  
Baseline Household Survey REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

Source: Photograph taken during field household data collection by MESP Enumerator in Budi County.

December 2021

BASELINE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

December 2021

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# ACRONYMS

EA Enumeration Area

GIS Geographic Information System

GSS Government of South Sudan

IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development

MESP South Sudan Monitoring and Evaluation Support Project

MSI Management Systems International

NBS National Bureau of Statistics

RTGoNU Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity

RSS Republic of South Sudan

SGBV Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

SPLA Sudan People’s Liberation Army

SPLM Sudan People’s Liberation Movement

SPLM/A-IG SPLM/A in Government

SPLM-DC SPLM Democratic Change

SPLA-IO Sudan People’s Liberation Army in Opposition

SPLM-IO Sudan People’s Liberation Movement in Opposition

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# Equations

TBD

# Abstract (.5 page)

TBD (250-300 words)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (3-5 pages mAX)

TBD – about the activity

**Introduction/Purpose focus**

TBD

TBD

**Methods**

TBD

Sample

Indicators

Models

Data Collection Method, Approach, Design, Field Work

Other

**Findings**

TBD

Tables:

Table 1\_Summary of key indicator theme indices disaggregated by county, rurality, language, and sex of head of household.

Overall Resilience Model outputs

MAPs / mini maps?

By Theme?

**Recommendations**

TBD

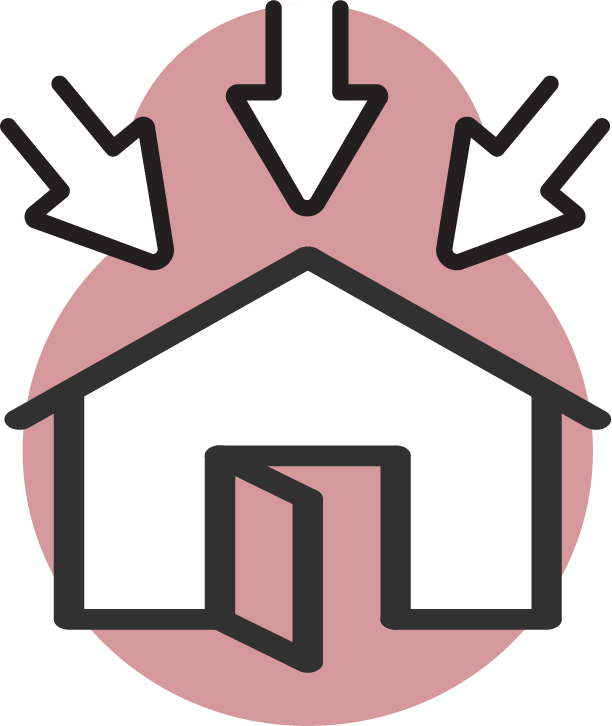
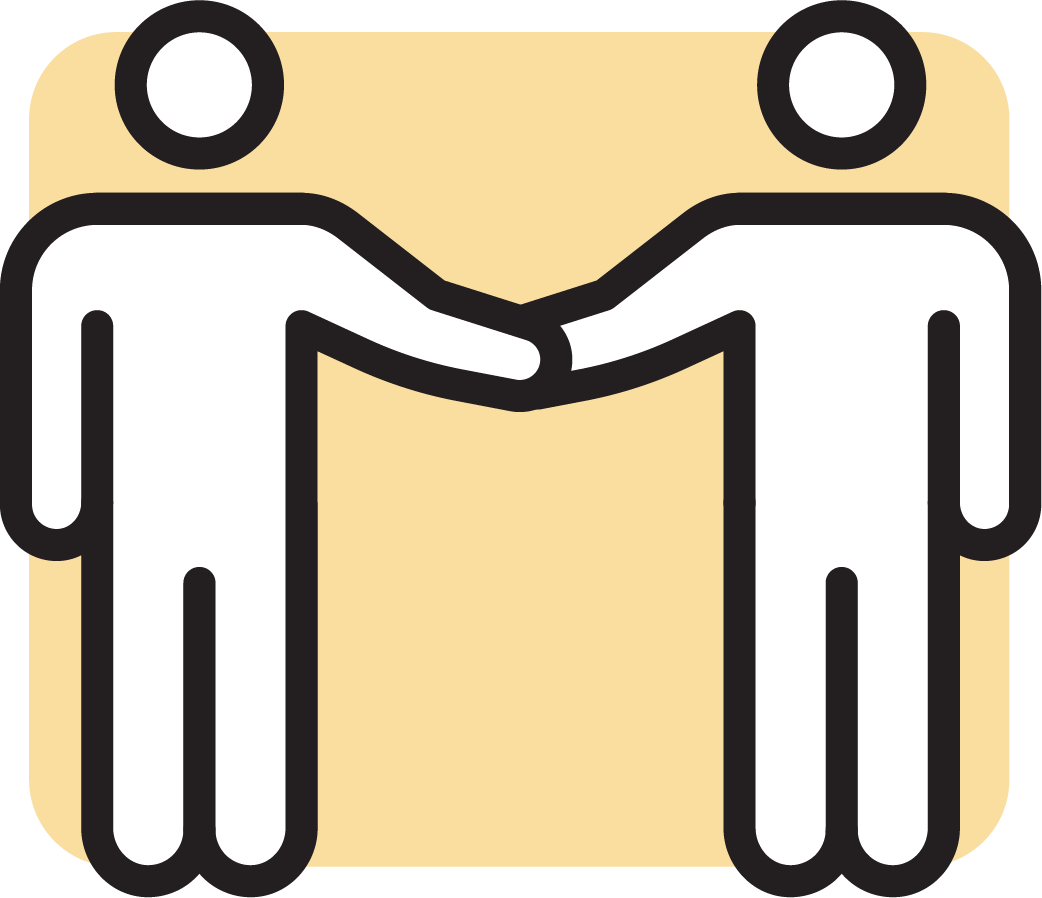
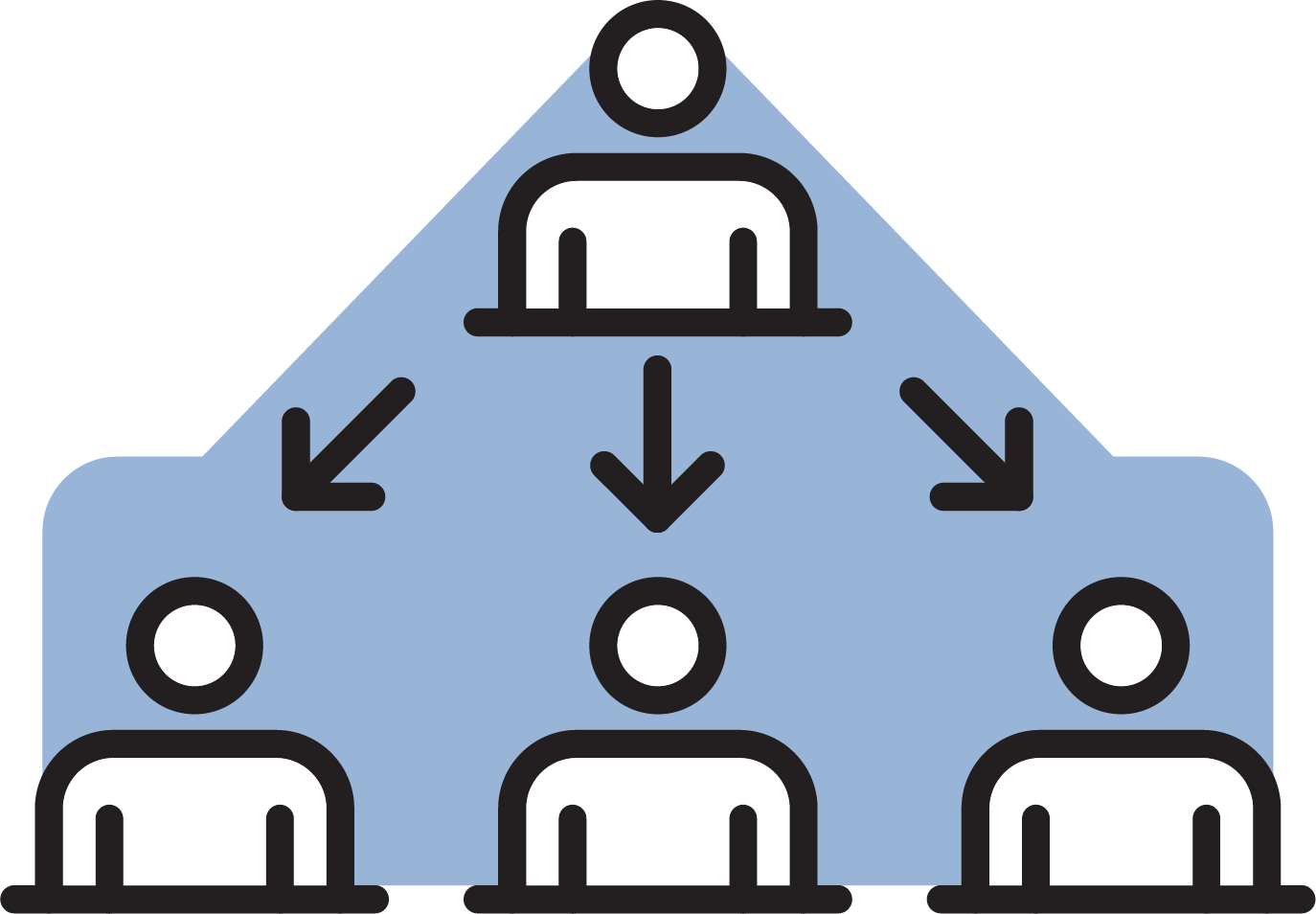
# Introduction (1-2 pages; CF)

USAID/South Sudan’s four-year Strategic Framework has a goal to reduce humanitarian need by promoting community resilience in targeted areas through a focused scenario-based approach rooted in evidence and humanitarian/development assistance. This 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. Limited resources require a targeted approach to specific communities/areas in need. As part of efforts to ensure effective measurement of results articulated in the strategy, the South Sudan Monitoring and Evaluation Support Project (MESP) – with help from the National and State Bureaus of Statistics conducted a household survey to gather baseline data. This effort focused on the indicators outlined in the Mission Performance Management Plan (PMP) and the community roadmap.

**Purpose**

The purpose this baseline survey was to obtain reliable representative baseline indicator data at the household level in 13 target counties - Akobo, Baliet, Budi, Duk, Jur River, Kapoeta North, Leer, Mayendit, Panyijar, Pibor, Ulang, Uror and Wau. The key metrics were grouped by themes, reflective of resilience parameters. These themes were food security, aspirations, social capital, shocks/stresses, and social norms. The key metrics were grouped by themes, reflective of resilience parameters shown in Figure 1.

Figure 1. resilience themes and Indicators



**Social Norms**

* Acceptance of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
* Acceptance of Cattle Raiding
* Acceptance of Girls’ Education
* Acceptance of Early Marriage

**Food Security**

* Food Insecurity Experience Scale
* Household Dietary Diversity Scale

**Social Cohesion**

* Bonding Social Capital
* Bridging Social Capital

**Personal Agency**

* Aspirations
* Locus of Control

**Shocks and Stresses**

* Shock Incidence, Types
* Shock Exposure
* Conflict Incidence, Types

**Audience and Intended Users**

The audience of the baseline survey report will be 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.

