ANNEXES - Baseline Household Survey REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN

December 2021

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# Annex A. Scope of Work

### 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 activity. This activity 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, Mayendit, Panyijar, 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, Mayendit, Panyijar, 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 |
| Probability Proportionate to Size | 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 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 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-2). 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.

# Annex B. Indicator Matrix for Scope of Work

| 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 | 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 | 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 C. Instrument

1. Consent

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I work for Management Systems International (MSI) South Sudan and we are conducting a survey of homes in your community. The purpose is to better understand how assistance provided by United States Agency for International Development (USAID) in South can benefit communities.

You do not have to participate in this interview if you do not want to. You will receive no reward for participating.

If you agree to participate in the interview, you should understand that we will collect your name, which is personally identifiable information (PII). This PII will be kept private – only members of the survey team and research team for MSI South Sudan will have access to this information, which will be anonymized in our data base. The responses you provide will not be recorded with your PII. The rest of the responses and observations you provide will be combined with responses from other people by our research team. The combined answers to questions will be placed in an on-line database so USAID can understand how well its assistance is working in communities of South Sudan. This means that while we will share findings outside of MSI South Sudan, no one will know that you participated or how you answered the questions.

During the interview, you can ask me to clarify any question or repeat something if you do not understand. If you do not want to answer a question, let me know and we can move on to other questions. You can stop the interview at any time. There are no right or wrong answers. We greatly appreciate your cooperation.

If after the interview, you have any questions you can ask me or later contact [redacted] at MSI in Juba, South Sudan at [redacted].

The interview will take about 75 minutes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Question | Response |
| 101 | Participant consents to interview | 1. Yes □ 2. No □ |

2. Identification and Information

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Number | Question | Response | | | | | | | | | | |
| 201 | State |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 202 | County |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 203 | Payam |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 204 | Boma |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 205 | Enumeration Area |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 206 | Location | 1. Rural □ 2. Urban □ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 207 | Name of Head of Household |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 208 | Name of Respondent |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 209 | Interview Date |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| M M D D Y Y Y Y | | | | | | | | | | |
| 210 | Interviewer Name and Identification Number | Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ID: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 211 | Language of Interview |  | | | | | | | | | | |
| 212 | Time Started |  | |  | |  | |  | |  | |
| H H M M | | | | | | | | | | |

3. Household Schedule

**Before an enumerator starts asking household related questions, he/she needs to explain who are considered members of the household (HH) and the people in the household who the enumerator needs to interview. A household is composed of a family and its relatives who normally eat and live together and who make economic decisions. Unless otherwise noted, the primary respondent for the questionnaire is the head of household. The head of household is the member of the household acknowledged as head by the other household members either by virtue of his/her age or standing in the household as the chief income earner/takes major decisions. The head has primary authority and responsibility for household affairs.**

How many people normally stay in this household including those in boarding school or those who have gone to visit?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 301 | 302 | 303 | 304 | 305 | 306 | 307 | 308 | 309 | 314 | 315 |
|  | Name of Household Member | Sex  1. Male  2. Female | Relationship to head | Age in complete years | Can read or write  1. Yes  2. No | Ever attended school  1. Yes  2. No | Reason never attended | Highest level attained  6+ years | Marital status 12+ years | Economic activity engaged in 10+ years | Vaccinated for measles  1. Yes  2. No  9+ months to 59 months |
| 1. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Codes | 303 | 1. Head 2. Wife/Husband 3. Son/Daughter 4. Son-in-law/Daughter-in-law 5. Grandchild 6. Parent 7. Parent-in-law 8. Brother/Sister 9. Co-wife 10. Niece/Nephew  11. Other relatives 12. Adopted/Foster/Step Child 13. Not related 98. Do not know | | | | | | | | | |
| 307 | 1. No money 2. Support family 3. Disability/illness 4. School too far 5. Cultural barrier 6. Too young 7. See no value in education 8 Do not know | | | | | | | | | |
| 308 | 0. None 1. Primary 2. Secondary 3. Certificate 4. Diploma 5. First Degree 6. Post-graduate (PGD, Masters, PhD) 7. Khalwa 8. Other (specify) | | | | | | | | | |
| 309 | 1. Never married 2. Currently married 3. Cohabitating 4. Widow 5. Separated 6. Divorced 7. Other (specify) | | | | | | | | | |
| 314 | 1. Crop farming 2. Defense 3. Education 4. Animal Husbandry 5. Trade 6. Public Administration 7. Health 8. Construction 9. Public Servant 10. Other (specify) | | | | | | | | | |

