Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Abiemnhom County
Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

INT Overview - January 2022

Current risk level

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT - Overall Map

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Availability &amp; Access</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>10% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>25% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>5% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>20% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>15% Moderate</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>5% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture
Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average
+32% Low

Markets
| % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market | 5% Low |
| % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months | No data No data |

Climate
| % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months | -3% Low |
| Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average in percentage terms | +24% Low |
| Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms | 0% Low |

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: For further information please visit the INT website.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Akobo County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security &Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition. This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>31% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>88% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>19% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>19% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +28% Low

Markets
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +1% Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, REACH JMMI, SMART, DMI, SMART, SMART, SMART, WFP, CHIRPS, IACTI, CLIMIS, CFSAM, and INGOs. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectance derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil Centre**

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Trend analysis graph for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 37% (Moderate)
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 15% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 15% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 0% (Low)

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 15% (Low)

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +31% (Low)

- **Markets**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0% (Low)

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +6% (Low)

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil East County
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Risk levels for key sectoral components
- Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Very High
- Health: Very High
- Nutrition: Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>26% Moderate</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>24% High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>3% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating less</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market | 0% Low |
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months | No data |
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months | No data |

Climate
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms | +7% Low |
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms | 0% Low |

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)
The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnotes:
The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH (1-3), REACH SAMA (4), PAMMET (5), SMART (6), Health - EMARK (7), CHIRPS (8), CLIMAP (9), and WFP VAM (10). A standardised data collection process is used to ensure consistency and comparability of data across sectors. The INT risk level is determined based on the highest risk level identified across all four sectors. The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil North County
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022

INT Overview - January 2022
Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Current risk level
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components
- Food Security & Livelihoods: High
- Health: Low
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: High
- Nutrition: High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average
- +22% | Low |

Markets

% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market
- 0% | Low |

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms
- +7% | Low |

Footnote:
- INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System. IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.
- INT Overview - January 2022
- IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021
- Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL): REACH AoK, JMMI, Health - EWARS, SMART; FSNMS+, CLIMIS; WFP VAM.
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH): REACH AoK, SMART, CFSAM, IPC.
- Nutrition: IPC, SMART, WFP VAM.
- Health - EWARS, SMART, WFP VAM.
- Livestock: IPC, SMART, WFP VAM.
- Agriculture: IPC, SMART, WFP VAM.
- Markets: IPC, SMART, WFP VAM.
- Climate: IPC, SMART, WFP VAM.

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
southern.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil South County
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims to provide an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 72%
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0%
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 36%
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating children or livestock: 18%
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by selling livestock to cope with a lack of food: 0%
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating days without eating: 0%

Agriculture
Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: -19%
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 0%

Markets
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +11%
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average across the previous three months in percentage terms: 0%

Climate
NDVI projections (Apr - July) 2021

Footnotes:
(1) Acute Food Insecurity
(2) Acute Malnutrition
(3) Water Sanitation & Hygiene
(4) Nutrition
(5) Health
(6) IPC - Integrated Food Security Classification
(7) Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing.
(8) Climate: NDVI projections (Apr - July) 2021

For more information please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
## Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: Low, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Top for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this fact sheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

### Food Availability & Access

- **% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be**: 43%
- **% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported**: 0%
- **% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source**: 26%
- **% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by only having children eat**: 7%
- **% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly cope with lack of food by going days without eating**: 0%
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source**: 0%
- **Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported**: 0%

### Agriculture

- **Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average**: +1.3%

### Markets

- **% change in wheat prices compared to the average across the previous three months**: -23%

### Climate

- **Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms**: +8%

## Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

## Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High
- **Health**: High
- **Nutrition**: High
Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Very High
Health: High
Nutrition: Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>30% Moderate</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>9% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>26% Moderate</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>48% High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>74% Very High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>22% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td>2% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
<td></td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture
Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average
+2% Low

Markets
Percentage change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months
No data

Climate
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average at each time step in percentage terms
-10% Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ayod County**

**Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Top for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Security &amp; Access</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>Climate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the previous three months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, SOUTH, RRM, SMART, JHCN, WFP VAM, WFP S & L, CLIMIS, FSNMS +, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by AoK. The methodology provides a mixed-methods approach to the humanitarian situation in South Sudan, addressing both hard-to-reach settlements.

