

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

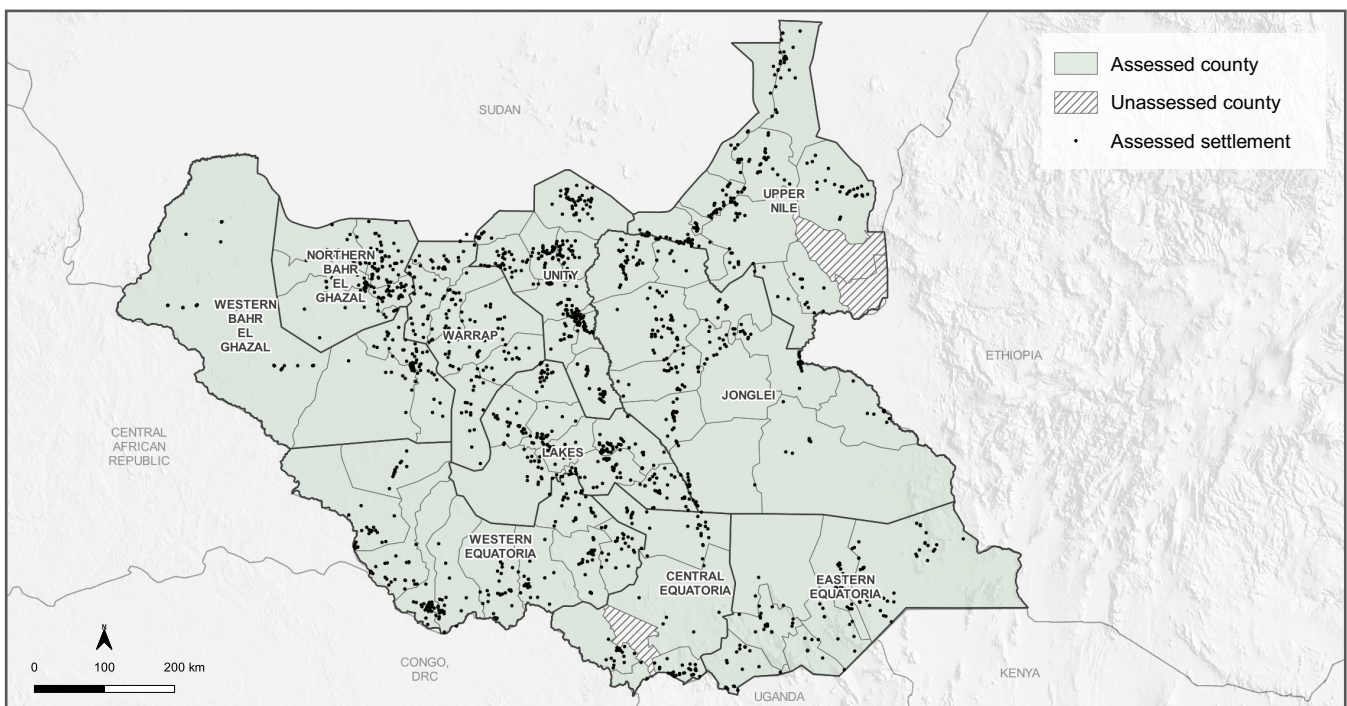
and contribute, as one of many data sources, to a more targeted and evidence-based humanitarian response.

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.

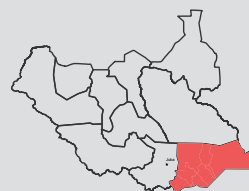
The 2020 South Sudan AoK-N consisted of a quantitative remote multi-sectoral assessment implemented across all ten states of South Sudan between the 3rd of August and 1st of September 2020. With the objective of gathering comparable information across the entire country, REACH conducted 2,930 face-to-face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

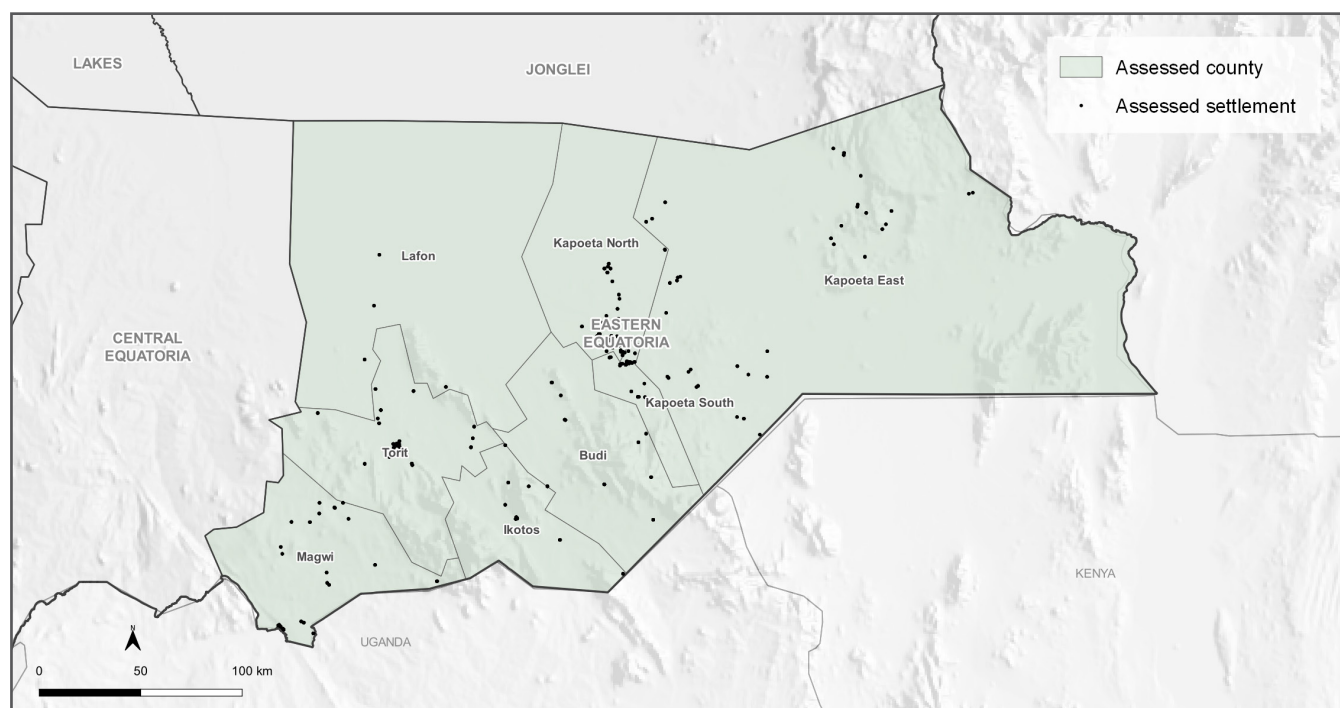
Results are reported as a “% of households” and interpreted as any normal household survey, given certain acknowledgements and limitations. Key is that since households are not selected with probability sampling, the results are not statistically representative. In addition, there is added uncertainty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

State Overview

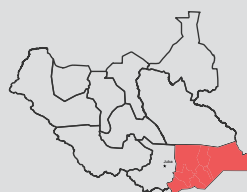
In Eastern Equatoria State, 214 interviews were conducted, covering a total of 1,338 households through the AoK-N methodology (see coverage map below). This factsheet summarises findings starting with an overview of the Living Standard Gap (LSG) per county per sector, followed by county level sectoral pages to provide more in-depth information on the sectoral LSGs in every county in Eastern Equatoria 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: Eastern Equatoria State coverage map



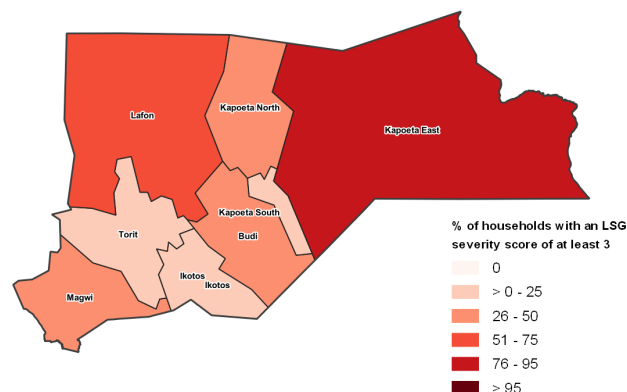
Living Standard Gaps in Eastern Equatoria State



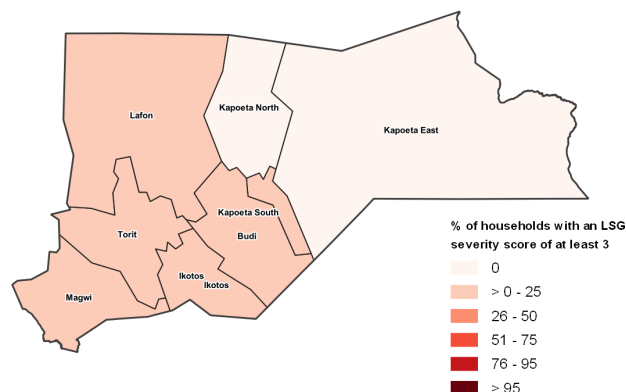
AoK-N | 2020
South Sudan

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

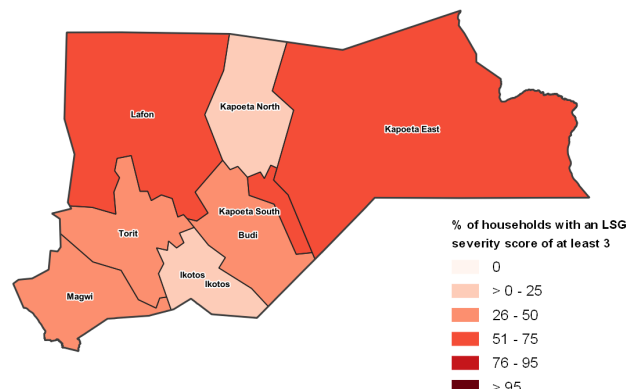
Food security and livelihoods (FSL) LSG¹



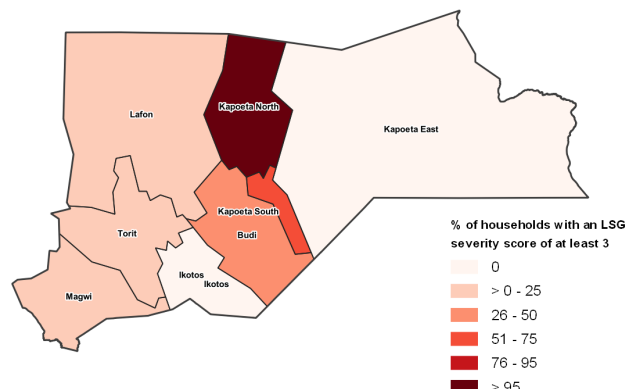
Shelter LSG⁴



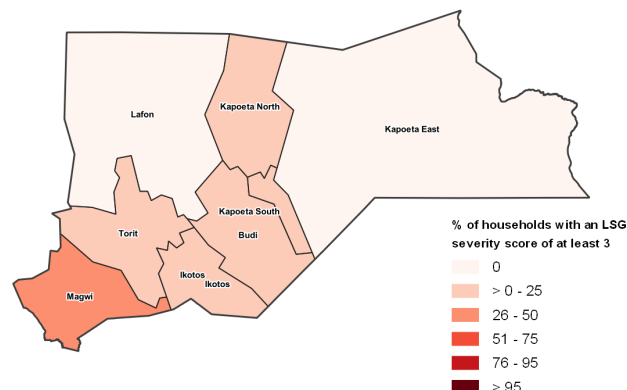
Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) LSG²



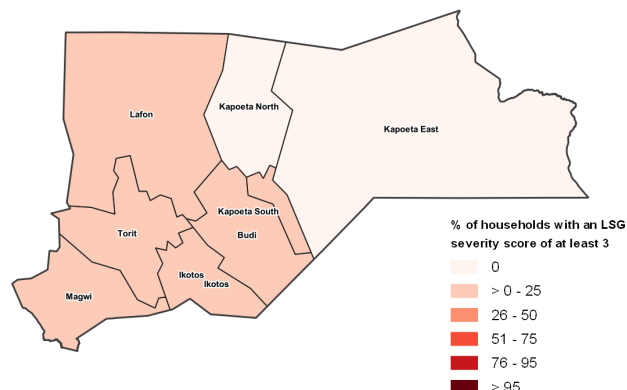
Education LSG⁵



Health LSG³



Protection LSG⁶



¹ The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as inadequate access to food, market access challenges, not planting/harvesting, and source of cereals. For more information on FSL LSG, see the relevant county page.