This report presents the results and summary of the South Sudan baseline study in the following order/sections: 1) introduction, 2) background, 3) methods, 4) findings, 5) discussion, 6) recommendations, 7) references, and 8) annex.

# Background

As stated in the introduction of the baseline report, USAID/South Sudan’s four-year Strategic Framework is focused on helping households and communities in 13 selected counties[[1]](#footnote-2). The strategy is designed to help their communities move beyond a recurring need for humanitarian aid by increasing their ability to recover from shocks – by improving resilience. Achieving and or sustaining resilience is a complex balance of a household’s absorptive, adaptive, and transformative capacity to shocks/stresses (D’Errico and Smith, 2020). This baseline study defines resilience as a compositive bundle of variables across key themes/dimensions. These themes often comprise food security conditions, societal norms/views, social capital measurements, and other community characteristics (i.e., such as aspirations, views of the government, conflict/stress events and conditions). The operationalization of resilience in this baseline follows the technical guidance provided in the 2018 TANGO International report[[2]](#footnote-3).

*Resilience*

“The ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth” (USAID, 2012)

This baseline study requested by USAID and implemented under the MSI South Sudan MESP activity, was designed to capture current levels of key metrics reflective of resilience of the targeted communities – baseline metrics for USAID’s current PMP. This background section provides a brief literature review of past and current research for key baseline themes: food security, social cohesion, shocks and stresses, personal agency, and social norms. For a more extensive literature review see Annex G.

TBD

TBD  
TBD

# Methods

## Design

The purpose of the study was to conduct a household survey that would gather baseline data at the household level for indicators included in Mission’s four-year strategy to enable future measurement and prediction and allow for evidence-based decision making, learning and adapting. The study did not have any specific research questions beyond the indicators enumerated in the scope of work. The implementation of the study occurred in two phases. Phase 1 happened from February 2021 to June 2021 featuring Akobo, Budi, Duk, Leer, Pibor, and Uror counties; Phase 2 took place from July 2021 to November 2021 in Baliet, Jur River, Kapoeta North, Mayendit, Panyijar, Ulang, and Wau counties.

## Sample

The domain of interest for the sample was the county. USAID required reliable data at the county-level, where most humanitarian and development interventions are implemented. For purposes of this study, counties were defined as domains, the analytical sub-groups from which representative and reliable data were collected. The sample permits results that are generalizable at the county-level.

The household baseline study employed a two-stage sample design to select enumeration areas (EAs) and then households within EAs. In the first stage of sample selection, EAs were selected from a sampling frame of all EAs in each of the thirteen counties. The EAs were first developed by South Sudan’s Bureau of Statistics for its 2008 Census. The thirteen counties represent critical focus areas for USAID under the current strategy (Figure 2).

Figure 2. thirteen counties and their enumeration areas

Map

Description automatically generated

The selected EAs formed clusters from which the household samples were selected in the second stage, using systematic sampling. For additional details about the sampling design see Annex X.

## Survey Data

### Data Summary

In total, the sample achieved 96 percent of its total target across the thirteen counties of interest for a final count of 7,872 survey entries (one survey interview of the head of household). Within each county, the sample target achieved ranged between a low of 82 percent in Duk and a high of 99 percent in Baliet and Ulang counties. See Annex XX for details on the sample achieved in each of the thirteen counties.

### Instrument

The study developed a household survey instrument based on input from USAID Mission staff in South Sudan. The instrument incorporated modules from previous MSI household questionnaires in South Sudan, USAID’s Feed the Future Zone of Influence Survey, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations modules on household dietary diversity and food insecurity experience, and modules from TANGO International’s Resilience and Resilience Capacities Household Questionnaire. The instrument contained eight sections: 1. Consent, 2. Identification Information, 3. Household Schedule, 4. Household Income and Consumption, 5. Household Involvement in the Community, 6. Conflict and Resilience, 7. Health, and 8. Social Practices in the Community. The instrument was designed and piloted to collect quantitative data for indicators in the Mission’s country strategy. For a full copy of the instrument see Annex X.

The instrument was first developed in English and then translated into 16 languages: 1. Anyuak, 2. Azande, 3. Balanda Bor, 4. Balanda Viri, 5. Buya, 6. Classical Arabic, 7. Didinga, 8. Dinka, 9. Jie, 10. Juba Arabic, 11. Luo, 12. Murle, 13. Ndogo, 14. Nuer, 15. Shilluk, and 16. Toposa. The study hired qualified translators to translate the instrument into the languages. Once translated, MSI Client Solutions put these versions of the instrument onto Fulcrum, the application used for electronic data collection. After adding the new translations to Fulcrum, these translated instruments were piloted to ensure the quality and understandability of the translations.

### Data Collection

The data were collected in two phases. The first phase occurred in six counties of Akobo, Budi, Duk, Leer, Pibor, and Uror from March to June 2021. The second phase happened in seven counties of Baliet, Jur River, Kapoeta North, Mayendit, Panyijar, Ulang, and Wau from September to November 2021. Each phase used the same approach to training and data collection as described in the figure below. Data collection used tablet-based data collection on the application Fulcrum. For more detailed information on data collection processes, please see Annex X.

Figure 3. Data Collection PRocess

Diagram

Description automatically generated

## Models and Data Analysis Plan

### Bacground Models of Resilience

#### USAID

#### FAO

#### Barrett

### MESP resilience model

## Limitations and sources of Bias

The sample is representative and generalizable at the county-level. Since only 13 counties were included in the study, the results cannot be aggregated to higher levels such as the county of South Sudan, any of South Sudan’s three regions, or the country’s constituent states. While the data allows for the calculation of statistics levels lower than the county – payam, boma, or EA – results at these lower levels are not generalizable as the sample size at these lower levels is too small.

The study also has measurement error inherent in most social science research that involves interviewing people.

Acquiescence bias. Respondents in the households provide answers to questions that they think the interviewer wants to hear or answers that are socially desirable.

Comprehension bias. Respondents understand differently a concept or idea in a question or its response options than the survey instrument intended.

Recall/recency bias. Respondents provide information outside the timeframe specified in a question.

Avoidance bias. Respondents answer a question on a sensitive topic with an answer that is not their true opinion, but rather a safe answer that will not subject them to harm.

## COVID and human subject research

[what were the COVID protocols for the sample and for data collection used by MESP? Maybe we can add something here…did you get IRB approval for this activity?]

# Findings (8-10 pages)

The findings from the baseline survey are presented first with summary of the overall values for the indicators under each of the resilience themes – food security, agency, social cohesion, shocks and stresses, and social norms. The chapter then provides detailed information under each of these themes ending with a section presenting the results of the resilience model that incorporates the resilience themes.

## Overall – INDICATOR SUMMARY

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Food Security** | **Scale** | **Overall** |
| Food Insecurity Experience Scale | 0 to 8 | 7.6 |
| Household Dietary Diversity Scale | 0 to 12 | 6.4 |
| **Personal Agency** | **Scale** | **Overall** |
| Personal Agency | 0 to 100 | 74.1 |
| Aspirations index | 0 to 100 | 76.6 |
| Locus of Control | 0 to 100 | 71.4 |
| **Shocks and Stresses** | **Scale** | **Overall** |
| Incidence of Shocks | 0 to 16 | 7.4 |
| Exposure to Shocks and Stresses | 0 to 128 | 49.2 |
| Incidence of Conflict | Percentage | 38% |
| **Social Cohesion** | **Scale** | **Overall** |
| Bonding Social Capital | 0 to 100 | 43.3 |
| Bridging Social Capital | 0 to 100 | 34.6 |
| Social Cohesion | 0 to 100 | 39.0 |
| **Social Norms** | **Scale** | **Overall** |
| Acceptance of SGBV | Percent Acceptable | 61% |
| Acceptance of Cattle Raiding | Percent Acceptable | 75% |
| Acceptance of Girls’ Education | Percent Acceptable | 91% |
| Acceptance of Early Marriage | Percent Acceptable | 73% |
| **Resilience** | **Scale** | **Overall** |
| Absorptive Capacity | 0 to 100 | 32.5 |

The annex includes detailed information for each county, presenting a “county profile” reflective of the findings from the baseline survey (see Annex X).

## Food Security

The two indicators for food security are the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and the Household Dietary Diversity Scale (HDDS). The FIES measures the households’ experience with food insecurity using a recall period of one year, while the HDDS measures the households’ dietary diversity by categorizing questions on foods eaten into 12 food groups. On average, the FIES is 7.6 for the 13 counties – equating to severe food insecurity. Meanwhile, the HDDS has a mean of 6.4 for the 13 counties – meaning that households on average consumed approximately six different foods in the previous 24 hours. The most common foods were cereals and leafy green vegetables. Consumption of meat was the strongest indicator for predicting that the household has high dietary diversity overall (cross-reference).

Table 1. Summary of Food Security Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Food Security** | **Scale** | **Overall** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Male-headed** | **Female-headed** |
| Food Insecurity Experience | 0 to 8 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 7.5 | 7.5 | 7.5 |
| Food Insecurity Experience | Categorical | Severe | Severe | Severe | Severe | Severe |
| Household Dietary Diversity | 0 to 12 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 8.0 | 6.3 | 6.1 |

### Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)

The FIES is composed of eight questions. The logic of the questions is that each question is a scenario that indicates an increasing severity of food insecurity. Ideally, the percentage of respondents who say yes to the questions should decrease from questions 1 through 8. Instead, the percentages are roughly the same for all eight questions: 94% or 95% responded yes. Nonetheless, the item response theory analysis confirmed that the fourth question (skipped a meal) delineates mild and moderate food insecurity and the seventh question (did not eat) differentiates between moderate and severe food insecurity. This finding is consistent with FAO’s methodology for the FIES.

Table 2. Questions for the FIES

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Category** | **Mild** | | | **Moderate** | | | **Severe** | |
| Raw Score | 1 | 2 | 3 | **4** | 5 | 6 | **7** | 8 |
| Question | Worried about not enough to eat | Unable to eat healthy | Reduced dietary diversity | **Skipped a meal** | Ate less than needed | No food in household | **Did not eat** | Went a day without eating |
| Percent Selected Yes | 95% | 95% | 95% | 94% | 95% | 95% | 95% | 94% |

In every county except Wau, the average food insecurity is rated as severe. Pibor county has the highest average of 7.9 out of 8, while Wau is the lowest at 6.4 meaning food insecurity is moderate. Food insecurity is higher in areas with a higher incidence of higher shocks and conflict, and lower among households with more education.

### Household Dietary Diversity Scale (HDDS)

The HDDS has 17 questions that map to 12 food categories. Respondents are asked to discuss the food eaten in the household in the previous 24 hours. After the discussion, enumerators mark the food groups that correspond to the foods eaten in the household. The following table shows a ranking of which foods were most eaten in the previous 24 hours.

Table 3. Foods consumed in previous 24 hours

| **Food Group** | **Percentage of Households** |
| --- | --- |
| Cereals | 85% |
| Leafy greens | 67% |
| Seafood | 61% |
| Oil and fats | 57% |
| Milk products | 54% |
| Domesticated meat | 54% |
| Spices/condiments | 51% |
| Legumes | 49% |
| Organ meat | 43% |
| Bush meat | 41% |
| Vitamin A vegetables | 41% |
| Eggs | 40% |
| Other vegetables | 35% |
| Sweets | 33% |
| Other fruits | 33% |
| Roots/tubers | 26% |
| Vitamin A fruits | 19% |

The number of foods consumed in the previous 24 hours is summed to create an index variable on a scale of 0-12[[3]](#footnote-4). The overall value across the 13 counties was 6.4, ranging from 4.0 in Budi to 9.4 in Pibor. Urban households, and households with fewer members than average, reported a higher dietary diversity.

