

South Sudan BASELINE Household Survey  
Scope of Work

March 3, 2021

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development. It was prepared by Management Systems International (MSI), A Tetra Tech Company.

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Contracted under AID-668-I-13-00001

South Sudan M&E Support (MESP) Task Order 4

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# Acronyms

CFA Community Focus Area

FFP Food for Peace

IP Implementing Partner

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

IRB Institutional Review Board

LINK Feed the Future Policy Leadership, Interactions, Networks and Knowledge

MESP Monitoring and Evaluation Support Project

PfRR Partnerships for Resilience and Recovery

PMP Performance Management Plan

PPE Personal Protection Equipment

PPS Probability Proportional to Size

TIP Trafficking in Persons

USAID United States Agency for International Development

# 1.0 Background

Following four decades of civil war, South Sudan’s independence in July 2011 was met with international goodwill focused on putting the country on a development trajectory that finally brings about food security, health, education, and economic growth and development. However, a resumption of civil war in 2013 hindered the country’s road to economic development. The protracted conflict has created a humanitarian crisis in the country that has left tens of thousands of people dead, displaced millions more, and worsened food insecurity in the country. Livelihoods have further been battered by the effects of climate change due to more frequent and prolonged droughts and floods as well as pest infestations.

USAID/South Sudan’s four-year Strategic Framework seeks to avert humanitarian need by promoting community resilience in targeted areas through a focused scenario-based approach that is rooted in evidence and integrates humanitarian and development assistance. Implementation of this strategic approach requires intense coordination, layering, and strong relationship-building at the community level. The Strategic Framework posits that by increasing the engagement of individuals and communities in development, the development investments will be more relevant, sustainable, and effective. The intense level of engagement and coordination required by this approach and resource parameters dictate a focused, sub-national footprint. With the level of resources likely to be at the Mission’s disposal, it cannot adopt this approach nationwide.

As part of efforts to ensure effective measurement of results articulated in the strategy, the South Sudan Monitoring and Evaluation Support Project (MESP) will engage the National and State Bureaus of Statistics to design and conduct a household survey to gather baseline data for indicators included in the Mission Performance Management Plan (PMP) and the Community Roadmap.

## 1.1 Strategic Focus

USAID/South Sudan’s four-year, Strategic Framework is scenario-based, rooted in evidence, and integrates humanitarian and development assistance to promote individual, household and community resilience. The Mission will continue to support the people of South Sudan, helping households and communities in 13 selected counties move beyond a critical, recurring need for humanitarian aid and assume greater responsibility in shaping their own future.

The Mission established three broad scenarios – Instability; Fragile Stability; Moderate Stability - that depict the most likely range of situations in the country in the Framework’s four-year period of implementation. Each scenario reflects a few critical interacting factors - including conflict, security, the economy, food security, natural disasters and disease outbreaks including COVID-19 – that together comprise the environment in which the Mission’s activities will be implemented. Each of these contexts present opportunities and challenges affecting and conditioning USAID and stakeholders’ ability to operate and to participate in sustainable, resilience-building humanitarian and development programs.

While food aid may not invariably create dependency at an individual level, it can certainly distort markets, enable inefficient economic and political systems, and prop up negligent and malign leaders. However, the United States will not stop providing such assistance. Conflict, disease outbreaks, and a projected higher frequency of environmental shocks (such as floods, droughts, and locusts) will likely further increase the overall need for emergency assistance over the four-year period. The strategic approach is grounded and premised on the shared recognition by stakeholders and USAID that while humanitarian assistance exists to address immediate needs, it must do so without undermining long-term objectives. Humanitarian and development leaders must work in concert to serve long-term-oriented, sustainable objectives and do no harm.

## 1.2 PURPOSE

The purpose of this household survey is to obtain baseline data in the target areas for the indicators included in the Mission’s PMP and the Community Roadmap, in support of USAID/South Sudan’s Strategic Framework (2020-2024). The PMP will serve as the Mission’s tool for effective management of results in order to achieve the best possible development outcomes that allow for evidence-based decision making, learning and adaptation, as per ADS 201.3.2.14.