**Data collection periods:** all data collected January 2022 with one-month recall period, except CFSAM - collected January 2020 with one-year recall period.

**Data collection periods:** all data collected January 2022 with one-month recall period, except CFSAM - collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Baliet County**

**Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022**

### Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this fact sheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

#### Food Availability & Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>79% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Agriculture

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +10% Low
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 0% Low

#### Markets

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +46% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: 0% Low

#### Climate

- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0% Low

### Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>45% High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>9% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>13% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>78% Very High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>22% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>42% Very High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>6% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>3% -4% Low</td>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>6% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)
The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH Aid, REACH Markets, SMART, SMART Health, SMART EWS, CLIMIS, WFP VAM, AOAR, JMMI +, Health - EWARS, etc. The methodology provides indicators on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if questions was asked only in a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other copy-pasting strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT metachronous with SMART. INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a measure of green vegetation surface reflectance derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Data in trend graph between July and October is omitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Budi County**

**Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022**

### Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

#### Food Availability & Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Nutrition:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Acute Malnutrition</th>
<th>Acute Food Insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Health:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Acute Malnutrition</th>
<th>Acute Food Insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Acute Malnutrition</th>
<th>Acute Food Insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Acute Malnutrition</th>
<th>Acute Food Insecurity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

---

**Footnote:**

1. REACH, JMMI, FSNMS, CLIMIS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, REACH, EARMK, EWARS, JMMI, FSNMS, CLIMIS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM.


3. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

4. Climate data was collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by KIs. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.

5. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)

6. NDVI Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

7. Data in trend graph between July and October is omitted due to limited KIs data collection being suspended during this period because of the FOMY+ role collection.

8. For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Canal/Pigi County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

- **Food Availability & Access**
- **Livestock**
- **Nutrition**
- **Health**

**Footnote:**
REACH AoK, FSNMS +, SMART, CHIRPS - normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a measure of green vegetation surface reflectance derived from satellites. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Data in trend graph between July and October is omitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.

Footnote:
- Data collection periods: all data collected January 2022 with one-month recall period, except CFSAM - collected January 2020 with one-year recall period.

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Cueibet County**

**Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**INT Overview - January 2022**

**Current risk level**
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:**
  - Low
  - Very High

- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:**
  - Low
  - Very High

- **Health:**
  - Low
  - Very High

- **Nutrition:**
  - Low
  - Very High

**INT projections (Apr - July) 2021**

- Acute Malnutrition: P4
- Acute Food Insecurity: P4

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>38% Moderate</td>
<td>31% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>31% High</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>12% Moderate</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +3% Low
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 8% Low

**Markets**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 4% Low
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +20% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: 0% Low

**Climate**

- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -20% No data
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +15% No data
- % change in crop production: 7% No data
- % change in field bean prices: -15% No data
- % change in livestock prices: -10% No data
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly consumed wild food: 15% No data
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source: 10% No data

**Footnote:**

For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Duk County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: High
July 2022 INT Risk: High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0% (Low)</td>
<td>29% (Moderate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>8% (Low)</td>
<td>17% (Low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>17% (Moderate)</td>
<td>42% (Moderate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>33% (High)</td>
<td>0% (Low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% (Low)</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0% (Low)</td>
<td>0% (Low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>+14% (High)</td>
<td>-15% (Low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+15% (High)</td>
<td>0% (Low)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AI, REACH SMART, IFRC, SMART, SMART 7 Health - EMWAD 7, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMAP, and data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by AoK. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note, there may be other coping strategies employed that are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ezo County**

**Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 4%
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 2%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 28%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 4%

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 36%

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production for 5 year average: -16%

- **Markets**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0%
  - % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -3%
  - % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -5%

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +16%
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +7%

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Low
- **Health:** Low
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** Moderate
- **Nutrition:** Moderate

**INT Overview - January 2022**

Western Equatoria

- Current risk level
  - Low
  - Moderate
  - High
  - Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, FSNMS, SMART, SMART+, CLIMIS, CFSAM, WFP VAM, and CLMIS. The methodology behind INT allows for the convergence of evidence from different indicators to assign a severity score to a county.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

---

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: "Low", "Moderate", "High", or "Very High" (please see the Top for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fangak County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