Factor analysis of all foods shows that the food consumption patterns falls into six discrete groupings, or what may be considered a ‘consumption profile’. These consumption profiles are described below.

Table 4. Household food consumption profiles

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Factor** | **Factor Description** | **Total Variance Captured** |
| ML3 | Meat, bush meat, organ meat, eggs, seafood | 0.18 |
| ML5 | Vitamin A fruits, other fruits, ruts/tubers, sweets | 0.13 |
| ML6 | Oil/fats, milk products | 0.12 |
| ML1 | Vitamin A vegetables, roots/tubers | 0.11 |
| ML2 | Seafood (fish) | 0.09 |
| ML4 | Spices, cereals, other vegetables | 0.07 |

Of these consumption profiles, the consumption of meat is the most effective rapid indicator for considering the household to also have a high dietary diversity. See (cross-reference) for details.

Personal Agency

The three indicators for agency include aspirations, locus of control, and agency. Aspirations measures households’ outlook on life, for which a number closer to 100 means outlook is more positive. Locus of control measures the degree to which households have control over their lives in terms of acting on their aspirations. A number close to 100 demonstrates a greater degree of control. Agency comprises the two sub-indices of aspirations and locus of control.

The overall results show that aspirations (76.6) are higher than locus of control (71.4), meaning that households have greater aspirations than they are capable of acting on. Therefore, households’ level of agency (74.1) is their aspirations which are lowered by their locus of control.

Table 5. Summary of Agency Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Personal Agency** | **Scale** | **Overall** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Male-headed** | **Female-headed** |
| Personal Agency | 0 to 100 | 74.1 | 72.8 | 77.0 | 71.8 | 72.7 |
| Aspirations | 0 to 100 | 76.6 | 75.1 | 79.7 | 75.6 | 74.6 |
| Locus of Control | 0 to 100 | 71.4 | 70.2 | 74.1 | 67.5 | 70.7 |

### Aspirations

The Aspirations index comprises six survey items. These items and their overall frequencies are presented below.

Table 6. Aspirations index, constituent items

| item | Description | percent |
| --- | --- | --- |
| q\_629 | Each person is responsible for his/her own success or failure in life | 74.7% |
| q\_630 | To be successful one needs to work very hard rather than rely on luck | 77.1% |
| q\_634 | What is going to happen will happen (reverse-coded) | 31.8% |
| q\_635 | Many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune (reverse-coded) | 28.8% |
| q\_632 | Hopeful for children's future | 78.3% |
| q\_633 | Desire for children to graduate from secondary school | 86.6% |

Note that respondents were generally optimistic in their responses. There were two reverse-coded items that required disagreement rather than agreement – for these measures the level of support for the index is much lower. This is considered at least partly due to acquiescence and comprehension bias, in which respondents readily signal agreement with a general proposition offered to them, and also failed to recognize the reverse-coded questions.

These items are summed to create an index with a mean of 3.8 out of 6. The items also undergo factor analysis to create a variable with a mean of zero and standard deviation of one. This factor variable is then rescaled 0-100 to restore a level of interpretability. The mean value of the rescaled factor variable is 76.6. See (cross-reference) for details regarding construction of the rescaled factor variable.

### Locus of Control

The locus of control index comprises three statements with which respondents agree or disagree on a six-point scale. Overall frequencies of agreement (selecting 4-6 on the response scale) is below.

Table 7. Locus of Control Index, Constituent Items

| item | Description | percent |
| --- | --- | --- |
| q\_636 | I can mostly determine what will happen in my life | 67.6% |
| q\_637 | When I get what I want, it is usually because I worked hard for it | 87.5% |
| q\_638 | My life is determined by my own actions | 83.8% |

As with aspirations, respondents generally report an intrinsically-motivated locus of control in which they have some control in their lives to pursue their aspirations. Counting any level of agreement as a value of one and zero for any level of disagreement, these items may be summed to create a simple index with a mean value of

### Agency

## social cohesion

The three indicators for social cohesion are bonding social capital, bridging social capital, and social cohesion. Bonding social capital measures the level that households can depend on family or non-family within their communities, while bridging social capital measures the level that households can depend on family or non-family outside of their communities. Social cohesion is the average of the bonding and bridging social capital.

In total, bonding social capital is higher than bridging social capital, which indicates that households on average can depend more on people within their communities than outside their communities. For social cohesion, this finding implies that social cohesion is lowered by the bridging social capital.

Table 8. Summary of Social Cohesion Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Social Cohesion** | **Scale** | **Overall** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Male-headed** | **Female-headed** |
| Bonding Social Capital | 0 to 100 | 43.3 | 44.6 | 40.6 | 38.6 | 43.5 |
| Bridging Social Capital | 0 to 100 | 34.6 | 37.9 | 27.7 | 25.5 | 33.4 |
| Social Cohesion | 0 to 100 | 39.0 | 41.3 | 34.1 | 32.0 | 38.3 |

Within the counties, social cohesion is the lowest in Wau (17.2) and the highest in Budi (67.8). In every county except one, the bonding capital is higher than the bridging capital. The one exception is Leer in which bridging eclipses bonding.

### Bonding Social Capital

### Bridging Social Capital

### Social Cohesion

## Icon Description automatically generatedshocks and stresses

The indicators for shocks and stresses are incidence of shocks, shock exposure, and incidence of conflict. The incidence of shocks measures the number of shocks out of a list of 16 shocks that households claimed to have experience. The shock exposure is an index that incorporates the households’ shocks experienced along with severity in terms of impact on household food consumption and economic situation. The incidence of conflict the percentage of households that report experiencing a conflict in the previous six months.

The incidence of shocks is considered high with a mean of 9.4 shocks, meanwhile, the shock exposure is moderate with a mean of 49.2. Across the counties 38 percent of households reported experiencing a conflict.

Table 9. Summary of Shocks and Stresses IndicaTors

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Shocks and Stresses** | **Scale** | **Overall** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Male-headed** | **Female-headed** |
| Incidence of Shocks | 0 to 16 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 7.2 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| Exposure to Shocks and Stresses | 0 to 128 | 49.2 | 51.0 | 45.4 | 44.4 | 41.4 |
| Incidence of Conflict | Percentage | 38% | 32% | 49% | 45% | 34% |

### Shocks

While the analysis counted shocks in terms of their incidence, the analysis found that shocks in terms of severity on an 8-point scale was more meaningful. When examining severity, the two most severe shocks were increase in food prices (5.7) and floods (5.3). All other shocks were classified as less than severe. Nonetheless, the lead shocks after floods were livestock disease (3.6), erosion (3.5), and drought (3.2).

Looking at the shock exposure index across counties, Duk has the highest exposure at 75 and Wau has the lowest at 16. In nine of the counties, floods were one of the top two shocks demonstrating how widespread flooding was in these counties of South Sudan, but also the severity of these floods. Drought appeared as one of the top two severe shocks in Jur River and Kapoeta North.

### Stresses - Conflict

In the 13 counties, 38 percent of households reported that they experienced a conflict in the previous six months. Of the households that experienced a conflict, the most common type of conflict was water (68 percent). Following water was conflicts tied to cattle (60 percent), revenge (57 percent), and cattle raid (57 percent). The questionnaire considered these discreet response options. For example, cattle would mean a conflict between individuals about their cows, whereas a cattle raid would be people from one community raiding cattle from a neighboring community. Revenge would mean revenge killing. However, the clustering of the responses of these three suggests that households view this response options as similar or related. As will be detailed in the social norms section, the primary justification for cattle raids is revenge. Finally, sexual and gender-based violence (57 percent) is a notable type of conflict.

Among the counties, Pibor has the highest incidence of conflict with 67 percent of households reporting a conflict in the last six months. Conflict related to cattle, cattle raids, and revenge is quite diffuse, accounting for the top type of conflict in eight counties: Akobo, Duk, Kapoeta North, Leer, Mayendit, Panyijar, Pibor, and Ulang. Meanwhile, conflict over water as the primary conflict is concentrated in Uror and Wau.

## social norms

The four social norms of interest pertain to acceptability of SGBV, cattle raiding, girls’ education, and early marriage. The overall results show that all of these norms have high levels of acceptability in the 13 counties, but girls’ education is the most universally accepted at 91 percent.

Table 10. Summary of Social Norms Indicators

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Social Norms** | **Scale** | **Overall** | **Rural** | **Urban** | **Male-headed** | **Female-headed** |
| Acceptability of SGBV | Percent | 61% | 60% | 65% | 57% | 60% |
| Acceptability of Cattle Raiding | Percent | 75% | 73% | 80% | 77% | 75% |
| Acceptability of Girls' Education | Percent | 91% | 90% | 92% | 90% | 89% |
| Acceptability of Early Marriage | Percent | 73% | 71% | 77% | 74% | 73% |

### Sexual- and Gender-Based Violence

Overall, 61 percent of households indicated that SGBV was acceptable. Within the 61 percent, SGBV most often justified as acceptable in the context of a relationship married or unmarried (22 percent) or time of conflict (23 percent).

Figure 4. Acceptability of SGBV

Ulang has the greatest acceptance of SGBV at 82 percent. Within that county, the households indicate that SGBV is acceptable in time of conflict (25 percent), within a family to resolve a dispute (21 percent), and within a marriage to resolve a dispute (19 percent). Budi has the lowest acceptance of SGBV at 19 percent. There are three distinct groups of counties in terms of accepting SBGV. The seven high-acceptance counties exceed 60 percent finding the practice acceptable. The middle-acceptance counties are four with acceptance between 50 percent and 60 percent. Baliet and Budi are the counties with relatively low-acceptance of SGBV, less than 50 percent.

Figure 5. Average Acceptability of SGBV by County

### Cattle Raiding

Overall, 75 percent of households indicated that cattle raiding was acceptable. Within the 75 percent, cattle raiding was most often justified as acceptable for revenge (46 percent) and to gain money or cows for bride price (16 percent).

Figure 6. Acceptability of Cattle Raiding

Pibor has the greatest acceptance of cattle raiding at 98 percent. There are five counties with very high acceptance (i.e., greater than 85 percent) of cattle raiding: Akobo, Duk, Kapoeta North, Pibor, and Uror. Budi has the lowest acceptance of cattle raiding at 33 percent.