² The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as quantity of water, timely access to water, access barriers, and access to latrines. For more information on WASH LSG, see the relevant county page.

³ The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as time to access health facility, coping by not getting treatment, and any adult/child being sick. For more information on health LSG, see the relevant county page.

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

⁵ The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly. For more information on education LSG, see the relevant county page.

⁶ The LSG consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as protection barriers when accessing WASH, health, and education services, markets, planting/harvesting, and protection related shelter damage, and squatting. For more information on protection LSG, see the relevant county page.

Eastern Equatoria State

1. Budi County	..... page 5	6. Lafon County	..... page 40
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Health		Health	
Shelter		Shelter	
Education		Education	
Protection		Protection	
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities		Pre-existing Vulnerabilities	
2. Ikotos County	..... page 12	7. Magwi County	..... page 47
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Health		Health	
Shelter		Shelter	
Education		Education	
Protection		Protection	
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities		Pre-existing Vulnerabilities	
3. Kapoeta East Centre County	..... page 19	8. Torit County	..... page 54
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Health		Health	
Shelter		Shelter	
Education		Education	
Protection		Protection	
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities		Pre-existing Vulnerabilities	
4. Kapoeta North County	..... page 26	9. Annex	..... page 61
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)			
Health			
Shelter			
Education			
Protection			
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities			
5. Kapoeta South County	..... page 33		
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

Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

39%

In Budi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **26**
Number of households reported on: **175**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
19% Extreme (severity score 4)
20% Severe (severity score 3)
49% Stress (severity score 2)
12% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 39% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 42% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

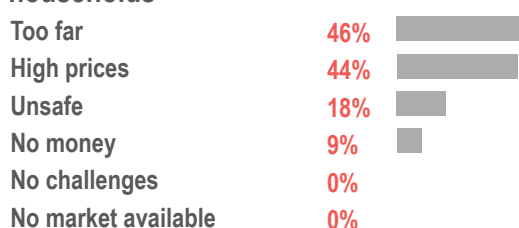
8% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

88% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

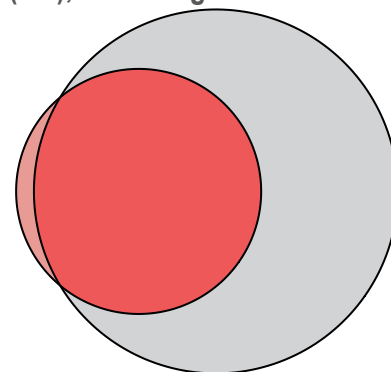
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



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



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

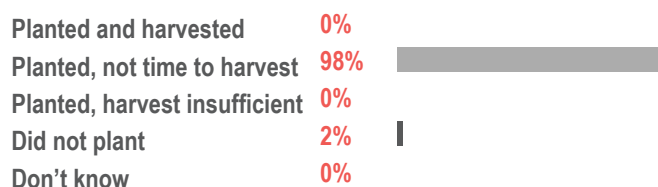


2% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

49% 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

Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

29%

In Budi County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

26

Number of households reported on:

175

see Annex for details on methodology

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



7% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
13% Extreme (severity score 4)
10% Severe (severity score 3)
44% Stress (severity score 2)
27% 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: 19% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

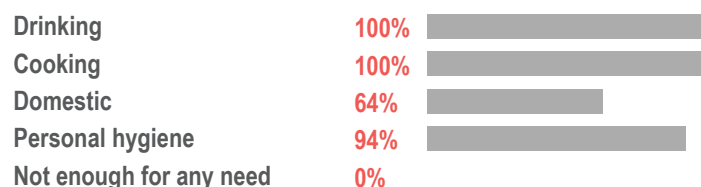
Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

6% 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



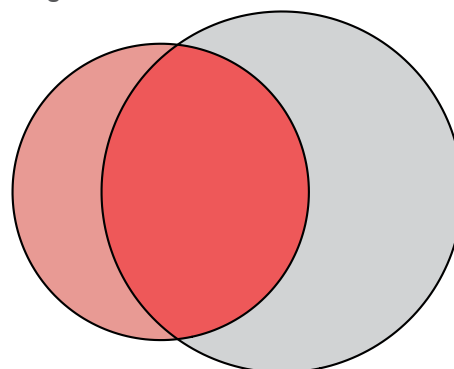
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



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



10% 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;

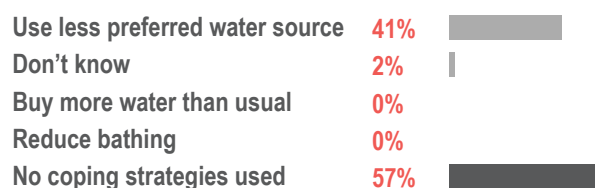
24% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines 27%
No access to latrines 64%
Don't know 9%



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

Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

13%

In Budi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 26
Number of households reported on: 175

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
2% Extreme (severity score 4)
9% Severe (severity score 3)
0% Stress (severity score 2)
87% 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: 14% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

5% 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 12%
No 72%
Don't know 16%



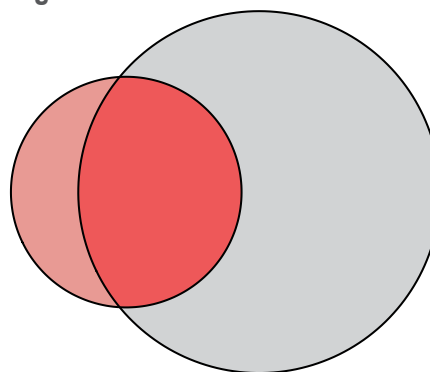
% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only 7%
Adults only 8%
Both 0%
Don't know 15%
No sickness 70%

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

Under 15 min 16%
15 min - 30 min 69%
31 min - 59 min 11%
60 min - 120 min 0%
121 min - 3 hrs 0%
More than 3 hrs 4%

36% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

9% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

23% 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

No staff/medicine 12%
Too far 2%
Costs 0%
Discrimination 0%
No barriers 86%

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

Go to further facility 31%
Don't know 6%
Delay treatment 3%
Borrow money 0%
No coping strategies used 62%

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

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

20%

In Budi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 26
Number of households reported on: 175

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)
15% Severe (severity score 3)
17% Stress (severity score 2)
62% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

Critical: 19% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 19% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	78%	
Rakooba	10%	
Improvised shelter	9%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	3%	
No shelter	0%	

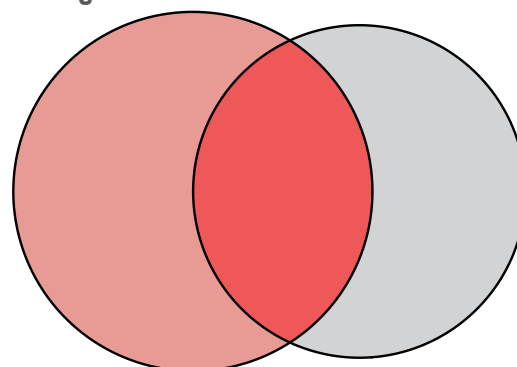
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	8%	
Partially destroyed	11%	
Minimal damage	1%	
No damage	81%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	90%	
Renting	4%	
Squatting	6%	
Hosted by relative or community member	0%	

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



13% 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;

10% 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	5%	
None	89%	

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

Stay with others	6%	
Sleep in the open	4%	
Migrate/change residence	3%	
Borrow money	1%	
No coping strategies used	83%	

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

Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

27%

In Budi County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

26

Number of households reported on:

175

see Annex for details on methodology

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



20%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
73%	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: 19% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

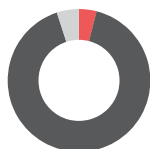
Critical: 1% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

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

4% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes	4%
No	91%
Don't know	5%



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

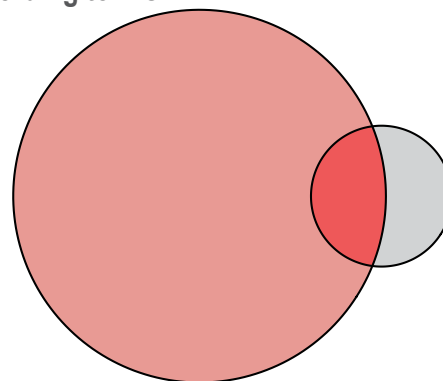
Yes	20%
No	68%
Don't know	12%



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

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

31% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

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

% of households 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	89%
No	11%
Don't know	0%



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

Child has to work	5%
School is too far	3%
Don't know	2%
Bad quality	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

Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

9%

In Budi County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

26

Number of households reported on:

175

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
32%	Stress	(severity score 2)
59%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

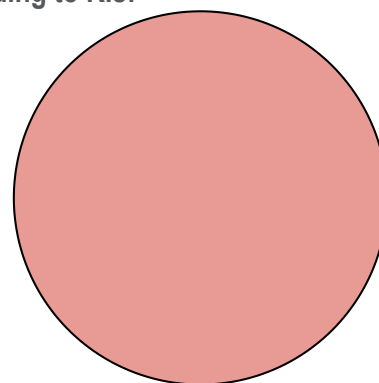
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 9% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

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

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

9% 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	99%
Over 65	1%

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

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

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

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

Cattle raids	5%
Don't know	5%
Violence between neighbours	2%
Killing/injury	1%
No protection concerns	83%

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

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



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

Cattle raids	5%
Killing/injury	2%
Violence between neighbours	2%
Abduction	0%
No protection incident	91%

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

Peace dialogue	3%
Pay bribe	0%
Less preferable health facility	0%
Less preferable water source	0%
No coping strategies used	97%

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

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Budi County, Eastern Equatoria State