## 1.3 Target COUNTIES

The target counties are Kapoeta North and Budi in Eastern Equatoria; Wau and Jur River in Western Bahr-el Ghazal; Ulang and Baliet in Upper Nile; Akobo, Duk, Pibor, and Uror in Jonglei; and in Unity State, Panyijar, Leer, and Mayendit. Some areas of implementation in Eastern Equatoria and Western Bahr-el Ghazal, will be current Partnership for Resilience and Recovery (PfRR) areas or hybrid coordination zones. In these areas, USAID Implementing Partners (IPs) will coordinate with other PfRR partners. The remaining areas are not PfRR areas and coordination procedures in these counties will have to be developed by the survey team but will likely focus on working with current USAID IPs to identify and reach out to other organizations in the area.

The Mission used a number of prioritized factors to select these target areas, including historical food insecurity, as measured most recently through the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) System; presence of a USAID partner, projected high returnee rates; and whether the area is in Food for Peace (FFP) target location. In selecting these counties, the Mission also sought to include: areas with a propensity toward conflict; areas under government and under opposition political control; and that the areas are spread among the different regions of the country to mitigate concerns over ethnic favoritism.

In its “Strategy Addendum” (30 November 2020), USAID/South Sudan clarified its geographic focus process within the target counties, noting:

Within the 13 target counties, USAID will choose some payams as “targeted areas.” The term “targeted areas” is significant, as it is the term used in the Development Objective results statement and therefore will define the area where baseline and results measurements will occur.

It is important to note that during strategy development, the team was able to make decisions about where the strategy would be focused at a county level, but not at a more specific level. Nevertheless, the intention was to focus on a subset of the population in those counties (750,000 of a total population of 2 million). Therefore, selection of that subset (the “targeted areas” or selected payams) will occur during early implementation, as implementation of flagship activities begin, and IP staff become familiar with the specifics of each county.

In planning and implementing the baseline household survey, MESP will maintain close communication and engagement with USAID and coordinate with the Policy Leadership, Interactions, Networks and Knowledge (Policy LINK) activity. Policy Link will be expected to provide contextual information and advice on how best to operate within the targeted area contexts, including providing relevant county and community-specific information.

## 1.4 Development Hypothesis

The Mission posits that, in the absence of an effective central government: IF USAID/South Sudan focuses its resources in target areas AND meets basic humanitarian needs and thereby prevents households from employing negative coping strategies that set them back on the development ladder; AND it boosts the resilience of households to shocks by boosting their ability and tendency to pursue diverse livelihood opportunities and employ positive planning and coping strategies in the face of shocks; AND it helps communities strengthen bonds within and between communities; AND it gives households and communities more responsibility and ability to control their development “journey,” THEN the target areas will be less dependent on aid and will have a stronger foundation for eventual “self-reliance.”

# 2.0 Background Documents

There is a range of background documents available for the survey team to review prior to primary data collection in the field. Among others, these documents include:

* USAID South Sudan Strategic Framework, July 31, 2020-July 31, 2024
* Strategy Addendum, November 30, 2020
* National Development Policy (2018 – 2021) - Consolidate Peace and Stabilize the Economy
* Summary of Key Analyses: Environment; Climate Change; Youth; Gender; Tropical Forest and Biodiversity; Private Sector Landscape; Democracy, Human Rights and Governance; Conflict
* Journey to Self-Reliance Road Map for South Sudan
* Resilience Profiles

# 3.0 BASELINE Survey Purpose

The purpose of this task is to obtain reliable and representative baseline indicator data at the household level in 13 target counties - Akobo, Baliet, Budi, Duk, Jur River, Kapoeta North, Leer, Manyendit, Panyijiar, Pibor, Ulang, Uror and Wau. However, due to funding constraints, the baseline survey will be implemented in two phases. In Phase One, the survey will be conducted in six selected “flood-prone” counties, namely Akobo, Budi, Duk, Leer, Pibor, and Uror. In Phase Two, the survey will be rolled out in the remaining seven target counties, if sufficient additional resources are secured by late April 2020. The counties to be included in Phase Two (if implemented) include Baliet, Jur River, Kapoeta North, Manyendit, Panyijiar, Ulang and Wau. The final report of the survey would include data from all 13 target counties.

# 4.0 Audience and Intended Users

The audience of the baseline survey report include the USAID/South Sudan Mission and its partners, USAID/Africa Bureau, and USAID/Washington. USAID will use the baseline survey findings to assess progress towards achievement of the outcomes included in its new transitional strategy.

