

# 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.<sup>1</sup> In this context, alternative and innovative data collection methodologies are required, to support humanitarian decision making and prioritisation.

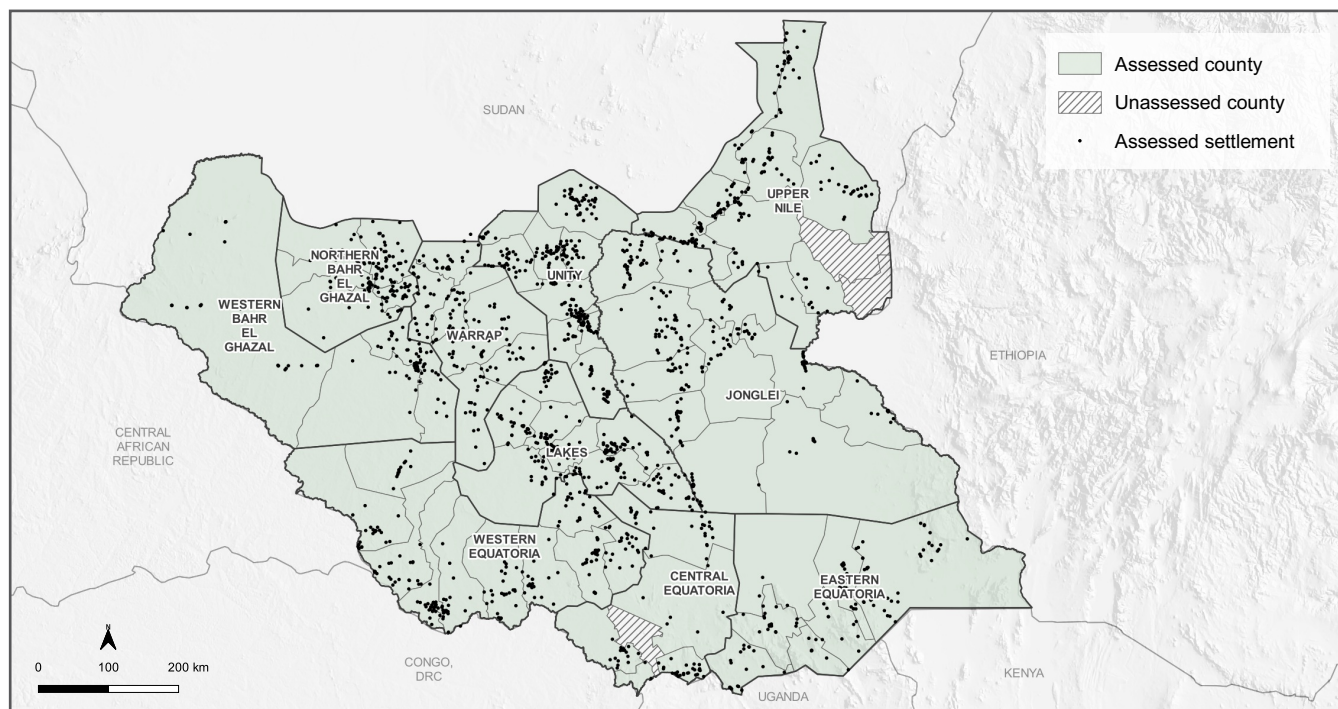
Building on its experience of conducting remote monthly monitoring through the [Area of Knowledge \(AoK\) methodology](#) in South Sudan since 2016, REACH, in coordination with the Organisation for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), innovated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

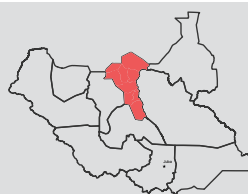
The neighbourhoods methodology was first developed by the [Care and Protection of Children \(CPC\) Learning Network](#) to gather population based data on difficult to measure or stigmatised concepts, such as Gender Based Violence (GBV). It is a remote KI-based methodology, based on the assumption that people reasonably know some information about other people in their immediate neighbourhoods. REACH conducted a pilot between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> 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 3<sup>rd</sup> of August and 1<sup>st</sup> 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**



<sup>1</sup> 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](#).

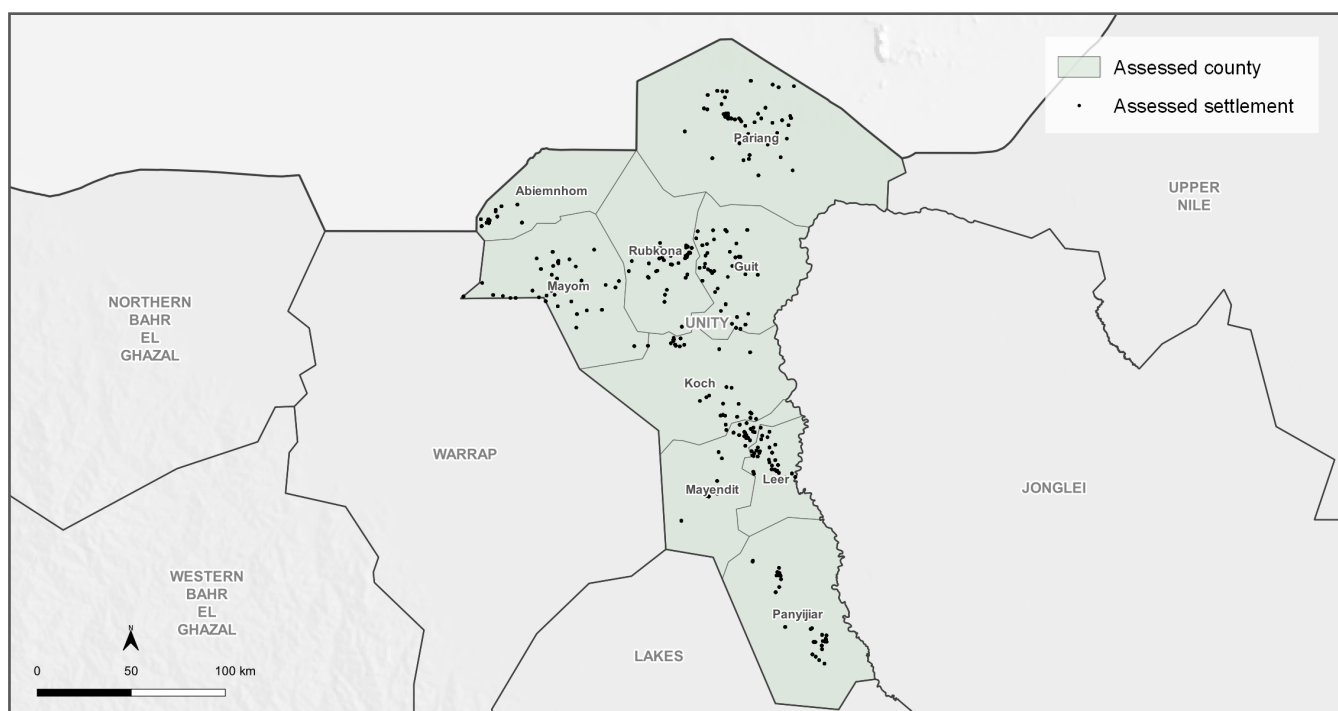
### Limitations

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.

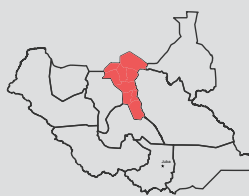
### State Overview

In Unity State, 414 interviews were conducted, covering a total of 3,125 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 Unity 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: Unity State coverage map**



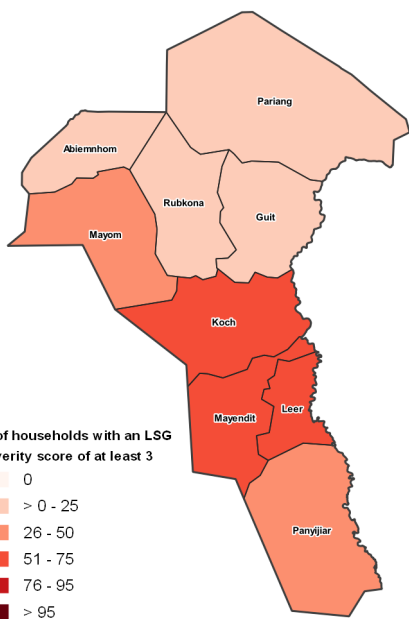
# Living Standard Gaps in Unity State



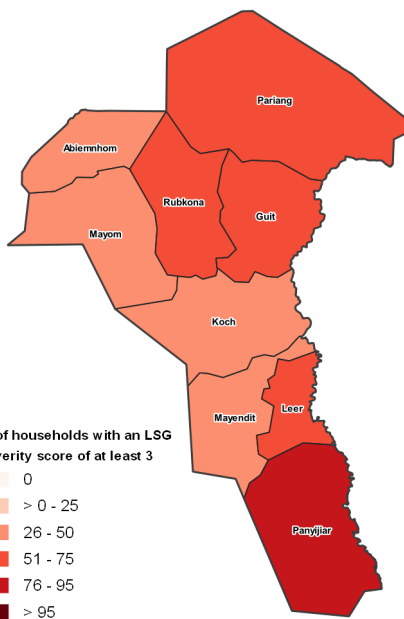
AoK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

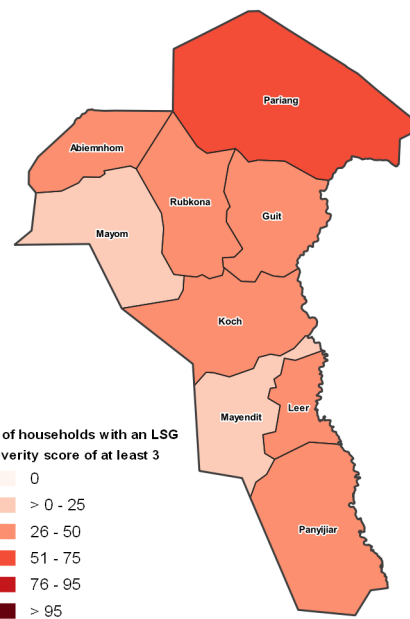
## Food security and livelihoods (FSL) LSG<sup>1</sup>



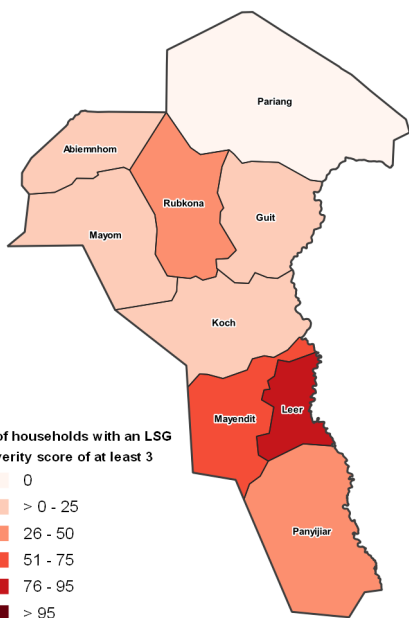
## Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) LSG<sup>2</sup>



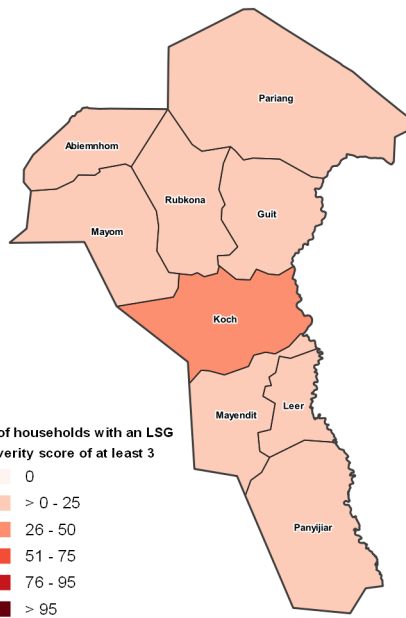
## Health LSG<sup>3</sup>



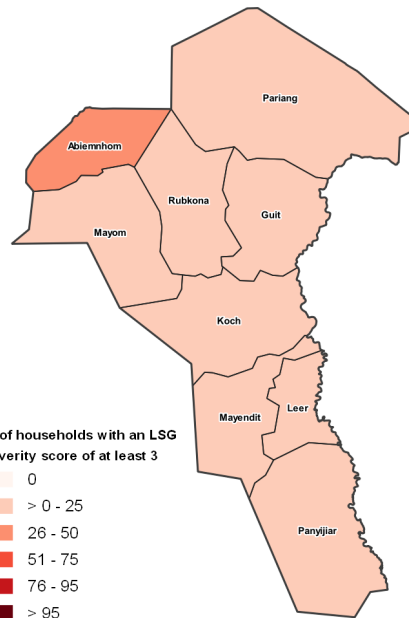
## Shelter LSG<sup>4</sup>



## Education LSG<sup>5</sup>



## Protection LSG<sup>6</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

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

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.



