay bribe	4%	██
Elders resolve	4%	██
Migrate/change residence	3%	
No coping strategies used	76%	████████████████████

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

Tonj North County, Warrap State

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

28%

In Tonj North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**
Number of households reported on: **262**

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



17% Extreme (severity score 4)
11% Severe (severity score 3)
27% Stress (severity score 2)
45% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 3% 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:



42% Minimal 26% Stress 14% 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	19%	36%	32%	34%	21%	36%	74%	11%	33
	...with a male head of household	11%	16%	17%	18%	5%	47%	66%	89%	229
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	6
	...with an elderly head of household	3%	33%	28%	18%	2%	55%	70%	15%	36
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	11%	17%	17%	18%	3%	46%	66%	97%	253
	...who are displaced	54%	55%	66%	57%	89%	37%	89%	3%	8
	...who are hosting displaced people	23%	31%	35%	43%	22%	44%	72%	18%	44
	...who are not hosting displaced people	10%	16%	15%	14%	3%	47%	65%	82%	218
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	6%	23%	20%	15%	3%	46%	60%	22%	51
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	10%	17%	26%	50%	0%	40%	65%	5%	11
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	44%	35%	20%	7%	15%	41%	80%	5%	18
	...with chronically ill household member	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	1
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	17%	16%	23%	14%	12%	52%	71%	15%	45

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

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



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

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Tonj South County, Warrap State

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

42%

In Tonj South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **237**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



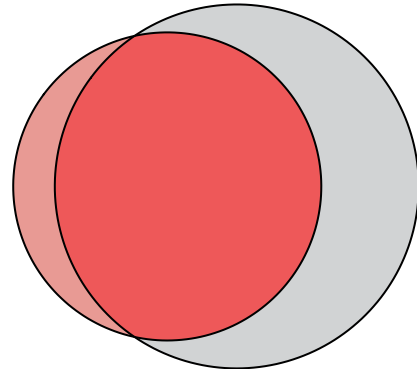
3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
28%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)
46%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 13% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 38% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

66% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



7% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

64% 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

Lack of rain	22%	
Didn't plant	12%	
New arrivals	9%	
Crops destroyed	8%	
Can't harvest	3%	

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

Too far	36%	
No money	33%	
Flooding	15%	
High prices	11%	
No challenges	38%	
No market available	3%	

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

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

23% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Planted and harvested	0%	
Planted, not time to harvest	53%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	1%	
Did not plant	41%	
Don't know	0%	

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

Own crop	36%	
Market purchase	31%	
Exchange	10%	
Neighbours/relatives	3%	
Did not eat cereals	8%	

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

Tonj South County, Warrap State

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

In Tonj South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **237**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



16%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
41%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
23%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
10%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

Supercritical: 16% 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: 26% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 57% 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

Insufficient containers	36%	
Bad taste	23%	
Long waiting time	16%	
Waterpoints too far	12%	
No barriers	54%	

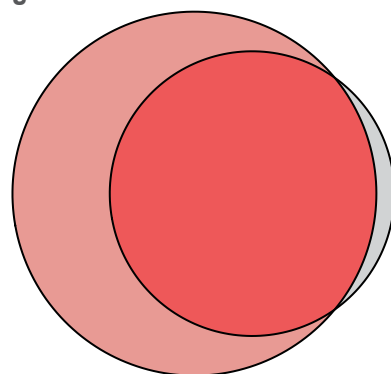
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	69%	
Cooking	78%	
Domestic	65%	
Personal hygiene	75%	
Not enough for any need	19%	

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

Improved	74%
Unimproved	26%
Surface water	0%

69% 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;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	18%
No access to latrines	82%
Don't know	0%



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

Reduce cleaning	19%	
Reduce bathing	11%	
Use less preferred water source	10%	
Reduce drinking	9%	
No coping strategies used	59%	

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

Tonj South County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

14%

In Tonj South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 33
Number of households reported on: 237

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
14%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)
77%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