Figure 7. Average Acceptability of Cattle Raiding by County

Map

Description automatically generated

### Girls’ Education

Girls’ education has near total acceptance with 91 percent of households agreeing girls should have the same education opportunities as boys. It is notable that this level of acceptance does not mean that girls actually receive the same opportunities or enroll and attend school on par with boys. All counties are above 90 percent acceptance of girls education except Jur River (74 percent) and Wau (87 percent)

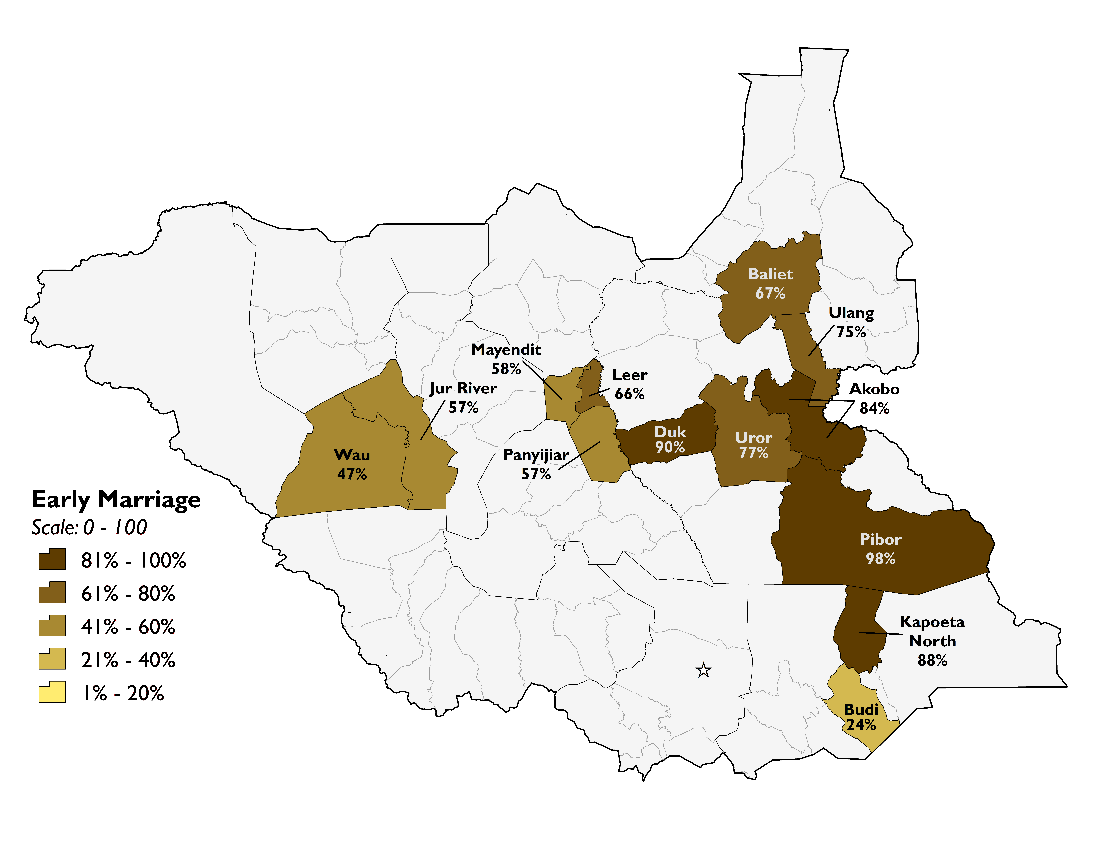
### Early Marriage

In the 13 counties, 73 percent of households indicated that early marriage was acceptable. Within the 73 percent, early marriage was most often justified as acceptable to gain money or cows for bride price (34 percent) and to feed a household (29 percent). Per Green and Stiefvater (2019), early marriage may be seen not a norm in itself, but rather a reflection of a set of underlying social norms that include the transition from adolescent to adult, the age structure of the surrounding society, religious belief, gender inequality, and sex-differentiated roles in pursuing livelihoods.

Figure 8. Acceptance of Early MArriage

Pibor has the greatest acceptance of cattle raiding at 98 percent. There are four counties with very high acceptance (i.e., greater than 80 percent) of cattle raiding: Akobo, Duk, Kapoeta North, and Pibor. These are four of the five counties with very high acceptance of cattle raiding. The descriptive results would suggest a relationship between the cattle raiding and early marriage, given that the counties with the highest acceptance are almost the same and respondents to the survey most often justified acceptability of early marriage as a way to get money or cows for bride price. Budi has the lowest acceptance of early marriage at 24 percent.

Figure 9. Average Acceptance of early Marriage by County



### Correlations with Social Norms

Ordinary least squares regressions examining the correlations of independent variables to the acceptability of social norms revealed three findings across the four norms. First, none of the variables were correlated with the acceptance of girls’ education. Second, primary and secondary education relative to no education is correlated with less acceptance of cattle raiding, early marriage, and SGBV. Third, negative events such as shock exposure and conflict incidence are correlated with increased acceptance of cattle raiding, early marriage, and SGBV. In addition, participation in social groups in the community is also correlated with increased acceptance of these negative norms.

Table 11. Correlations with Social Norms

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Cattle Raiding** | **Early Marriage** | **SGBV** | **Girls’ Education** |
| Locality |  |  |  |  |
| Road Distance | **+** | **+** |  |  |
| Education – Primary | **-** | **-** |  |  |
| Education – Secondary | **-** |  | **-** |  |
| Education – Tertiary |  |  |  |  |
| Early Marriage in HH | **+** |  |  |  |
| Household Size | **-** | **-** |  |  |
| Shock Exposure Index | **+** | **+** | **+** |  |
| Group Participation | **+** | **+** | **+** |  |
| Conflict Incidence | **+** | **+** |  |  |

Note: All correlations are statistically significant (p < 0.05)

## ~~Models of~~ Resilience

TEST

For the conditional moments approach, see Cisse and Barrett (2018). For the FAO approach, see FAO (2018). For the USAID approach, see TANGO (2018).

(Barrett 2021)

# discussion (2 pages)

## Conclusion (1page)

* USAID/South Sudan has a valid baseline to measure its 2020-2024 strategy
* USAID/South Sudan has additional baseline measures on resilience capacities
* Could incorporate into PMP as contextual indicators or a learning agenda
* Increases in resilience capacity were associated with improvements in well-being outcomes (ability to recover from shocks, food insecurity)
* Food security a better outcome measure of humanitarian assistance outcomes than dietary diversity
* Resilience capacity measures (agency, cohesion) tended to be higher in areas with higher incidence of shocks and conflict, and could therefore be considered a form of coping strategy

# recommendations (1-2 pages)

* Conduct follow-up studies to examine relationships between resilience capacities, coping strategies, and subsequent well-being
  + variation across county
  + disparities in bonding and bridging social capital
  + additional social norms information (i.e., education, household power distribution, food access, informal safety nets)
* Collect additional data on food security, coping strategies
  + Add food security as a PMP indicator if feasible
  + Review SSD MESP monitoring activities, and where feasible incorporate outcome monitoring into beneficiary surveys

# BIBLIOGRAPHY (unlimited)

# Annex tables and figures

# ANNEX (unlimited; separate doc)

## Annex A. Methodological Details

## Sample Design

The selected EAs formed clusters from which the household samples were selected in the second stage, using systematic sampling.

Table 39. Stages of Sample Selection and Selection Method

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stage** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** |
| **Unit of Selection** | Enumeration Areas (EAs) | Households |
| **Selection Method** | Stratified Probability Proportionate to Size | Systematic |

MESP collaborated with NBS to select sample EAs in Stage 1 from the 2008 sampling frame of the Population and Housing Census. Although the NBS updated various demographic indicators every year through statistical projections, the projections were limited to states, counties, and payams. MESP did 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 conducted a household listing for each selected EA.

The sample size for each county was determined by calculating sample sizes for several relevant indicators using the following formula and basing the decision on the one which gives the largest sample size.

Equation 1. Sample Size Calculation

Where:

n = required sample size (number of sample households)

z = value in the normal distribution that provides 95% level of confidence (z=1.96)

p = prevalence rate of the key or relevant indicator (% of households consumed 0-2 food group; p = 0.38)

r = rate of non-response (r=0.10, or 10%)

deff = design effect (deff = 1.5)

d = desired margin of error (d=0.05 or 5%)

Within each county, the target sample size was 629 households. The total sample size for the household survey was estimated as the number of counties (domains) times the maximum sample size required for each county (i.e., 629 x 13 = 8,177 households). The number of households to select from each EA was 17 households and the total number of EAs to selected from each county was 37.

Table 40. SAmple Targets for Data Collection

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **County** | **Household Target** | **EA Target** | **Household Target/EA** |
| Akobo | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Baliet | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Budi | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Duk | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Jur River | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Kapoeta North | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Leer | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Mayendit | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Panyijar | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Pibor | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Ulang | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Uror | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Wau | 629 | 37 | 17 |
| Total | 8,177 | 481 | - |

Table 41. Household Sample Achieved During Data Collection

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **County** | **Household**  **Sample Target** | **Household**  **Sample Collected** | **Percentage of Sample Achieved** |
| Akobo | 629 | 625 | 99% |
| Baliet | 629 | 626 | 99% |
| Budi | 629 | 620 | 99% |
| Duk | 629 | 518 | 82% |
| Jur River | 629 | 611 | 97% |
| Kapoeta North | 629 | 603 | 96% |
| Leer | 629 | 620 | 99% |
| Mayendit | 629 | 606 | 96% |
| Panyijar | 629 | 618 | 98% |
| Pibor | 629 | 564 | 91% |
| Ulang | 629 | 626 | 99% |
| Uror | 629 | 616 | 98% |
| Wau | 629 | 619 | 98% |
| Total | 8,177 | 7,872 | 96% |

## Data Collection Processes

The study recruited two to three supervisors in each county. Supervisors oversaw, instructed, and led teams of enumerators. These supervisors were hired and trained during four-day supervisor trainings. The training covered the background of the household survey, review of the sample design, household listing and data collection procedures, how to use the data collection application Fulcrum, overview of supervisor and enumerator responsibilities, MSI safety and security protocols, and COVID-19 prevention protocols. These topics took the first day and a half of the training. The remaining two and a half days concentrated on reviewing the content of each section of instrument and practicing the instrument within pairs or groups of supervisors. Following the supervisor trainings, the supervisors executed pilot data collection. The purpose of the pilot was to verify that quality and understandability translations and allow the supervisors to become comfortable with administering the questionnaire.

After the pilots, the supervisors returned for refresher trainings and then deployed to the counties. They organized four-day enumerator trainings and one-day of practice administration for enumerators. The enumerators were responsible for gathering complete and accurate information for all selected households in the EA. During the enumerator trainings, the supervisors trained the enumerators on the same content as the supervisor trainings.

Once the enumerators were trained in each county, supervisors constituted teams for two activities: household listing and baseline data collection.

The household listing was the first activity that an enumeration team needed to complete within an EA. The outcome of the household listing was a count of the inhabited households in the EA after physically visiting the clusters of households in the EA. The existing data for the number of households in each EA was outdated since the 2008 census. The household listing was fundamental for the sample design and required for obtaining accurate, credible estimates from the data analysis.

After the household listing, the baseline data collection used the household survey within each EA. The primary outcomes of the data collection were complete data from each household and achievement of the target of 17 households per EA. During the data collection, enumerators visited and interviewed households, obtaining informed consent from eligible respondents who were 18 years or older.

To ensure data quality, supervisors executed a series of procedures to monitor data quality during data collection. The aim was to avoid the risk of fraudulent surveys or surveys that were not administered following the approved sampling procedures. Supervisors performed spot checks of enumerators and wrote daily narrative reports of their observations. In addition, the quality control from supervisors, MSI home office and MESP ran daily quality control checks. These checks included time stamps to check whether enumerators were administering the survey too slowly or too fast, GIS data to verify whether interviews were conducted within the designated EAs, and review of entries to minimize missing data from the Identification Information and Household Schedule sections as well as to identify any duplicate entries, any entries with similar data across a range of questions, and the number of households per EA.