## Unity State

<b>1. Abiemnhom County</b>	..... page 5	Protection	
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		Pre-existing Vulnerabilities	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		<b>7. Panyijiar County</b>	..... page 47
Health		Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	
Shelter		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Education		Health	
Protection		Shelter	
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities		Education	
<b>2. Guit County</b>	..... page 12	Protection	
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		Pre-existing Vulnerabilities	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		<b>8. Pariang County</b>	..... page 54
Health		Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	
Shelter		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Education		Health	
Protection		Shelter	
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities		Education	
<b>3. Koch County</b>	..... page 19	Protection	
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		Pre-existing Vulnerabilities	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		<b>9. Rubkona County</b>	..... page 61
Health		Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)	
Shelter		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	
Education		Health	
Protection		Shelter	
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities		Education	
<b>4. Leer County</b>	..... page 26	Protection	
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)		Pre-existing Vulnerabilities	
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)		<b>10. Annex</b>	..... page 68
Health			
Shelter			
Education			
Protection			
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities			
<b>5. Mayendit County</b>	..... page 33		
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)			
Health			
Shelter			
Education			
Protection			
Pre-existing Vulnerabilities			
<b>6. Mayom County</b>	..... page 40		
Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL)			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)			
Health			
Shelter			
Education			



# FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS (FSL) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Abiemnhom County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

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

**20%**

In Abiemnhom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **52**  
Number of households reported on: **500**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

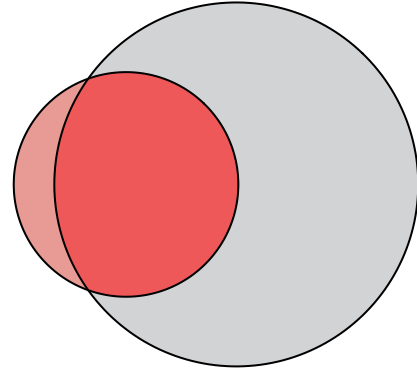


Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	2%
Severe (severity score 3)	18%
Stress (severity score 2)	23%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	57%

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:** 7% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 16% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

67% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



5% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

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

13% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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

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

Crops destroyed	5%	█
No markets	5%	█
Can't harvest	1%	
Didn't plant	1%	
Cattle raids	0%	

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

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

Too far	24%	█
No money	18%	█
Flooding	5%	█
Unsafe	4%	█
No challenges	52%	█
No market available	5%	█

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

Planted and harvested	0%	
Planted, not time to harvest	54%	█
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%	
Did not plant	45%	█
Don't know	0%	

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

Food assistance	78%	█
Own crop	17%	█
Market purchase	3%	█
Borrowing	0%	
Did not eat cereals	0%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

## Abiemnhom County, Unity State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **45%**

In Abiemnhom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **52**  
Number of households reported on: **500**

see Annex for details on methodology

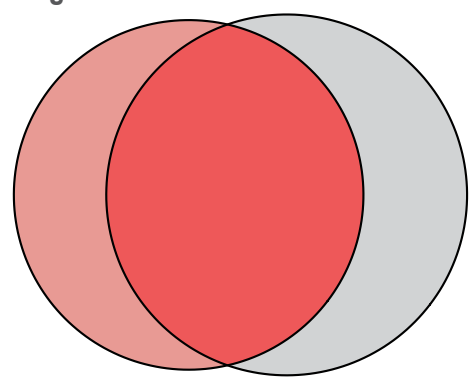
% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
43%	Severe	(severity score 3)
44%	Stress	(severity score 2)
11%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

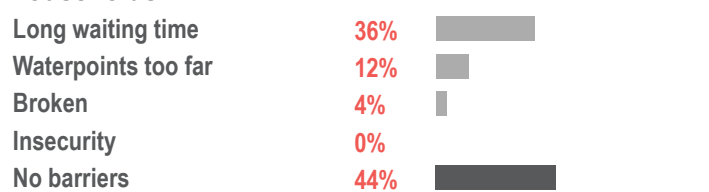
Supercritical and critical indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 2% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.  
**Critical:** 2% of households reported 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.

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



8% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

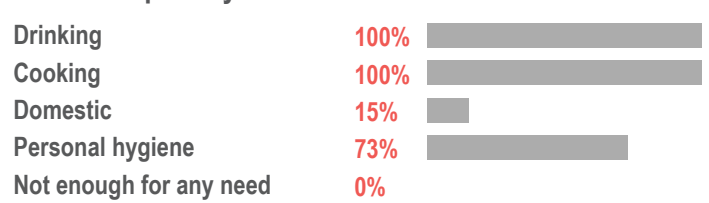


15% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

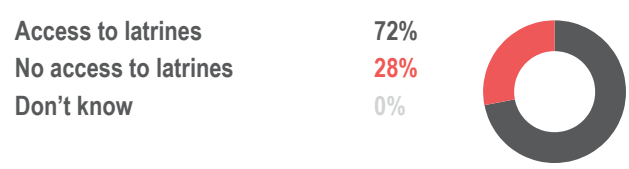
31% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

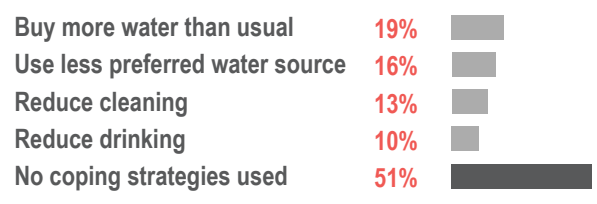
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>



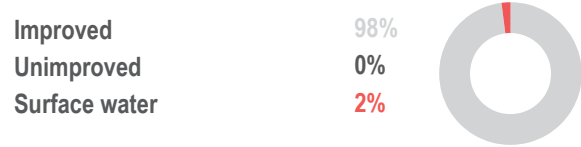
% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Abiemnhom County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

29%

In Abiemnhom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 52  
Number of households reported on: 500

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
71%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

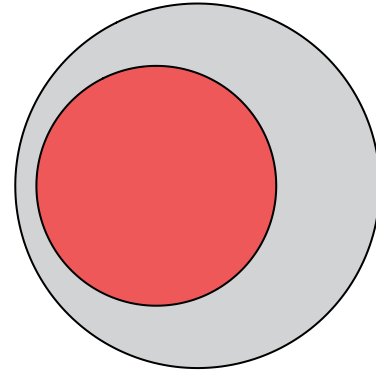
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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 collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 29% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 35% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

67% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



5% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

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



0% 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;

38% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Children only	12%
Adults only	17%
Both	11%
Don't know	1%
No sickness	59%

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

Under 15 min	1%
15 min - 30 min	19%
31 min - 59 min	44%
60 min - 120 min	31%
121 min - 3 hrs	4%
More than 3 hrs	0%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Too far	14%
Costs	10%
No staff/medicine	5%
Right documents are not available	1%
No barriers	71%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	52%
Borrow money	27%
Delay treatment	9%
Sold assets	5%
No coping strategies used	33%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Abiemnhom County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

4%

In Abiemnhom County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	52
Number of households reported on:	500

see Annex for details on methodology

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

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

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

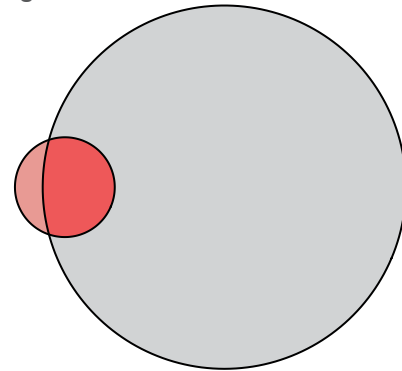
**Critical:** 3% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

**Critical:** 3% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



2% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>
Rakooba	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
Improvised shelter	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Concrete building	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Community building	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Semi-permanent	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
No shelter	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>

1% 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;

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Partially destroyed	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Minimal damage	11%	<div style="width: 11%;"></div>
No damage	87%	<div style="width: 87%;"></div>

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
IDP returnee	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Refugee	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>
Refugee returnee	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
None	97%	<div style="width: 97%;"></div>

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	96%	<div style="width: 96%;"></div>
Renting	0%	<div style="width: 0%;"></div>
Squatting	2%	<div style="width: 2%;"></div>
Hosted by relative or community member	1%	<div style="width: 1%;"></div>

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	25%	<div style="width: 25%;"></div>
Borrow money	23%	<div style="width: 23%;"></div>
Migrate/change residence	18%	<div style="width: 18%;"></div>
Children sleep elsewhere	3%	<div style="width: 3%;"></div>
No coping strategies used	47%	<div style="width: 47%;"></div>

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

## Abiemnhom County, Unity State

### AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

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

# 3%

In Abiemnhom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **52**  
Number of households reported on: **500**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
97%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

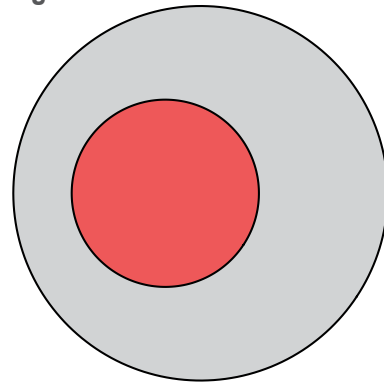
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 1% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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:** 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.

11% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



1% 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 KIs<sup>3</sup>

% 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 **2%**  
No **96%**  
Don't know **2%**



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

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

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

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019<sup>4</sup>

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



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

NA%  
NA%  
NA%  
NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

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

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

## Abiemnhom County, Unity State

### AOK-N | 2020

### South Sudan

% of households found to have a protection LSG, according to KIs: **37%**

In Abiemnhom County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	52
Number of households reported on:	500

see Annex for details on methodology

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

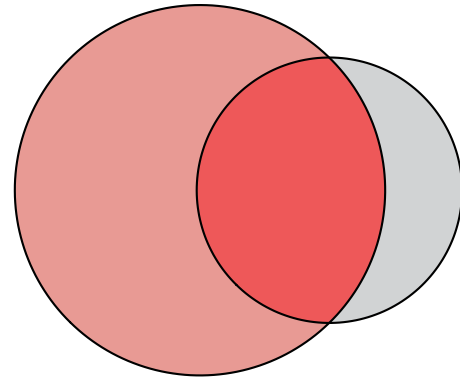


2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
34%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
61%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 37% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.  
**Critical:** 2% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

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



7% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Under 18	0%	
18 - 65 years	91%	
Over 65	9%	

24% 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;

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	37%	
Violence between neighbours	13%	
Abduction	9%	
Family separation	0%	
No protection concerns	50%	

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	32%	
Violence between neighbours	10%	
Abduction	0%	
Killing/injury	0%	
No protection incident	63%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	18%	
Less preferable water source	1%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
No coping strategies used	81%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Violent protection incidents include killing or injury, abduction, cattle raids or violence between neighbours.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Abiemnhom County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**22%**

In Abiemnhom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **52**  
Number of households reported on: **500**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**9%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**12%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**56%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**23%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

**Critical: 9%** of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

**Critical: 2%** 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:



**24%** Minimal **55%** Stress **11%** Severe **10%** Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	1%	5%	16%	9%	6%	31%	45%	31%	155
	...with a male head of household	4%	27%	34%	49%	4%	52%	84%	69%	345
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	5%	28%	25%	41%	0%	45%	80%	9%	46
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	3%	19%	28%	36%	3%	46%	71%	98%	489
	...who are displaced	0%	82%	54%	54%	81%	27%	100%	2%	11
	...who are hosting displaced people	0%	66%	53%	60%	73%	27%	100%	3%	15
	...who are not hosting displaced people	3%	19%	28%	36%	2%	46%	71%	97%	484
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	1%	11%	65%	34%	1%	57%	81%	23%	112
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	0%	84%	38%	0%	91%	91%	2%	11
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	1
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	1
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	4%	27%	23%	47%	6%	47%	76%	36%	181

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Guit County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**17%**

In Guit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 49  
Number of households reported on: 295

see Annex for details on methodology

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

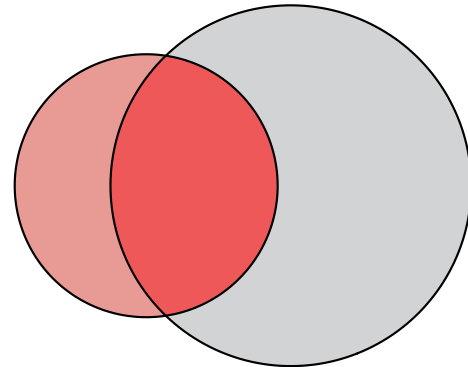


Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	6%
Severe (severity score 3)	11%
Stress (severity score 2)	26%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	57%

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:** 12% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 15% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

39% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



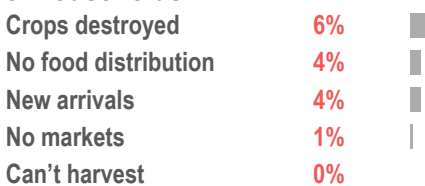
11% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

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

15% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

10% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

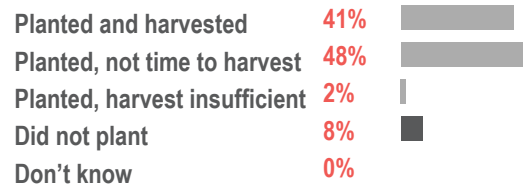


22% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

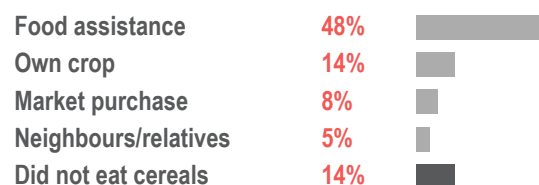
Most common market access challenges in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households



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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Guit County, Unity State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **73%**

In Guit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **49**  
Number of households reported on: **295**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



6%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
50%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)
11%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators:

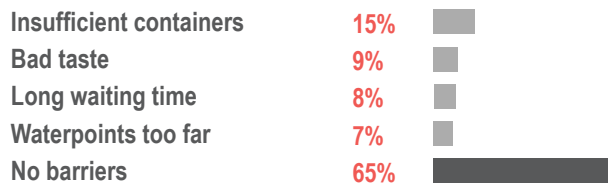
**Supercritical:** 6% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 56% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

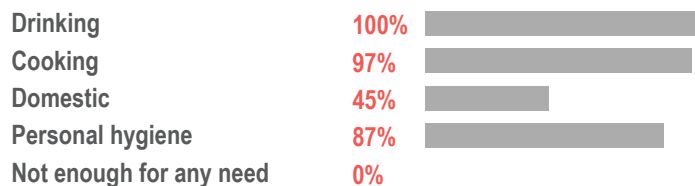
**Critical:** 23% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

35% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



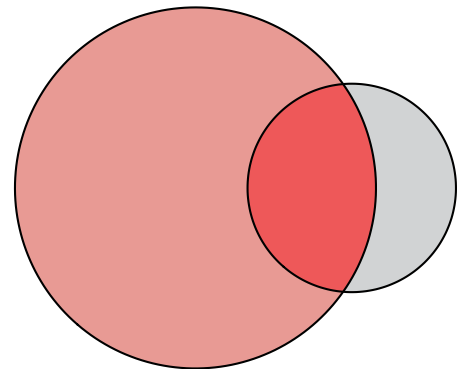
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



83% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:

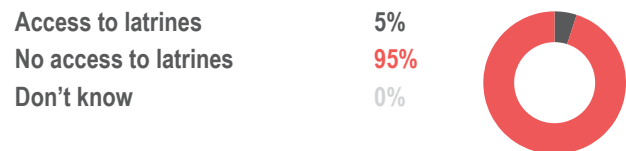


58% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

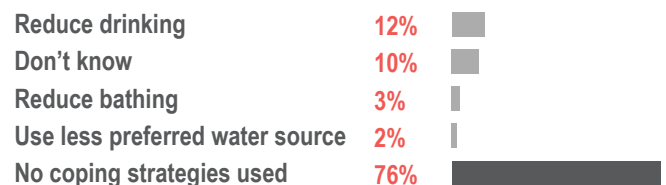
14% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Guit County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**44%**

In Guit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 49  
Number of households reported on: 295

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
42%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
55%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

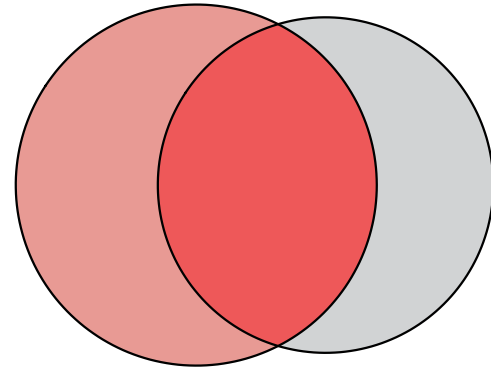
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**Supercritical:** 1% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 45% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 59% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



20% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	44%
No	53%
Don't know	3%



22% 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;

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

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

Children only	27%	
Adults only	21%	
Both	10%	
Don't know	9%	
No sickness	33%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Too far	39%	
No staff/medicine	5%	
Worried to get sick	1%	
Costs	0%	
No barriers	55%	

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

Under 15 min	17%	
15 min - 30 min	11%	
31 min - 59 min	13%	
60 min - 120 min	12%	
121 min - 3 hrs	15%	
More than 3 hrs	32%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	26%	
Don't know	22%	
Delay treatment	8%	
Borrow money	7%	
No coping strategies used	39%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Guit County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

**17%**

In Guit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **49**  
Number of households reported on: **295**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
8%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)
29%	Stress	(severity score 2)
54%	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.