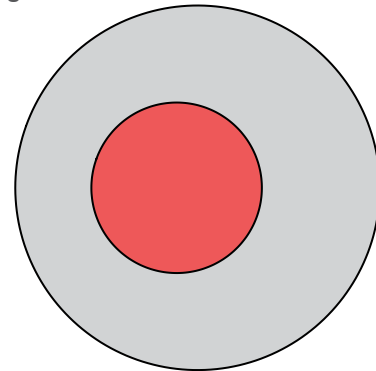
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 15% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 66% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



4% 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	14%
No	78%
Don't know	8%



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

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

50% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Children only	20%	■
Adults only	16%	■
Both	9%	■
Don't know	2%	■
No sickness	52%	■

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

Under 15 min	1%	■
15 min - 30 min	5%	■
31 min - 59 min	28%	■
60 min - 120 min	30%	■
121 min - 3 hrs	20%	■
More than 3 hrs	16%	■

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

Costs	5%	■
No staff/medicine	4%	■
Unsafe	3%	■
Not always open	2%	■
No barriers	85%	■

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

Go to further facility	34%	■
Delay treatment	33%	■
Sold assets	11%	■
Borrow money	9%	■
No coping strategies used	33%	■

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

Tonj South County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

3%

In Tonj South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **237**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
20%	Stress	(severity score 2)
77%	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.

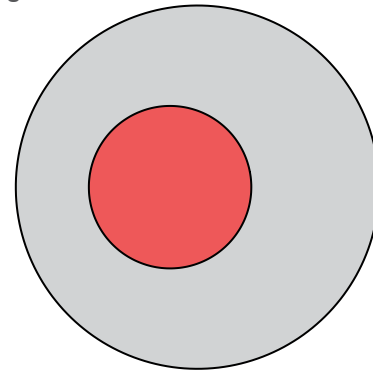
Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

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

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

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

16% 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	97%	
Rakooba	3%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

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

Completely destroyed	2%	
Partially destroyed	3%	
Minimal damage	9%	
No damage	86%	

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

IDPs	11%	
IDP returnee	5%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	1%	
None	83%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

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

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

Stay with others	10%	
Migrate/change residence	3%	
Sleep in the open	3%	
Borrow money	3%	
No coping strategies used	84%	

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

Tonj South County, Warrap State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **37%**

In Tonj South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **237**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



31%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
61%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

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

Supercritical: 29% 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: 17% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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

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

Yes **17%**
No **81%**
Don't know **2%**



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

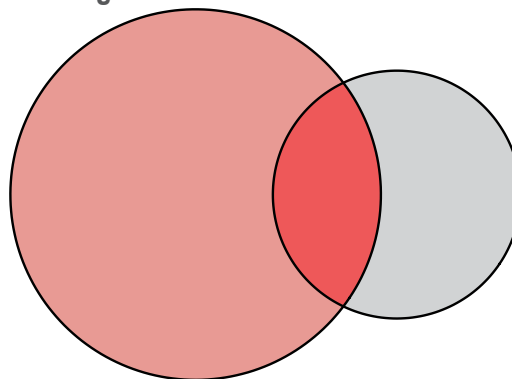
Yes **44%**
No **56%**
Don't know **0%**



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:

Travel risk **2%** |
Costs **1%** |
Child is ill **0%**
Child does not want **0%**

48% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



32% 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;

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



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

School is too far **13%** ■
Bad quality **2%** |
Child has to work **2%** |
Child hungry **0%**

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Tonj South County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

16%

In Tonj South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **237**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
8%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)
6%	Stress	(severity score 2)
77%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

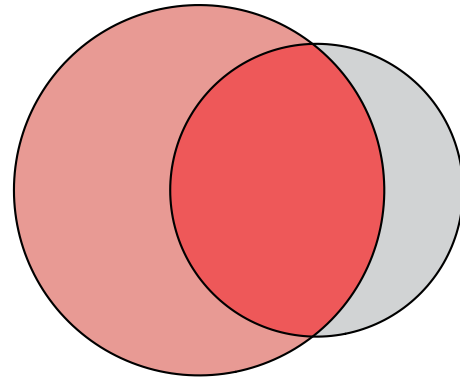
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 11% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 8% 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 to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

19% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

Under 18	1%	
18 - 65 years	88%	████████████████████
Over 65	11%	██

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

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

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

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

Violence between neighbours	9%	█
Family separation	2%	
Gender based violence	1%	
Early marriage	1%	
No protection concerns	85%	████████████████████

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

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



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

Violence between neighbours	7%	█
Looting	2%	
Gender based violence	1%	
Early marriage	1%	
No protection incident	89%	████████████████████

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

Pay bribe	4%	█
Less preferable water source	2%	
Marriage	2%	
Migrate/change residence	2%	
No coping strategies used	87%	████████████████████

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

Tonj South County, Warrap State

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

24%

In Tonj South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **33**
Number of households reported on: **237**

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



12% Extreme (severity score 4)
12% Severe (severity score 3)
40% Stress (severity score 2)
36% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

Critical: 3% 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:



33% Minimal 42% Stress 13% Severe 12% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	43%	33%	19%	19%	4%	59%	79%	9%	23
	...with a male head of household	36%	43%	14%	16%	3%	68%	85%	91%	214
	...with a child head of household	100%	33%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	3
	...with an elderly head of household	26%	11%	11%	21%	0%	59%	81%	11%	27
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	38%	40%	14%	16%	1%	68%	84%	97%	229
	...who are displaced	0%	87%	41%	14%	87%	41%	87%	3%	8
	...who are hosting displaced people	49%	37%	11%	28%	4%	58%	90%	17%	40
	...who are not hosting displaced people	35%	43%	15%	14%	3%	69%	83%	83%	197
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	49%	41%	21%	15%	0%	70%	91%	22%	53
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	42%	17%	17%	48%	0%	49%	100%	2%	6
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	58%	90%	22%	18%	4%	63%	95%	8%	19
	...with chronically ill household member	59%	52%	45%	23%	0%	89%	100%	3%	8
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	47%	50%	8%	7%	3%	79%	90%	41%	88

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

Twic County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

68%

In Twic County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **32**
Number of households reported on: **232**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



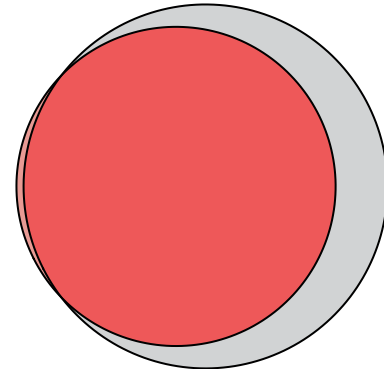
10% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
54% Extreme (severity score 4)
4% Severe (severity score 3)
12% Stress (severity score 2)
20% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 11% 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: 24% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.
Critical: 70% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

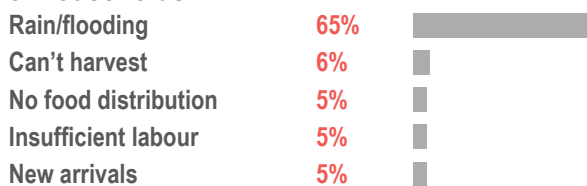
92% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



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

89% 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

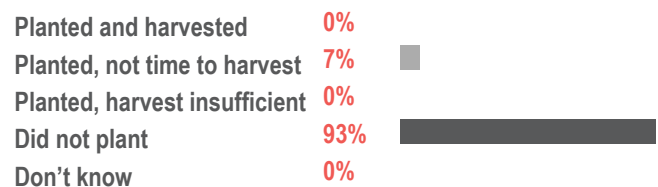


1% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs 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

Twic County, Warrap State

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

72%

In Twic County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **32**
Number of households reported on: **232**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



7% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
16% Extreme (severity score 4)
49% Severe (severity score 3)
26% Stress (severity score 2)
2% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

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

Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

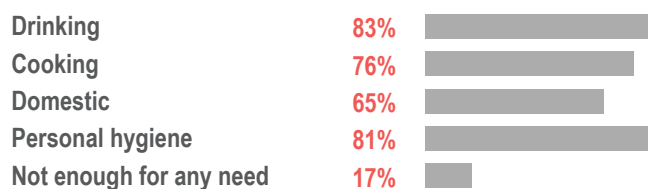
Critical: 56% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