**Food Availability & Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>% of assessed settlements</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>% of assessed settlements</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>% of assessed settlements</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: High
- **Health**: High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High
- **Nutrition**: Very High

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this fact-sheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

---

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fashoda County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022

### Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

### INT Overview - January 2022

**Current risk level**

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

### INT Overview - January 2022

**Current risk level**

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

### Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High
- **Health:** Low
- **Nutrition:** Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

#### Food Availability & Access

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be:
  - 11% - Low
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported:
  - 70% - Very High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source:
  - 24% - High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by only having children eat:
  - 5% - Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating:
  - 0% - No data

#### Livestock

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market:
  - 35% - Moderate

#### Markets

- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months:
  - No data

#### Climate

- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months:
  - No data

### Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of an emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

### Footnote:

The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH SMART, FEWS Net, SMART I, SMART II, Health - EMARK, CHIRPS, WASH, IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), and INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

Acute Food Insecurity: IPC projections from Apr - July.

Health: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

Nutrition: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Gogrial East County**

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022

**INT Overview - January 2022**

**Warrap**

Current risk level
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- Food Security & Livelihoods: High
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Very High
- Health: High
- Nutrition: Very High

---

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 26% Moderate
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 65% Very High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 83% Very High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 0% Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 9%

**Livestock**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 4% Low
- % of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock disease was reported: 13% Low
- % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 0%

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +9% Low
- Assessed settlements where land and agricultural inputs was reported: 12%

**Markets**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 9% Low
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -2% Low
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +24% Very High

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +9% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: 0% Low

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, FSNMS+, FFS, Health - EWARS, SMART, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMIS, REACH AoK, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by KIs. The methodology includes initial data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. Nutrition security scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Security Mapping as per WFP severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

REACH informing more effective humanitarian action
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Gogrial West County**

**Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Table for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

---

**January 2022 INT Risk:** Very High  
**July 2021 INT Risk:** Very High

**IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021**

- **Acute Malnutrition:** P3  
- **Acute Food Insecurity:** P4

---

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>38% Moderate</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>3% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>50% High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>69% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>53% Very High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>22% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>3% Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health:**

- **Very High**

**Nutrition:**

- **Very High**

**Water Sanitation & Hygiene:**

- **Very High**

**Discussion**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Health:** Very High
- **Nutrition:** Very High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** Very High
Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>71%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Livestock**

| % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market | 12% | Low |

**Agriculture**

| Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average | +3% | Low |

**Markets**

| % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market | 53% | Very High |

**Climate**

| Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms | +29% | Low |

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH SMART, GFPA, SMART, Health - EWARS, CLIMIS, WFP VAM, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by FSL. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT monitoring data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) is a measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation. Data is in trend graph between July 2021 and October 2022 is missing due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the NDVI+ data collection.

---

**For more information on this factsheet please contact:**
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ibba County**

**Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**January 2022 INT Risk:** High  
**July 2021 INT Risk:** Moderate

**IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021**
- Acute Malnutrition: P3
- Acute Food Insecurity: P2

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs at each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Low - Moderate - High - Very High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** Very High
- **Health:** Moderate
- **Nutrition:** Moderate

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**
- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: No data
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: No data
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: No data
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: No data
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: No data

**Agriculture**
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +10%

**Markets**
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +18%

**Climate**
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: No data

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Footnotes:**
- INT - Overall Map projections: INT figures from Risk levels for key sectoral components were used for guidance. The figures give an overview of the current situation across the country.
- INT - Overall Map projections: INT projections from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.
- ***INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from ICCG, and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.***
- IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021: IPC projections for January 2022 were used for guidance. The figures give an overview of the current situation across the country.
- For further information please visit the INT website.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ikotos County**

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**INT Overview - January 2022**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current risk level</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Very High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eastern Equatoria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Torit</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magwi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kapoeta East</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kapoeta West</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kapoeta South</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Kapoeta North</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magwi North</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magwi South</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ikotos</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Health:** High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** Very High
- **Nutrition:** Very High

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it could be: 25%
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 14%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 4%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 4%

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 36%
  - % of assessed settlements where livestock diseases was reported: 64%
  - % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 0%

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +3%
  - Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 0%

- **Markets**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 4%
  - % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +8%
  - % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +1%

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: -27%
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: Moderate