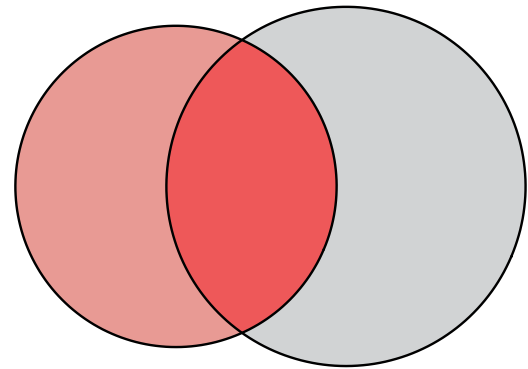
**Critical:** 16% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

**Critical:** 32% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



11% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	84%	
Rakooba	15%	
Improvised shelter	0%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	0%	
Partially destroyed	5%	
Minimal damage	11%	
No damage	84%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	20%	
IDP returnee	16%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	1%	
None	67%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	96%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	4%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Don't know	7%	
Stay with others	6%	
Borrow money	6%	
Migrate/change residence	2%	
No coping strategies used	80%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Guit County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **20%**

In Guit County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	49
Number of households reported on:	295

see Annex for details on methodology

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



9%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
6%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
80%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

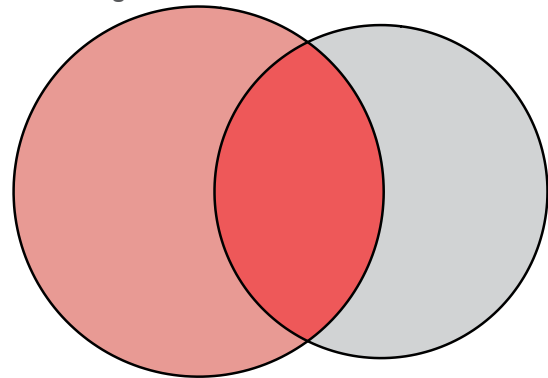
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 8% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

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

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



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

% 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

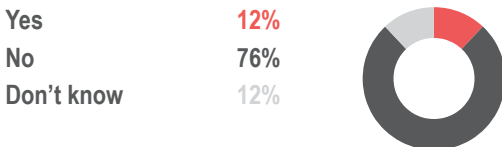


14% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

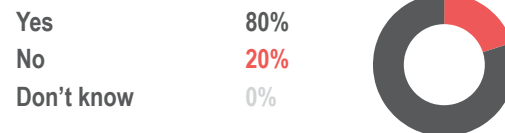
7% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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



% 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 2019<sup>4</sup>



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

- NA%
- NA%
- NA%
- NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

- School is too far 7%
- High school fees 6%
- Child has to work 3%
- Bad quality 2%

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

## Guit County, Unity State

### AOK-N | 2020

### South Sudan

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

# 14%

In Guit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 49  
Number of households reported on: 295

see Annex for details on methodology

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



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

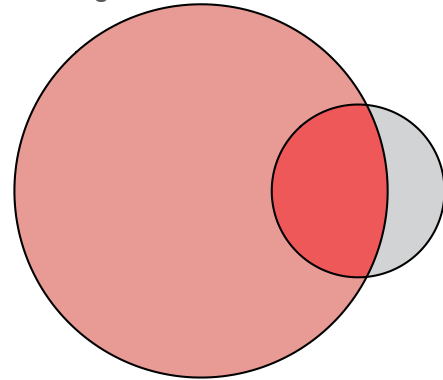
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 14% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

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

5% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

14% 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	92%	
Over 65	8%	

12% 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;

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Don't know	12%	
Violence between neighbours	11%	
Cattle raids	6%	
Gender based violence	5%	
No protection concerns	50%	

% 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 households<sup>4</sup>

Violence between neighbours	6%	
Cattle raids	4%	
Looting	3%	
Killing/injury	2%	
No protection incident	85%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Don't know	18%	
Migrate/change residence	2%	
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
No coping strategies used	80%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Guit County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**47%**

In Guit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 49  
Number of households reported on: 295

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



8% Extreme (severity score 4)  
39% Severe (severity score 3)  
33% Stress (severity score 2)  
20% No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

**Critical: 8%** of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

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

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



19% Minimal 33% Stress 40% 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	14%	17%	35%	12%	23%	62%	82%	25%	71
	...with a male head of household	22%	17%	47%	14%	15%	76%	89%	75%	224
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	1
	...with an elderly head of household	10%	16%	61%	13%	24%	82%	91%	8%	23
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	17%	13%	46%	15%	12%	71%	86%	82%	239
	...who are displaced	34%	37%	36%	9%	39%	83%	93%	18%	56
	...who are hosting displaced people	19%	22%	47%	11%	23%	82%	95%	32%	98
	...who are not hosting displaced people	21%	14%	43%	15%	14%	68%	83%	68%	195
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	16%	14%	48%	15%	21%	74%	88%	31%	93
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	32%	36%	0%	0%	53%	86%	2%	6
	...with chronically ill household member	13%	19%	20%	14%	0%	59%	85%	5%	15
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	12%	16%	49%	22%	14%	68%	85%	27%	78

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Koch County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**53%**

In Koch County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **48**  
Number of households reported on: **268**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
26%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)
9%	Stress	(severity score 2)
38%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

**Supercritical:** 1% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 26% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 39% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

**20%** of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

**42%** of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

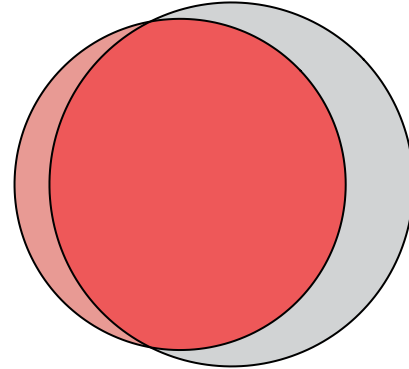
Most common barriers to adequate access to food in the month prior to data collection reported by KIs, by % of households

Crops destroyed	23%	
No food distribution	16%	
Didn't plant	1%	
New arrivals	1%	
No markets	1%	

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

Too far	27%	
No money	12%	
Flooding	9%	
Closed market	1%	
No challenges	23%	
No market available	40%	

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



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

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

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

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

Planted and harvested	36%	
Planted, not time to harvest	22%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	32%	
Did not plant	7%	
Don't know	0%	

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

Own crop	37%	
Food assistance	22%	
Market purchase	14%	
Neighbours/relatives	6%	
Did not eat cereals	17%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Koch County, Unity State

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

In Koch County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **48**  
Number of households reported on: **268**

see Annex for details on methodology

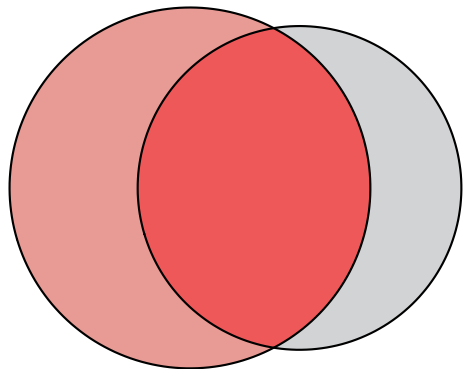
% of households per WASH LSG severity score, according to KIs:



9%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
6%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)
44%	Stress	(severity score 2)
15%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 9% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.  
**Critical:** 14% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.  
**Critical:** 35% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

52% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



18% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Insufficient containers	27%
Long waiting time	23%
Waterpoints too far	16%
Bad taste	8%
No barriers	51%

19% 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;

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

% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	92%
Cooking	89%
Domestic	28%
Personal hygiene	68%
Not enough for any need	8%

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	1%
No access to latrines	99%
Don't know	0%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Reduce drinking	16%
Reduce bathing	11%
Use less preferred water source	9%
Don't know	2%
No coping strategies used	67%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>

Improved	86%
Unimproved	4%
Surface water	10%

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> Improved waterpoints: borehole, water yard/truck, tapstand, protected well and donkey cart. Unimproved waterpoints: open well, rain water. Surface water: river, swamp, pond.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> This is a multiple choice question for all households for which KIs did not select none.



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Koch County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**31%**

In Koch County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 48  
Number of households reported on: 268

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
8%	Severe	(severity score 3)
1%	Stress	(severity score 2)
68%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

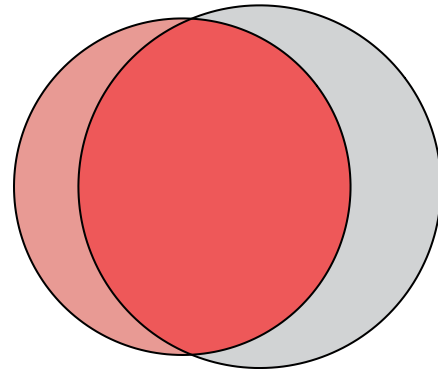
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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 collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 32% 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.

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



15% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

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



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

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

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

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

Children only	36%	
Adults only	14%	
Both	18%	
Don't know	4%	
No sickness	28%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Too far	22%	
No staff/medicine	7%	
Not always open	2%	
Costs	1%	
No barriers	68%	

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

Under 15 min	2%	
15 min - 30 min	26%	
31 min - 59 min	39%	
60 min - 120 min	14%	
121 min - 3 hrs	7%	
More than 3 hrs	12%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	18%	
Don't know	12%	
Borrow money	10%	
Go to worse facility	7%	
No coping strategies used	52%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Koch County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

**20%**

In Koch County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **48**  
Number of households reported on: **268**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)
12%	Stress	(severity score 2)
68%	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.

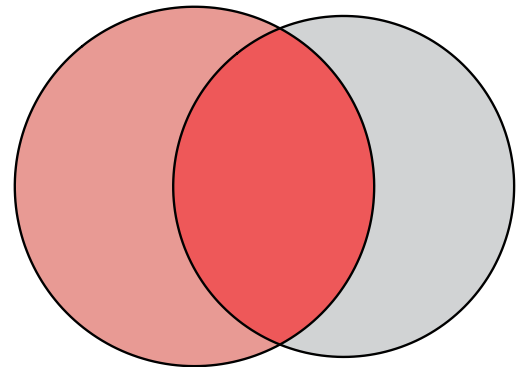
**Critical:** 18% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

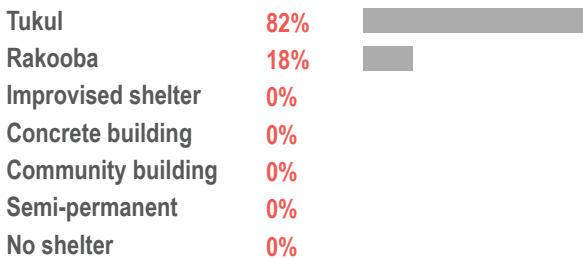
**Critical:** 12% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



11% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs



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

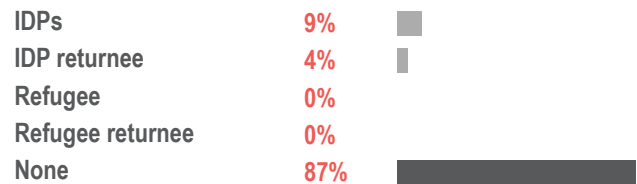
9% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

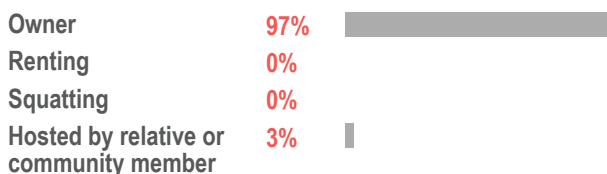
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>



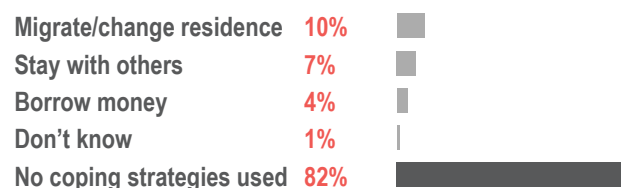
% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>



Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households



Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>



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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Koch County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

% of households found to have an education LSG, according to KIs: **35%**

In Koch County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **48**  
Number of households reported on: **268**

see Annex for details on methodology

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

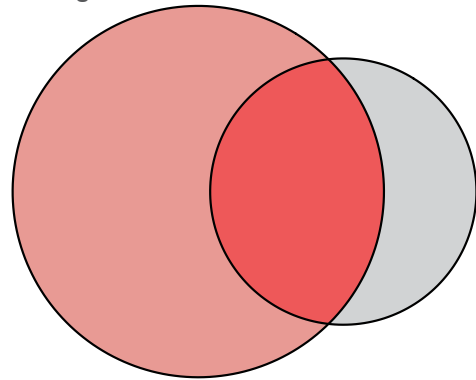


24%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
65%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 1% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.  
**Supercritical:** 19% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.  
**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:** 26% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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



23% 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 KIs<sup>3</sup>

% 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 **79%**  
 Don't know **4%**



24% 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;

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 as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes **17%**  
 No **79%**  
 Don't know **4%**



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019<sup>4</sup>

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



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

NA%  
 NA%  
 NA%  
 NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

School is too far	8%	■
High school fees	7%	■
Bad quality	5%	■
Gender discrimination	4%	■

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Koch County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

10%

In Koch County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 48  
Number of households reported on: 268

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
10%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
89%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