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



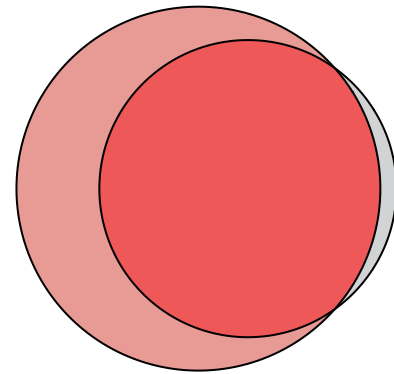
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



74% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

46% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines 12%
No access to latrines 88%
Don't know 0%



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



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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Twic County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

15%

In Twic County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 32
Number of households reported on: 232

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)
27%	Stress	(severity score 2)
58%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

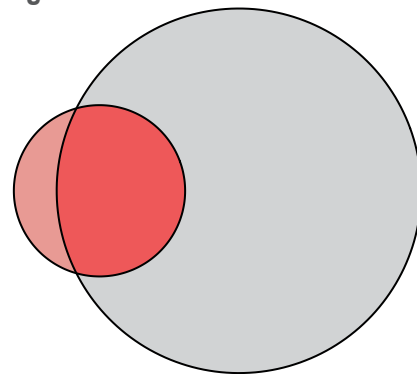
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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: 8% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 71% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

81% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



6% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes	7%
No	86%
Don't know	7%



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

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

64% 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	25%
Adults only	13%
Both	18%
Don't know	6%
No sickness	38%

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

Under 15 min	2%
15 min - 30 min	0%
31 min - 59 min	27%
60 min - 120 min	18%
121 min - 3 hrs	45%
More than 3 hrs	8%

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

Too far	6%
Costs	1%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
No barriers	92%

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

Delay treatment	61%
Go to further facility	49%
Borrow money	7%
Sold assets	3%
No coping strategies used	21%

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

Twic County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

2%

In Twic County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 32
Number of households reported on: 232

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
13%	Stress	(severity score 2)
86%	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.

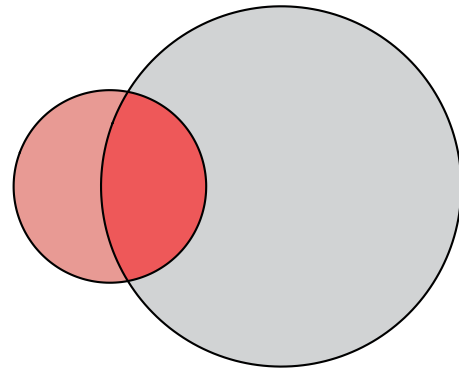
Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 6% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

Critical: 5% 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:



1% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	98%	
Rakooba	1%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	1%	
No shelter	0%	

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

Completely destroyed	4%	
Partially destroyed	1%	
Minimal damage	0%	
No damage	94%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	95%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	5%	

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

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

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

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

IDPs	5%	
IDP returnee	0%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	95%	

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

Migrate/change residence	4%	
Stay with others	2%	
Children sleep elsewhere	1%	
Borrow money	1%	
No coping strategies used	93%	

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators for shelter.

² Inadequate shelters include community buildings, rakoobas, improvised shelters or no shelters.

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

⁴ The level of damage was self-reported by KIs.

⁵ This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

AOK-N | 2020
South Sudan

Twic County, Warrap State

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **50%**

In Twic County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **32**
Number of households reported on: **232**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



50%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
47%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

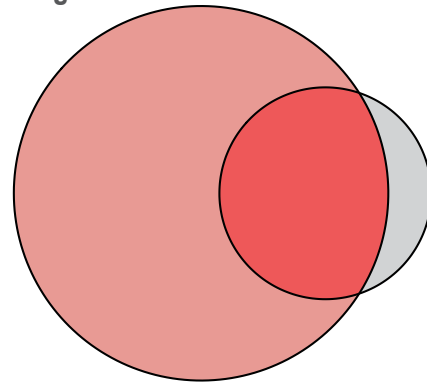
Supercritical: 6% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 45% 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: 21% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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



21% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to 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%**



37% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

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

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



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

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



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:

Insecurity **5%**
Costs **2%**
Child is ill **0%**
Child does not want **0%**

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

School is too far **13%**
Insecurity **5%**
High school fees **2%**
Bad quality **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

Twic County, Warrap State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Twic County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **32**
Number of households reported on: **232**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)
83%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

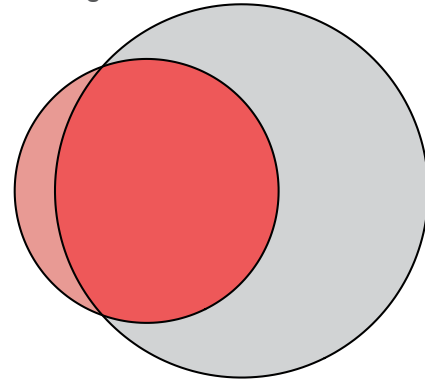
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

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

Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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

15% of households found to have a protection LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

Under 18	6%	
18 - 65 years	89%	
Over 65	6%	

1% 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;

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

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

Cattle raids	16%	
Killing/injury	12%	
Violence between neighbours	1%	
Abduction	0%	
No protection concerns	83%	

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

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



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

Cattle raids	5%	
Violence between neighbours	1%	
Abduction	0%	
Killing/injury	0%	
No protection incident	94%	

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

Migrate/change residence	13%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
Less preferable water source	0%	
No coping strategies used	86%	

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

Twic County, Warrap State

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

32%

In Twic County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **32**
Number of households reported on: **232**

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



11% Extreme (severity score 4)
20% Severe (severity score 3)
45% Stress (severity score 2)
23% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 13% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



20% Minimal 46% Stress 21% Severe 12% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	55%	74%	7%	4%	4%	74%	95%	22%	51
	...with a male head of household	49%	66%	17%	7%	1%	72%	91%	78%	180
	...with a child head of household	100%	91%	0%	9%	0%	91%	100%	6%	11
	...with an elderly head of household	65%	72%	12%	16%	0%	57%	100%	6%	16
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	50%	74%	12%	3%	1%	73%	92%	87%	196
	...who are displaced	50%	24%	36%	33%	5%	64%	96%	13%	36
	...who are hosting displaced people	32%	46%	13%	8%	13%	83%	89%	5%	11
	...who are not hosting displaced people	51%	69%	15%	7%	1%	72%	92%	95%	221
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	54%	83%	18%	9%	1%	76%	100%	26%	62
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	NA	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	85%	89%	26%	5%	0%	76%	100%	11%	24
	...with chronically ill household member	74%	58%	30%	26%	0%	54%	100%	4%	10
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	56%	77%	20%	4%	1%	74%	97%	63%	146

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.

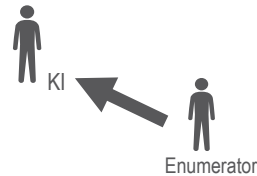
METHODOLOGY

Figure 1: Methodology for AoK-N

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

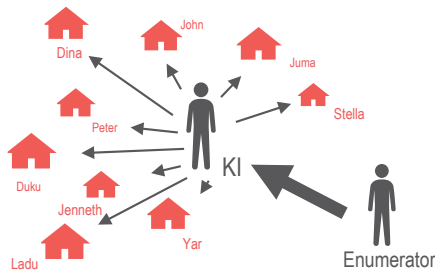
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- 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

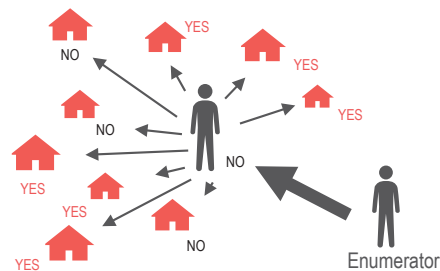
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



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+).