4. Household Income and Consumption

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Livelihood Activities | | | |
| First, I would like to ask you about the household’s sources of income and food, both livelihood activities and other sources of income or food like remittances or cash assistance.  **The head of household should be the respondent for this section.** | | | |
|  | Activity | 401 | 402 |
|  |  | What were all the sources of your household’s food/income over the last 12 months?  1 = Yes  2 = No  8 = Do not know  9 = Refused | Rank these sources based on the proportion of food/income they provide for your household. Only rank top three.  1 = highest  Skip if 401 = 2, 8, or 9 |
| a. | Own farming/crop production and sales |  |  |
| b. | Own cattle production/fattening and sales |  |  |
| c. | Own goats production/fattening and sales |  |  |
| d. | Own sheep production/fattening and sales |  |  |
| e. | Own fishing and sales |  |  |
| f. | Agricultural wage labor (within the village) |  |  |
| g. | Agricultural wage labor (outside of village) |  |  |
| h. | Non-agricultural wage labor (within village) |  |  |
| i. | Non-agricultural wage labor (outside of village) |  |  |
| j. | Salaried work |  |  |
| k. | Sale of wild bush products (e.g., bush meat, charcoal, firewood, or gum Arabic) |  |  |
| l. | Honey production and sales |  |  |
| m. | Petty trade (selling other products) |  |  |
| n. | Petty trade (selling own products) |  |  |
| o. | Other self-employment / own business (agricultural) |  |  |
| p. | Other self-employment / own business (non-agricultural) |  |  |
| q. | Rental of land, house, rooms |  |  |
| r. | Remittances |  |  |
| s. | Gifts / inheritance |  |  |
| t. | Safety net food / cash assistance |  |  |
| u. | Other (specify): |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Household Diet Diversity | | | | | | | |
| **For this section, the enumerator should ask to interview the person in the household – most likely a woman – who prepared the household’s meals on the previous day.**  Please describe the foods (meals and snacks) that any member of the household ate or drank yesterday during the day and night, whether at home or outside the home. Start with the first food or drink of the morning. Write down all foods and drinks mentioned. When composite dishes are mentioned, ask for the list of ingredients. When the respondent has finished, probe for meals and snacks not mentioned. Include foods eaten by any member of the household, and exclude foods purchased and eaten outside the home. | | | | | | | |
| **Breakfast** | | **Snack** | **Lunch** | **Snack** | **Dinner** | | **Snack** |
|  | |  |  |  |  | |  |
| **When the respondent recall is complete, fill in the food groups based on the information recorded above. For any food groups not mentioned, ask the respondent if a food item from this group was consumed.** | | | | | | | |
| 403 | Cereals: corn/maize, rich, wheat, sorghum, millet, or any other grains or foods made from these, e.g., bread, noodles, or porridge) | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 404 | White roots and tubers: white potatoes, white yams, white cassava, or other foods made from roots | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 405 | Vitamin A rich vegetables and tubers: pumpkin, carrot, squash, or sweet potato that are orange inside | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 406 | Dark green leafy vegetables: dark green leafy vegetables including wild forms | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 407 | Other vegetables: tomato, onion, eggplant | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 408 | Vitamin A rich fruits: ripe mango, apricot, cantaloupe, rich papaya, dried peach, and 100% fruit juice made from these | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 409 | Other fruits: Other fruits including wild fruits and 100% fruit juice made from these | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 410 | Organ meat: live, kidney, heart, other organ meats, or other blood-based food | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 411 | Domesticated flesh meat: beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, chicken, or duck | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 412 | Bush meat: gazelle, hares, insects, monkeys, porcupines, reedbuck, warthog, or wild birds | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 413 | Eggs: eggs from chicken, duck, guinea fowl, or other eggs | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 414 | Fish and seafood: fresh or dried fish, shellfish | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 415 | Legumes, nuts, and seeds: dried beans, dried peas, lentils, nuts, seeds, or foods made from these (e.g., humus or peanut butter) | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 416 | Milk and milk products: milk, cheese, yogurt, or other milk products | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 417 | Oil and fats: oils, fats, or butter added to food or used for cooking | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 418 | Sweets: sugar, honey, sweetened soda, sweetened juice drinks, sugary foods such as chocolates, candies, cookies, and cakes | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 419 | Spices, condiments, and beverages: spices (black pepper, salt) condiments (soy sauce, hot sauce), coffee, tea, alcoholic beverages, | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 420 | Did you or anyone in your household eat anything (meal or snack) outside the home yesterday | | | | | 1. Yes  2. No | |
| 421 | On average, how long does it take you to travel to and from the local market? | | | | | 1. Less than 15 minutes  2. 15 to 29 minutes  3. 30 to 44 minutes  4. 45 minutes or more | |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Food Security and Resilience | | |
| **The questions refer to the experiences of the individual respondent or of the respondent’s household as a whole. The questions focus on self-reported food-related behaviors and experiences associated with increasing difficulties in accessing food due to resource constraints. The head of household should be the respondent to this section.**  Now I would like to ask you some questions about your food consumption in the past 12 months. | | |