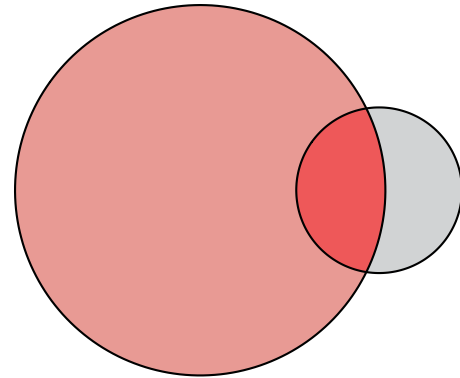
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 10% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

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

5% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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



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

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

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

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.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Violence between neighbours	11%	██
Cattle raids	10%	██
Don't know	4%	█
Killing/injury	3%	█
No protection concerns	67%	████████████████████

% 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 households<sup>4</sup>

Killing/injury	5%	█
Violence between neighbours	3%	█
Cattle raids	1%	
Looting	1%	
No protection incident	90%	████████████████████

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Don't know	6%	█
Migrate/change residence	1%	
Elders resolve	1%	
Pay bribe	0%	
No coping strategies used	91%	████████████████████

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Koch County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**37%**

In Koch County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **48**  
Number of households reported on: **268**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**12%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**25%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**37%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**26%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

**Critical: 14%** of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



**26%** Minimal **36%** Stress **28%** Severe **9%** 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	48%	59%	35%	13%	21%	39%	79%	41%	106
	...with a male head of household	30%	49%	29%	7%	20%	42%	77%	59%	162
	...with a child head of household	<b>100%</b>	<b>72%</b>	0%	0%	<b>72%</b>	0%	<b>72%</b>	1%	3
	...with an elderly head of household	13%	20%	24%	0%	11%	48%	59%	11%	29
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	30%	50%	29%	10%	15%	39%	75%	86%	230
	...who are displaced	47%	72%	47%	8%	54%	51%	90%	14%	37
	...who are hosting displaced people	49%	70%	27%	9%	43%	34%	91%	12%	34
	...who are not hosting displaced people	29%	50%	32%	10%	17%	42%	76%	88%	233
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	27%	67%	44%	14%	17%	50%	88%	21%	60
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	70%	71%	29%	0%	29%	29%	71%	2%	4
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	20%	88%	61%	25%	14%	70%	100%	3%	8
	...with chronically ill household member	67%	82%	26%	0%	0%	47%	82%	2%	5
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	26%	62%	50%	21%	17%	59%	87%	23%	63

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Leer County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**53%**

In Leer County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 40  
Number of households reported on: 335

see Annex for details on methodology

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



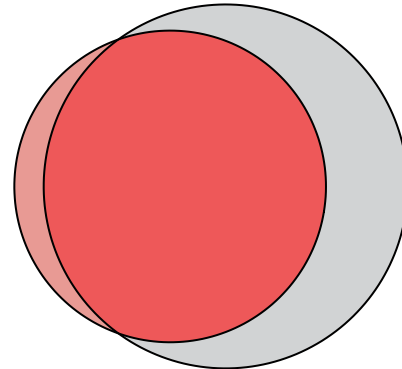
Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	1%
Extreme (severity score 4)	26%
Severe (severity score 3)	26%
Stress (severity score 2)	27%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	21%

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:

**Supercritical:** 1% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 37% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 44% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

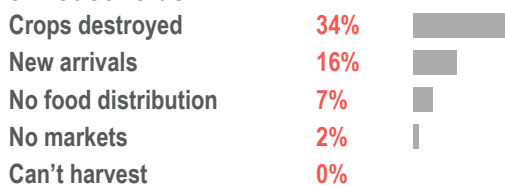
80% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



33% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

58% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



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

50% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

25% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Leer County, Unity State

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

**52%**

In Leer County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	40
Number of households reported on:	335

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
37%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
15%	Severe	(severity score 3)
35%	Stress	(severity score 2)
13%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators:

**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 38% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

**Critical:** 15% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

**38%** of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Insufficient containers	67%
Long waiting time	28%
Bad taste	20%
Insecurity	16%
No barriers	15%

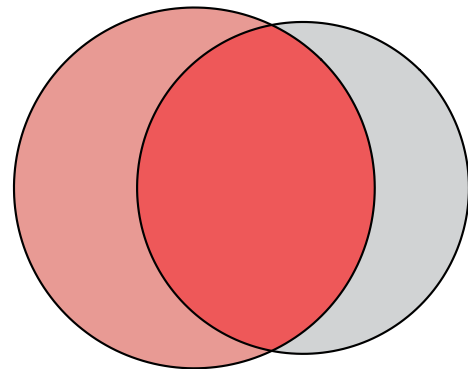
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	97%
Cooking	97%
Domestic	52%
Personal hygiene	84%
Not enough for any need	2%

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>

Improved	62%
Unimproved	3%
Surface water	35%

**67%** of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



23% 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;

15% 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	16%
No access to latrines	83%
Don't know	1%

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Use less preferred water source	26%
Reduce cleaning	20%
Reduce bathing	19%
Reduce drinking	6%
No coping strategies used	56%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Leer County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**38%**

In Leer County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 40  
Number of households reported on: 335

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
28%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
60%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

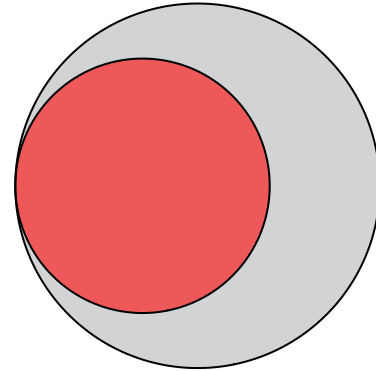
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**Supercritical:** 1% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

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

**Critical:** 39% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



23% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

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



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

38% 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 with a member being sick in the two weeks prior to data collection

Children only	24%
Adults only	16%
Both	31%
Don't know	7%
No sickness	22%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Too far	19%
No staff/medicine	12%
Discrimination	3%
Worried to get sick	2%
No barriers	61%

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

Under 15 min	12%
15 min - 30 min	15%
31 min - 59 min	34%
60 min - 120 min	23%
121 min - 3 hrs	11%
More than 3 hrs	4%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	54%
Borrow money	33%
Sold assets	33%
Go to worse facility	17%
No coping strategies used	15%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Leer County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**81%**

In Leer County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **335**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
54%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
27%	Severe	(severity score 3)
10%	Stress	(severity score 2)
9%	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.

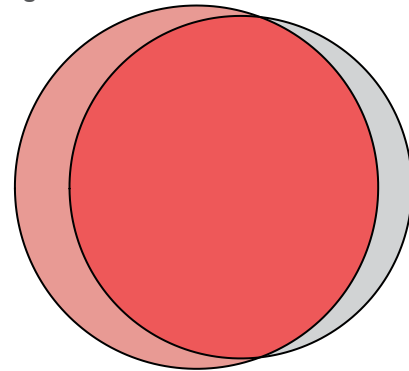
**Critical:** 71% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 49% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

**Critical:** 11% of households reported by KIs without secure tenure of shelter.

**Critical:** 55% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

90% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



54% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	29%	
Rakooba	64%	
Improvised shelter	6%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

64% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	9%	
Partially destroyed	40%	
Minimal damage	7%	
No damage	44%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	32%	
IDP returnee	30%	
Refugee	1%	
Refugee returnee	5%	
None	43%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	88%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	11%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	37%	
Migrate/change residence	31%	
Sleep in the open	23%	
Borrow money	13%	
No coping strategies used	27%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Leer County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

10%

In Leer County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	40
Number of households reported on:	335

see Annex for details on methodology

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



7%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
90%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

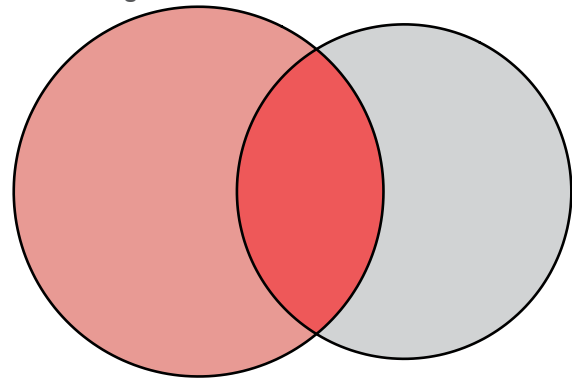
**Supercritical:** 3% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 4% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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.

18% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

% 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	8%
No	79%
Don't know	13%



8% 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;

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

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

Yes	23%
No	71%
Don't know	6%



% 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 2019<sup>4</sup>

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



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

NA%  
NA%  
NA%  
NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

High school fees	4%	█
Marriage/pregnancy	1%	
School is too far	1%	
Bad quality	0%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Leer County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**8%**

In Leer County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **335**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
27%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
65%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

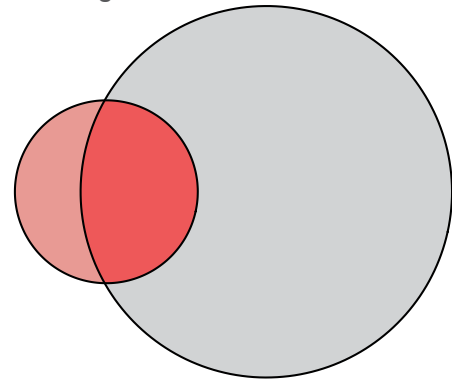
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 5% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

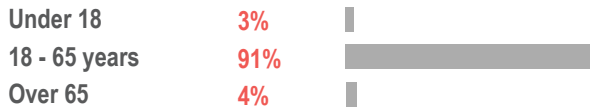
**Critical:** 4% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

5% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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



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

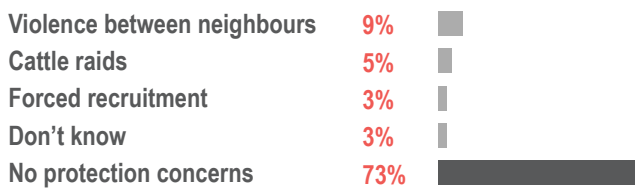


3% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

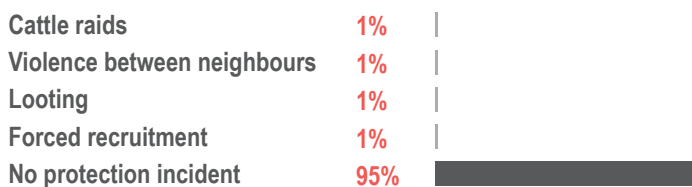


% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection

Yes	4%
No	93%
Don't know	3%



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Leer County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

62%

In Leer County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 40  
Number of households reported on: 335

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



7% Extreme (severity score 4)  
55% Severe (severity score 3)  
27% Stress (severity score 2)  
10% No or minimal (severity score 1)

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: 35%** 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:



9% Minimal 28% Stress 56% Severe 7% 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	11%	57%	34%	6%	81%	64%	96%	24%	84
	...with a male head of household	10%	51%	40%	9%	81%	48%	95%	76%	251
	...with a child head of household	100%	34%	100%	40%	100%	87%	100%	3%	8
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	44%	26%	5%	79%	58%	93%	4%	15
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	10%	58%	37%	6%	78%	45%	95%	64%	210
	...who are displaced	11%	45%	41%	12%	86%	61%	96%	36%	115
	...who are hosting displaced people	12%	59%	44%	8%	90%	64%	98%	56%	182
	...who are not hosting displaced people	9%	48%	31%	8%	70%	36%	93%	44%	146
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	6%	59%	50%	5%	90%	58%	98%	36%	126
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	51%	53%	22%	82%	69%	100%	3%	14
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	31%	39%	56%	14%	100%	70%	100%	5%	17
	...with chronically ill household member	11%	43%	34%	20%	84%	61%	100%	6%	21
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	7%	61%	42%	7%	81%	53%	98%	50%	170

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Mayendit County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**55%**

In Mayendit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 40  
Number of households reported on: 338

see Annex for details on methodology

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



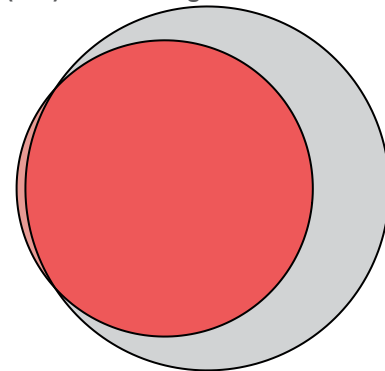
Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	33%
Severe (severity score 3)	22%
Stress (severity score 2)	19%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	27%

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:** 44% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 50% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

85% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



30% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

54% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



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



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

54% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs 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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Mayendit County, Unity State

% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs: **45%**

In Mayendit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **338**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



2%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
20%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
29%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
26%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

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

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

**Critical:** 22% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

30% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

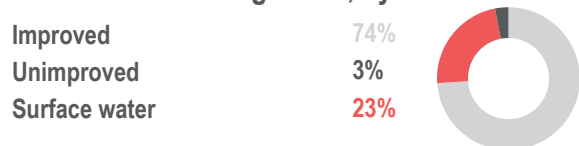
Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Insufficient containers	38%	
Bad taste	25%	
Long waiting time	18%	
Insecurity	15%	
No barriers	48%	

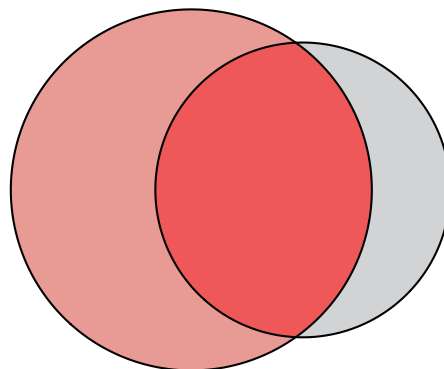
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	99%	
Cooking	95%	
Domestic	55%	
Personal hygiene	80%	
Not enough for any need	0%	

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



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

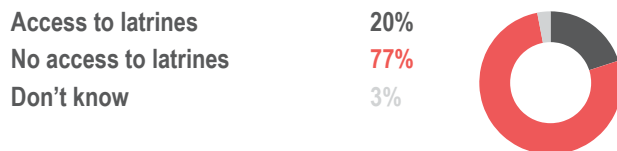


24% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Use less preferred water source	23%	
Reduce bathing	12%	
Reduce cleaning	8%	
Don't know	4%	
No coping strategies used	70%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Mayendit County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

20%

In Mayendit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 40  
Number of households reported on: 338

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
15%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
5%	Severe	(severity score 3)
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)
75%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

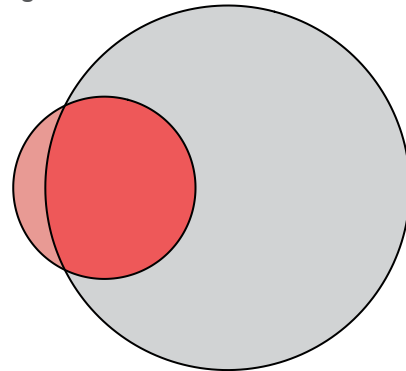
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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 collection<sup>2</sup>.