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

23%

In Budi County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

26

Number of households reported on:

175

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



1% Extreme (severity score 4)
23% Severe (severity score 3)
40% Stress (severity score 2)
37% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



39% Minimal 36% Stress 24% Severe 1% Extreme

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

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	22%	32%	13%	8%	26%	30%	81%	35%	64
	...with a male head of household	30%	43%	13%	10%	18%	29%	73%	65%	111
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	1
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	28%	40%	12%	10%	19%	30%	76%	96%	166
	...who are displaced	13%	30%	29%	0%	49%	19%	69%	4%	8
	...who are hosting displaced people	38%	19%	54%	0%	61%	13%	76%	10%	18
	...who are not hosting displaced people	26%	42%	8%	10%	16%	32%	77%	90%	154
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	31%	40%	21%	11%	21%	32%	78%	44%	81
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	30%	49%	23%	8%	20%	39%	88%	26%	47
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	43%	46%	15%	13%	19%	16%	81%	16%	29
	...with chronically ill household member	33%	83%	32%	6%	26%	46%	100%	10%	18
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	29%	39%	15%	8%	15%	24%	72%	66%	116

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

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



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

Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

3%

In Ikotos County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 14
Number of households reported on: 108

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
0% Extreme (severity score 4)
3% Severe (severity score 3)
70% Stress (severity score 2)
27% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 1% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

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

84% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

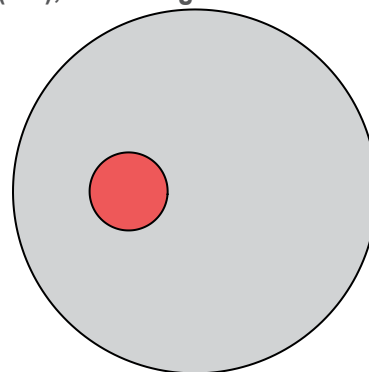
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



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



86% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



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

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

83% 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

Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

10%

In Ikotos County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

14

Number of households reported on:

108

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
35%	Stress	(severity score 2)
55%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

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

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

3% 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	4%	
Broken	0%	
Insecurity	0%	
Don't know	0%	
No barriers	96%	

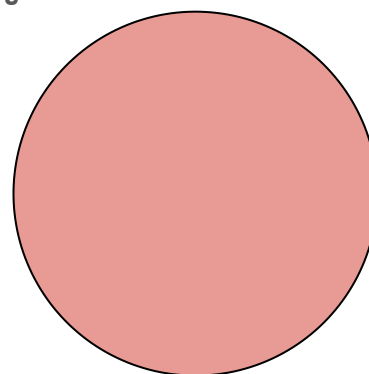
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	96%	
Cooking	96%	
Domestic	86%	
Personal hygiene	100%	
Not enough for any need	0%	

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

Improved	100%	
Unimproved	0%	
Surface water	0%	

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



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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	83%
No access to latrines	17%
Don't know	0%



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

Buy more water than usual	0%
Don't know	0%
Reduce bathing	0%
Reduce cleaning	0%
No coping strategies used	100%

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

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

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

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



HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

3%

In Ikotos County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 14
Number of households reported on: 108

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
97%	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: 3% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 15% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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

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

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



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

Children only	3%
Adults only	2%
Both	4%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	90%

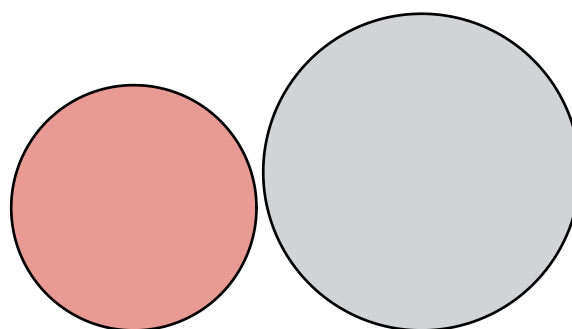


Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min	26%
15 min - 30 min	31%
31 min - 59 min	28%
60 min - 120 min	15%
121 min - 3 hrs	0%
More than 3 hrs	0%



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



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

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

5% 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

No staff/medicine	3%
Costs	0%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
No barriers	97%



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

Don't know	24%
Borrow money	5%
Sold assets	3%
Delay treatment	0%
No coping strategies used	71%



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

Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

12%

In Ikotos County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 14
Number of households reported on: 108

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
3% Extreme (severity score 4)
8% Severe (severity score 3)
8% Stress (severity score 2)
80% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

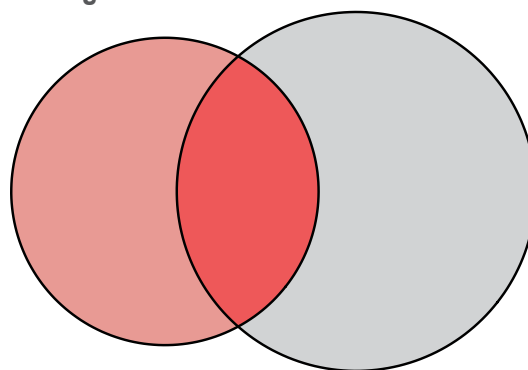
Critical: 10% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

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

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



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

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	84%	
Rakooba	9%	
Improvised shelter	1%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	6%	
No shelter	0%	

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

Completely destroyed	2%	
Partially destroyed	5%	
Minimal damage	1%	
No damage	92%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	76%	
Renting	24%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	0%	

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

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

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

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

IDPs	7%	
IDP returnee	2%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	3%	
None	91%	

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

Don't know	9%	
Stay with others	3%	
Borrow money	2%	
Children sleep elsewhere	1%	
No coping strategies used	85%	

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

Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Ikotos County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 14
Number of households reported on: 108

see Annex for details on methodology

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

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

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yes	7%
No	93%
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

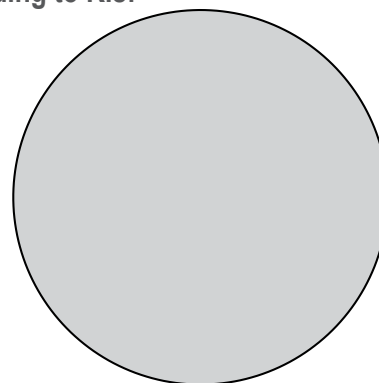
Yes	1%
No	99%
Don't know	0%



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

7% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

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

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

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



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

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

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

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

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

9%

In Ikotos County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 14
Number of households reported on: 108

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
8% Extreme (severity score 4)
0% Severe (severity score 3)
0% Stress (severity score 2)
91% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

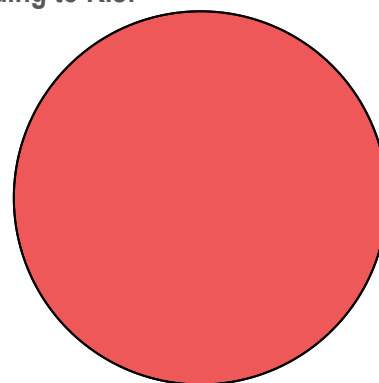
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 8% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

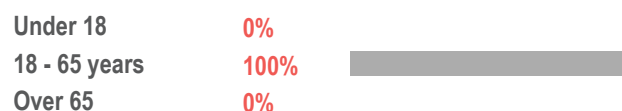
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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

9% 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



0% 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;

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

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

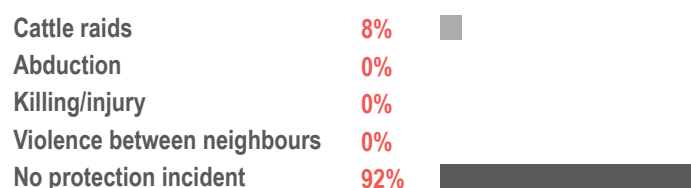


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

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



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



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



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

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Ikotos County, Eastern Equatoria State

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

22%

In Ikotos County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 14
Number of households reported on: 108

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



0% Extreme (severity score 4)
22% Severe (severity score 3)
54% Stress (severity score 2)
23% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

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

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



21% Minimal 41% Stress 36% Severe 2% 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	0%	6%	6%	7%	13%	9%	25%	61%	55
	...with a male head of household	0%	0%	0%	13%	9%	13%	28%	39%	53
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	1
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	0%	4%	4%	10%	11%	11%	27%	94%	104
	...who are displaced	0%	0%	0%	0%	25%	0%	25%	6%	4
	...who are hosting displaced people	0%	27%	32%	5%	44%	0%	49%	9%	10
	...who are not hosting displaced people	0%	1%	1%	9%	8%	12%	24%	91%	98
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	0%	4%	4%	5%	6%	1%	12%	46%	25
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	40%	60%	40%	60%	0%	80%	2%	5
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	19%	39%	19%	39%	0%	39%	3%	3
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	75%	50%	50%	100%	0%	100%	2%	4
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	0%	4%	4%	1%	5%	11%	16%	47%	34

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

Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

91%

In Kapoeta East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 191

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
74% Extreme (severity score 4)
17% Severe (severity score 3)
8% Stress (severity score 2)
1% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.

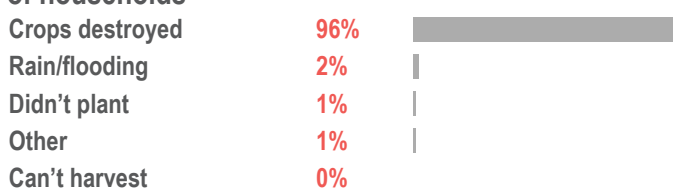
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 95% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

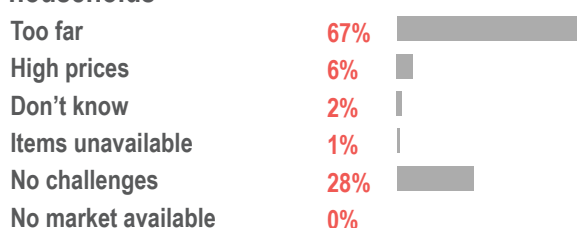
10% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

100% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

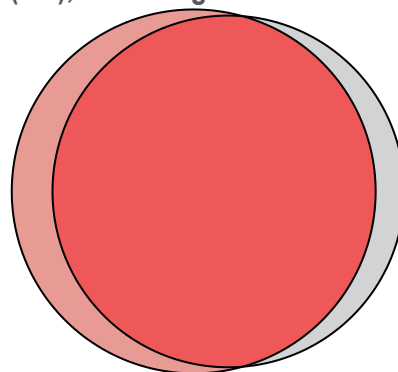
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



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



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

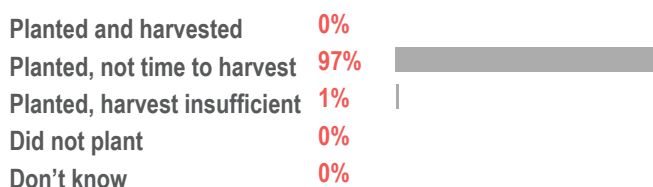


14% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

77% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs 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

Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

55%

In Kapoeta East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 191

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
10% Extreme (severity score 4)
44% Severe (severity score 3)
43% Stress (severity score 2)
2% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