| 422 | During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were worried you would not have enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 423 | During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 424 | During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 425 | During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there was not enough money or other resources to get food? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 426 | During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 427 | During the past 12 months, was there a time when your household did not have food because of a lack of money or other resources? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 428 | During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because there was not enough money or other resources for food? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 429 | During the past 12 months, was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| Now I would like to ask you some more questions about the availability of food in your home in the past 4 weeks. | | |
| 430 | In the past 4 weeks was there ever no food to eat of any kind in your house because of lack of resources to get food? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 432 |
| 431 | How often did this happen in the past 4 weeks? | 1. Rarely (1-2 times)  2. Sometimes (3-10 times)  3. Often (More than 10 times) |
| 432 | In the past 4 weeks did you or any household member go to sleep at night hungry because there was not enough food? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 434 |
| 433 | How often did this happen in the past 4 weeks? | 1. Rarely (1-2 times)  2. Sometimes (3-10 times)  3. Often (More than 10 times) |
| 434 | In the past 4 weeks did you or any household member go a whole day and night without eating anything at all because there was not enough food? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 436 |
| 435 | How often did this happen in the past 4 weeks? | 1. Rarely (1-2 times)  2. Sometimes (3-10 times)  3. Often (More than 10 times) |
| Next, I will ask you some questions about other kinds of difficult times that people face. | | |
| 436 | Thinking again about the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of flooding? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 439 |
| 437 | How severe would you say the impact of flooding was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 438 | How severe would you say the impact of flooding was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 439 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of having too little rain? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 442 |
| 440 | How severe would you say the impact of having too little rain was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 441 | How severe would you say the impact of having too little rain was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 442 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of erosion of your land? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 445 |
| 443 | How severe would you say the impact of erosion of your land was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 444 | How severe would you say the impact of erosion of your land was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 445 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of losing your household's land? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 448 |
| 446 | How severe would you say the impact of losing your household's land was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 447 | How severe would you say the impact of losing your household's land was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 448 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of sharp increases in the price of food? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 451 |
| 449 | How severe would you say the impact of sharp increases in the price of food was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 450 | How severe would you say the impact of sharp increases in the price of food was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 451 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of someone stealing or destroying household members' belongings? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 454 |
| 452 | How severe would you say the impact of the theft or destruction of your household members' belongings was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 453 | How severe would you say the impact of the theft or destruction of your household members' belongings was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 454 | CHECK Q.401 A: DID THE HOUSEHOLD CULTIVATE ANY CROPS IN THE PAST YEAR? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 467 |
| 455 | Still thinking about the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of not being able to access inputs (e.g., seed, farming tools, fertilizer, or pesticides) for your crops? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 458 |
| 456 | How severe would you say the impact of not being able to access inputs (e.g., seed, farming tools, fertilizer, or pesticides) for your crops was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 457 | How severe would you say the impact of not being able to access inputs (e.g., seed, farming tools, fertilizer, or pesticides) for your crops was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 458 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of disease affecting your crops? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 461 |
| 459 | How severe would you say the impact of disease affecting your crops was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 460 | How severe would you say the impact of disease affecting your crops was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 461 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of pests affecting your crops? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 464 |
| 462 | How severe would you say the impact of pests affecting your crops was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 463 | How severe would you say the impact of pests affecting your crops was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 464 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of someone stealing crops from your household? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 467 |
| 465 | How severe would you say the impact of the theft of your household's crops was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 466 | How severe would you say the impact of the theft of your household's crops was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 467 | CHECK Q.401 B, C, or D: DOES THE HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 486 |