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

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



12% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	21%
No	76%
Don't know	3%



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

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

63% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Children only	26%	
Adults only	24%	
Both	24%	
Don't know	1%	
No sickness	25%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	7%	
Too far	7%	
Right documents are not available	4%	
Costs	1%	
No barriers	78%	

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

Under 15 min	2%	
15 min - 30 min	21%	
31 min - 59 min	35%	
60 min - 120 min	20%	
121 min - 3 hrs	9%	
More than 3 hrs	10%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Borrow money	50%	
Go to further facility	46%	
Go to worse facility	22%	
Sold assets	21%	
No coping strategies used	17%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Mayendit County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: **53%**

In Mayendit County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	40
Number of households reported on:	338

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
35%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
18%	Severe	(severity score 3)
16%	Stress	(severity score 2)
31%	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.

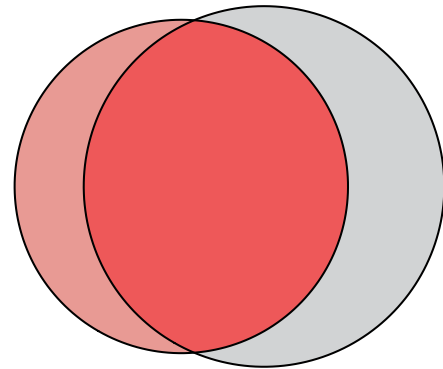
**Critical:** 49% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 30% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

**Critical:** 43% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

75% of households found to have a shelter LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



37% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	51%	
Rakooba	45%	
Improvised shelter	2%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	2%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

40% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	11%	
Partially destroyed	19%	
Minimal damage	4%	
No damage	65%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	26%	
IDP returnee	21%	
Refugee	3%	
Refugee returnee	3%	
None	56%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

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

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	31%	
Migrate/change residence	26%	
Borrow money	23%	
Sleep in the open	11%	
No coping strategies used	37%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

## Mayendit County, Unity State

### AOK-N | 2020 South Sudan

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

# 8%

In Mayendit County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	40
Number of households reported on:	338

see Annex for details on methodology

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



5%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
1%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
2%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
92%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

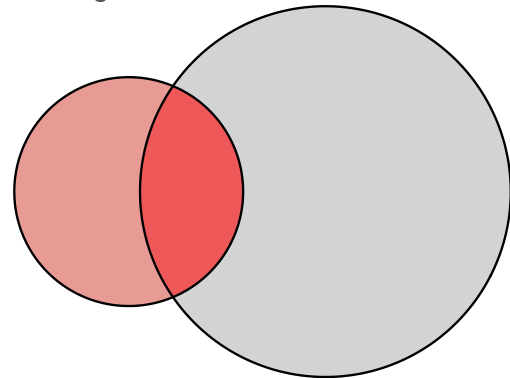
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 4% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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:** 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.

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



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

% 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	20%
No	75%
Don't know	5%



5% 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;

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

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

Yes	15%
No	74%
Don't know	11%



% 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 2019<sup>4</sup>

Yes	94%
No	5%
Don't know	1%



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

NA%

NA%

NA%

NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

High school fees	5%	■
Insecurity	1%	
Bad quality	0%	
Child hungry	0%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Mayendit County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

7%

In Mayendit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 40  
Number of households reported on: 338

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
1%	Severe	(severity score 3)
22%	Stress	(severity score 2)
71%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

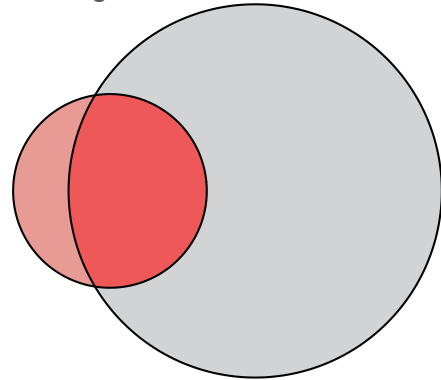
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 7% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

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

5% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

29% 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	93%	
Over 65	5%	

2% 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;

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	20%	
Killing/injury	4%	
Violence between neighbours	4%	
Don't know	3%	
No protection concerns	70%	

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Abduction	2%	
Cattle raids	2%	
Killing/injury	1%	
Violence between neighbours	1%	
No protection incident	93%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	16%	
Less preferable health facility	7%	
Less preferable water source	7%	
Don't know	5%	
No coping strategies used	69%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Mayendit County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**56%**

In Mayendit County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **40**  
Number of households reported on: **338**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**5%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**51%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**29%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**15%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

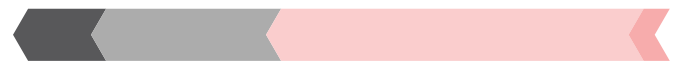
LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

**Critical: 30%** of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



12% Minimal 27% Stress 56% 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	4%	63%	24%	8%	59%	51%	89%	40%	141
	...with a male head of household	10%	50%	17%	7%	49%	42%	82%	60%	197
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	24%	0%	13%	60%	50%	77%	5%	16
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	4%	58%	23%	5%	47%	41%	81%	70%	232
	...who are displaced	18%	48%	16%	12%	64%	58%	91%	30%	101
	...who are hosting displaced people	11%	50%	25%	7%	77%	67%	94%	44%	154
	...who are not hosting displaced people	5%	59%	17%	8%	34%	30%	77%	56%	180
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	6%	64%	35%	7%	54%	55%	89%	43%	148
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	12%	89%	0%	0%	37%	45%	100%	3%	9
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	0%	30%	26%	0%	59%	63%	100%	1%	5
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	75%	16%	7%	74%	61%	100%	5%	17
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	4%	67%	24%	8%	57%	51%	93%	48%	165

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Mayom County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**43%**

In Mayom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **43**  
Number of households reported on: **265**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



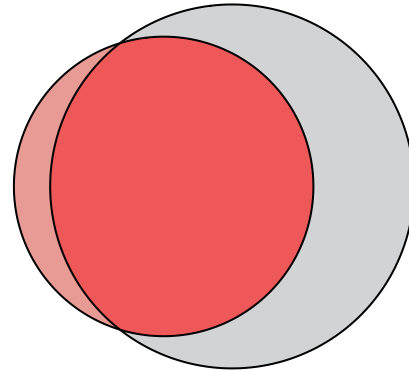
**0%** Extreme + (severity score 4+)  
**12%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**30%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**19%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**39%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

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:** 12% 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.

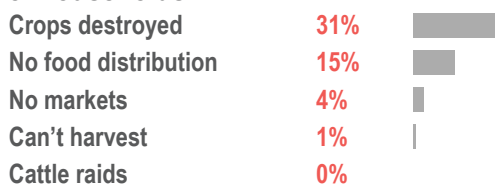
68% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



10% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

51% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



5% 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;

25% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Mayom County, Unity State

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

36%

In Mayom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 43  
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
18%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
17%	Severe	(severity score 3)
42%	Stress	(severity score 2)
22%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

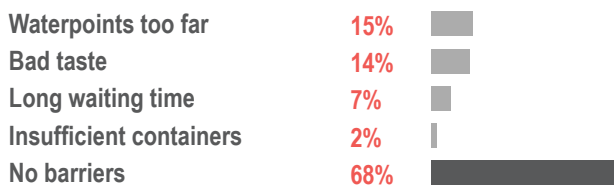
**Supercritical:** 1% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 19% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

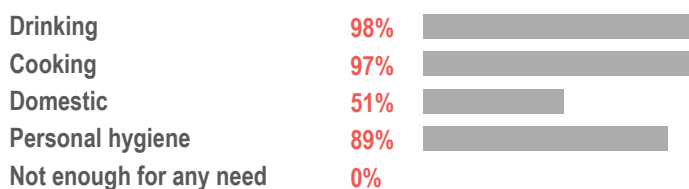
**Critical:** 18% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

9% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



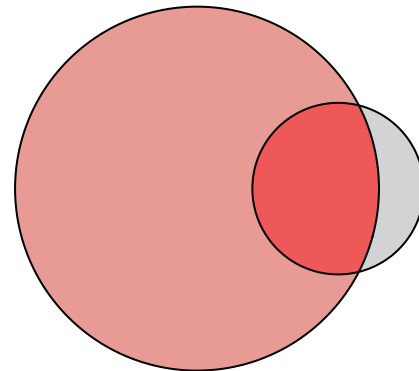
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



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



30% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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	2%
No access to latrines	98%
Don't know	0%



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Mayom County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

20%

In Mayom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 43  
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
16%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
3%	Severe	(severity score 3)
4%	Stress	(severity score 2)
76%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

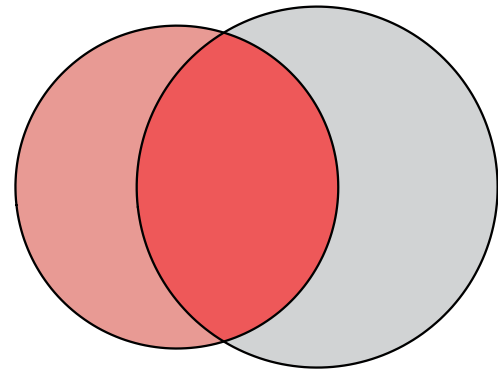
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**Supercritical:** 1% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 20% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 52% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

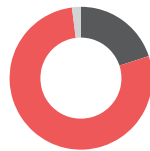
34% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



7% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	20%
No	78%
Don't know	2%



9% 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;

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

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

Children only	47%	
Adults only	11%	
Both	5%	
Don't know	1%	
No sickness	36%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Too far	17%	
Not always open	2%	
Costs	1%	
Right documents are not available	1%	
No barriers	80%	

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

Under 15 min	5%	
15 min - 30 min	17%	
31 min - 59 min	26%	
60 min - 120 min	16%	
121 min - 3 hrs	17%	
More than 3 hrs	19%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	12%	
Go to worse facility	7%	
Don't know	6%	
Borrow money	5%	
No coping strategies used	69%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Mayom County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

12%

In Mayom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 43  
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
5%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
7%	Severe	(severity score 3)
14%	Stress	(severity score 2)
74%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

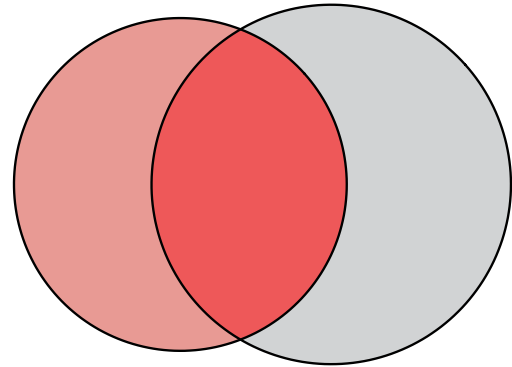
**Critical:** 9% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

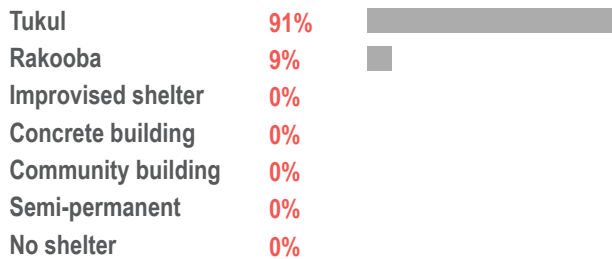
**Critical:** 14% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

20% 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 KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

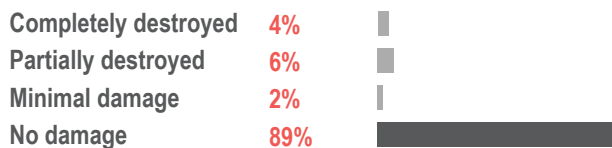


6% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

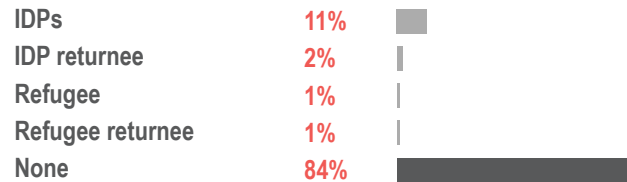
6% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

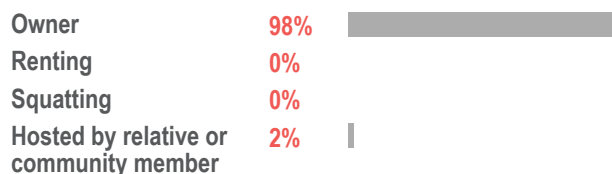
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>



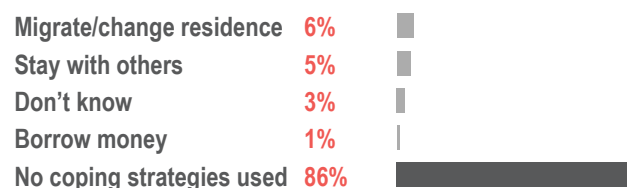
% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>



Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households



Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>



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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Mayom County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

12%

In Mayom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 43  
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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



7%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
5%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
88%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

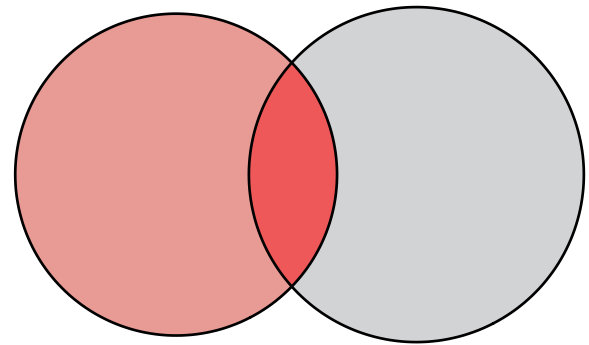
**Supercritical:** 2% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 5% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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:** 8% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

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



7% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes 13%

No 87%

Don't know 0%



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

Yes 10%

No 90%

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%

10% 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;

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

% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019<sup>4</sup>

Yes 92%

No 8%

Don't know 0%



Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

High school fees 5%

Bad quality 1%

School is too far 1%

Child hungry 0%

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Mayom County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

2%

In Mayom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 43  
Number of households reported on: 265

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
96%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

