USAID/South Sudan

Resilience baseline presentation

Dec 2021

Questions raised during Q&A

Q: Given the problems regarding unpopulated or mistaken enumeration areas, does MESP consider the representativeness of the sample to be compromised?

A: Though the issues around the enumeration areas are more severe due to the flooding in the critical counties, MESP still considers the sample to be representative of the population of 13 critical counties.

Q: Does the staggered data collection (May-July and Oct-Nov) represent two distinct surveys or can they be considered a single survey?

A: The focus of the survey was to estimate shocks, stresses, and household well-being. Given that these measures tend to be stable over time, and are also recalled over the course of a 12-month time frame, MESP considers the two phases of data collection to represent a single survey. In cases where the measures are perceptual/attitudinal, measures should be considered more sensitive to the time of data collection as they will be more sensitive to events immediately preceding the survey interview.

Q: Any significant challenges working with NBS?

A: NBS proved a good and responsive partner throughout the process. There were occasional delays in getting information needed to compute household weights.

Q: Why is youth defined as 10-29? How might it differ from youth 15-24?

A: MESP used the UN definition of youth as 10-29. Estimates are not expected to substantively differ using 15-24 years as the definition of youth.

Q: Given what we know about the environment, why should we consider the overall shock severity to be moderate?

A: MESP describes overall shock exposure of 49.2 relative to its scale from 0-128. However, this may be misleading in that high ends of the scale represents a severe effect of at least eight out of 16 shocks. The mean value of 49.2, though in the middle range of the scale, still represents a moderate to severe effect of 6-8 shocks in the preceding year.

Q: Any context around the finding of gender-based violence in Uror county?

A: Additional qualitative inquiry may shed light on the incidence and distribution of gender-based violence in the 13 counties.

Q: Provide additional detail re: the measure of bonding social capital?

A: Bonding social capital comprises four survey items: ability to accept aid to relatives or non-relatives within the community, and the ability to render aid to relatives or non-relatives within the community. Bridging social capital comprises the same items, but outside the community.

Q: Is there any insight around gender empowerment as a part of community social norms?

A: Measure of gender empowerment are generally high, underscoring the gap in supportive attitudes and actual social practices in the community.

Q: What is the meaning of water as a source of conflict?

A: The survey instrument allows room for different interpretations, but generally speaking MESP considers a reported water conflict to be about access to drinking water for households or livestock.

Q: Any insight regarding the relationship between education and conflict?

A: In both urban and rural areas, a household with higher education is less likely to report conflict in the previous six months. An urban household is more likely to report a conflict.

Q: Does household size affect the employment outcomes of household members?

A: The survey is unable to shed light on this question.