| 468 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of not being able to access inputs (e.g., land, housing, water, feed, vaccines, and spray to control ticks) for your livestock? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 471 |
| 469 | How severe would you say the impact of not being able to access inputs (e.g., land, housing, water, feed, vaccines, and spray to control ticks) for your livestock was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 470 | How severe would you say the impact of not being able to access inputs (e.g., land, housing, water, feed, vaccines, and spray to control ticks) for your livestock was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 471 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of disease affecting your livestock? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 474 |
| 472 | How severe would you say the impact of disease affecting your livestock was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 473 | How severe would you say the impact of disease affecting your livestock was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 474 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of someone stealing animals from your household? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 477 |
| 475 | How severe would you say the impact of the theft of your household's animals was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 476 | How severe would you say the impact of the theft of your household's animals was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 477 | In the past 12 months, did your household face difficult times as a result of not being able to sell the crops, livestock, or other products your household produces for a fair price? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 480 |
| 478 | How severe would you say the impact of not being able to sell your household's products at a fair price was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 479 | How severe would you say the impact of not being able to sell your household's products at a fair price was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 480 | Has anyone in your household experienced a severe illness in the past 12 months? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 484 |
| 481 | How severe would you say the impact of this person's illness was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 482 | If any days of work were missed due to illness, how many days were missed? |  |
| 483 | How severe would you say the impact of this person's illness was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 484 | Has your household experienced the death of a family member in the past 12 months? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 487 |
| 485 | How severe would you say the impact of this person's death was on your household's economic situation? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 486 | How severe would you say the impact of this person's death was on your household's food consumption? | 1. Not severe  2. Somewhat severe  3. Severe  4. Extremely severe |
| 487 | CHECK QS. 436, 439, 442, 445, 448, 451, 455, 458, 461, 464, 468, 471, 474, 477, 480, and 484: IS THERE AT LEAST ONE ""YES"" RESPONSE? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 490 |
| Thank you for sharing your experiences. I'd like to ask you just a few more questions about these difficult times. | | |
| 488 | Would you say that right now, your household's ability to meet your food needs is: | 1. Better than before difficult times  2. Same as before difficult times  3. Worse than before difficult times |
| 489 | Looking ahead over the next year, do you believe your household's ability to meet your food needs will be:  Better than before these difficult times?  The same as before these difficult times?  Or worse than before these difficult times? | 1. Better than before difficult times  2. Same as before difficult times  3. Worse than before difficult times |
| Thank you for sharing your experiences. Now I will ask you some questions about whether your household will be able to lean on others for financial or food support during difficult times. By difficult times I mean times when there is loss of a family member, loss of income, hunger, drought, flood, conflict, or similar events. | | |
| 490 | During difficult times, will your household be able to lean on relatives living in your community? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 492 |
| 491 | Will the same relatives living in your community that you will be able to lean on during your difficult times also be able to lean on you for financial or food support during their difficult times? | 1. Yes  2. No, they won’t need to  3. No, they won’t be able to |
| 492 | During difficult times, will your household be able to lean on relatives living outside your community? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 494 |
| 493 | Will the same relatives living outside your community that you will be able to lean on during your difficult times also be able to lean on you for financial or food support during their difficult times? | 1. Yes  2. No, they won’t need to  3. No, they won’t be able to |
| 494 | During difficult times, will your household be able to lean on non-relatives living in your community? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 496 |
| 495 | Will the same non-relatives living in your community that you will be able to lean on during your difficult times also be able to lean on you for financial or food support during their difficult times? | 1. Yes  2. No, they won’t need to  3. No, they won’t be able to |
| 496 | During difficult times, will your household be able to lean on non-relatives living outside your community? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 498 |
| 497 | Will the same non-relatives living outside your community that you will be able to lean on during your difficult times also be able to lean on you for financial or food support during their difficult times? | 1. Yes  2. No, they won’t need to  3. No, they won’t be able to |
| 498 | Do you believe your local government will help the community cope with difficult times in the future, for example during flooding? | 1. Yes,  2. No, will not be able to  3. No, support not needed |