## Annex B. detailed findings

### Food security

Dividing the HDDS results into quartiles and concentrating on the foods that 50 percent or more of households in each quartile claim to eat, reveals what diets look like across the 13 counties. In the first quartile (HDDS 0 to 3), households tend to eat cereals. In the second quartile (HDDS 4 to 6), the households typically eat dark leafy green vegetables and fish, in addition to cereals. In the third quartile (HDDS 7 to 9), household diets include the items from the second quartile, but also add meat, eggs, legumes, nuts, seeds, milk and milk produces, oils and fats, and condiments and spices. In the fourth quartile (HDDS 10 to 12), all food items are present. The average diet (HDDS of 6.4) consists of cereals, dark leafy green vegetables, and fish.

Table 12. Foods Consumed by HDDS Quartile

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **FIES Food Group** | **Food Question** | **HDDS**  **0 to 3** | **HDDS**  **4 to 6** | **HDDS**  **7 to 9** | **HDDS**  **10 to 12** |
| **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** | **Yes** |
| 1. Cereals | Cereals | 67% | 84% | 93% | 98% |
| 2. White tubers and roots | White roots and tubers | 6% | 16% | 23% | 65% |
| 3. Vegetables | Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers | 10% | 29% | 49% | 83% |
| Dark leafy green vegetables | 35% | 69% | 76% | 89% |
| Other vegetables | 8% | 27% | 42% | 66% |
| 4. Fruit | Vitamin A rich fruits | 1% | 10% | 19% | 50% |
| Other fruits | 2% | 16% | 37% | 84% |
| 5. Meat | Organ meat | 4% | 27% | 58% | 91% |
| Flesh meat | 15% | 40% | 72% | 95% |
| Bush meat | 9% | 27% | 57% | 78% |
| 6. Eggs | Eggs | 4% | 24% | 50% | 90% |
| 7. Fish/Seafood | Fish/Seafood | 20% | 53% | 79% | 97% |
| 8. Legumes, nuts, and seeds | Legumes, nuts, and seeds | 5% | 29% | 74% | 98% |
| 9. Milk and milk products | Milk and milk products | 22% | 40% | 69% | 92% |
| 10. Oils and fats | Oils and fats | 6% | 49% | 82% | 98% |
| 11. Sweets | Sweets | 3% | 15% | 40% | 82% |
| 12. Condiments and spices | Condiments and spices | 15% | 35% | 67% | 92% |

The table above offers a descriptive sense of which foods are more common at different levels of overall dietary diversity. More advanced dimension reduction routines help identify specific groupings of items that could be considered a sub-group within a larger set of items. An analytical routine known as factor analysis examines the correlation structure of a set of items to identify which items have shared variance, and may be therefore interpreted as belonging to a common latent variable, or factor. Factor analysis of the 16 food consumption items identifies six discrete groupings, or factors, that describe specific profiles of food consumption. These factors are described in the report body; factor loadings are produced below.

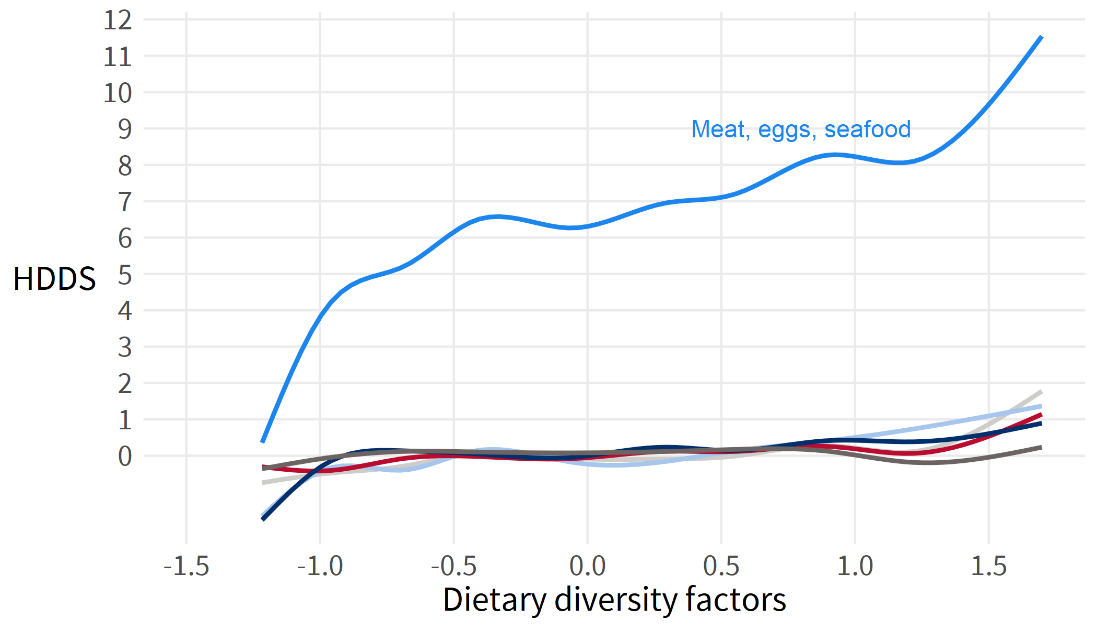
Table 13. Household food consumption profiles, factor loadings

| **Item** | **Food Group** | **ML3** | **ML5** | **ML6** | **ML1** | **ML2** | **ML4** | **Discrimination** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| q\_403 | Cereals | -0.065 | -0.047 | 0.045 | 0.238 | 0.174 | 0.474 | 0.72 |
| q\_404 | Roots/tubers | 0.045 | 0.497 | -0.062 | 0.446 | -0.158 | 0.063 | 1.17 |
| q\_405 | Vitamin A vegetables | 0.020 | -0.006 | 0.014 | 0.983 | 0.037 | -0.019 | 1.29 |
| q\_406 | Leafy greens | -0.061 | 0.041 | 0.313 | 0.309 | 0.049 | 0.152 | 0.97 |
| q\_407 | Other vegetables | 0.052 | 0.365 | -0.005 | 0.067 | 0.232 | 0.417 | 1.40 |
| q\_408 | Vitamin A fruits | 0.050 | 0.757 | -0.045 | 0.095 | 0.065 | 0.074 | 1.65 |
| q\_409 | Other fruits | 0.174 | 0.544 | 0.305 | 0.059 | 0.000 | -0.237 | 1.89 |
| q\_410 | Organ meat | 0.640 | 0.172 | 0.231 | 0.012 | -0.034 | -0.119 | 2.39 |
| q\_411 | Domesticated meat | 0.990 | -0.067 | -0.058 | 0.030 | -0.004 | 0.050 | 2.32 |
| q\_412 | Bush meat | 0.679 | 0.037 | 0.105 | -0.060 | 0.092 | -0.033 | 1.72 |
| q\_413 | Eggs | 0.589 | 0.116 | -0.032 | 0.083 | 0.188 | 0.043 | 2.06 |
| q\_414 | Seafood | 0.027 | -0.003 | 0.016 | 0.019 | 0.979 | -0.020 | 1.25 |
| q\_415 | Legumes | 0.223 | 0.143 | 0.199 | 0.215 | 0.138 | 0.235 | 2.03 |
| q\_416 | Milk products | 0.174 | 0.057 | 0.653 | 0.000 | 0.071 | -0.200 | 1.42 |
| q\_417 | Oil and fats | 0.011 | -0.035 | 0.808 | 0.049 | 0.068 | 0.170 | 1.76 |
| q\_418 | Sweets | 0.065 | 0.424 | 0.132 | -0.048 | 0.196 | 0.333 | 1.53 |
| q\_419 | Spices/condiments | 0.171 | 0.101 | 0.331 | 0.014 | -0.094 | 0.532 | 1.29 |

In the table above, each number, or loading, represents a correlation between the specific food item and its underlying factor. Loadings exceeding 0.4 are considered a sufficient correlation to describe the factor. Factors are ordered according to how much of the total variance each captures. Thus, ML3 captures more of the total variance than any other factor and could be considered a stronger or more predictive factor than the other factors. The ‘Discrimination’ column is the result of complementary modeling using item response theory, and which agrees with the factor analysis in identifying the most predictive foods on the scale. Collectively, all factors account for 69 percent of the total variance of all items. The overall fit of the model (Tucker Lewis Index is 88 percent), and the mean error (RMSEA) is .1.

The factor loadings can then be used to create new variables representing those factors. The figure below plots each factor against a simple index that is the sum of all foods eaten in the past 24 hours – the Household Dietary Diversity Scale. Note how only the consumption profile of eating meat is predictive of the entire summed scale.

Figure 10. Dietary diversity factors



Return to [Household Dietary Diversity](#_Household_Dietary_Diversity).

## Annex C. detailed indicators

Table 14. Consolidated Indicator Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| **No** | **Theme** | **Indicator** | **Scale** | **Overall** |
| 1 | - | Level of knowledge of organizations doing humanitarian or development work in the community | Percent Yes | 44% |
| 2 | Agency | Aspirations index | 0 to 100 | 76.6 |
| 3 | - | Percent of households reporting participation in community groups | Percent Yes | 86% |
| 4 | - | Percent of households reporting symptoms of trauma | Percent Yes | 77% |
| 5 | - | Local perception of quality of available health services | Percent Fair or Better | 65% |
| 6 | - | Household diversity of income-earning sources | First Ranked Choice | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| 7 | Social Norms | Local perception of SGBV | Percent Acceptable | 61% |
| 8 | Food Security | Household Dietary Diversity Scale | 0 to 12 | 6.4 |
| 9 | Shocks and Stresses | Number of reported conflicts | Percent Yes | 38% |
| 10 | - | Severity of reported conflicts (deaths, loss of assets, displacements) | Percent Worst Ever | 46% |
| 11 | Social Cohesion | Level of bonding social capital, among members of targeted communities | 0 to 100 | 43.3 |
| 12 | Social Cohesion | Level of bridging social capital, among members of targeted communities | 0 to 100 | 34.6 |
| 13.1 | Social Norms | Level of acceptance of targeted social practices - Cattle Raiding | Percent Acceptable | 75% |
| 13.2 | Social Norms | Level of acceptance of targeted social practices - Early Marriage | Percent Acceptable | 73% |
| 14 | Food Security | Households’ positions on food security scale, within targeted communities | 0 to 8 | 7.6 |
| 15 | - | Perception of usefulness of emergency community action plans | Percent Effective | 38% |
| 16 | Social Norms | Percent of households which report favorable opinions of educating girls | Percent Acceptable | 91% |
| 17 | - | Level of confidence in community and other sub-national institutions that govern natural resources | Percent Confident | 42% |
| 18 | - | Level of acceptance of trafficking in persons | Percent Acceptable | 57% |
| 19 | - | Level of acceptance of the practice of bride prices | Percent Acceptable | 77% |
| 20 | - | Level of confidence in community institutions that oversee humanitarian and development investments | Percent Confident | 51% |
| 21 | - | Proportion of households which participate in an early warning system | Percent Yes | 74% |
| 22 | - | Proportion of children in target areas (9-59 months) vaccinated for measles | Percent Yes | 78% |
| 23 | - | Percent of population that are satisfied with government services | Percent Satisfied | 29% |
| 24 | - | Level of satisfaction with the involvement of traditional leaders in conflict resolution | Percent Satisfied | 38% |
| 25 | - | Perception of improved state/government legitimacy | Percent Acceptable | 48% |
| 26 | - | Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index | 1.9 to 6.2 | 3.8 |
| 27 | Social Cohesion | Social cohesion at the household level | 0 to 100 | 39.0 |
| 28 | - | Belief local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses | 0 to 1 | 0.4 |
| - | Agency | Locus of Control | 0 to 100 | 71.4 |
| - | Agency | Agency | 0 to 100 | 74.1 |
| - | Shocks and Stresses | Incidence of Shocks | 0 to 16 | 7.4 |
| - | Shocks and Stresses | Shock Exposure | 0 to 128 | 49.2 |
| - | Resilience | Absorptive Capacity | 0 to 100 | 32.5 |