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

Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

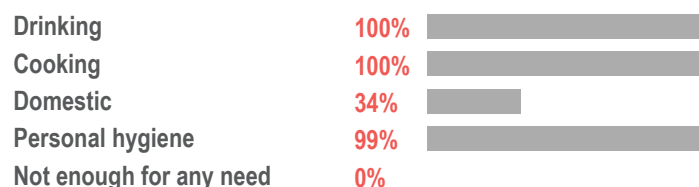
Critical: 45% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

9% 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



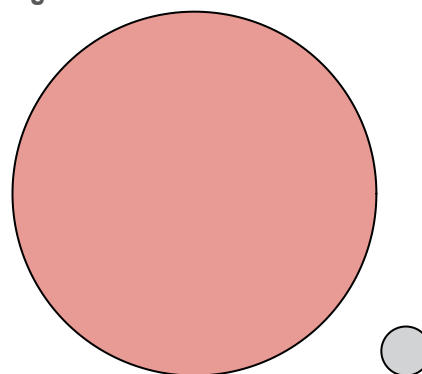
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



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



55% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines 0%
No access to latrines 100%
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 1%
Reduce cleaning 1%
Buy more water than usual 0%
Don't know 0%
No coping strategies used 99%

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

Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Kapoeta East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 191

see Annex for details on methodology

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

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

LSG

Supercritical and critical 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: 0% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 14% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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

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



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

Children only 7%
Adults only 1%
Both 0%
Don't know 2%
No sickness 90%



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

Under 15 min 32%
15 min - 30 min 23%
31 min - 59 min 30%
60 min - 120 min 8%
121 min - 3 hrs 6%
More than 3 hrs 0%



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

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

0% 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 0%
Discrimination 0%
Don't know 0%
Facility closure 0%
No barriers 100%



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

Don't know 1%
Borrow money 0%
Delay treatment 0%
Go to further facility 0%
No coping strategies used 99%



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

Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Kapoeta East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 191

see Annex for details on methodology

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

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

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	100%	
Rakooba	0%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

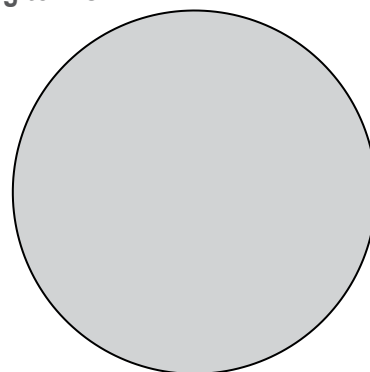
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	0%	
Minimal damage	0%	
No damage	100%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	100%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	0%	

1% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

1% 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	0%	
IDP returnee	0%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	100%	

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

Stay with others	1%	
Borrow money	1%	
Migrate/change residence	0%	
Sleep in the open	0%	
No coping strategies used	99%	

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

Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Kapoeta East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 191

see Annex for details on methodology

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

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

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

Supercritical: 3% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

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

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

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

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

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

Yes	4%
No	96%
Don't know	0%



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

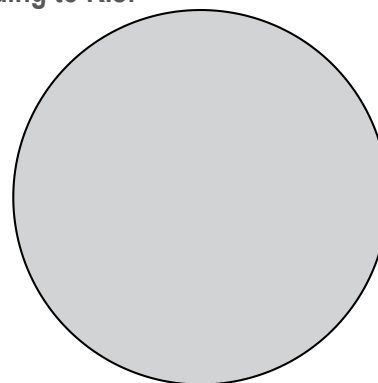
Yes	0%
No	100%
Don't know	0%



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

4% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

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

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

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



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

¹ The composite indicator consists of the supercritical and critical indicators, as well as, children not intending to return to school when they re-open and children not attending regularly.
² Child labour includes anything that disrupts education including: farming, working in a factory or shop/market, or working as a street vendor. This does NOT include domestic labour in this context.
³ See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this context.
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

Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Kapoeta East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 191

see Annex for details on methodology

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

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

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

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

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

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

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

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

Under 18	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
18 - 65 years	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>
Over 65	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

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

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

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

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

Abduction	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Cattle raids	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Family separation	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Forced recruitment	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No protection concerns	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

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

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



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

Abduction	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Cattle raids	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Killing/injury	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Violence between neighbours	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No protection incident	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

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

Pay bribe	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Less preferable health facility	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Less preferable water source	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Marriage	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No coping strategies used	100%	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

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

Kapoeta East County, Eastern Equatoria State

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

11%

In Kapoeta East County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 39
Number of households reported on: 191

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



3% Extreme (severity score 4)
8% Severe (severity score 3)
44% Stress (severity score 2)
45% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 0% 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:



46% Minimal 43% Stress 8% Severe 3% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	0%	82%	0%	0%	0%	56%	85%	32%	60
	...with a male head of household	0%	95%	0%	0%	0%	54%	95%	68%	131
	...with a child head of household	NA	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	3%	7
	...with an elderly head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	55%	92%	100%	191
	...who are displaced	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...who are hosting displaced people	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...who are not hosting displaced people	0%	91%	0%	0%	0%	55%	92%	100%	191
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	0%	93%	0%	0%	0%	64%	94%	37%	67
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	0%	97%	0%	0%	0%	59%	97%	14%	27

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

Kapoeta North County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

26%

In Kapoeta North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **43**
Number of households reported on: **220**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
4% Extreme (severity score 4)
22% Severe (severity score 3)
68% Stress (severity score 2)
6% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 5% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 8% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

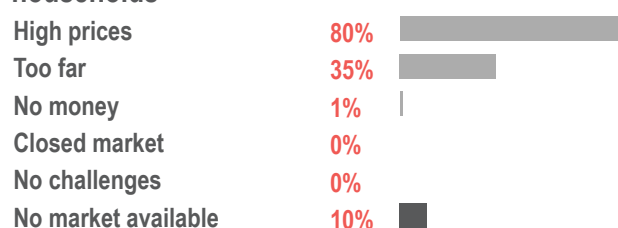
4% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

100% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

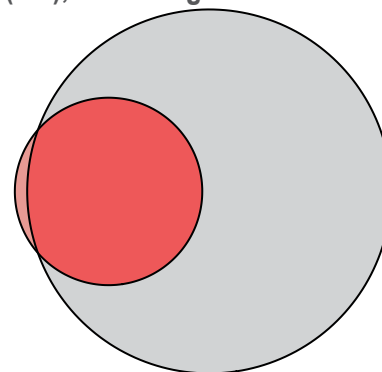
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



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



99% 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;

25% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

73% 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

Kapoeta North County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

26%

In Kapoeta North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 220

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
9% Extreme (severity score 4)
15% Severe (severity score 3)
59% Stress (severity score 2)
16% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

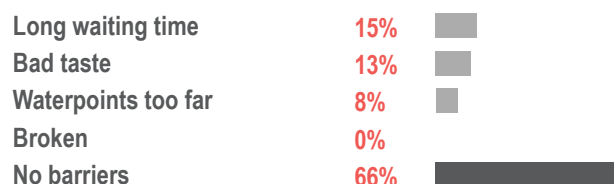
Supercritical: 1% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

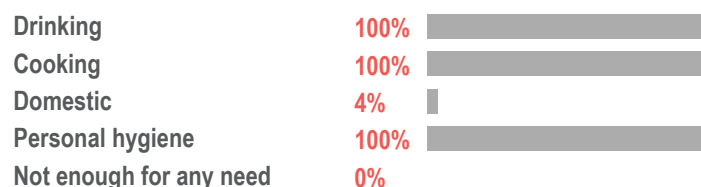
Critical: 16% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

4% 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



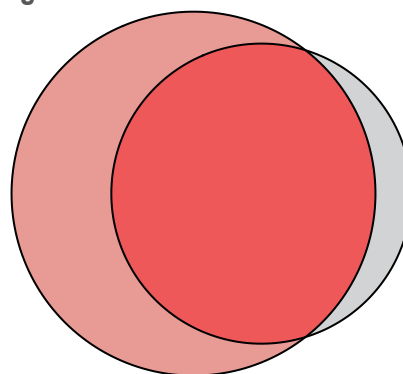
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



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



10% 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;

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 0%
No access to latrines 100%
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

Kapoeta North County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

4%

In Kapoeta North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 220

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
4% Extreme (severity score 4)
0% Severe (severity score 3)
0% Stress (severity score 2)
95% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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

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

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

0% 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 4%
No 92%
Don't know 4%



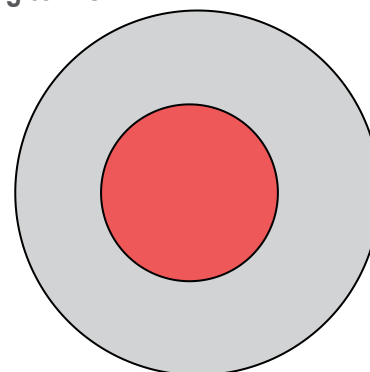
% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only 7%
Adults only 1%
Both 11%
Don't know 19%
No sickness 62%

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

Under 15 min 3%
15 min - 30 min 64%
31 min - 59 min 24%
60 min - 120 min 6%
121 min - 3 hrs 2%
More than 3 hrs 1%

17% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

13% 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

Too far 4%
Costs 0%
Discrimination 0%
Don't know 0%
No barriers 95%

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

Go to further facility 16%
Delay treatment 1%
Borrow money 0%
Sold assets 0%
No coping strategies used 83%

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

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

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

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



SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Kapoeta North County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Kapoeta North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 220

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
99%	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: 0% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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

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

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	100%	
Rakooba	0%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	0%	
Minimal damage	0%	
No damage	100%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	100%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	0%	

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

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

0% 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	0%	
IDP returnee	0%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	100%	

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

Migrate/change residence	0%	
Sleep in the open	0%	
Stay with others	0%	
Children sleep elsewhere	0%	
No coping strategies used	100%	

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

Kapoeta North County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

100%

In Kapoeta North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 220

see Annex for details on methodology

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



95% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
5% Extreme (severity score 4)
0% Severe (severity score 3)
0% Stress (severity score 2)
0% 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: 95% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

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

Critical: 96% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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

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

Yes 0%
No 100%
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

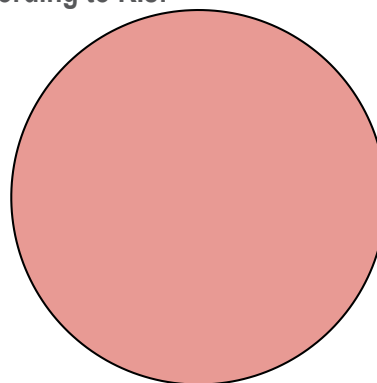
Yes 100%
No 0%
Don't know 0%



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

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



100% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households 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 4%
No 96%
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 51%
Child has to work 30%
No teachers 7%
Child hungry 5%

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

Kapoeta North County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Kapoeta North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 220

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
0% Extreme (severity score 4)
0% Severe (severity score 3)
30% Stress (severity score 2)
69% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

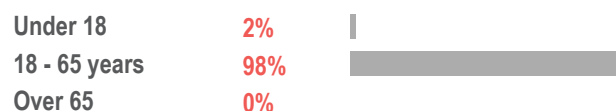
Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