# 5.0 Study Team Composition and Qualifications

The survey team will consist of a Team Lead (Psychometrician), a Statistician, a GIS/Information Management Specialist, and an IT Manager. The Team Lead will oversee the technical quality and implementation of the household survey, bringing skills in designing quantitative studies and quantitative analysis and experience managing household surveys.

The Statistician will ensure quality in sample selection and any re-sampling during data collection. The Statistician will confirm that any analyses by the GIS/Information Management Specialist are correct. The Statistician should have skills in survey sampling and quantitative analysis, especially, factor analysis.

The GIS/Information Management Specialist will review the quality of the data collected and process and clean the data after collection. The GIS/Information Management Specialist will have demonstrable experience using statistical software to process, clean, and analyze household survey data.

Overall, the team must have demonstrable experience conducting large-scale household surveys in emergency and fragile environments like South Sudan. The team should also demonstrate experience in remote data collection and reporting techniques.

The baseline survey team will receive continuous and ongoing technical, operational, logistical and security support from the Juba-based MESP team.

# 6.0 Sample Design and Instruments

MESP will employ a two-stage sampling design. In the first stage, enumeration areas (EAs) will be selected from a sampling frame of all payams in each county, based on the preponderance of households. The name, location, and population of each payam and boma will be verified with the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) before conducting second-stage sampling. The selected EAs will form the clusters from which the household samples will be selected in the second stage, using systematic sampling.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stage 1  Selection of Enumeration Areas | Stage 2  Selection of Households |
| Stratified PPS | Systematic |

MESP will collaborate with the NBS to select sample EAs in stage 1 from the 2008 sampling frame of the Population and Housing Census. Although the NBS updates various demographic indicators every year through statistical projections, the projections are limited to states, counties, and payams, and not the boma level. MESP does not have updated information about the total number of households at EA level to calculate the required sample intervals and to select random samples of households for stage 2. To address this challenge, the survey team and the NBS will use a mixed-method approach to generate a household listing for each selected EA. The approach will involve GIS analysis to estimate the total number of households within each selected EA and ground-listing to generate the sampling frames for household sample selection. The NBS will share shape files of selected EAs with MESP to facilitate the GIS analysis. The GIS estimates will be cross-validated with ground-listing estimates before selecting households and determining sampling weights for stage 2.

USAID requires reliable data not only at the national level, but also at the county-level, where most humanitarian and development interventions are implemented. For purposes of this survey, counties are defined as domains, the analytical sub-groups from which representative and reliable data will be collected. In other words, the sample size at any given rate of precision does not depend on the population size and will be the same across counties. For each county, various sample sizes will be computed for each indicator in Annex 1 and the largest sample size will be selected. The sample sizes will be determined by the Cochran formula:

Where:

= required sample size (number of sample households)

= standardized score for estimating how far a data point is from the mean (z = 1.96)

= prevalence rate (e.g., % of households consuming 0-2 food group: = 0.38; % of households with acceptable food consumption score: 0.29; % of households using emergencies coping strategies: 0.43)

= rate of nonresponse (r = 0.10, or 10%)

= design effect to adjust for variance due to the cluster design ( = 1.5)

= desired margin of error ( = 0.05 or 5% for each of the indicators listed above)

For example, if sample sizes were separately calculated for each of the following three different indicators: percent of households consuming 0-2 food groups ( = 0.38), percent of households with acceptable food consumption score ( = 0.29), and percent of households using emergency coping strategies ( = 0.43), and the sample sizes were estimated to be 604, 528, and 629 households, respectively, the largest sample size of 629 households should be selected for each county. The total sample size for the household survey should then be estimated as the number of counties (domains) times the maximum sample size required for each county (i.e., 629 x 6 = 3774). After the sample size is determined for each county, the number of sampled households from each payam will be determined proportionately using the Probability Proportional to Size (PPS) technique.

MESP will control for intra-cluster correlation (design effect) by selecting as many EAs as possible within each county. MESP will estimate the design effect either after the survey is completed or using findings from previous similar studies as proxies. The estimation for the effect size () will be determined by the formula:

Where,

: the sample design effect; if there are no statistics available from previous similar research studies, based on previous studies conducted in 2018 in South Sudan by MESP, deff is set at 1.5 to estimate the sample size for this household survey;

: required number of individuals of the target population in the enumeration area

: intra-cluster correlation, the degree to which two households in a cluster are likely to have the same values compared to two households selected at random in the population (.