Table 15. Food Security Indicators Disaggregated Results

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Food Insecurity** | | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Food Insecurity Experience Scale** | **Food Insecurity Category** | **Household Diet Diversity** |
| **Overall** | | | |
| Overall | 7.6 | Severe | 6.4 |
| **Location** | | | |
| Rural | 7.6 | Severe | 5.6 |
| Urban | 7.5 | Severe | 8.0 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male-head of household | 7.5 | Severe | 6.3 |
| Female-head of household | 7.5 | Severe | 6.1 |
| **County** | | | |
| Akobo | 7.7 | Severe | 6.1 |
| Baliet | 7.6 | Severe | 5.6 |
| Budi | 7.1 | Severe | 4.0 |
| Duk | 7.7 | Severe | 6.2 |
| Jur River | 7.2 | Severe | 5.2 |
| Kapoeta North | 7.8 | Severe | 6.7 |
| Leer | 7.9 | Severe | 6.3 |
| Mayendit | 7.7 | Severe | 6.0 |
| Panyijar | 7.6 | Severe | 5.8 |
| Pibor | 7.9 | Severe | 9.4 |
| Ulang | 7.8 | Severe | 5.8 |
| Uror | 7.8 | Severe | 5.0 |
| Wau | 6.4 | Moderate | 6.1 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 6.7 | Moderate | 5.9 |
| Equatoria | 7.4 | Severe | 5.2 |
| Great Upper Nile | 7.8 | Severe | 6.7 |
| **State** | | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 7.4 | Severe | 5.2 |
| Jonglei | 7.8 | Severe | 6.9 |
| Unity | 7.7 | Severe | 6.0 |
| Upper Nile | 7.7 | Severe | 5.7 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 6.7 | Moderate | 5.9 |
| **Language** | | | |
| Nuer | 7.8 | Severe | 5.5 |
| Dinka | 7.5 | Severe | 5.9 |
| Toposa | 7.8 | Severe | 6.7 |
| Didinga | 7.1 | Severe | 4.0 |
| Other | 7.4 | Severe | 8.2 |

Table 16. Agency Indicators Disaggregated Results

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Agency** | | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Aspirations** | **Locus of Control** | **Agency** |
| **Overall** | | | |
| Overall | 76.6 | 71.4 | 74.1 |
| **Location** | | | |
| Rural | 75.1 | 70.2 | 72.8 |
| Urban | 79.7 | 74.1 | 77.0 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male-head of household | 75.6 | 67.5 | 71.8 |
| Female-head of household | 74.6 | 70.7 | 72.7 |
| **County** | | | |
| Akobo | 74.9 | 68.7 | 72.0 |
| Baliet | 86.4 | 87.3 | 86.8 |
| Budi | 76.3 | 70.5 | 73.6 |
| Duk | 92.4 | 86.3 | 89.5 |
| Jur River | 65.6 | 65.7 | 65.7 |
| Kapoeta North | 81.9 | 79.1 | 80.6 |
| Leer | 75.6 | 68.2 | 72.1 |
| Mayendit | 72.5 | 64.8 | 69.1 |
| Panyijar | 66.5 | 58.6 | 62.6 |
| Pibor | 88.3 | 81.1 | 84.9 |
| Ulang | 74.5 | 71.5 | 73.3 |
| Uror | 67.1 | 62.3 | 64.9 |
| Wau | 73.3 | 69.0 | 71.5 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 70.8 | 67.9 | 69.6 |
| Equatoria | 79.0 | 74.5 | 76.9 |
| Great Upper Nile | 77.1 | 71.5 | 74.4 |
| **State** | | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 79.0 | 74.5 | 76.9 |
| Jonglei | 77.8 | 72.0 | 75.0 |
| Unity | 71.5 | 63.8 | 67.9 |
| Upper Nile | 80.3 | 79.2 | 80.0 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 70.8 | 67.9 | 69.6 |
| **Language** | | | |
| Nuer | 70.4 | 64.6 | 67.7 |
| Dinka | 83.5 | 84.2 | 83.9 |
| Toposa | 81.9 | 79.2 | 80.7 |
| Didinga | 76.9 | 70.3 | 73.8 |
| Other | 82.2 | 75.9 | 79.3 |

Table 17. Social Cohesion Indicators Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Social Cohesion** | | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Bonding Social Capital** | **Bridging Social Capital** | **Social Cohesion** |
| **Overall** | | | |
| Overall | 43.3 | 34.6 | 39.0 |
| **Location** | | | |
| Rural | 44.6 | 37.9 | 41.3 |
| Urban | 40.6 | 27.7 | 34.1 |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male-head of household | 38.6 | 25.5 | 32.0 |
| Female-head of household | 43.5 | 33.4 | 38.3 |
| **County** | | | |
| Akobo | 59.8 | 38.1 | 49.0 |
| Baliet | 62.5 | 56.6 | 59.6 |
| Budi | 70.3 | 66.8 | 68.6 |
| Duk | 51.7 | 41.7 | 46.8 |
| Jur River | 30.8 | 29.9 | 30.4 |
| Kapoeta North | 45.0 | 37.9 | 41.4 |
| Leer | 44.8 | 53.8 | 49.3 |
| Mayendit | 28.3 | 25.3 | 26.8 |
| Panyijar | 30.4 | 28.3 | 29.3 |
| Pibor | 50.9 | 32.9 | 41.9 |
| Ulang | 45.7 | 32.4 | 38.9 |
| Uror | 33.1 | 28.4 | 30.9 |
| Wau | 20.8 | 14.5 | 17.6 |
| **Region** | | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 23.9 | 19.2 | 21.5 |
| Equatoria | 58.5 | 53.4 | 56.0 |
| Great Upper Nile | 44.0 | 33.9 | 39.0 |
| **State** | | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 58.5 | 53.4 | 56.0 |
| Jonglei | 44.6 | 32.3 | 38.5 |
| Unity | 34.5 | 35.8 | 35.2 |
| Upper Nile | 53.8 | 44.1 | 48.9 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 23.9 | 19.2 | 21.5 |
| **Language** | | | |
| Nuer | 39.4 | 32.6 | 36.0 |
| Dinka | 49.8 | 45.4 | 47.7 |
| Toposa | 45.0 | 38.0 | 41.5 |
| Didinga | 71.1 | 68.3 | 69.9 |
| Other | 40.1 | 26.4 | 33.2 |

Table 18. Shocks and Stresses Indicators Disaggregated Results

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Shocks and Stresses** | | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Incidence of Shocks and Stresses** | **Exposure to Shocks and Stresses** | **Incidence of Conflict** |
| **Overall** | | | |
| Overall | 7.4 | 49.2 | 38% |
| **Location** | | | |
| Rural | 7.5 | 51.0 | 32% |
| Urban | 7.2 | 45.4 | 49% |
| **Sex** | | | |
| Male-head of household | 6.9 | 44.4 | 45% |
| Female-head of household | 6.2 | 41.4 | 34% |
| **County** | | | |
| Akobo | 4.8 | 34.7 | 36% |
| Baliet | 6.3 | 44.3 | 8% |
| Budi | 4.2 | 26.1 | 17% |
| Duk | 10.9 | 75.0 | 32% |
| Jur River | 6.1 | 32.9 | 13% |
| Kapoeta North | 8.8 | 57.6 | 51% |
| Leer | 6.2 | 43.0 | 18% |
| Mayendit | 6.7 | 48.2 | 11% |
| Panyijar | 5.9 | 43.0 | 16% |
| Pibor | 9.6 | 59.9 | 67% |
| Ulang | 9.3 | 69.0 | 26% |
| Uror | 8.7 | 61.2 | 42% |
| Wau | 3.0 | 16.4 | 23% |
| **Region** | | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 4.0 | 21.4 | 20% |
| Equatoria | 6.4 | 40.8 | 33% |
| Great Upper Nile | 8.3 | 56.3 | 42% |
| **State** | | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 6.4 | 40.8 | 33% |
| Jonglei | 8.7 | 58.4 | 50% |
| Unity | 6.3 | 44.7 | 15% |
| Upper Nile | 7.8 | 57.1 | 17% |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 4.0 | 21.4 | 20% |
| **Language** | | | |
| Nuer | 7.7 | 54.3 | 33% |
| Dinka | 8.0 | 53.0 | 21% |
| Toposa | 8.8 | 57.6 | 51% |
| Didinga | 4.2 | 26.6 | 17% |
| Other | 7.4 | 45.2 | 50% |

Table 19. Social Norms Indicators Disaggregated Results

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Theme: Social Norms** | | | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Acceptance of SGBV** | **Acceptance of Cattle Raiding** | **Acceptance of Girls' Education** | **Acceptance of Early Marriage** |
| **Overall** | | | | |
| Overall | 61% | 75% | 91% | 73% |
| **Location** | | | | |
| Rural | 60% | 73% | 90% | 71% |
| Urban | 65% | 80% | 92% | 77% |
| **Sex** | | | | |
| Male-head of household | 57% | 77% | 90% | 74% |
| Female-head of household | 60% | 75% | 89% | 73% |
| **County** | | | | |
| Akobo | 51% | 96% | 92% | 84% |
| Baliet | 29% | 53% | 97% | 67% |
| Budi | 19% | 33% | 92% | 24% |
| Duk | 74% | 92% | 99% | 90% |
| Jur River | 56% | 47% | 74% | 57% |
| Kapoeta North | 63% | 85% | 91% | 88% |
| Leer | 73% | 56% | 84% | 66% |
| Mayendit | 55% | 36% | 97% | 58% |
| Panyijar | 77% | 59% | 95% | 57% |
| Pibor | 69% | 98% | 92% | 98% |
| Ulang | 82% | 76% | 94% | 75% |
| Uror | 71% | 87% | 90% | 77% |
| Wau | 53% | 48% | 87% | 47% |
| **Region** | | | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 54% | 48% | 83% | 50% |
| Equatoria | 40% | 57% | 92% | 54% |
| Great Upper Nile | 67% | 84% | 92% | 82% |
| **State** | | | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 40% | 57% | 92% | 54% |
| Jonglei | 68% | 92% | 92% | 87% |
| Unity | 68% | 51% | 92% | 61% |
| Upper Nile | 56% | 65% | 95% | 71% |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 54% | 48% | 83% | 50% |
| **Language** | | | | |
| Nuer | 68% | 79% | 91% | 75% |
| Dinka | 55% | 68% | 96% | 74% |
| Toposa | 63% | 85% | 91% | 88% |
| Didinga | 17% | 31% | 94% | 21% |
| Other | 63% | 79% | 88% | 80% |