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

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

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

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

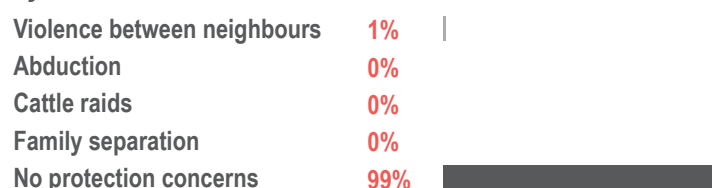


0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

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



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

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



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



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



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

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Kapoeta North County, Eastern Equatoria State

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

13%

In Kapoeta North County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 43
Number of households reported on: 220

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



2% Extreme (severity score 4)
11% Severe (severity score 3)
51% Stress (severity score 2)
36% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

Critical: 0% 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:



36% Minimal 51% Stress 11% Severe 2% 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	100%	15%	0%	0%	0%	32%	100%	51%	111
	...with a male head of household	99%	38%	9%	1%	0%	18%	100%	49%	109
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%	4
	...with an elderly head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	100%	26%	4%	0%	0%	26%	100%	100%	220
	...who are displaced	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...who are hosting displaced people	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	1
	...who are not hosting displaced people	100%	26%	4%	0%	0%	26%	100%	100%	219
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	99%	27%	5%	1%	0%	26%	100%	82%	181
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	100%	71%	14%	14%	0%	0%	100%	3%	7
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	100%	56%	0%	0%	0%	29%	100%	3%	6
	...with chronically ill household member	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	1
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	100%	27%	5%	1%	0%	26%	100%	88%	192

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

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

17%

In Kapoeta South County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	34
Number of households reported on:	200

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
52%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 19% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

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

51% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

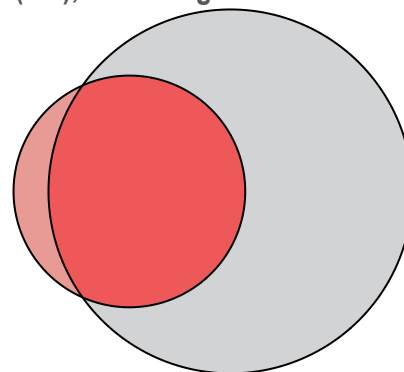
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	28%	
Can't harvest	6%	
Didn't plant	4%	
No markets	4%	
High prices	3%	

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

Too far	48%	
High prices	26%	
Flooding	8%	
No money	5%	
No challenges	20%	
No market available	1%	

38% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



2% 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;

24% 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	6%	
Planted, not time to harvest	60%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	2%	
Did not plant	29%	
Don't know	0%	

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

Market purchase	69%	
Own crop	17%	
Neighbours/relatives	5%	
Food assistance	4%	
Did not eat cereals	0%	

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

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

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



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

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

62%

In Kapoeta South County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

34

Number of households reported on:

200

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
4%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
57%	Severe	(severity score 3)
31%	Stress	(severity score 2)
7%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

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

Critical: 4% 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.

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

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

Long waiting time	44%
Waterpoints too far	19%
Insufficient containers	14%
Bad taste	5%
No barriers	32%

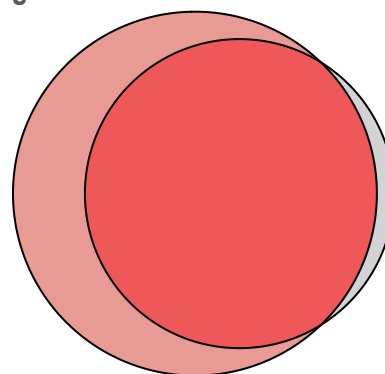
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴

Drinking	100%
Cooking	100%
Domestic	68%
Personal hygiene	97%
Not enough for any need	0%

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



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



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

42% 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	19%
No access to latrines	78%
Don't know	3%



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

Use less preferred water source	34%
Reduce cleaning	23%
Reduce bathing	21%
Buy more water than usual	2%
No coping strategies used	56%

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

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

2%

In Kapoeta South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 34
Number of households reported on: 200

see Annex for details on methodology

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



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

LSG

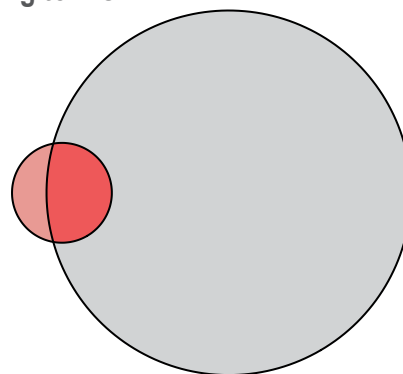
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

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

Critical: 2% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 42% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

40% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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



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

Children only 9%
Adults only 7%
Both 3%
Don't know 2%
No sickness 79%



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

Under 15 min 11%
15 min - 30 min 33%
31 min - 59 min 14%
60 min - 120 min 31%
121 min - 3 hrs 12%
More than 3 hrs 0%



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

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

38% 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

No staff/medicine 1%
Too far 1%
Costs 0%
Discrimination 0%
No barriers 98%



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

Go to further facility 36%
Borrow money 3%
Go to worse facility 2%
Don't know 2%
No coping strategies used 58%



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

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

15%

In Kapoeta South County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	34
Number of households reported on:	200

see Annex for details on methodology

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



Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

Critical: 15% 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: 2% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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	73%	
Rakooba	1%	
Improvised shelter	14%	
Concrete building	1%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	11%	
No shelter	0%	

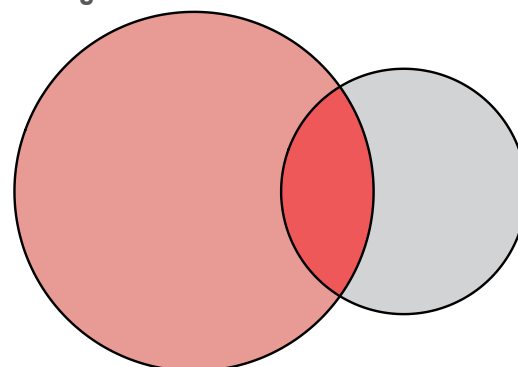
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	4%	
Minimal damage	3%	
No damage	92%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

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

20% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

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

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

IDPs	0%	
IDP returnee	0%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	2%	
None	97%	

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

Stay with others	3%	
Borrow money	2%	
Children sleep elsewhere	1%	
Repair	1%	
No coping strategies used	94%	

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

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

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

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

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



EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

73%

In Kapoeta South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 34
Number of households reported on: 200

see Annex for details on methodology

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



51%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
21%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
27%	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: 50% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 1% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child that does not intend to return to school when it re-opens.

Critical: 56% 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 2%
No 98%
Don't know 0%



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

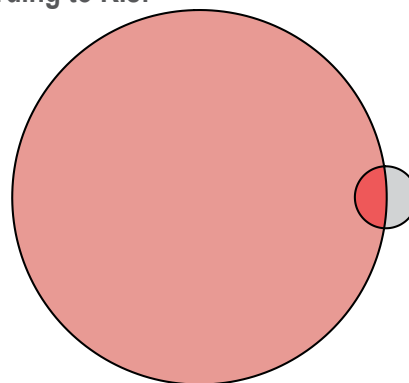
Yes 80%
No 20%
Don't know 0%



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

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

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



72% 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;

1% 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 42%
No 55%
Don't know 0%



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

Child has to work 34%
High school fees 11%
School is too far 6%
NA 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

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

4%

In Kapoeta South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 34
Number of households reported on: 200

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
4% Extreme (severity score 4)
0% Severe (severity score 3)
31% Stress (severity score 2)
65% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

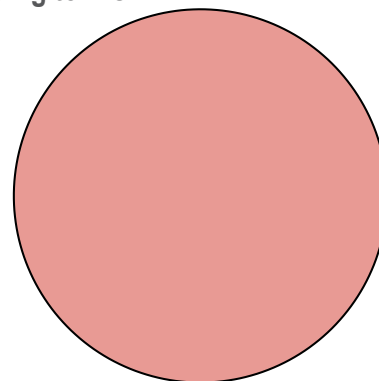
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

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

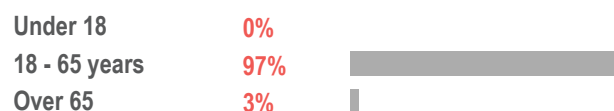
Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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

4% 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;

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

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

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

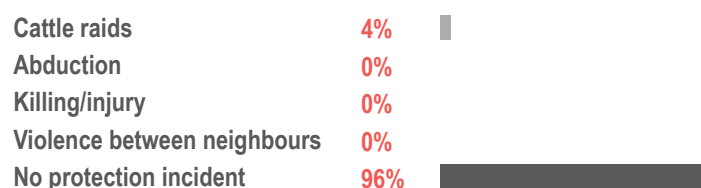


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

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



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



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



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

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

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

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



PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES¹

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Kapoeta South County, Eastern Equatoria State

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

11%

In Kapoeta South County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 34
Number of households reported on: 200

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



3% Extreme (severity score 4)
8% Severe (severity score 3)
39% Stress (severity score 2)
50% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 3% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 1% 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:



51% Minimal 37% Stress 8% Severe 3% Extreme

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

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	71%	34%	0%	0%	13%	56%	84%	23%	46
	...with a male head of household	73%	11%	3%	5%	16%	63%	88%	77%	154
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	100%	0%	0%	22%	0%	100%	100%	3%	4
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	74%	16%	2%	4%	15%	63%	87%	99%	194
	...who are displaced	33%	33%	0%	0%	67%	0%	67%	1%	3
	...who are hosting displaced people	25%	25%	0%	0%	75%	0%	75%	2%	4
	...who are not hosting displaced people	75%	16%	2%	4%	14%	63%	87%	98%	193
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	79%	6%	2%	3%	10%	71%	91%	43%	86
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	100%	8%	18%	0%	0%	100%	100%	7%	16
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	90%	0%	0%	0%	10%	90%	100%	4%	8
	...with chronically ill household member	100%	0%	18%	24%	24%	100%	100%	2%	4
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	79%	8%	2%	5%	12%	72%	88%	57%	115

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

Lafon County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

58%

In Lafon County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **4**
Number of households reported on: **25**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
28% Extreme (severity score 4)
30% Severe (severity score 3)
42% Stress (severity score 2)
0% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.