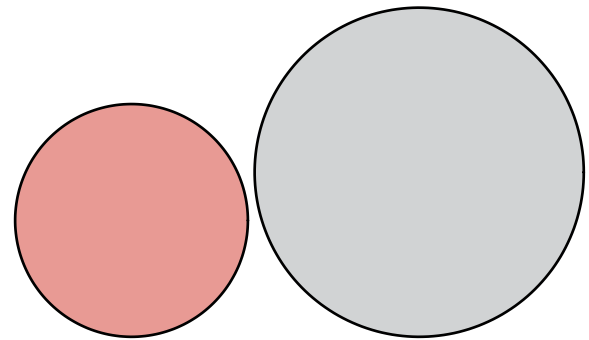
LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 2% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

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

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



1% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Under 18	2%	
18 - 65 years	92%	████████████████████
Over 65	6%	█

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

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

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

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	25%	██████████
Gender based violence	9%	██
Killing/injury	6%	█
Don't know	2%	
No protection concerns	68%	████████████████████

% 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 households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	2%	
Gender based violence	1%	
Abduction	0%	
Killing/injury	0%	
No protection incident	98%	████████████████████

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	4%	█
Don't know	3%	█
Pay bribe	0%	
Less preferable health facility	0%	
No coping strategies used	93%	████████████████████

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Mayom County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**25%**

In Mayom County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **43**  
Number of households reported on: **265**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**8%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**17%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**42%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**33%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

**Critical:** 8% of households reported by KIs as being headed by either a child or an elderly person.

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

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



31% Minimal 41% Stress 19% 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	17%	48%	8%	2%	14%	38%	79%	34%	91
	...with a male head of household	11%	40%	26%	3%	11%	35%	72%	66%	174
	...with a child head of household	100%	17%	50%	0%	33%	0%	83%	2%	6
	...with an elderly head of household	23%	28%	34%	12%	18%	17%	67%	6%	19
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	8%	43%	19%	3%	10%	37%	73%	92%	240
	...who are displaced	19%	36%	34%	0%	39%	27%	86%	8%	22
	...who are hosting displaced people	19%	43%	41%	2%	28%	42%	79%	15%	42
	...who are not hosting displaced people	9%	43%	16%	2%	9%	34%	73%	85%	219
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	10%	30%	32%	2%	10%	41%	74%	23%	60
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	37%	35%	65%	0%	30%	20%	100%	3%	6
	...with chronically ill household member	19%	46%	47%	8%	39%	27%	100%	2%	5
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	9%	32%	22%	6%	6%	44%	69%	21%	52

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Panyijiar County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**47%**

In Panyijiar County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	36
Number of households reported on:	313

see Annex for details on methodology

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

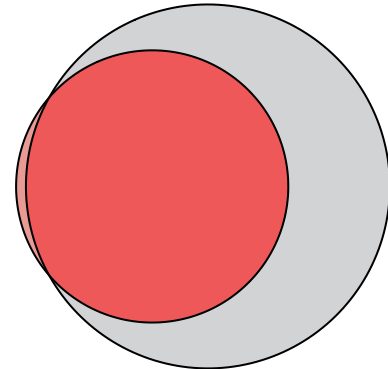


0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
37%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
9%	Severe	(severity score 3)
28%	Stress	(severity score 2)
25%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical FSL indicators:  
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs as NOT consuming any cereals, animal proteins and dairy in the last seven days AND with at least one member going an entire day and night without eating in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 42% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 48% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

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



29% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

49% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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

Crops destroyed	41%	
Didn't plant	4%	
Can't harvest	3%	
New arrivals	2%	
No markets	1%	

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

No money	59%	
Flooding	48%	
Too far	30%	
Unsafe	24%	
No challenges	2%	
No market available	24%	

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

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

38% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

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

Planted and harvested	0%	
Planted, not time to harvest	23%	
Planted, harvest insufficient	15%	
Did not plant	52%	
Don't know	2%	

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

Food assistance	32%	
Neighbours/relatives	21%	
Market purchase	18%	
Borrowing	4%	
Did not eat cereals	21%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Panyijiar County, Unity State

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

In Panyijiar County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **36**  
Number of households reported on: **313**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



3%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
59%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
17%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
8%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

**Supercritical:** 3% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 64% 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.

**44%** of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Insufficient containers	58%	
Bad taste	33%	
Insecurity	26%	
Long waiting time	10%	
No barriers	27%	

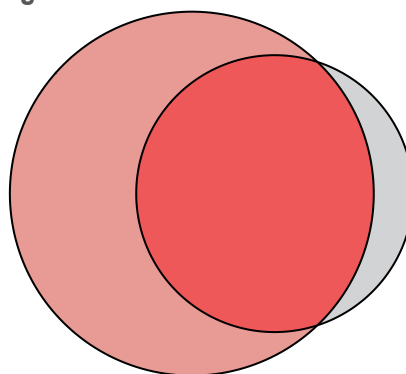
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	99%	
Cooking	99%	
Domestic	76%	
Personal hygiene	96%	
Not enough for any need	0%	

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



**82%** of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



**38%** of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

**38%** of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	15%	
No access to latrines	84%	
Don't know	1%	

Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Use less preferred water source	38%	
Reduce bathing	22%	
Reduce cleaning	22%	
Reduce drinking	7%	
No coping strategies used	56%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Panyijiar County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

43%

In Panyijiar County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	36
Number of households reported on:	313

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
29%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
14%	Severe	(severity score 3)
5%	Stress	(severity score 2)
52%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

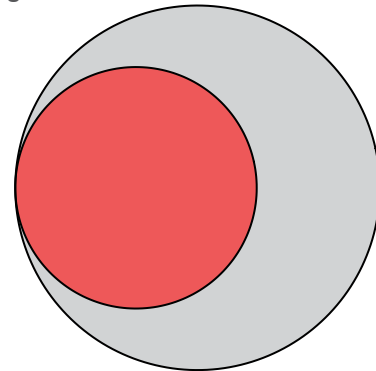
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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 collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 45% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 49% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

98% of households found to have a health LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



31% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	43%
No	53%
Don't know	4%



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

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

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

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

Children only	25%	
Adults only	28%	
Both	30%	
Don't know	4%	
No sickness	12%	

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

No staff/medicine	16%	
Too far	14%	
Not always open	10%	
Costs	4%	
No barriers	55%	

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

Under 15 min	4%	
15 min - 30 min	17%	
31 min - 59 min	29%	
60 min - 120 min	20%	
121 min - 3 hrs	21%	
More than 3 hrs	7%	

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	54%	
Borrow money	49%	
Sold assets	49%	
Go to worse facility	28%	
No coping strategies used	0%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Panyijiar County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**46%**

In Panyijiar County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 36  
Number of households reported on: 313

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
24%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
22%	Severe	(severity score 3)
27%	Stress	(severity score 2)
26%	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.

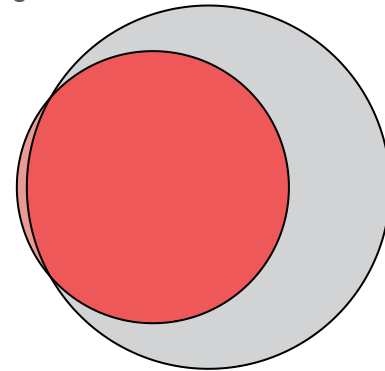
**Critical:** 25% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 62% of households reported by KIs with partial or complete shelter damage.

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

**Critical:** 40% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

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



37% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	75%	
Rakooba	11%	
Improvised shelter	3%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	10%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

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

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	23%	
Partially destroyed	39%	
Minimal damage	8%	
No damage	30%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	30%	
IDP returnee	11%	
Refugee	1%	
Refugee returnee	4%	
None	54%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	87%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	1%	
Hosted by relative or community member	11%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	40%	
Migrate/change residence	33%	
Borrow money	27%	
Sleep in the open	26%	
No coping strategies used	17%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Panyijiar County, Unity State

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

10%

In Panyijiar County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 36  
Number of households reported on: 313

see Annex for details on methodology

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



9%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
90%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

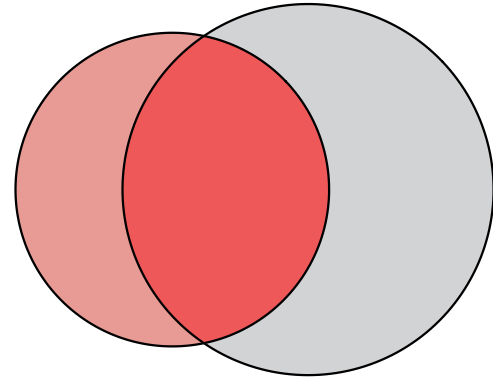
**Supercritical:** 3% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 7% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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:** 4% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school.

18% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



7% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) which were found to have an education LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	12%
No	77%
Don't know	11%



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

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

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

% 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	13%
No	78%
Don't know	9%



% 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 2019<sup>4</sup>

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



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

NA%  
NA%  
NA%  
NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Marriage/pregnancy	2%	
Child has to work	1%	
High school fees	1%	
Bad quality	0%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Panyijiar County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

12%

In Panyijiar County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 36  
Number of households reported on: 313

see Annex for details on methodology

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



1%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
7%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)
28%	Stress	(severity score 2)
60%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

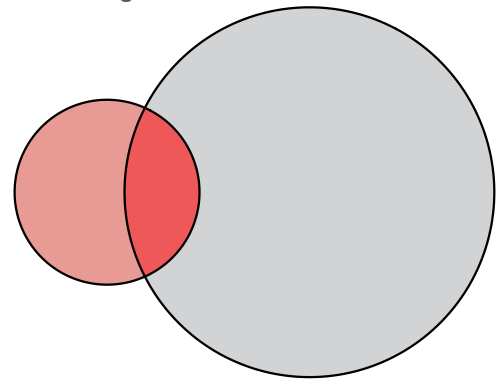
Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 8% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 5% of households reported by KIs who have experienced land disputes in the three months prior to data collection.

7% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

56% 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	3%	
18 - 65 years	92%	
Over 65	3%	

8% 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;

44% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	40%	
Violence between neighbours	7%	
Don't know	5%	
Killing/injury	4%	
No protection concerns	45%	

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	8%	
Killing/injury	3%	
Violence between neighbours	1%	
Abduction	0%	
No protection incident	91%	

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Migrate/change residence	29%	
Less preferable health facility	14%	
Less preferable water source	13%	
Don't know	6%	
No coping strategies used	45%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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





# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Panyijiar County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**58%**

In Panyijiar County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **36**  
Number of households reported on: **313**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**5%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**52%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**29%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**13%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

**Critical: 23%** of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



12% Minimal 28% Stress 54% Severe 6% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	7%	40%	40%	15%	39%	82%	98%	37%	112
	...with a male head of household	11%	51%	45%	10%	50%	72%	91%	63%	201
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	21%	34%	34%	34%	100%	3%	8
	...with an elderly head of household	49%	11%	0%	11%	88%	89%	100%	3%	6
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	8%	46%	42%	13%	36%	71%	93%	77%	246
	...who are displaced	15%	53%	51%	8%	81%	88%	97%	23%	65
	...who are hosting displaced people	9%	55%	58%	15%	79%	81%	99%	42%	139
	...who are not hosting displaced people	11%	45%	33%	11%	23%	72%	90%	58%	158
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	5%	50%	42%	13%	45%	84%	97%	44%	141
	...with seperated or unaccompanied child	0%	33%	0%	44%	33%	67%	89%	3%	9
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	3%	48%	71%	17%	57%	77%	95%	7%	23
	...with chronically ill household member	17%	31%	18%	30%	43%	93%	95%	7%	21
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	9%	50%	44%	13%	46%	80%	93%	59%	181

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Pariang County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**4%**

In Pariang County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **62**  
Number of households reported on: **503**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



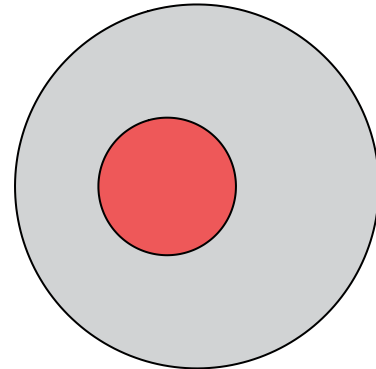
0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
4%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
94%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

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:** 4% 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/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



0% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

2% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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

Crops destroyed	2%
Can't harvest	0%
Cattle raids	0%
Cultivation issues	0%
Death in the family	0%

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

Too far	79%
Flooding	29%
No money	3%
Closed market	0%
No challenges	18%
No market available	0%

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;

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	11%
Planted, not time to harvest	80%
Planted, harvest insufficient	0%
Did not plant	9%
Don't know	0%

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

Own crop	99%
Market purchase	1%
Borrowing	0%
Don't know	0%
Did not eat cereals	0%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.



# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Pariang County, Unity State

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

**54%**

In Pariang County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **62**  
Number of households reported on: **503**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



18%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
35%	Severe	(severity score 3)
46%	Stress	(severity score 2)
0%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators:

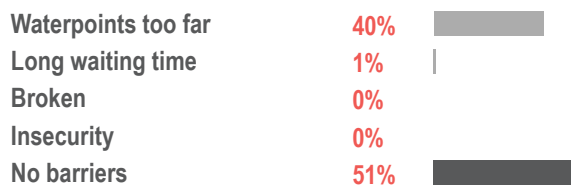
**Supercritical:** 18% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 18% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

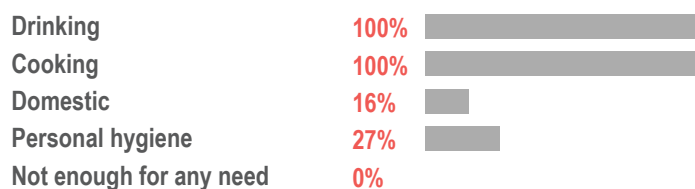
**Critical:** 53% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

16% of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



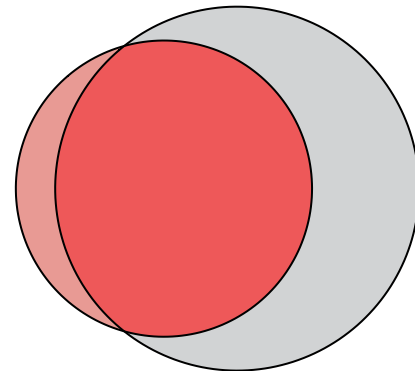
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>



Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



87% of households found to have a WASH LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



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

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

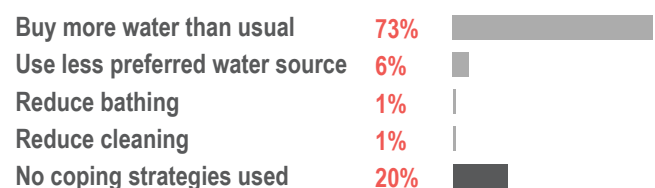
34% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines

Access to latrines	7%
No access to latrines	93%
Don't know	0%



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Pariang County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

75%

In Pariang County,	
Number of KIs interviewed:	62
Number of households reported on:	503

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
49%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
26%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
25%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

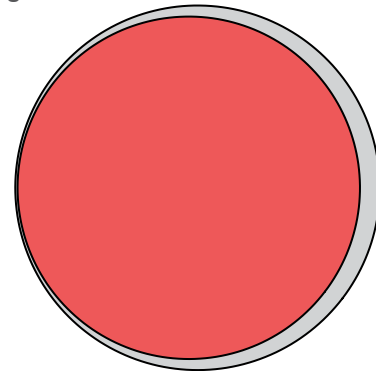
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**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 collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 75% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

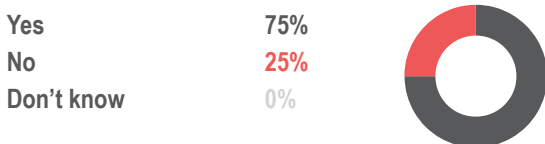
**Critical:** 55% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



20% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

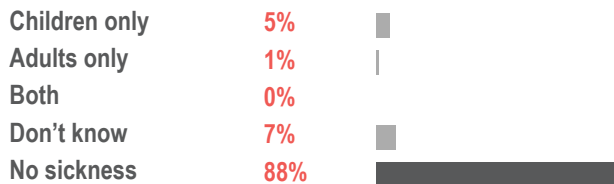


0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

75% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

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

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



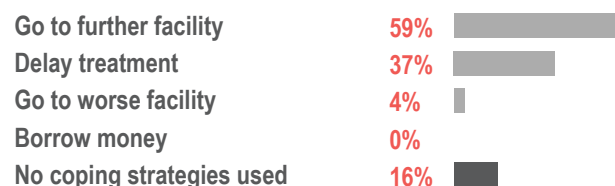
Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



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



Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Pariang County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

0%

In Pariang County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 62  
Number of households reported on: 503

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)
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)
93%	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.

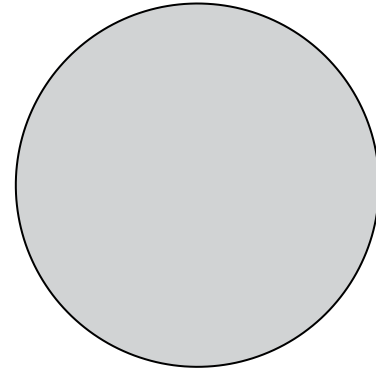
**Critical:** 0% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

**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.

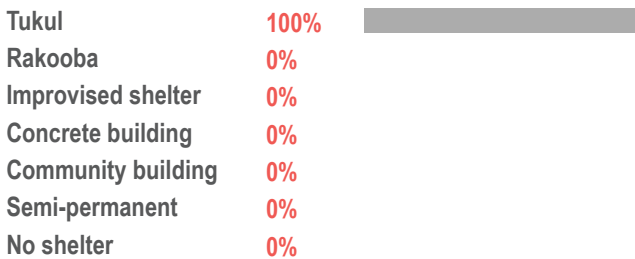
**Critical:** 0% of households reported by KIs as hosting other displaced people.

71% 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 KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

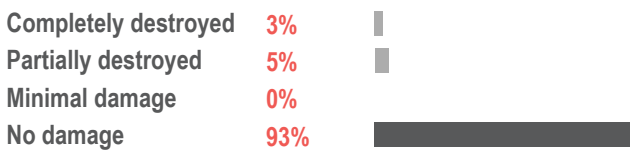


0% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

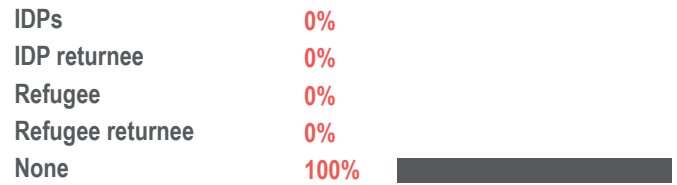
0% of households found to have a LSG and a CG, according to KIs;

71% of households found to have no LSG but a CG, according to KIs.

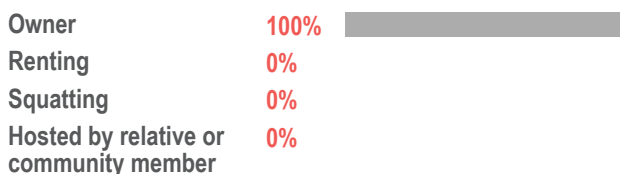
% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>



% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>



Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households



Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>



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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Pariang County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

19%

In Pariang County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 62  
Number of households reported on: 503

see Annex for details on methodology

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



19%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
0%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
81%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

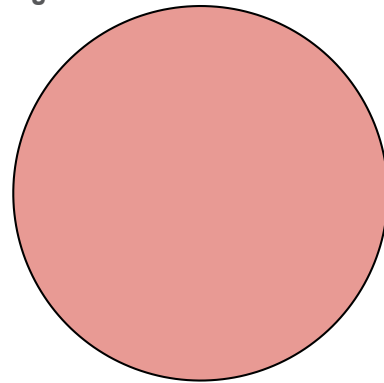
**Supercritical:** 9% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 11% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

**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.

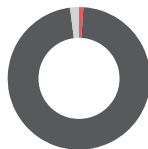
20% of households found to have an education LSG and/or a CG, according to KIs:



11% 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 KIs<sup>3</sup>

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



19% 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 as having a child who has never attended formal school

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



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019<sup>4</sup>

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



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

NA%  
NA%  
NA%  
NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

NA%  
NA%  
NA%  
NA%

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Pariang County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

2%

In Pariang County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 62  
Number of households reported on: 503

see Annex for details on methodology

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

0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
2%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
2%	Stress	(severity score 2)
96%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

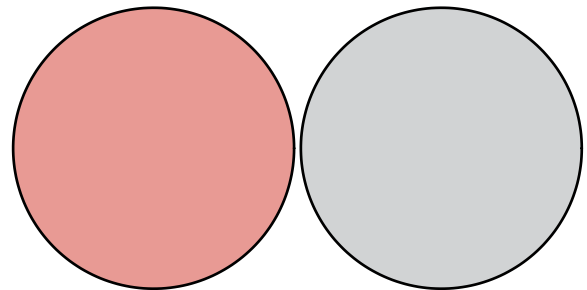
LSG

Supercritical and critical protection indicators:

**Supercritical:** 2% of households reported by KIs who have experienced a violent protection incident in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 0% 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/or a CG, according to KIs:



2% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Under 18	9%	■
18 - 65 years	89%	■
Over 65	2%	■

1% 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.

Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	7%	■
Abduction	0%	■
Family separation	0%	■
Forced recruitment	0%	■
No protection concerns	93%	■

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

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



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Cattle raids	1%	■
Abduction	0%	■
Killing/injury	0%	■
Violence between neighbours	0%	■
No protection incident	98%	■

Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Less preferable water source	1%	■
Don't know	1%	■
Pay bribe	0%	■
Less preferable health facility	0%	■
No coping strategies used	97%	■

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

## Pariang County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

**29%**

In Pariang County,

Number of KIs interviewed: **62**

Number of households reported on: **503**

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



**11%** Extreme (severity score 4)  
**18%** Severe (severity score 3)  
**65%** Stress (severity score 2)  
**6%** No or minimal (severity score 1)

LSG

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



**3%** Minimal **66%** Stress **18%** Severe **12%** Extreme

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

**Critical:** 0% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	22%	2%	68%	3%	0%	51%	85%	34%	171
	...with a male head of household	18%	5%	78%	1%	0%	55%	87%	66%	332
	...with a child head of household	100%	0%	53%	15%	0%	72%	100%	9%	39
	...with an elderly head of household	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	38%	100%	2%	9
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	19%	4%	75%	2%	0%	54%	86%	100%	503
	...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
Vulnerable household members	...who are not hosting displaced people	19%	4%	75%	2%	0%	54%	86%	100%	503
	...with an elderly household member	19%	4%	78%	2%	0%	54%	88%	96%	489
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	39%	0%	100%	0%	0%	8%	100%	3%	15
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with chronically ill household member	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	1%	3
...with a pregnant or lactating woman	34%	6%	55%	4%	0%	48%	76%	15%	60	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Rubkona County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

**23%**

In Rubkona County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **44**  
Number of households reported on: **308**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



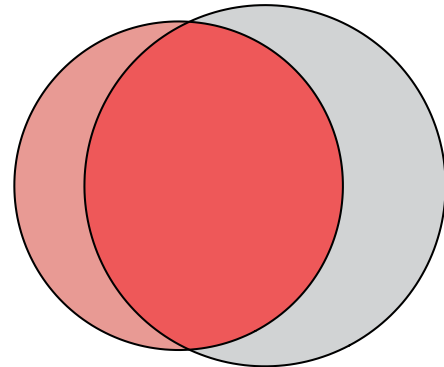
0% Extreme + (severity score 4+)  
8% Extreme (severity score 4)  
16% Severe (severity score 3)  
25% Stress (severity score 2)  
52% No or minimal (severity score 1)

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:** 11% of households reported by KIs with no food in the house any day in the week prior to data collection.  
**Critical:** 20% of households reported by KIs with anyone going to sleep hungry in the week prior to data collection.

35% of households found to have a FSL LSG and/or a capacity gap (CG), according to KIs:



12% of households found to have a FSL LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>

24% of households reported by KIs with inadequate access to food in the month prior to data collection<sup>3</sup>

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



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

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

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

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



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



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> Access to adequate food is self-reported by KIs.

# WATER, SANITATION & HYGIENE (WASH) LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

Rubkona County, Unity State

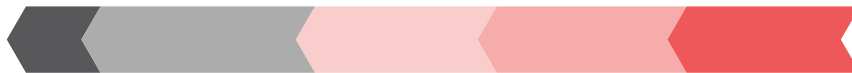
% of households found to have a WASH LSG, according to KIs:

**65%**

In Rubkona County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **44**  
Number of households reported on: **308**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



<b>21%</b>	<b>Extreme +</b>	<b>(severity score 4+)</b>	LSG
<b>23%</b>	<b>Extreme</b>	<b>(severity score 4)</b>	
<b>22%</b>	<b>Severe</b>	<b>(severity score 3)</b>	
<b>26%</b>	<b>Stress</b>	<b>(severity score 2)</b>	
<b>9%</b>	<b>No or minimal</b>	<b>(severity score 1)</b>	

Supercritical and critical indicators:

**Supercritical:** 21% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source or surface water as their main water source AND collection time is more than 30 minutes for a round-trip, including queuing<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 44% of households reported by KIs as using an unimproved water source and/or surface water as their main water source.

**Critical:** 42% of households reported by KIs to take more than 30 minutes round-trip to collect water.

**32%** of households found to have a WASH LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Most common barriers to accessing water in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Waterpoints too far	16%	
Long waiting time	10%	
Insufficient containers	8%	
Expensive	4%	
No barriers	76%	

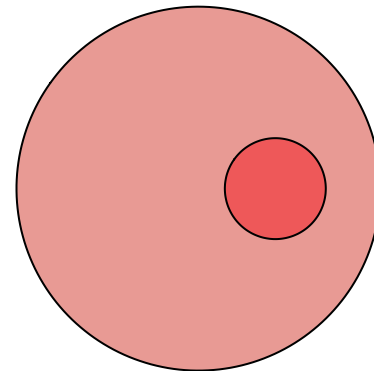
% of households reported by KIs to have a sufficient quantity of water for each need<sup>4</sup>

Drinking	99%	
Cooking	99%	
Domestic	75%	
Personal hygiene	95%	
Not enough for any need	1%	

Main type of water source in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>2</sup>



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

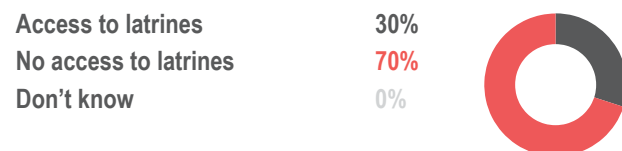


**60%** of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

% of households reported by KIs with access to latrines



Most common WASH coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Reduce bathing	5%	
Buy more water than usual	0%	
Don't know	0%	
Reduce cleaning	0%	
No coping strategies used	95%	

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# HEALTH LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rubkona County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

29%

In Rubkona County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 44  
Number of households reported on: 308

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)
5%	Severe	(severity score 3)
7%	Stress	(severity score 2)
64%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

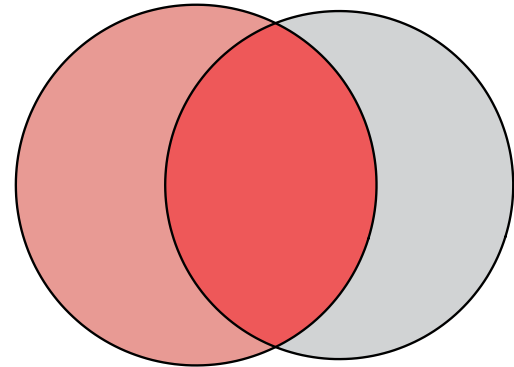
Supercritical and critical health indicators:

**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs with a member who died in the month prior to data collection AND a malnourished child who is reportedly showing at least 3 signs of malnutrition in the month prior to data collection<sup>2</sup>.

**Critical:** 27% of households reported by KIs which needed to access healthcare but were not able to in the six months prior to data collection.