Continuing with our example above, with a design effect of 1.5, and intra-cluster correlation of 0.005, the required number of individuals from the target population per EA will be = 101. However, the average household size from 2008 census is 6. Therefore, the average number of households to be selected from each EA is 101/6 = 16.83 (rounding it to nearest whole number, 17 households), and the total number of EAs to be selected from each county is 629/17 = 37. Therefore, 37 EAs must be selected randomly and proportionately from the payams.

# 7.0 Data Collection Methods

The survey team will collect quantitative data required to establish the baselines for the PMP and Community Roadmap indicators. With USAID approval, the team may collect qualitative data to contextualize the quantitative findings. The team will start with a desk review of all the documents cited in Section 2 above. The team may also conduct discussions with Mission technical staff and possibly with other USAID stakeholders such as IPs, to enrich the desk review. These discussions will help inform the final survey design and methodology, which will be approved by the Mission at the beginning of the exercise.

Considering operational limitations due to COVID-19, innovative approaches to data collection may be required to obtain the required data inputs. The Inception Report will include a detailed discussion of the survey design and methodology, including a rigorous, detailed sampling approach, noting any innovations or limitations necessitated by COVID-19 restrictions.

The representative household survey will predominantly involve in-person interviews with households and community members. If the Mission approves the collection of contextual qualitative data and the COVID-19 crisis persists, MESP will limit focus group discussions to community members.

All interviews will be conducted only after obtaining informed consent from the respondents. The COVID-19 social distancing guidelines and the humanitarian principle of do-no-harm will always be observed. Additionally, MESP will provide enumerators with Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as gloves, sanitizers, and face masks.

# 8.0 Data Analysis

The primary output of the household survey will be sets of raw baseline indicator data collected through fieldwork in accordance with the approved sampling plan. Some indices may require standardized data analysis and reporting procedures, to which the survey team will adhere. Prior to the start of data collection, the survey team will develop and present, for USAID review and approval, a data analysis plan that details how quantitative and qualitative data will be analyzed.

# 9.0 Implementation

MESP will develop a household survey questionnaire with multiple modules. The questionnaires will be translated into local language(s) spoken in the EAs for each phase of the survey as warranted, i.e. Dinka, Juba Arabic, Acholi, Jie, Murle, Nuer, and Classic Arabic. Translation firms or individual translators may assist with the translation. Given that it is critical that each term is translated accurately, MESP will consider backward translation into English to validate the translation into the local languages. For details about the specific activities to be implemented, see Annex 2.

## 9.1 Pilot

During instrument design, MESP will draw heavily from existing instruments from TANGO International that measure constructs detailed in Annex I. Following approval of the instruments by the Mission, the survey team will prepare survey materials including a data collection manual and optimize the instrument in Remark OMR Software by developing templates, testing alignment and dummy instruments to ensure proper readability.

MESP will recruit and train twelve qualified supervisors who will pilot-test the instrument in each of the six counties. All training materials will be submitted to USAID for prior review and approval. The training will be conducted virtually and will require facilitation of the logistics by the MESP office in Juba. After the training, the survey team will collect data from a purposive sample of bomas. Feedback from the pilot will serve as a check for the validity and reliability of the questions, necessitating further adaptations and translations before rollout. The GIS/Information Management Specialist will prepare the analysis plan and the Stata code needed to process, clean, and analyze the data.

## 9.2 ROLLOUT

MESP will obtain a list of IPs from USAID, and the payams and bomas in which they are operating. With this information, the survey team will review the sample selection procedures to determine appropriate sample sizes for each selected EA. The survey team will document the sample selection methodology in the inception report.

The survey team and the supervisors will train the enumerators who will collect the data in the six counties. Data will be collected in accordance with the approved sampling plan. The survey team and the supervisors will closely monitor the quality of data collected, filing regular reports with MESP and fixing any issues as they are identified.

After the data are collected, MESP will scan the completed instruments with Remark OMR Software and convert the data into raw CSV files. The GIS/Information Management Specialist will process, clean, and analyze the data in Stata, producing required results tables and visualizations for the Preliminary Draft Survey Report.

# 10.0 Gender

As gender is a cross-cutting theme in the USAID/South Sudan Strategic Framework, gender considerations must be considered in the survey design and in data analysis[[1]](#footnote-1). Data will be disaggregated by gender and geographic location to allow for continued assessment of how USAID interventions affect gender groups differently.