5. Household Involvement in the Community

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Community Group Participation | | | |
| Now I would like to ask you about groups that might exist in your community and whether people in your household participate in those community groups.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | | |
|  | Group | 501 | 502 |
|  |  | Are any of the following groups active in this village?  Read list  1. Yes  2. No  8. Do not know  9. Refused  If =2, 8, or 9, skip 502 | Is anyone in your household a member of the following groups?  Read list  1. Yes  2. No  8. Do not know  9. Refused |
| a. | Water users’ group |  |  |
| b. | Grazing land users’ group |  |  |
| c. | Community natural resources group |  |  |
| d. | Credit or microfinance group |  |  |
| e. | Savings groups |  |  |
| f. | Mutual help group |  |  |
| g. | Religious group |  |  |
| h. | Mothers’ group |  |  |
| i. | Women’s group |  |  |
| j. | Youth group |  |  |
| k. | Sports group |  |  |
| l. | Disaster planning group |  |  |
| m. | Cattle raiding group |  |  |
| n. | Cattle herding group |  |  |
| o. | Cattle protection group |  |  |
| p. | Small animal herding group |  |  |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Humanitarian Assistance | | |
| Next, I would like to know about your awareness and experiences of agencies that might provide humanitarian or development assistance to people in your community.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
| 504 | Do you know of any national or international agency doing humanitarian/development work within the community? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 508 |
| 508 | In this community, are there institutions which oversee, monitor or direct humanitarian and development investments made by the donors you have mentioned? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 511 |
| 509 | If yes, can you name them? | 1. Yes, can name  2. No, cannot name |
| 510 | In your opinion, how confident are you that the institutions that oversee, monitor, or direct humanitarian and development investments? | 1. Not confident at all  2. Slightly confident  3. Confident  4. Very confident |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Governance and Natural Resources | | |
| Natural resources are materials or substances such as minerals, forests, water, and fertile land that occur in nature and can be used for economic gain. Now, I would like to know about whether there are institutions in your community that govern and control natural resources and your perceptions about those institutions.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
| 511 | Do you know of any institutions in your community that control or govern the use of natural resources? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 517 |
| 512 | What natural resources do these institutions control or govern?  Select all that apply | 1. Crops  2. Land  3. Water  4. Fishing  5. Minerals  6. Forests  7. Livestock  8. Other (specify) |
| 513 | In your opinion, how confident are you that the institutions control and governing natural resources effectively? | 1. Not confident at all  2. Slightly confident  3. Confident  4. Very confident |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Government Services | | |
| Government services are services the government provides to people in a country. Typical government services include courts, education, healthcare, military, police, telecommunications, waste management, and water management.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
| 517 | Do you use any services provided by the Government of South Sudan? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 601 |
| 518 | What types of services do you use?  Select all that apply | 1. Courts  2. Education  3. Healthcare  4. Military  5. Police  6. Telecommunications  7. Waste management  8. Water management  9. Other (specify) |
| 519 | In your opinion, how satisfied are you with the services being provided by the government? | 1. Not satisfied at all  2. Slightly satisfied  3. Satisfied  4. Very satisfied |
| 520 | In your opinion, how acceptable is the Revitalized Transitional Government of National Unity in this area? | 1. Not acceptable at all  2. Slightly acceptable  3. Acceptable  4. Very acceptable |