Table 20. Indicator 1 Disaggregated Results

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of knowledge of organizations doing humanitarian or development work in the community** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Yes** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 44% | 3558 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 43% | 2801 |
| Urban | 48% | 757 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 43% | 989 |
| Female-head of household | 45% | 592 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 47% | 293 |
| Baliet | 58% | 338 |
| Budi | 59% | 342 |
| Duk | 90% | 469 |
| Jur River | 32% | 176 |
| Kapoeta North | 61% | 368 |
| Leer | 35% | 208 |
| Mayendit | 20% | 145 |
| Panyijar | 46% | 316 |
| Pibor | 55% | 300 |
| Ulang | 34% | 209 |
| Uror | 22% | 122 |
| Wau | 46% | 272 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 42% | 448 |
| Equatoria | 60% | 710 |
| Great Upper Nile | 42% | 2400 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 60% | 710 |
| Jonglei | 43% | 1184 |
| Unity | 34% | 669 |
| Upper Nile | 46% | 547 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 42% | 448 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 31% | 1411 |
| Dinka | 63% | 792 |
| Toposa | 61% | 368 |
| Didinga | 59% | 313 |
| Other | 50% | 644 |

Table 21. Indicator 3 Disaggregated Results

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Percent of households reporting participation in community groups** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Yes** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 86% | 6608 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 88% | 5466 |
| Urban | 82% | 1142 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 89% | 1919 |
| Female-head of household | 83% | 1204 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 92% | 570 |
| Baliet | 84% | 514 |
| Budi | 65% | 458 |
| Duk | 92% | 463 |
| Jur River | 78% | 473 |
| Kapoeta North | 90% | 530 |
| Leer | 89% | 536 |
| Mayendit | 95% | 562 |
| Panyijar | 90% | 546 |
| Pibor | 96% | 524 |
| Ulang | 88% | 545 |
| Uror | 96% | 587 |
| Wau | 48% | 300 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 57% | 773 |
| Equatoria | 77% | 988 |
| Great Upper Nile | 94% | 4847 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 77% | 988 |
| Jonglei | 96% | 2144 |
| Unity | 91% | 1644 |
| Upper Nile | 86% | 1059 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 57% | 773 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 94% | 3459 |
| Dinka | 85% | 1066 |
| Toposa | 90% | 529 |
| Didinga | 64% | 422 |
| Other | 81% | 1095 |

Table 22. Indicator 4 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Percent of households reporting symptoms of trauma** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Yes** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 77% | 5483 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 76% | 4389 |
| Urban | 80% | 1094 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 74% | 1529 |
| Female-head of household | 73% | 1027 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 76% | 453 |
| Baliet | 58% | 365 |
| Budi | 66% | 390 |
| Duk | 91% | 421 |
| Jur River | 42% | 278 |
| Kapoeta North | 77% | 463 |
| Leer | 64% | 377 |
| Mayendit | 72% | 411 |
| Panyijar | 71% | 466 |
| Pibor | 97% | 540 |
| Ulang | 80% | 467 |
| Uror | 82% | 505 |
| Wau | 57% | 347 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 52% | 625 |
| Equatoria | 71% | 853 |
| Great Upper Nile | 83% | 4005 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 71% | 853 |
| Jonglei | 88% | 1919 |
| Unity | 69% | 1254 |
| Upper Nile | 69% | 832 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 52% | 625 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 78% | 2789 |
| Dinka | 67% | 800 |
| Toposa | 77% | 462 |
| Didinga | 64% | 349 |
| Other | 81% | 1041 |

Table 23. Indicator 5 Disaggregated results

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Local perception of quality of available health services** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Yes** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 65% | 3710 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 62% | 2937 |
| Urban | 72% | 773 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 66% | 1128 |
| Female-head of household | 76% | 743 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 74% | 252 |
| Baliet | 62% | 248 |
| Budi | 95% | 412 |
| Duk | 46% | 206 |
| Jur River | 76% | 311 |
| Kapoeta North | 80% | 340 |
| Leer | 71% | 362 |
| Mayendit | 74% | 296 |
| Panyijar | 54% | 270 |
| Pibor | 65% | 215 |
| Ulang | 58% | 232 |
| Uror | 43% | 169 |
| Wau | 79% | 397 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 78% | 708 |
| Equatoria | 88% | 752 |
| Great Upper Nile | 57% | 2250 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 88% | 752 |
| Jonglei | 55% | 842 |
| Unity | 66% | 928 |
| Upper Nile | 60% | 480 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 78% | 708 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 55% | 1609 |
| Dinka | 58% | 558 |
| Toposa | 80% | 340 |
| Didinga | 95% | 374 |
| Other | 71% | 789 |

Table 24. Indicator 6 Disaggregated Results

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Household diversity of income-earning sources** | | |
|  | **First Ranked Choice** | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Ranked** | **Choice** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 39% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 38% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Urban | 41% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 37% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Female-head of household | 38% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 25% | Own fishing and sales |
| Baliet | 31% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Budi | 53% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Duk | 57% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Jur River | 45% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Kapoeta North | 58% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Leer | 29% | Non-agricultural wage labor (within village) |
| Mayendit | 26% | Own fishing and sales |
| Panyijar | 26% | Own fishing and sales |
| Pibor | 60% | Own cattle production/fattening and sales |
| Ulang | 39% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Uror | 45% | Own cattle production/fattening and sales |
| Wau | 39% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 41% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Equatoria | 55% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Great Upper Nile | 38% | Own cattle production/fattening and sales |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 55% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Jonglei | 46% | Own cattle production/fattening and sales |
| Unity | 23% | Own fishing and sales |
| Upper Nile | 35% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 41% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 31% | Own cattle production/fattening and sales |
| Dinka | 50% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Toposa | 58% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Didinga | 55% | Own farming/crop production and sales |
| Other | 47% | Own farming/crop production and sales |

Table 25. Indicator 10 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Severity of reported conflicts (deaths, loss of assets, displacements)** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Worst Ever** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 46% | 799 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 41% | 556 |
| Urban | 53% | 243 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 40% | 264 |
| Female-head of household | 38% | 120 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 43% | 100 |
| Baliet | 6% | 4 |
| Budi | 37% | 41 |
| Duk | 21% | 39 |
| Jur River | 36% | 42 |
| Kapoeta North | 7% | 25 |
| Leer | 35% | 29 |
| Mayendit | 46% | 30 |
| Panyijar | 45% | 43 |
| Pibor | 62% | 224 |
| Ulang | 64% | 71 |
| Uror | 48% | 126 |
| Wau | 19% | 25 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 22% | 67 |
| Equatoria | 15% | 66 |
| Great Upper Nile | 53% | 666 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 15% | 66 |
| Jonglei | 54% | 489 |
| Unity | 41% | 102 |
| Upper Nile | 53% | 75 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 22% | 67 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 48% | 410 |
| Dinka | 16% | 40 |
| Toposa | 7% | 25 |
| Didinga | 37% | 39 |
| Other | 57% | 282 |

Table 26. Indicator 15 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Perception of usefulness of emergency community action plans** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Effective** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 38% | 646 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 46% | 549 |
| Urban | 29% | 97 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 34% | 178 |
| Female-head of household | 39% | 109 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 39% | 43 |
| Baliet | 26% | 45 |
| Budi | 59% | 45 |
| Duk | 61% | 92 |
| Jur River | 58% | 34 |
| Kapoeta North | 50% | 90 |
| Leer | 44% | 36 |
| Mayendit | 87% | 51 |
| Panyijar | 40% | 40 |
| Pibor | 23% | 56 |
| Ulang | 66% | 57 |
| Uror | 49% | 24 |
| Wau | 51% | 33 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 53% | 67 |
| Equatoria | 52% | 135 |
| Great Upper Nile | 34% | 444 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 52% | 135 |
| Jonglei | 31% | 215 |
| Unity | 56% | 127 |
| Upper Nile | 38% | 102 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 53% | 67 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 57% | 184 |
| Dinka | 64% | 147 |
| Toposa | 50% | 90 |
| Didinga | 70% | 42 |
| Other | 26% | 91 |

Table 27. Indicator 17 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of confidence in community and other sub-national institutions that govern natural resources** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Effective** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 42% | 701 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 53% | 585 |
| Urban | 28% | 116 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 29% | 183 |
| Female-head of household | 32% | 84 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 21% | 12 |
| Baliet | 47% | 75 |
| Budi | 55% | 58 |
| Duk | 45% | 69 |
| Jur River | 39% | 45 |
| Kapoeta North | 42% | 54 |
| Leer | 54% | 53 |
| Mayendit | 70% | 28 |
| Panyijar | 58% | 121 |
| Pibor | 25% | 54 |
| Ulang | 80% | 75 |
| Uror | 95% | 32 |
| Wau | 36% | 25 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 37% | 70 |
| Equatoria | 47% | 112 |
| Great Upper Nile | 41% | 519 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 47% | 112 |
| Jonglei | 36% | 167 |
| Unity | 58% | 202 |
| Upper Nile | 60% | 150 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 37% | 70 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 81% | 237 |
| Dinka | 57% | 155 |
| Toposa | 42% | 54 |
| Didinga | 55% | 58 |
| Other | 27% | 97 |

Table 28. Indicator 18 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of acceptance of trafficking in persons** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Acceptable** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 57% | 3832 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 49% | 2875 |
| Urban | 72% | 957 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 60% | 1222 |
| Female-head of household | 56% | 787 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 75% | 492 |
| Baliet | 14% | 131 |
| Budi | 16% | 122 |
| Duk | 73% | 293 |
| Jur River | 42% | 265 |
| Kapoeta North | 41% | 240 |
| Leer | 41% | 271 |
| Mayendit | 19% | 126 |
| Panyijar | 38% | 262 |
| Pibor | 95% | 522 |
| Ulang | 73% | 458 |
| Uror | 54% | 338 |
| Wau | 43% | 312 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 43% | 577 |
| Equatoria | 28% | 362 |
| Great Upper Nile | 65% | 2893 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 28% | 362 |
| Jonglei | 74% | 1645 |
| Unity | 33% | 659 |
| Upper Nile | 45% | 589 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 43% | 577 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 54% | 2055 |
| Dinka | 42% | 416 |
| Toposa | 41% | 239 |
| Didinga | 13% | 86 |
| Other | 76% | 998 |

Table 29. Indicator 19 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of acceptance of the practice of bride prices** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Acceptable** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 77% | 6909 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 91% | 5917 |
| Urban | 49% | 992 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 70% | 1926 |
| Female-head of household | 79% | 1296 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 97% | 599 |
| Baliet | 96% | 589 |
| Budi | 85% | 525 |
| Duk | 98% | 505 |
| Jur River | 82% | 507 |
| Kapoeta North | 93% | 562 |
| Leer | 100% | 616 |
| Mayendit | 96% | 583 |
| Panyijar | 97% | 595 |
| Pibor | 13% | 72 |
| Ulang | 99% | 604 |
| Uror | 99% | 611 |
| Wau | 89% | 541 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 87% | 1048 |
| Equatoria | 89% | 1087 |
| Great Upper Nile | 73% | 4774 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 89% | 1087 |
| Jonglei | 65% | 1787 |
| Unity | 98% | 1794 |
| Upper Nile | 98% | 1193 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 87% | 1048 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 98% | 3721 |
| Dinka | 93% | 1184 |
| Toposa | 93% | 561 |
| Didinga | 86% | 502 |
| Other | 39% | 917 |