**Critical:** 85% of households reported by KIs to take more than 1 hour to walk to the nearest health facility.

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



9% of households found to have a health LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

Yes	27%
No	73%
Don't know	0%



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

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

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

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

Children only	33%
Adults only	26%
Both	13%
Don't know	2%
No sickness	27%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare in the six months prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Too far	18%
No staff/medicine	6%
Right documents are not available	3%
Costs	0%
No barriers	73%

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

Under 15 min	0%
15 min - 30 min	6%
31 min - 59 min	9%
60 min - 120 min	4%
121 min - 3 hrs	30%
More than 3 hrs	50%

Main health coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

Go to further facility	13%
Go to worse facility	10%
Delay treatment	7%
Sold assets	4%
No coping strategies used	73%

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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





# SHELTER LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rubkona County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

% of households found to have a shelter LSG, according to KIs: **30%**

In Rubkona County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: **44**  
Number of households reported on: **308**

see Annex for details on methodology

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



0%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)	LSG
19%	Extreme	(severity score 4)	
10%	Severe	(severity score 3)	
25%	Stress	(severity score 2)	
45%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)	

Supercritical and critical shelter indicators:

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

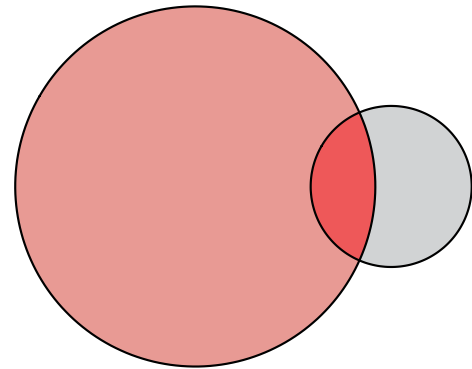
**Critical:** 26% of households reported by KIs living in inadequate shelters<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

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

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



25% of households found to have a shelter LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

Shelter type according to KIs, by % of HHs

Tukul	74%	
Rakooba	24%	
Improvised shelter	1%	
Concrete building	0%	
Community building	0%	
Semi-permanent	0%	
No shelter	0%	

28% 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;

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

% of households reported by KIs with shelter damage in the month prior to data collection<sup>4</sup>

Completely destroyed	3%	
Partially destroyed	3%	
Minimal damage	3%	
No damage	91%	

% of households reported by KIs as hosting at least one of the following displaced population groups<sup>5</sup>

IDPs	27%	
IDP returnee	28%	
Refugee	0%	
Refugee returnee	1%	
None	55%	

Occupancy arrangement according to KIs, by % of households

Owner	94%	
Renting	0%	
Squatting	0%	
Hosted by relative or community member	6%	

Most common shelter coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>5</sup>

Stay with others	3%	
Migrate/change residence	2%	
Children sleep elsewhere	2%	
Borrow money	2%	
No coping strategies used	94%	

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



# EDUCATION LIVING STANDARDS GAP (LSG)<sup>1</sup>

Rubkona County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020  
South Sudan

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

13%

In Rubkona County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 44  
Number of households reported on: 308

see Annex for details on methodology

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



10%	Extreme +	(severity score 4+)
3%	Extreme	(severity score 4)
0%	Severe	(severity score 3)
0%	Stress	(severity score 2)
87%	No or minimal	(severity score 1)

LSG

Supercritical and critical education indicators:

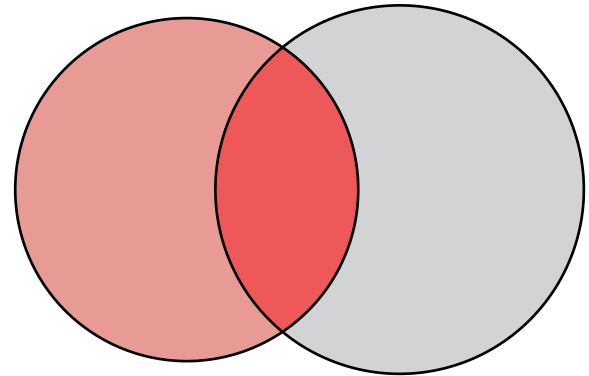
**Supercritical:** 0% of households reported by KIs that are headed by a child/children.

**Supercritical:** 10% of households reported by KIs with a child/children engaged in child labour<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

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



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 KIs<sup>3</sup>

% 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 14%

No 84%

Don't know 2%



9% 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 with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs as having a child who has never attended formal school

Yes 28%

No 72%

Don't know 0%



% of households with at least one school-aged child (3-17) reported by KIs who have a child who was attending formal school regularly between February 2019 and December 2019<sup>4</sup>

Yes 97%

No 3%

Don't know 0%



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

NA%

NA%

NA%

NA%

Most common reasons for irregular school attendance in Feb 2019 - Dec 2019 according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>

High school fees 2%

Child has to work 1%

Bad quality 0%

Child hungry 0%

<sup>1</sup> 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.  
<sup>2</sup> 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.  
<sup>3</sup> See 'pre-existing vulnerabilities' page for more information on vulnerability in this county.  
<sup>4</sup> 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)<sup>1</sup>

Rubkona County, Unity State

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

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

9%

In Rubkona County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 44  
Number of households reported on: 308

see Annex for details on methodology

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



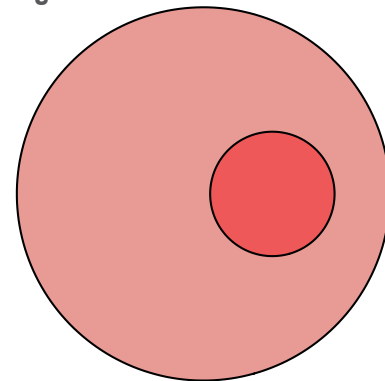
Severity Score	Percentage
Extreme + (severity score 4+)	0%
Extreme (severity score 4)	9%
Severe (severity score 3)	0%
Stress (severity score 2)	5%
No or minimal (severity score 1)	86%

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 collection<sup>2</sup>.

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

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



4% of households found to have a protection LSG and to be vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>3</sup>

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

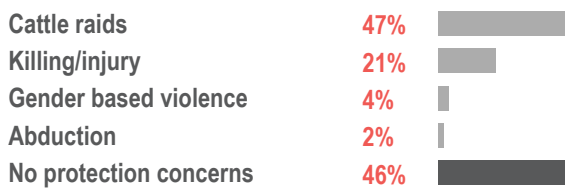


8% of households found to have a LSG but no CG, according to KIs;

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

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

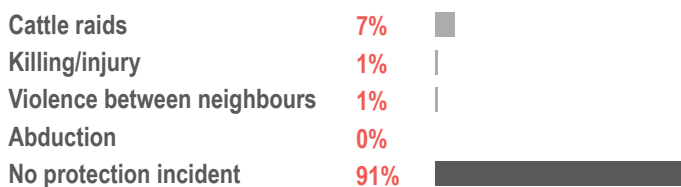
Most common protection concerns according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



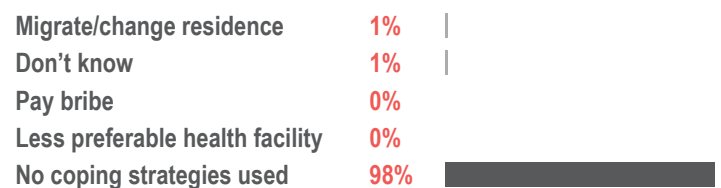
% of households reported by KIs experiencing land disputes in the three months prior to data collection



Most common protection incidents in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



Most common protection coping strategies used in the month prior to data collection according to KIs, by % of households<sup>4</sup>



<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

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

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



# PRE-EXISTING VULNERABILITIES<sup>1</sup>

AOK-N | 2020

South Sudan

Rubkona County, Unity State

% of households with at least one LSG and vulnerable, according to KIs<sup>1</sup>:

60%

In Rubkona County,  
Number of KIs interviewed: 44  
Number of households reported on: 308

% of households with at least one LSG per vulnerability severity score, according to KIs<sup>2</sup>:



15% Extreme (severity score 4)  
45% Severe (severity score 3)  
25% Stress (severity score 2)  
15% No or minimal (severity score 1)

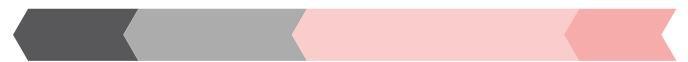
LSG

Supercritical and critical indicators for vulnerabilities:

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

**Critical:** 40% of households reported by KIs with a displacement status of either IDPs, IDP returnees, refugee returnees, or refugees.

% of households overall, per vulnerability severity score:



17% Minimal 26% Stress 42% Severe 15% Extreme

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

% of households...		Education	FSL	Health	Protection	Shelter	WASH	At least 1 LSG	overall % with profile	overall # with profile
Profile of head of household	...with a female head of household	20%	33%	27%	13%	33%	62%	81%	24%	77
	...with a male head of household	10%	21%	29%	7%	29%	66%	85%	76%	231
	...with a child head of household	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0%	0
	...with an elderly head of household	10%	23%	20%	0%	27%	72%	87%	15%	47
Displacement Status	...who are part of the host community	24%	30%	43%	11%	13%	83%	90%	60%	190
	...who are displaced	3%	13%	8%	5%	55%	39%	74%	40%	118
	...who are hosting displaced people	5%	17%	13%	4%	53%	50%	81%	45%	141
	...who are not hosting displaced people	24%	29%	41%	11%	12%	77%	86%	55%	166
Vulnerable household members	...with an elderly household member	10%	28%	33%	8%	29%	74%	91%	49%	159
	...with separated or unaccompanied child	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	1
	...with physical or mentally disabled household member	17%	21%	33%	8%	13%	87%	87%	6%	20
	...with chronically ill household member	17%	26%	27%	12%	25%	76%	88%	3%	9
	...with a pregnant or lactating woman	8%	27%	32%	8%	18%	73%	85%	43%	141

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

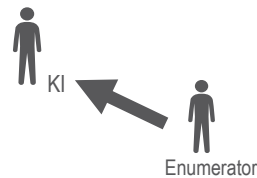
## METHODOLOGY

Figure 1: Methodology for AoK-N

### 1. Purposively Sampling KIs

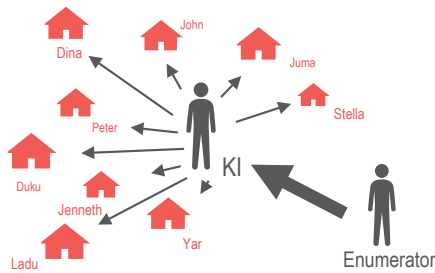
REACH enumerators interview key informants (KIs) via one of three approaches:

- Interviews with IDPs or other individuals moving through key transit points like bus stops and ports, or travelling to 3<sup>rd</sup> 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

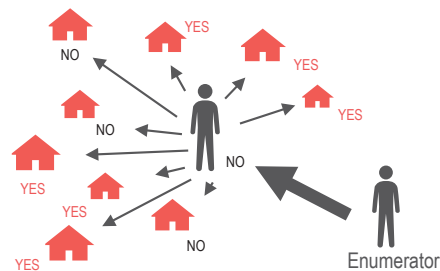
Each KI is asked to list up to 10 households; their own household, and up to the 9 geographically closest neighbours in their community.



### 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+).

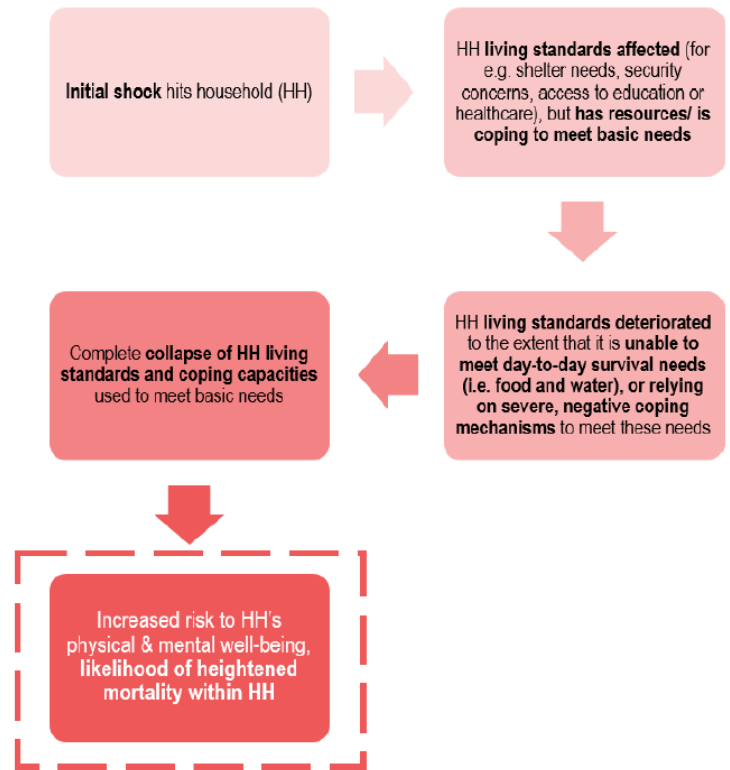


### SEVERITY SCALE

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



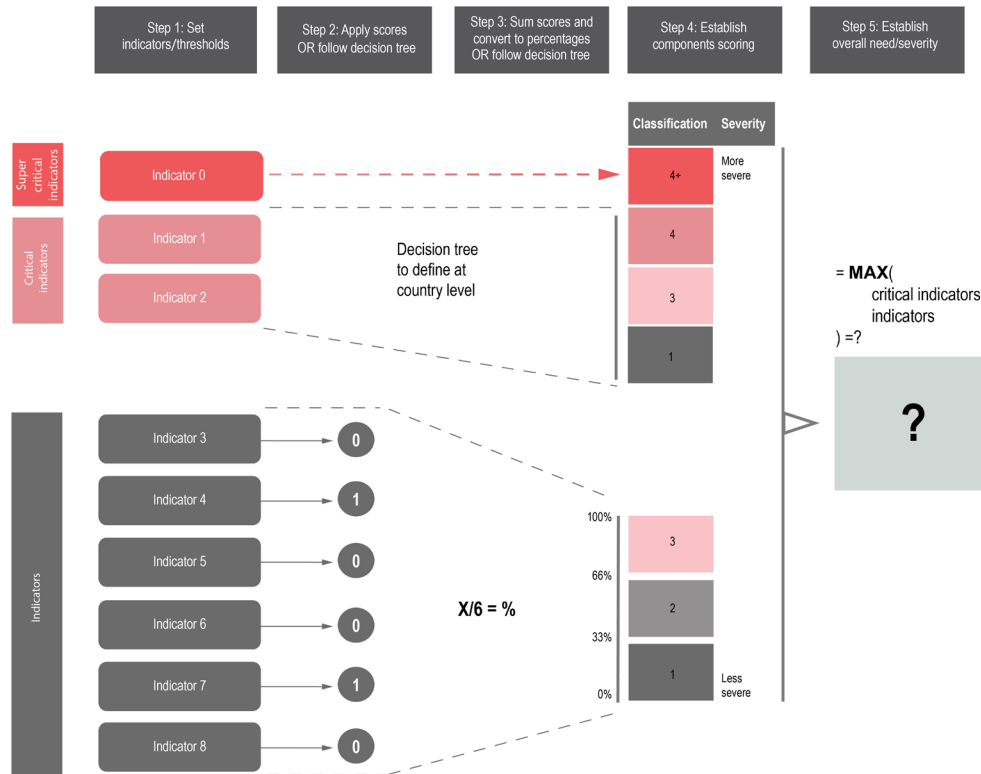
### IDENTIFICATION OF LSG AND CG

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).