6. Conflict and Resilience

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| Conflicts | | |
| Next, I would like to ask you about the types of conflicts that affected your household in the last six months.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
| 601 | Was this household involved in conflict in the last 6 months? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 607 |
| 602 | If yes, what type of conflicts was this household involved?  Please select all that apply | 1. Land  2. Water  3. Pasture  4. Forestry  5. Cattle  6. Goat  7. Migration Route  8. Boundary  9. Revenge  10. Dowry  11. Elopement  12. Cattle raid  13. Fishing grudge  14. Gender Based Violence  15. Livelihood  16. Agriculture  17. Other (specify) |
| 603 | If this household has experienced conflict in the last 6 months, how severe of an impact did it have on the households ability to meet its basic needs? | 1. No impact  2. Slight decrease  3. Severe decrease  4. Worst ever happened  8. Do not know  9. Refused |
| 605 | If this household has experienced conflict in the last 6 months, how was the conflict eventually resolved? | 1. By Dialogue  2. Alternative dispute resolution  3. By the traditional leaders Answer 606  4. By faith-based organization  5. By Judiciary  6. By Police/Army  7. UN intervention  8. Other (specify) |
| 606 | If traditional leaders resolved the conflict, how satisfied are you with the involvement of traditional leaders in conflict resolution? | 1. Not satisfied at all  2. A little satisfied  3. Satisfied  4. Very satisfied |

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| Early Warning Systems | | |
| Early warning systems are a method of using information or data to monitor situations to detect early signs of changes or fluctuations in that situation. They allow people exposed to potential hazards to take action to avoid or reduce their risk and prepare for effective response. I would like to ask you about some sources of information in your community that might act as early warning systems.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
|  | 607 | 608 |
|  | Did you or anyone in your HH receive any information on [topic] in the last 12 months?  1. Yes  2. No  8. Do not know  9. Refused  If 2, 8, or 9, skip to next  Topic | What was the main source of your information about [topic]?  See codes below |
| a. Early warning of natural hazards (floods, hail, landslide) |  |  |
| b. Long-term changes in weather patterns |  |  |
| c. Rainfall / weather prospects for the coming growing season |  |  |
| d. Water prices and availability in local boreholes, wells, etc. |  |  |
| e. Animal health (e.g., disease, epidemic, prevention) |  |  |
| f. Crop health (e.g., pest outbreaks, disease, prevention) |  |  |
| g. Current market prices for live animals in the area |  |  |
| h. Market prices for animal products (milk, hides, skins, etc.) |  |  |
| i. Grazing conditions in nearby areas |  |  |
| j. Conflict or security issues |  |  |
| k. Market prices of the food you buy |  |  |
| Codes for 608 | 1. Relatives, friends, neighbors 2. Boma leaders 3. Village development committee 4. Teachers 5. Group in community 6. Religious leaders  7. Elders 8. Local market 9. Government (agriculture extension, healthcare workers, etc.) 10. NGOs 11. Newspaper 12. Radio 13. TV 14. Internet or SMS  15. Police or security officials 16. Other (Specify) 88. Do not know 99. Refuse | |

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| Emergency Community Action Plans | | |
| An emergency community action plan is a plan made by the community that explains how the community will respond to an emergency or types of emergencies. Typically, the plan will explain what people will do, who will do what, and how people will do task in response to emergencies. Now, I would like to ask you a few questions about emergency community action plans for your community.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
| 610 | Does your community have an emergency community action plan in place? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 613 |
| 611 | If yes, did the plan address any shock that affected your household or the community? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 613 |
| 612 | If yes, how effective was the plan in addressing the emergency? | 1. Not effective  2. A little effective  3. Effective  4. Very effective |