# 11.0 Strengths and Limitations

The South Sudan context is very dynamic due to ongoing insecurity, institutional fragility and shocks. Adverse weather conditions could also make access to some target areas extremely difficult. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic requires innovative methods to collect data from respondents while maintain social distancing. Another challenge is the current travel restrictions within South Sudan, implying that enumerators might not be able to travel to some areas. The recruitment and deployment of locally based enumerators will help mitigate potential travel-related challenges. Further, key survey team members based outside South Sudan might not be able to travel into the country. Finally, the need to identify EAs with accurate household lists is paramount. Without it, determination of sampling weights and systematic random sampling of households could be challenging. MESP will propose a mitigation plan for these limitations and constraints, including discussion of innovative remote assessment approaches.

# 12.0 Deliverables

## 12.1 Work Plan/Inception report

Prior to commencement of the household survey, the team will prepare a detailed work plan, which will include the methodologies to be employed. The work plan will be submitted to USAID/South Sudan for approval no later than ten working days following formal approval from USAID to commence the survey. In keeping with COVID-19 guidelines, social distancing will be considered in all data collection methods.

## 12.2 Methodology Plan

The survey team will submit to MESP a written methodology plan (study design/operational work plan) that will include a finalized sample frame and sample sizes by key sub-groups, data collection tools, Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) plan, and a data coding, entry, and analysis plan for both quantitative and, if approved by the Mission, qualitative data. The methodology will be approved by USAID prior to implementation and if required, would be submitted to MSI's Institutional Review Board (IRB) for approval. USAID will approve the survey design (including sampling plan) and all enumerator training material prior to commencement of field data collection.

## 12.3 Fieldwork

Field work will be conducted as described in Section 9 above. Data will be collected from six counties of Budi county in Eastern Equatoria; Akobo, Duk, Pibor, and Uror in Jonglei; and Panyijar in Unity State.

## 12.4 Data Analysis and Report Writing

The GIS/Information Management Specialist will process, clean and analyze the data to establish baseline values for the indicators. After field work, the baseline results will be included in the Draft Survey Report.

## 12.5 Discussion of Preliminary Draft Survey Report

The survey team will submit a draft report to MESP for review and submission to USAID/South Sudan, who will provide preliminary comments prior to final Mission debriefing. The team will submit a revised draft report to the Mission before departure from South Sudan.

## 12.6 Debriefing with USAID

The survey team will deliver a PowerPoint™ presentation about major findings of the survey to USAID/South Sudan . The presentation will discuss the context, methodology and limitations, and provide baseline results by indicator. The team will incorporate USAID feedback into the draft report.

## 12.7 Debriefing with Partners

With USAID approval, the team may deliver a PowerPoint™ presentation of the major findings to USAID partners. The presentation will discuss the context, methodology and limitations, and provide baseline results by indicator. The team will share partners’ comments with the Mission and, with USAID concurrence, revise the draft report accordingly.

## 12.8 Final Survey Report

The MESP survey team will submit a final report that addresses all the Mission’s comments. The format will include an executive summary, table of contents, introduction, context, methodology and limitations, and presentation and discussion of the main results by indicator. The report will be submitted in English, electronically. The submission will include a complete data set of the raw data for all indicators. The dataset will also be uploaded into relevant USAID database(s) as directed by the Mission.

# 13.0 Supervision and USAID Staff Participation

MESP will supervise the survey team to ensure adherence to the SOW and USAID data quality and reporting standards. MESP will coordinate delivery of materials for the survey as well as providing logistical support to the survey team. MESP anticipates that the USAID/COR may organize an initial in-brief with the survey team in Juba during the first week of fieldwork. Relevant Mission stakeholders may need to be available for interview as part of this exercise. The survey team will require an introductory letter to relevant government officials, community leaders, Civil Society Organizations (CSO) representatives, IPs and other stakeholders in the target areas, explaining the purpose of the assessment.

# 14.0 Scheduling

The survey will be implemented over a period of approximately 12 months, beginning on or about (o/a) **July 2020**, with field work commencing **January 2021** to be completed by **May 2021** and final report and close out concluding o/a **July 2021**. If additional funding becomes available, the survey will be implemented in the remaining seven counties and the period of performance will be extended. The survey team will include in the inception report a detailed timeline with milestones (Gantt Chart) indicating scheduled activities, staff responsibilities and deliverables.