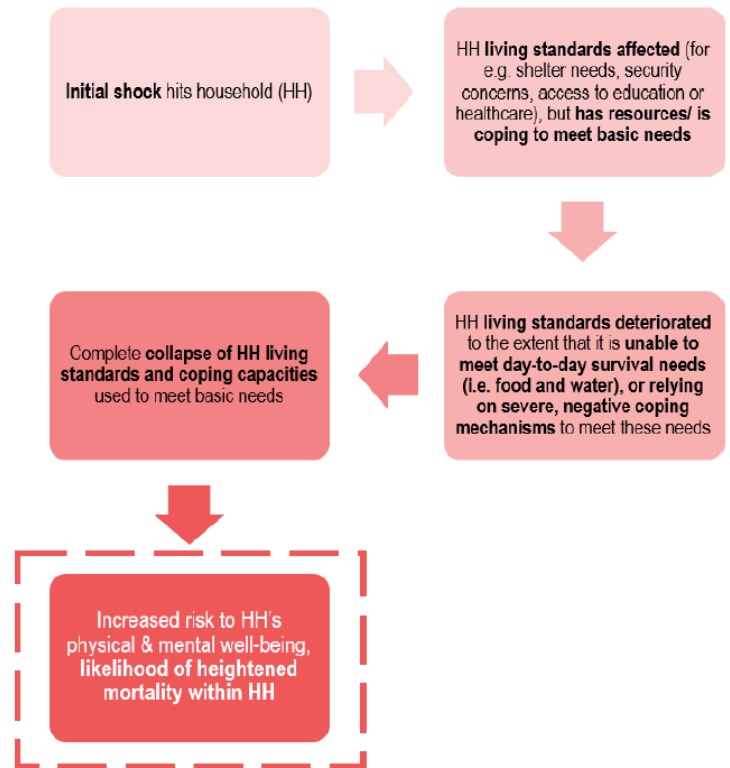


SEVERITY SCALE

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



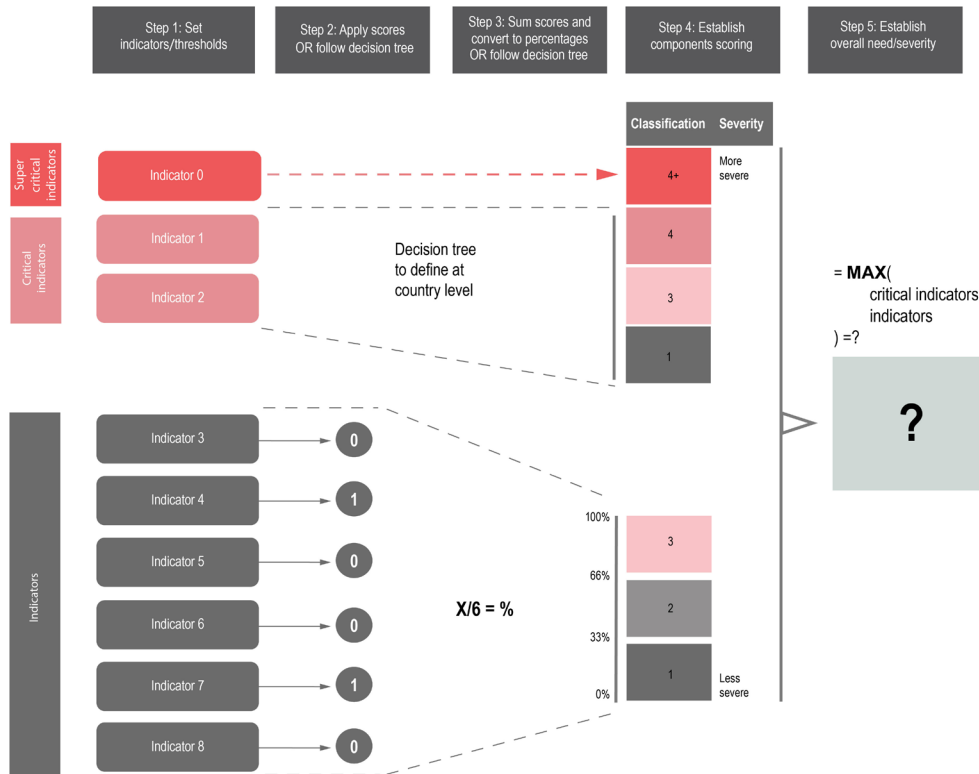
IDENTIFICATION OF LSG AND CG

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).