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| Aspirations Index | | |
| Next, I would like to ask you questions about your outlook on life and hopes for the future.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
| 629 | Please tell me which one of these two views you most agree with. | 1. “Each person is primarily responsible for his/her success or failure in life”  2. “One’s success or failure in life is a matter of his/her destiny” |
| 630 | Please tell me which one of these two views you most agree with. | 1. “To be successful, above all one needs to work very hard”  2. “To be successful above all one needs to be lucky” |
| 631 | Are you willing to move somewhere else to improve your life? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 632 | Are you hopeful about your children’s future? | 1. Yes  2. No |
| 633 | What level of education do you want for your children? | 1. No preference  2. Any level of primary  3. Graduated from primary  4. Graduated from secondary  5. Post-secondary  6. No children in household |
| Below is a series of statements that you may agree or disagree with. Using the scales below indicate your agreement with each item. | | |
| 634 | My experience in life has been that what is going to happen will happen. | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 635 | It is not always wise for me to plan too far ahead because many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad fortune. | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 636 | I can mostly determine what will happen in my life. | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 637 | When I get what I want, it is usually because I worked hard for it. | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 638 | My life is determined by my own actions. | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |

7. Health

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| Perception of Health Services | | |
| Now, I would like to ask you some questions about access to healthcare in your community and any experiences you might have had trying to access healthcare in the last six months.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
| 704 | Have you been to a health facility in the last 6 months? | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 709 |
| 705 | If yes, what was the purpose of your visit?  Please select all that apply | 1. Check-up  2. Immunization  3. Illness  4. Prenatal care or pregnancy  5. Postnatal care  6. Family planning services  7. HIV services  8. Growth monitoring/promotion  9. Moderate or severe acute malnutrition  10. Other (Specify) |
| 706 | If yes, how would you rate the quality of the health services you received? | 1. Excellent  2. Good  3. Fair  4. Poor  5. Very Poor |
| 707 | If yes, were you satisfied with the services provided by the health facility? | 1. Very satisfied  2. Satisfied  3. Not sure  4. Unsatisfied  5. Very unsatisfied |

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| Trauma | | | |
| Trauma occurs when distressing events cause stress that changes a person’s thinking, feelings, behavior, interpersonal relationships, physical well-being, or functioning for daily activities. A person can exhibit changes related to trauma after the distressing event. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about changes in people in your household and community. These are changes that might have happened because of a distressing event. If at any point you feel uncomfortable with these question, you can refuse to answer them.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section. Please ensure the privacy of the respondent by asking these questions with only the respondent present and no other household members. If the respondent signals any discomfort with the questions, please allow them to refuse a response.** | | | |
| 711 | In the past month have you or anyone you know in your family had problems with their thinking or thoughts (If the respondent has trouble describing some examples can be shared for example, thinking too much, forgetful, difficulty concentrating, feel like you are walking in a daze) | 1. Yes  2. No  8. Do not know  9. Refuse  If = 2, 8, 9, skip to 713 | |
| 715 | | In the past month have you or anyone you know in your family had problems with their feelings or emotions (If the respondent has trouble describing some examples can be shared for example, sadness, anger, sorrow, shame) | 1. Yes  2. No  8. Do not know  9. Refuse  If = 2, 8, 9, skip to 717 |
| 719 | | In the past month have you or anyone you know in your family had problems with their behavior (If the respondent has trouble describing some examples can be shared for example, aggressive behavior, angry outburst towards others, hurting children, hurting oneself on purpose) | 1. Yes  2. No  8. Do not know  9. Refuse  If = 2, 8, 9, skip to 721 |
| 723 | | In the past month have you or anyone you know in your family had problems with their interpersonal relationships (If the respondent has trouble describing some examples can be shared for example, feeling isolated, lack of social support or feeling that no one understands, fights with their spouse, trouble getting along with others) | 1. Yes  2. No Skip to 725  8. Do not know  9. Refuse  If = 2, 8, 9, skip to 725 |
| 727 | | In the past month have you or anyone you know in your family had problems physically (If the respondent has trouble describing some examples can be shared for example, headaches, stomach aches, sweaty palms, racing heart, trouble sleeping) | 1. Yes  2. No  8. Do not know  9. Refuse  If = 2, 8, 9, skip to 729 |
| 731 | | In the past month have you or anyone you know in your family had problems with their functioning (If the respondent has trouble describing some examples can be shared for example, trouble engaging in usual activities like bathing, taking care of children, going to work, cleaning your home) | 1. Yes  2. No  8. Do not know  9. Refuse  If = 2, 8, 9, skip to 733 |