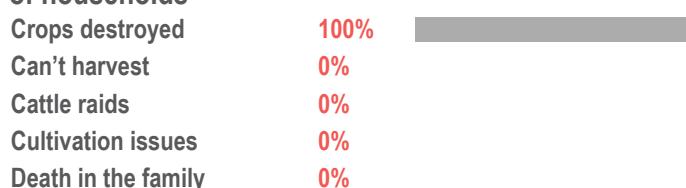
Critical: 17% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 43% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

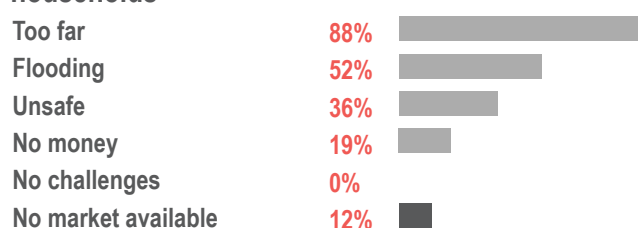
21% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

100% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

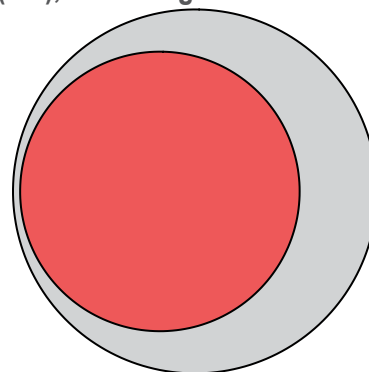
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



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



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



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

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

42% 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

Lafon County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

52%

In Lafon County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

4

Number of households reported on:

25

see Annex for details on methodology

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



33% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
0% Extreme (severity score 4)
19% Severe (severity score 3)
48% Stress (severity score 2)
0% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

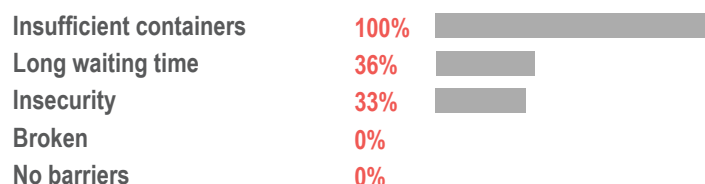
Supercritical: 33% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing².

Critical: 33% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

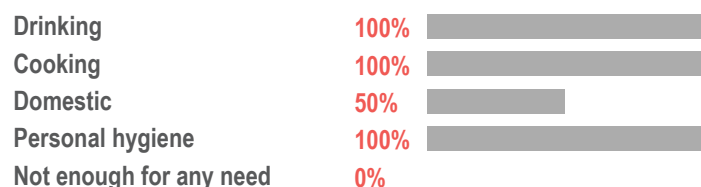
Critical: 52% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

21% 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



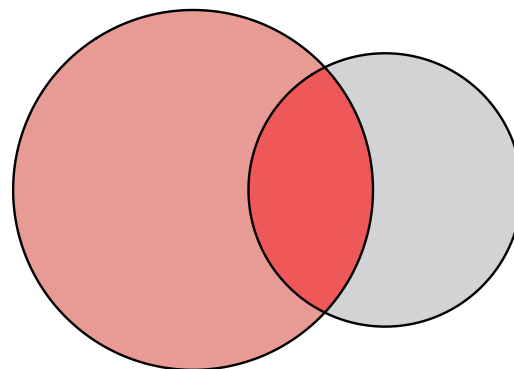
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



70% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

11% 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 access to latrines

Access to latrines 31%
No access to latrines 69%
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

Lafon County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

0%

In Lafon County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 4
Number of households reported on: 25

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
3%	Stress	(severity score 2)
97%	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: 0% 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.

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



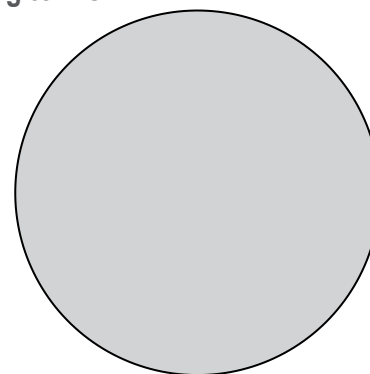
% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	15%
Adults only	23%
Both	0%
Don't know	0%
No sickness	62%

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

Under 15 min	31%
15 min - 30 min	19%
31 min - 59 min	0%
60 min - 120 min	50%
121 min - 3 hrs	0%
More than 3 hrs	0%

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



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

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

79% 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	0%
Discrimination	0%
Don't know	0%
Facility closure	0%
No barriers	100%

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

Borrow money	46%
Go to worse facility	33%
Sold assets	10%
Go to further facility	8%
No coping strategies used	17%

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

Lafon County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

23%

In Lafon County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 4
Number of households reported on: 25

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
3% Extreme (severity score 4)
20% Severe (severity score 3)
35% Stress (severity score 2)
41% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

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

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

Critical: 30% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	64%	
Rakooba	23%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	13%	
No shelter	0%	

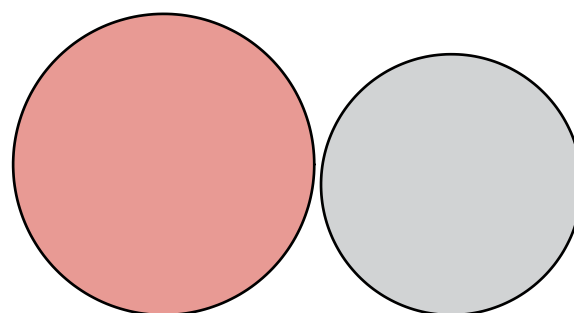
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	9%	
Partially destroyed	0%	
Minimal damage	2%	
No damage	90%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	100%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	0%	

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



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

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

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

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

IDPs	6%	
IDP returnee	0%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	26%	
None	70%	

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

Don't know	10%	
Stay with others	7%	
Borrow money	2%	
Migrate/change residence	0%	
No coping strategies used	82%	

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

Lafon County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

21%

In Lafon County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 4
Number of households reported on: 25

see Annex for details on methodology

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



11% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
11% Extreme (severity score 4)
0% Severe (severity score 3)
0% Stress (severity score 2)
79% 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: 11% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

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

Critical: 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.

8% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

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

Yes 51%
No 49%
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

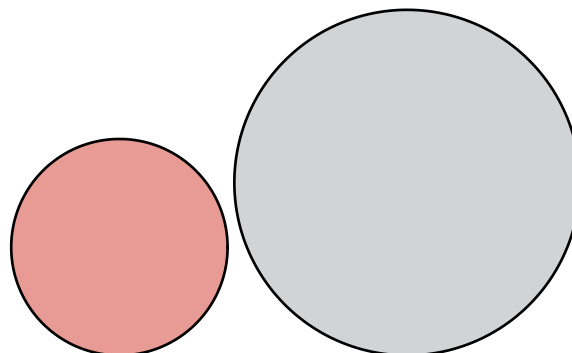
Yes 35%
No 65%
Don't know 0%



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

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



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

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

51% 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 80%
No 20%
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 21%
Bad quality 0%
Child hungry 0%
Child is ill 0%



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

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

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

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

Lafon County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Lafon County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 4
Number of households reported on: 25

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
0% Extreme (severity score 4)
7% Severe (severity score 3)
33% Stress (severity score 2)
60% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

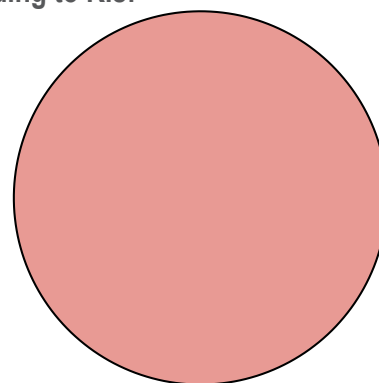
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

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

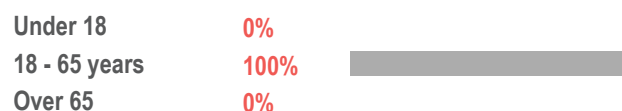
Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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

7% 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



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

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

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

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



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

Yes 7%
No 93%
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

Lafon County, Eastern Equatoria State

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

33%

In Lafon County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 4
Number of households reported on: 25

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



0% Extreme (severity score 4)
33% Severe (severity score 3)
14% Stress (severity score 2)
53% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 0% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 0% 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:



46% Minimal 19% Stress 36% Severe 0% 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	21%	79%	0%	0%	39%	100%	100%	17%	4
	...with a male head of household	20%	55%	0%	8%	20%	42%	70%	83%	21
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	20%	59%	0%	7%	24%	51%	75%	100%	25
	...who are displaced	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...who are hosting displaced people	37%	61%	0%	23%	12%	24%	79%	30%	9
	...who are not hosting displaced people	15%	58%	0%	0%	29%	63%	73%	70%	16
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	29%	55%	0%	14%	14%	21%	76%	26%	8
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	0%	100%	0%	33%	0%	0%	100%	11%	3
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	74%	0%	15%	15%	29%	74%	23%	5
	...with chronically ill household member	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	2%	1
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	12%	76%	0%	17%	25%	26%	85%	40%	10

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

Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

48%

In Magwi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: **26**
Number of households reported on: **166**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



5% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
9% Extreme (severity score 4)
33% Severe (severity score 3)
28% Stress (severity score 2)
24% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 5% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.

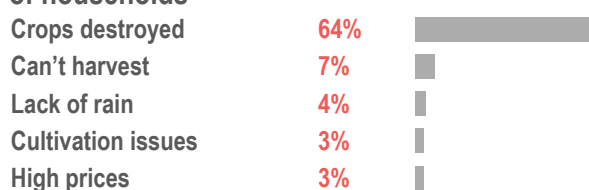
Critical: 38% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 27% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

28% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

87% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

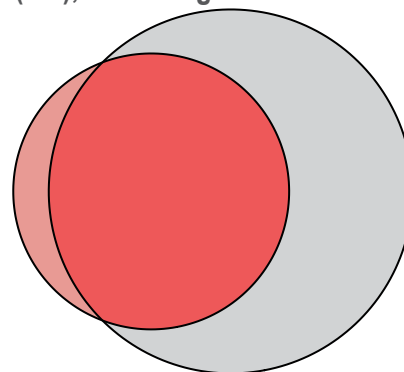
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



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



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

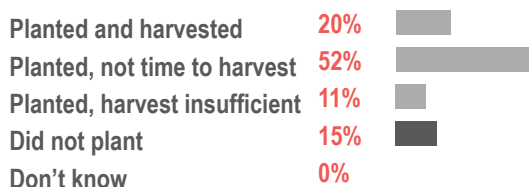


6% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

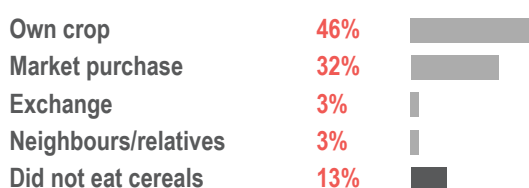
44% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% 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

Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

38%

In Magwi County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

26

Number of households reported on:

166

see Annex for details on methodology

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



14% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
6% Extreme (severity score 4)
18% Severe (severity score 3)
37% Stress (severity score 2)
25% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

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

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

Critical: 32% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

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

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



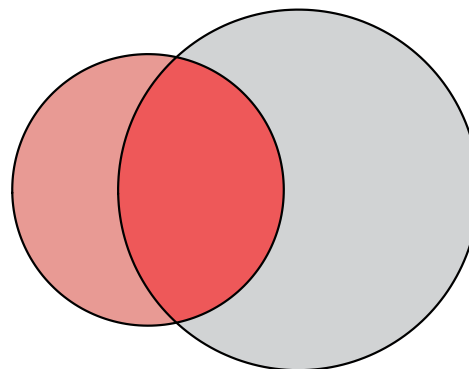
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



84% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

21% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

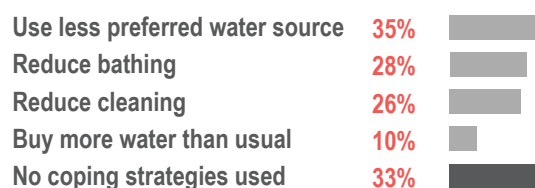
46% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines 75%
No access to latrines 25%
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

Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

41%

In Magwi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 26
Number of households reported on: 166

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
23% Extreme (severity score 4)
18% Severe (severity score 3)
0% Stress (severity score 2)
59% 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: 41% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

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

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

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

Yes 41%
No 59%
Don't know 0%



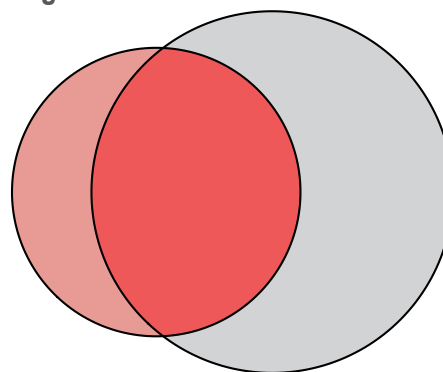
% of households reported by KIs with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only 22%
Adults only 13%
Both 10%
Don't know 3%
No sickness 52%

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

Under 15 min 17%
15 min - 30 min 26%
31 min - 59 min 24%
60 min - 120 min 16%
121 min - 3 hrs 16%
More than 3 hrs 0%

78% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

37% 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

Too far 35%
No staff/medicine 4%
Costs 2%
NA 1%
No barriers 59%

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

Go to further facility 37%
Borrow money 19%
Sold assets 13%
Don't know 9%
No coping strategies used 26%

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

Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

19%

In Magwi County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

26

Number of households reported on:

166

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)
12%	Severe	(severity score 3)
19%	Stress	(severity score 2)
62%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

Critical: 12% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

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

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

Critical: 21% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

12% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	84%	
Rakooba	7%	
Improvised shelter	5%	
Concrete building	2%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	2%	
No shelter	0%	

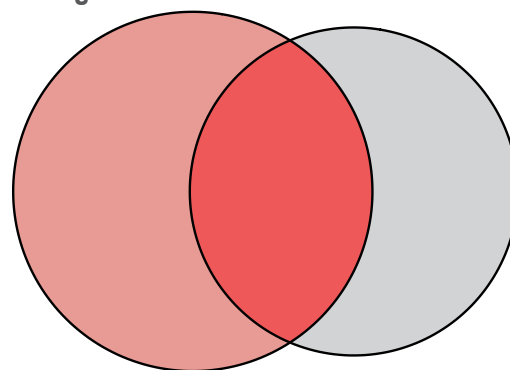
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection⁴

Completely destroyed	10%	
Partially destroyed	6%	
Minimal damage	1%	
No damage	83%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	91%	
Renting	4%	
Squatting	4%	
Hosted by relative or community member	1%	

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



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;

8% 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	9%	
IDP returnee	3%	
Refugee	3%	
Refugee returnee	6%	
None	78%	

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

Stay with others	10%	
Children sleep elsewhere	6%	
Migrate/change residence	3%	
Borrow money	2%	
No coping strategies used	85%	

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

Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

12%

In Magwi County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 26
Number of households reported on: 166

see Annex for details on methodology

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



10% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
0% Extreme (severity score 4)
2% Severe (severity score 3)
2% Stress (severity score 2)
86% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

Supercritical: 5% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

Supercritical: 5% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

Critical: 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: 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.

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 11%
No 89%
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

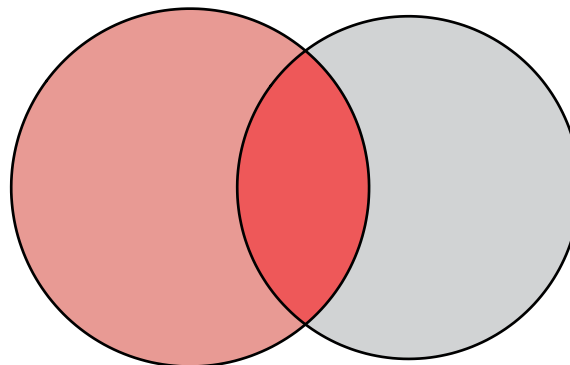
Yes 9%
No 91%
Don't know 0%



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 1%
Marriage/pregnancy 1%
Child is ill 0%
Child does not want 0%

20% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

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

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

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



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

High school fees 2%
Bad quality 0%
Child hungry 0%
Child is ill 0%

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

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

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

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



PROTECTION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)¹

Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

8%

In Magwi County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

26

Number of households reported on:

166

see Annex for details on methodology

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



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

LSG

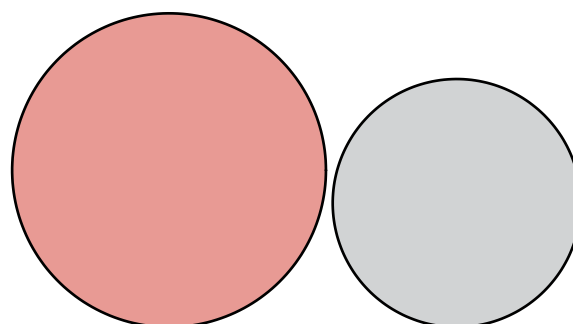
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

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

Critical: 8% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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

13% 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



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

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

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

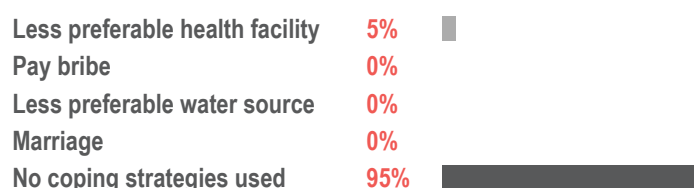
Yes 8%
No 92%
Don't know 0%



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

Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State

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

54%

In Magwi County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

26

Number of households reported on:

166

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



7% Extreme (severity score 4)
47% Severe (severity score 3)
24% Stress (severity score 2)
22% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 7% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 36% 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 25% Stress 47% Severe 8% Extreme

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

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	9%	60%	36%	0%	18%	43%	92%	25%	45
	...with a male head of household	13%	44%	43%	10%	19%	36%	83%	75%	121
	...with a child head of household	100%	43%	78%	0%	0%	22%	100%	5%	11
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	100%	65%	0%	0%	65%	100%	1%	2
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	12%	47%	49%	9%	17%	39%	85%	64%	101
	...who are displaced	13%	50%	28%	5%	21%	36%	87%	36%	65
	...who are hosting displaced people	22%	50%	54%	14%	43%	46%	90%	21%	34
	...who are not hosting displaced people	10%	47%	37%	6%	12%	35%	84%	79%	131
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	6%	50%	18%	9%	20%	24%	78%	33%	61
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	0%	100%	73%	0%	65%	100%	100%	2%	3
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	15%	56%	53%	0%	50%	59%	90%	11%	18
	...with chronically ill household member	17%	38%	78%	31%	29%	53%	95%	8%	11
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	20%	42%	38%	3%	14%	31%	84%	41%	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

Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

22%

In Torit County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 28
Number of households reported on: 253

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
8% Extreme (severity score 4)
14% Severe (severity score 3)
60% Stress (severity score 2)
18% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

Supercritical: 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.

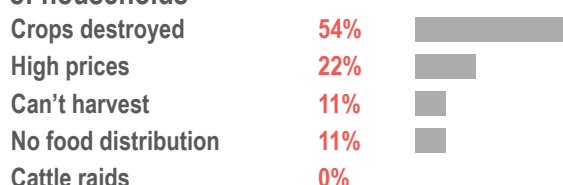
Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.

Critical: 21% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

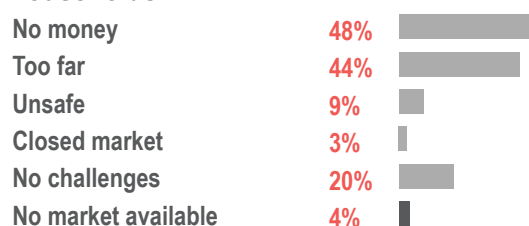
4% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs²

98% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection³

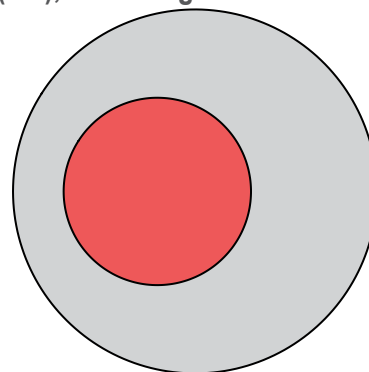
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households



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



83% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:

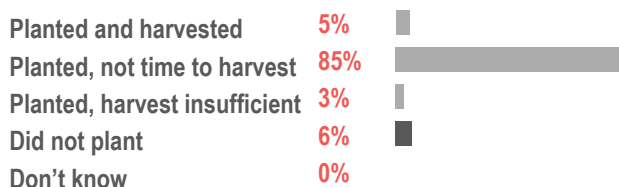


0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

61% 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

Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

34%

In Torit County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

28

Number of households reported on:

253

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
11% Extreme (severity score 4)
23% Severe (severity score 3)
56% Stress (severity score 2)
9% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

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

Critical: 11% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

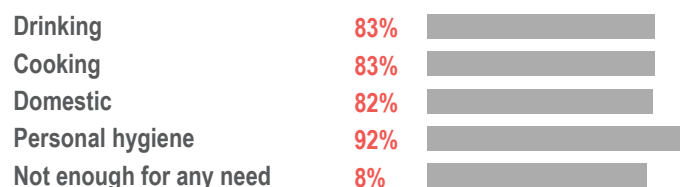
Critical: 23% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

11% 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



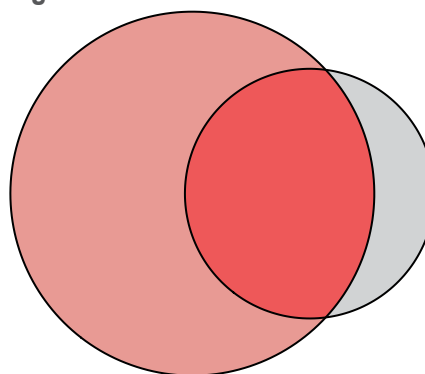
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need⁴



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



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



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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines 33%
No access to latrines 67%
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

Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

22%

In Torit County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 28
Number of households reported on: 253

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
17% Extreme (severity score 4)
3% Severe (severity score 3)
0% Stress (severity score 2)
78% 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: 22% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

Critical: 39% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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

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

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



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

Children only 10%
Adults only 6%
Both 2%
Don't know 12%
No sickness 71%

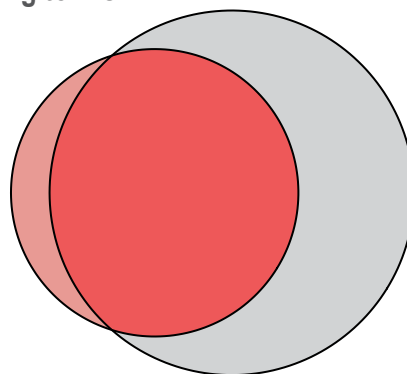


Estimated time to access nearest health facility by walking according to KIs, by % of households

Under 15 min 3%
15 min - 30 min 21%
31 min - 59 min 38%
60 min - 120 min 30%
121 min - 3 hrs 0%
More than 3 hrs 8%



40% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



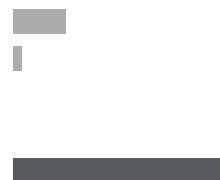
3% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

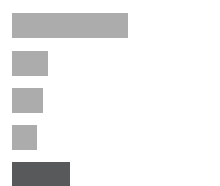
Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households⁴

Too far 19%
Not always open 3%
Costs 0%
Discrimination 0%
No barriers 78%



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

Don't know 42%
Sold assets 13%
Delay treatment 11%
Borrow money 9%
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

Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

8%

In Torit County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 28
Number of households reported on: 253

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
2% Extreme (severity score 4)
6% Severe (severity score 3)
20% Stress (severity score 2)
72% 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.