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# Annex 1: Indicator Matrix

| ID | INDICATOR | DESCRIPTION | DATA COLLECTION METHOD(S) | DATA SOURCE(S) | SAMPLING OR SELECTION CRITERIA |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | Level of knowledge of organizations doing humanitarian or development work in the community | Community members’ awareness of existing humanitarian and development agencies in their area. Binary | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 2 | Aspirations index | Community members’ individual aspirations. Multiple questions/close-ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 3 | Percent of households reporting participation in community groups | Membership to any community group (savings group, youth group, mother support group, etc.); frequency of participation in these groups. Binary | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 4 | Percent of households reporting symptoms of trauma | Households reporting trauma as assessed by the “Trauma Assessment” questionnaire. Mixed responses. Multiple questions | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 5 | Local perception of quality of available health services | Perception of community member toward health services accessed in the last 6 months. Multiple questions | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 6 | Household diversity of income-earning sources | Household head’s ranking of three most important food/income sources. Close-ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 7 | Local perception of SGBV | Community member’s opinion about under what circumstances gender-based violence is acceptable. Multiple choice | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 8 | Household Dietary Diversity Scale | Types of food consumed by a household in a single day. Multiple questions | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 9 | Number of reported conflicts | Whether the household was involved in any conflict in the last 6 months and what type of conflict. Binary/Multiple choice | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 10 | Severity of reported conflicts (deaths, loss of assets, displacements) | Whether a household’s ability to access basic needs was affected as a result of the conflict suffered. Binary | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 11 | Level of bonding social capital, among members of targeted communities | The durability of relationships among community members of similar demographic characteristics, attitudes and resources. Multiple questions/Close ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 12 | Level of bridging social capital, among members of targeted communities | The durability of relationships between social classes in a community. Multiple questions/Close ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 13 | Level of acceptance of targeted social practices | The extent to which a community member tolerates social practices such as early marriage, etc. Binary/Open ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 14 | Households’ positions on food security scale, within targeted communities | Levels of living and disparities in income and spending patterns of families belonging to different income groups. Multiple questions/Closed and open ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 15 | Perception of usefulness of emergency community action plans | Community member’s perception towards the effectiveness of community action plans. Multiple questions/Closed and open ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 16 | Percent of households which report favorable opinions of educating girls | Whether community member values girls’ education in his/her household. Multiple questions | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 17 | Level of confidence in community and other sub-national institutions that govern natural resources | Community member’s confidence in institutions that govern natural resources. Multiple questions | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 18 | Level of acceptance of trafficking in persons (TIP) | The extent to which a community member tolerates TIP. Binary/Open ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 19 | Level of acceptance of the practice of bride prices | The extent to which a community member tolerates the practice of bride prices. Binary/Open ended | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 20 | Level of confidence in community institutions that oversee, monitor, or direct humanitarian and development investments | Community member’s confidence in institutions that oversee, monitor, or direct humanitarian and development investments. Multiple questions | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 21 | Proportion of households which participate in an early warning system | Whether household participate in any EWS activity and which one. Binary | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties , three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 22 | Proportion of children in target areas (9-59 months) vaccinated for measles | Whether children (9-59 months) in USAID target areas received recommended dose for measles vaccine. | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 22 | Proportion of children in target areas (9-59 months) vaccinated for measles | Whether children (9-59 months) in USAID target areas received recommended dose for measles vaccine. | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 23 | Percent of population that are satisfied with government services | The extent to which community members are satisfied with the services being provided by the government | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 24 | Level of satisfaction with the involvement of traditional leaders in conflict resolution | Extent to which community members who had a conflict resolved by traditional leaders were satisfied with their involvement in resolving conflicts | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 25 | Perception of improved state/government legitimacy | Extent to which community members view the Government of South Sudan as legitimate | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 26 | Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index | Ability of households to recover from shocks and stressors that occur in the program areas | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 27 | Social capital at the household level (FtF) | Ability of households to draw on social networks to get support to reduce  impact of shocks and stresses | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |
| 28 | Belief local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses | Extent to which households expect that local government are responsiveness in the face of shocks and stresses | Household/Community interviews | Household/Community members | Within target counties, three stages: Payam, Boma, Household |

# ANNEX 2: WORKPLAN



1. Most of the indicators in Annex 1 measure people’s perceptions. The final data set should have gender-disaggregated results to allow for cross-gender comparison. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)