8. Social Practices in the Community

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| The next set of questions concern social practices that might exist in your community, specifically, cattle raiding, marriage practices, girls’ education, sexual and gender-based violence, and trafficking in persons. I would like to start by asking some questions about cattle raiding.  **The head of household should be the respondent to this section.** | | |
| Cattle Raiding | | |
| 801 | Who is the most influential person when determining whether cattle raiding is necessary? | 1. Mother  2. Father  3. Grandmother  4. Grandfather  5. Village chief  6. Other (specify) |
| 802 | In your opinion, under what circumstances is cattle raiding acceptable? | 1. For revenge  2. To gain money/cows for a bride price  3. To feed your household  4. To feed your community  5. Never acceptable |
| Early Marriage | | |
| Early marriage is when someone under the age of 18 becomes married. I would like to ask one question about early marriage. | | |
| 803 | In your opinion, under what circumstances is early marriage acceptable? | 1. For revenge  2. To gain money/cows for a bride price  3. To feed your household  4. To feed your community  5. Never acceptable |
| Perception of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence | | |
| Gender based violence is violence against women and girls. Examples include physical and/or sexual intimate partner violence, non-partner sexual violence, assault, or female genital mutilation.  Below is a series of statements that you may agree or disagree with. Using the scales below indicate your agreement with each item. | | |
| Now I want to ask one last question about your view on sexual and gender-based violence. | | |
| 812 | In your opinion, under what circumstances is sexual and gender-based violence acceptable? | 1. Never  2. Within a relationship, not married  3. Within a relationship, married  4. In a time of conflict  5. Within a family to resolve a dispute  6. Within a marriage to resolve a dispute  7. Other (specify) |
| Girls’ Education | | |
| Now, I would like to ask a question about decisions for who goes to school in your household. | | |
| 813 | What is the most influential factor in your household in determining which family member receives education? | 1. Age of person  2. Sex of person  3. Ability to pay school fees  4. Ability of person to contribute to household chores  5. Ability of person to work  6. Nothing  7. Other (Specify) |
| Below is a series of statements that you may agree or disagree with. Using the scales below indicate your agreement with each item. | | |
| 814 | Girls should receive the same education opportunities as boys | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 818 | Education reduces maternal death | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 820 | Education should enable a woman who has many children to get medicine from the clinic to stop getting pregnant | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 822 | Education produces more female leaders for the country | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 823 | Education can reduce early pregnancy | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| Bride Price | | |
| Now I would like to ask a question about your view on bride price. | | |
| 824 | To what extent would you be willing to accept bride price for an eligible woman in your household? | 1. Never  2. To a small extent  3. To a large extent  4. Always |
| Below is a series of statements that you may agree or disagree with. Using the scales below indicate your agreement with each item. | | |
| 825 | Bride price is an acceptable financial transaction | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 827 | Bride price is an important tradition in my community | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| Trafficking in Persons | | |
| Trafficking in persons is "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments." Kidnapping of adults or children is often a form trafficking. Now I want to ask you a question about your view on trafficking. | | |
| 829 | In your opinion, under what circumstances is trafficking in persons acceptable? | 1. For revenge  2. To gain money  3. To feed your household  4. To feed your community  5. To obtain more children  6. Never acceptable |
| Below is a series of statements that you may agree or disagree with. Using the scales below indicate your agreement with each item. | | |
| 830 | Trafficking is acceptable as a way for someone to obtain a wife | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 831 | Trafficking is acceptable as a way for someone to get cattle | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |
| 832 | Trafficking is acceptable as a way to get land | 1. Strongly disagree  2. Disagree  3. Slightly disagree  4. Slightly agree  5. Agree  6. Strongly agree |

9. Conclusion

Thank you for your participation! We really appreciate it. Please remember, if you have any questions after today, contact [redacted] at MSI in Juba, South Sudan at [redacted].

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| 901 | Time Ended |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | H H M M | | | | |

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-2)