Table 30. Indicator 20 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of confidence in community institutions that oversee, monitor, or direct humanitarian and development investments** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Effective** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 51% | 1179 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 51% | 952 |
| Urban | 53% | 227 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 55% | 346 |
| Female-head of household | 47% | 178 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 45% | 78 |
| Baliet | 35% | 89 |
| Budi | 60% | 93 |
| Duk | 35% | 193 |
| Jur River | 40% | 47 |
| Kapoeta North | 52% | 68 |
| Leer | 52% | 72 |
| Mayendit | 60% | 22 |
| Panyijar | 53% | 211 |
| Pibor | 57% | 57 |
| Ulang | 64% | 115 |
| Uror | 50% | 56 |
| Wau | 78% | 78 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 64% | 125 |
| Equatoria | 56% | 161 |
| Great Upper Nile | 49% | 893 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 56% | 161 |
| Jonglei | 48% | 384 |
| Unity | 53% | 305 |
| Upper Nile | 46% | 204 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 64% | 125 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 68% | 341 |
| Dinka | 50% | 236 |
| Toposa | 52% | 68 |
| Didinga | 63% | 86 |
| Other | 58% | 137 |

Table 31. Indicator 21 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of households which participate in an early warning system** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Yes** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 74% | 5849 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 72% | 4710 |
| Urban | 80% | 1139 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 69% | 1637 |
| Female-head of household | 67% | 1042 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 61% | 378 |
| Baliet | 79% | 463 |
| Budi | 77% | 419 |
| Duk | 86% | 447 |
| Jur River | 63% | 375 |
| Kapoeta North | 88% | 518 |
| Leer | 81% | 490 |
| Mayendit | 85% | 538 |
| Panyijar | 82% | 472 |
| Pibor | 95% | 527 |
| Ulang | 81% | 498 |
| Uror | 54% | 325 |
| Wau | 64% | 399 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 64% | 774 |
| Equatoria | 82% | 937 |
| Great Upper Nile | 75% | 4138 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 82% | 937 |
| Jonglei | 73% | 1677 |
| Unity | 83% | 1500 |
| Upper Nile | 80% | 961 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 64% | 774 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 65% | 2806 |
| Dinka | 77% | 964 |
| Toposa | 88% | 518 |
| Didinga | 79% | 399 |
| Other | 84% | 1142 |

Table 32. Indicator 22 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Proportion of children in target areas (9-59 months) vaccinated for measles** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Yes** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 78% | 5595 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 73% | 3734 |
| Urban | 84% | 1861 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 77% | 1636 |
| Female-head of household | 81% | 1261 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 83% | 329 |
| Baliet | 96% | 484 |
| Budi | 90% | 311 |
| Duk | 82% | 416 |
| Jur River | 54% | 289 |
| Kapoeta North | 51% | 54 |
| Leer | 88% | 588 |
| Mayendit | 79% | 419 |
| Panyijar | 74% | 489 |
| Pibor | - | - |
| Ulang | 84% | 486 |
| Uror | 55% | 180 |
| Wau | 84% | 1550 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 81% | 1839 |
| Equatoria | 82% | 365 |
| Great Upper Nile | 74% | 3391 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 82% | 365 |
| Jonglei | 67% | 925 |
| Unity | 80% | 1496 |
| Upper Nile | 89% | 970 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 81% | 1839 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 72% | 2567 |
| Dinka | 82% | 1048 |
| Toposa | 52% | 54 |
| Didinga | 89% | 293 |
| Other | 82% | 1614 |

Table 33. Indicator 23 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Percent of population that are satisfied with government services** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Satisfied** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 29% | 850 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 30% | 694 |
| Urban | 28% | 156 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 34% | 292 |
| Female-head of household | 29% | 140 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 14% | 6 |
| Baliet | 44% | 189 |
| Budi | 40% | 128 |
| Duk | 17% | 61 |
| Jur River | 44% | 112 |
| Kapoeta North | 24% | 46 |
| Leer | 33% | 78 |
| Mayendit | 48% | 51 |
| Panyijar | 16% | 31 |
| Pibor | - | - |
| Ulang | 64% | 16 |
| Uror | - | - |
| Wau | 41% | 109 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 42% | 221 |
| Equatoria | 34% | 174 |
| Great Upper Nile | 22% | 455 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 34% | 174 |
| Jonglei | 13% | 90 |
| Unity | 31% | 160 |
| Upper Nile | 46% | 205 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 42% | 221 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 33% | 134 |
| Dinka | 37% | 273 |
| Toposa | 24% | 46 |
| Didinga | 39% | 112 |
| Other | 24% | 172 |

Table 34. Indicator 24 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Level of satisfaction with the involvement of traditional leaders in conflict resolution** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Satisfied** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 38% | 209 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 42% | 102 |
| Urban | 36% | 107 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 44% | 76 |
| Female-head of household | 38% | 30 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 39% | 9 |
| Baliet | 88% | 3 |
| Budi | 16% | 7 |
| Duk | 23% | 3 |
| Jur River | - | - |
| Kapoeta North | 53% | 29 |
| Leer | - | - |
| Mayendit | 53% | 2 |
| Panyijar | 42% | 6 |
| Pibor | 34% | 100 |
| Ulang | 64% | 10 |
| Uror | 62% | 21 |
| Wau | 69% | 14 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 55% | 17 |
| Equatoria | 43% | 36 |
| Great Upper Nile | 37% | 156 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 43% | 36 |
| Jonglei | 36% | 133 |
| Unity | 52% | 10 |
| Upper Nile | 68% | 13 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 55% | 17 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 44% | 38 |
| Dinka | 13% | 5 |
| Toposa | 53% | 29 |
| Didinga | 17% | 7 |
| Other | 35% | 113 |

Table 35. Indicator 25 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Perception of improved state/government legitimacy** | | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Percent Responded Acceptable** | **Observations** |
| **Overall** | | |
| Overall | 48% | 1313 |
| **Location** | | |
| Rural | 49% | 1052 |
| Urban | 45% | 261 |
| **Sex** | | |
| Male-head of household | 45% | 387 |
| Female-head of household | 48% | 212 |
| **County** | | |
| Akobo | 40% | 15 |
| Baliet | 63% | 279 |
| Budi | 51% | 180 |
| Duk | 25% | 94 |
| Jur River | 57% | 137 |
| Kapoeta North | 79% | 156 |
| Leer | 38% | 92 |
| Mayendit | 48% | 51 |
| Panyijar | 31% | 57 |
| Pibor | 32% | 57 |
| Ulang | 76% | 19 |
| Uror | - | - |
| Wau | 64% | 176 |
| **Region** | | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 62% | 313 |
| Equatoria | 61% | 336 |
| Great Upper Nile | 36% | 664 |
| **State** | | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 61% | 336 |
| Jonglei | 28% | 166 |
| Unity | 38% | 200 |
| Upper Nile | 64% | 298 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 62% | 313 |
| **Language** | | |
| Nuer | 60% | 219 |
| Dinka | 47% | 365 |
| Toposa | 79% | 156 |
| Didinga | 50% | 161 |
| Other | 43% | 278 |

Table 36. Indicator 26 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Ability to recover from shocks and stresses index** | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Mean Score (Range 1.9 to 6.2)** |
| **Overall** | |
| Overall | 3.8 |
| **Location** | |
| Rural | 3.6 |
| Urban | 4.5 |
| **Sex** | |
| Male-head of household | 4.0 |
| Female-head of household | 3.7 |
| **County** | |
| Akobo | 3.5 |
| Baliet | 3.2 |
| Budi | 3.9 |
| Duk | 4.2 |
| Jur River | 4.2 |
| Kapoeta North | 4.0 |
| Leer | 3.8 |
| Mayendit | 2.9 |
| Panyijar | 3.2 |
| Pibor | 5.2 |
| Ulang | 2.5 |
| Uror | 3.2 |
| Wau | 3.7 |
| **Region** | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 3.9 |
| Equatoria | 3.9 |
| Great Upper Nile | 3.8 |
| **State** | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 3.9 |
| Jonglei | 4.1 |
| Unity | 3.3 |
| Upper Nile | 2.8 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 3.9 |
| **Language** | |
| Nuer | 3.2 |
| Dinka | 3.9 |
| Toposa | 4.0 |
| Didinga | 3.8 |
| Other | 4.7 |

Table 37. Indicator 28 Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Belief local government will respond effectively to future shocks and stresses** | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Mean Score (Range 0 to 1)** |
| **Overall** | |
| Overall | 0.4 |
| **Location** | |
| Rural | 0.5 |
| Urban | 0.2 |
| **Sex** | |
| Male-head of household | 0.3 |
| Female-head of household | 0.3 |
| **County** | |
| Akobo | 0.3 |
| Baliet | 0.5 |
| Budi | 0.5 |
| Duk | 0.4 |
| Jur River | 0.4 |
| Kapoeta North | 0.6 |
| Leer | 0.6 |
| Mayendit | 0.5 |
| Panyijar | 0.6 |
| Pibor | 0.2 |
| Ulang | 0.4 |
| Uror | 0.5 |
| Wau | 0.2 |
| **Region** | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 0.3 |
| Equatoria | 0.6 |
| Great Upper Nile | 0.4 |
| **State** | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 0.6 |
| Jonglei | 0.3 |
| Unity | 0.6 |
| Upper Nile | 0.5 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 0.3 |
| **Language** | |
| Nuer | 0.5 |
| Dinka | 0.4 |
| Toposa | 0.6 |
| Didinga | 0.5 |
| Other | 0.2 |

Table 38. Absorptive CApacity Disaggregated REsults

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Absorptive Capacity** | |
| **Disaggregate Type** | **Mean Score (0 to 100)** |
| **Overall** | |
| Overall | 32.5 |
| **Location** | |
| Rural | 30.2 |
| Urban | 37.6 |
| **Sex** | |
| Male-head of household | 31.6 |
| Female-head of household | 27.8 |
| **County** | |
| Akobo | 25.3 |
| Baliet | 33.8 |
| Budi | 31.0 |
| Duk | 37.5 |
| Jur River | 21.2 |
| Kapoeta North | 45.5 |
| Leer | 27.3 |
| Mayendit | 33.6 |
| Panyijar | 32.5 |
| Pibor | 51.3 |
| Ulang | 32.9 |
| Uror | 22.2 |
| Wau | 17.6 |
| **Region** | |
| Bahr El-Ghazel | 18.7 |
| Equatoria | 37.7 |
| Great Upper Nile | 34.2 |
| **State** | |
| Eastern Equatoria | 37.7 |
| Jonglei | 34.8 |
| Unity | 31.1 |
| Upper Nile | 33.3 |
| Western Bahr El-Ghazel | 18.7 |
| **Language** | |
| Nuer | 26.0 |
| Dinka | 32.7 |
| Toposa | 45.5 |
| Didinga | 30.9 |
| Other | 39.4 |

## Annex D. Bibliography

TBD

Ensor, Jonathan E., Taneesha Mohan, John Forrester, Utpal Kanti Khisa, Tasnina Karim, and Peter Howley. "Opening Space for Equity and Justice in Resilience: A Subjective Approach to Household Resilience Assessment." *Global Environmental Change* 68 (2021/05/01/ 2021): 102251. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2021.102251>. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378021000303>.

## Annex G. LIterature Review for the South Sudan Baseline Study

1. The Mission used several priority factors (see USAID Strategic Framework 2020-2023) to select these target areas, including historical food insecurity (through the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC) System), presence of a USAID partner, projected high returnee rates, and 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 diverse areas covering different regions/ethnic groups. The baseline focused on capturing data for these thirteen critical counties. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://www.fsnnetwork.org/sites/default/files/Methodology_Guide_Nov2018508.pdf> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. There are 16 foods. Multiple items for meats and vegetables are collapsed into single categories, resulting in 12 items. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)