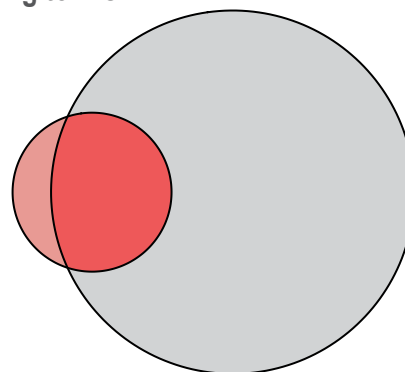
Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters².

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

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

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

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



5% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs³

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	80%	
Rakooba	4%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	4%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	13%	
No shelter	0%	

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

Completely destroyed	7%	
Partially destroyed	14%	
Minimal damage	5%	
No damage	74%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

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

2% 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;

40% 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	9%	
IDP returnee	1%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	0%	
None	89%	

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

Don't know	26%	
Stay with others	20%	
Children sleep elsewhere	5%	
Migrate/change residence	1%	
No coping strategies used	53%	

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

Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

14%

In Torit County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 28
Number of households reported on: 253

see Annex for details on methodology

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



13% Extreme + (severity score 4+)
1% Extreme (severity score 4)
1% Severe (severity score 3)
0% Stress (severity score 2)
86% 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: 12% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour².

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

Critical: 7% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

5% 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 83%
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

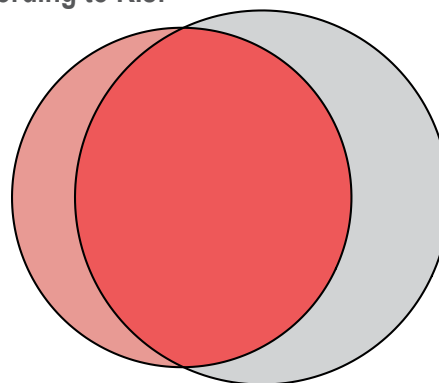
Yes 14%
No 77%
Don't know 9%



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

NA%
NA%
NA%
NA%

20% of households found to have a education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

11% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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

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



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

Child has to work 7%
High school fees 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 context.

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

Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

11%

In Torit County,

Number of KIs interviewed:

28

Number of households reported on:

253

see Annex for details on methodology

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



5%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)
80%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

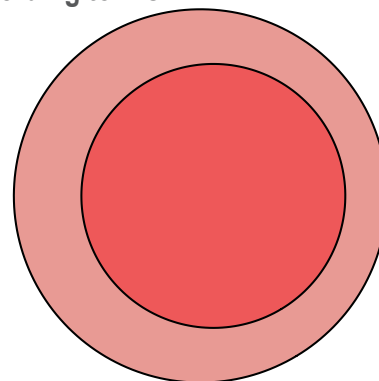
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

Supercritical: 8% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection².

Critical: 7% 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

11% 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	96%	
Over 65	3%	

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

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

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

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

Killing/injury	8%	
Cattle raids	5%	
Don't know	2%	
Abduction	0%	
No protection concerns	89%	

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

Yes	7%
No	91%
Don't know	2%



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

Killing/injury	8%	
Violence between neighbours	5%	
Abduction	0%	
Cattle raids	0%	
No protection incident	92%	

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

Less preferable health facility	5%	
Less preferable water source	5%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Marriage	0%	
No coping strategies used	95%	

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

Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State

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

25%

In Torit County,
Number of KIs interviewed: 28
Number of households reported on: 253

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



4% Extreme (severity score 4)
21% Severe (severity score 3)
41% Stress (severity score 2)
34% No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

Critical: 4% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

Critical: 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:



34% Minimal 40% Stress 22% Severe 4% Extreme

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

	% of households...	Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	8%	11%	12%	2%	0%	35%	43%	41%	113
	...with a male head of household	18%	30%	30%	17%	14%	34%	55%	59%	140
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	1%	1
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	27%	0%	27%	27%	16%	43%	3%	7
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	14%	23%	23%	11%	8%	35%	52%	97%	244
	...who are displaced	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	9
	...who are hosting displaced people	38%	27%	54%	38%	49%	59%	59%	10%	22
	...who are not hosting displaced people	12%	22%	18%	8%	4%	32%	48%	90%	225
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	26%	29%	44%	17%	11%	33%	54%	20%	46
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	100%	100%	67%	0%	0%	100%	1%	3
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	11%	34%	39%	26%	18%	28%	57%	5%	14
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	100%	67%	100%	67%	0%	100%	1%	3
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	11%	19%	31%	12%	8%	44%	60%	23%	63

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.

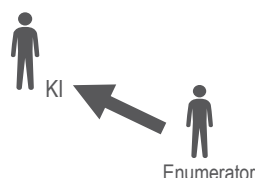
METHODOLOGY

Figure 1: Methodology for AoK-N

1. Purposively Sampling KIs

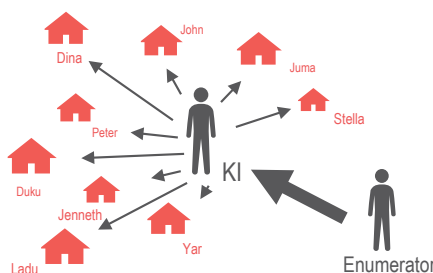
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- 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

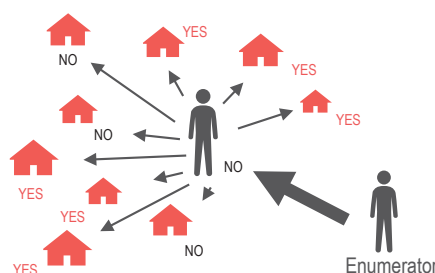
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



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+).

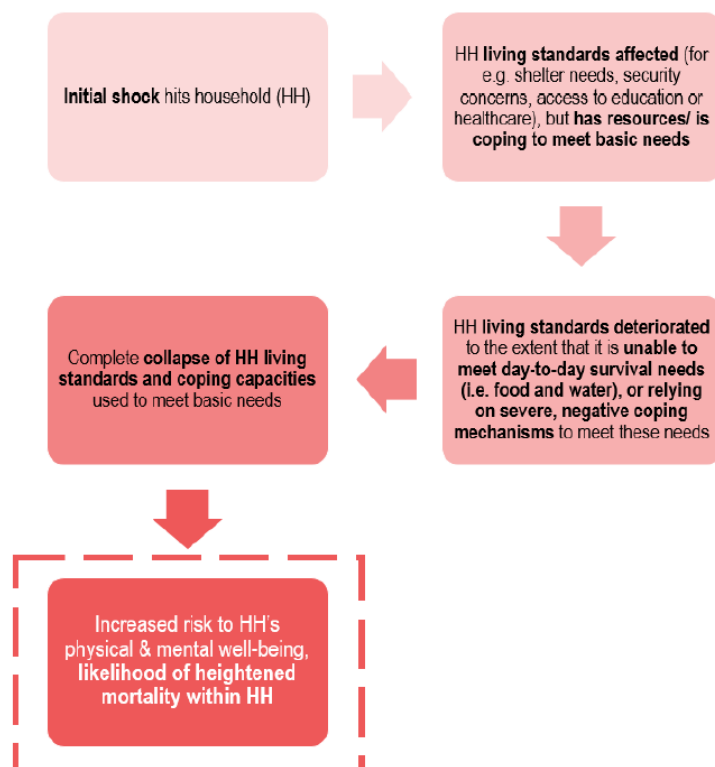


SEVERITY SCALE

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



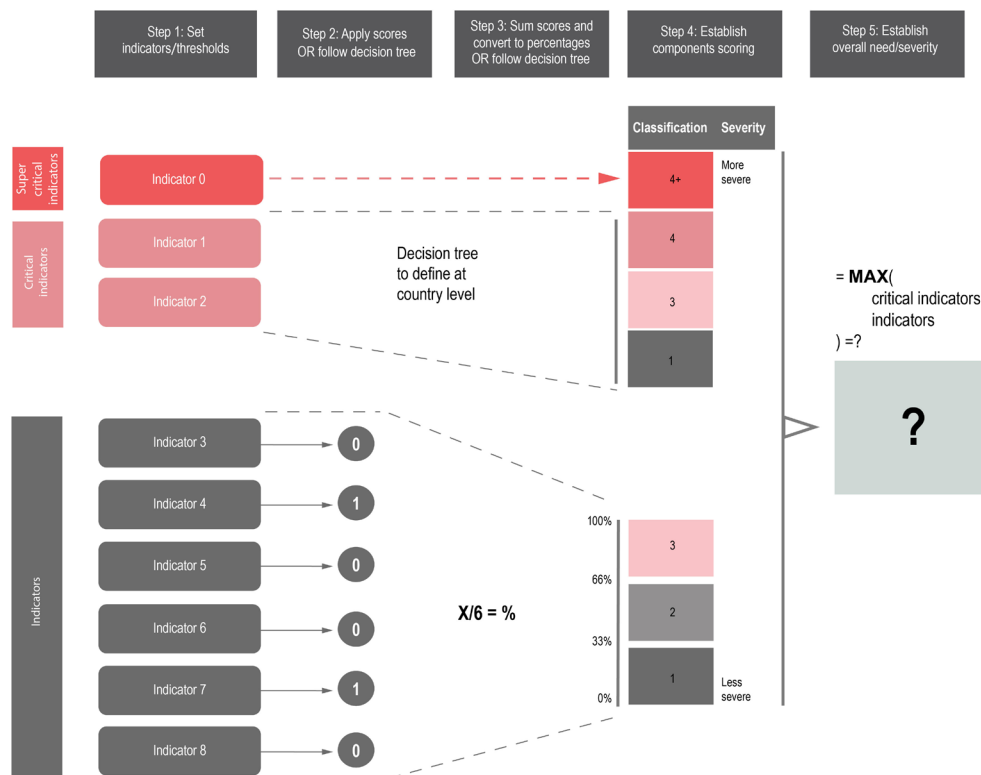
IDENTIFICATION OF LSG AND CG

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).