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH SMART, SMARTS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, IMET, CLIMPS, FSNMS, and data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by FSL. The methodology provides initial data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Juba County
Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The higher indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Availability &amp; Access</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture
Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average:
-3% Low

Markets
No data

Climate
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms:
+6% Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)
The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Risk levels for key sectoral components

| Food Security & Livelihoods: | Moderate | Health: | High |
| Water Sanitation & Hygiene: | Moderate | Nutrition: | Very High |

Footnote:
The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, Health - EWARS, SMART 7 Health - EIKARD 5, CHIRPS - IMP-AAPR, CLIMIX, CFSAM, and FSNMS+ data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by KIs. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Prepared for USAID, from the American People

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
southern.sudan@reach-initiative.org

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

UKaid
Informing more effective humanitarian action
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Jur River County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

INT Overview - January 2022

Western Bahr el Ghazal

Current risk level

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT - Overall Map

Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health: High

Nutrition: High

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score - FSL</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score - Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>+29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

For more information please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

Footnote: The INT website collects data from multiple sources, including OCHA (1), REACH (1), FSNMS (7), SMART (7), Health - Earth (1), CHIRPS (1), FSSAM (2), JMMI (1), FSNMS (7), SMART (7). For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kajo-keji County
Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Health:** High
- **Nutrition:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High

**INT Overview - January 2022**

Central Equatoria

- **Current risk level**
  - Low
  - Moderate
  - High
  - Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Food & Security Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 92% Very High
  - % of assessed settlements where livestock diseases were reported: 0% Low
  - % of assessed settlements where livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 0% Low

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +40% Low
  - Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 0% Low

- **Markets**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional marketplace: 4% Low
  - % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data No data
  - % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data No data

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each step in percentage terms: +6% Low
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: -6% Low

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH (1), REACH (2), REACH (3), SMART (4), SMART (5) Health - EIKARD (6), CHIRPS - WFP (7), CLIMATE (8), DFM (9), and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by INT. The methodology provides indicators on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was only asked to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Data in trend graph between July and October 2022 is omitted due to limited INT data collection being suspended during this period because of the FORMVU site collection.

---

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH

south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kapoeta East County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture
Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: -19% Moderate

Markets
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: -9% High

Climate
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average in percentage terms: -20% Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: High
- **Health**: Low
- **Nutrition**: High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

---

**Footnote:**
- Food & Livelihoods: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, FSNM, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, SMART, CYCLONE, FSNM, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by KIs. The methodology follows initial data on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan.
- Eating: The data presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. N.B. there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.
- Agriculture: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, FSNM, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, SMART, CYCLONE, FSNM, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by KIs. The methodology follows initial data on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan.
- Climate: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, FSNM, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, SMART, CYCLONE, FSNM, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by KIs. The methodology follows initial data on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan.

---

**Data collection periods:**
- All data collected January 2022 with one-month recall period, except FSNM - collected January 2022 with one-month recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock&lt;sup&gt;(6)&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported<sup>(2)</sup> | 0% | Low |

| % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source<sup>(3)</sup> | 96% | Very High |

| % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat<sup>(4)</sup> | 0% | Low |

| % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating<sup>(5)</sup> | 0% | No data |

**Markets**

| % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market<sup>(7)</sup> | 4% | Low |

**Climate**

| % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months<sup>(1)</sup> | No data | No data |

| % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months<sup>(1)</sup> | No data | No data |

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

<sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly did not eat in the last 24 hours

<sup>(2)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly used any market exchange (not necessarily for food) as a coping strategy

<sup>(3)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source

<sup>(4)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly did not eat in the last 3 days

<sup>(5)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly did not eat in the last 7 days

<sup>(6)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had no physical access to a functional market

<sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly sold livestock in the last 3 months

---

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kapoeta South County**

**Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022**

### Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

### Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** Very High
- **Health:** Low
- **Nutrition:** High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

#### Food Availability & Access

- **% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be:** 6% Low
- **% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported:** 0% Low
- **% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source:** 61% Very High
- **% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating less:** 0% Low
- **% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating:** 0% Low

#### Agriculture

- **Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average:** -26% High
- **Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported:** 0% Low

#### Markets

- **% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market:** 0% Low
- **% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months:** -3.3% Low

#### Climate

- **Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the past 12 months:** -5.6% Moderate
- **Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average across the past 12 months:** -10% Very High

### Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

### Footnotes

- INT severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
- The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Koch County
Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access
- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 94%
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 31%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 67%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 25%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 6%

Livestock
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 28%
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the previous three months: +37%

Markets
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: 94%

Climate
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0%
- Average across the previous three months: 94%

INT Overview - January 2022
Unity Current risk level
Low
Moderate
High
Very High

INT Overview - January 2022
Unity

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components
- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: High
- Health: High
- Nutrition: Very High

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 94%
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 31%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 67%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 25%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 6%

Livestock
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 28%
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the previous three months: +37%

Markets
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: 94%

Climate
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0%
- Average across the previous three months: 94%

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)
The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, SMART, CLIMIS, IPCC, and others. The methodology involves indicators on humanitarian situation in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if questions were asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. For further information please visit the INT website.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lafon County**
Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Introduction**
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk Level</th>
<th>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</th>
<th>Water Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Nutrition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods Vulnerability</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**
The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:**
INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, AAI, WFP VAM, SMIRF, SMART, MISP, CARDS, CHIRPS, IPC, DRR, CLIMATE, DFD, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by NGOs. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only in a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. For more information on this factsheet please contact REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ’Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ’Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 43% (High)
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 35% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 0% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 0% (Low)

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 83% (Very High)
  - % of assessed settlements where livestock diseases was reported: 35% (Moderate)
  - % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 0% (Low)

Agriculture

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +1.8% (Low)

Markets

- % of assessed settlements where residents have no physical access to a functional market: 61% (Very High)
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -24% (High)
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +5% (Moderate)

Climate

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +1.4% (Low)
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +28% (High)

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnotes:

- The INT collects data from multiple sources, including: REACH, JMMI, FSNMS, CLIMIS, SAMP, Health - EWARS, CHWPS, IRC, SAMP, and REACH AoK. Data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by FSL. The methodology provides initial data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.
- Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.
- NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
- INT website: For further information please visit the INT website.
**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims to provide an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the Top for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: High
- **Health**: High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High
- **Nutrition**: Very High

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: High
- **Health**: High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High
- **Nutrition**: Very High

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>48% High</td>
<td>36% Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>67% High</td>
<td>39% Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>79% Very High</td>
<td>12% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>33% High</td>
<td>64% Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>24% High</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>3% Low</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Footnote:**

- INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, FSL, WASH, Health - EWARS, CLIMIS, FSNMS, CHIRPS, IPC, AOK. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation in hard-to-reach settlements.
- Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only in a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.
- NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
- IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.
- Climate data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by KIs. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.

**Data collection periods:**

- WASH: all data collected January 2022.
- Health: all data collected January 2022.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Longochuk County**

**Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022**

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be (1)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported (2)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source (3)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat (4)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating (5)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly had no physical access to a functional market (6)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months (7)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months (8)</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:**

The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, DMI, WFP, IOM, ACT, HCR, ETC, and to a lesser extent, WFP. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation in the counties at risk. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only of a subset of assessed settlements. Note that there are other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. Positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

---

**For more information on this factsheet please contact:**

REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>26% Moderate</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>11% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>67% Very High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>41% Very High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>11% Moderate</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where inadequate access to livelihoods was reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>22% Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+31% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH SMART, FSNMS +, SMART, FSL, WASH, Health, CLIMIS, CHIRPS - Merged, SMART, WFP VAM. For further information please visit the INT website.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH     south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maban County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

**Food Availability & Access**
- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be (INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO)).
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported.
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source.
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat.
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating.

**Livestock**
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock.
- % of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported.
- % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported.

**Agriculture**
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average.

**Markets**
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market.
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months.
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months.

**Climate**
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms.
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms.

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, AMR, SMART, FSNMS, WFP, SMART, ICRC, Health - iEWS, CHIRPS, HRR, SPR, CLIMIX, and others. The methodology provides a comprehensive overview of the intersectoral needs in the country, including hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only in a subset of assessed settlements. Note these are other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System. IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Magwi County**

**Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**INT Overview - January 2022**

**Current risk level**
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**
- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Low
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High
- **Health:** Moderate
- **Nutrition:** Very High

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +1.0%
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 6%

**Markets**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0%
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +1.3%

**Climate**

- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +2%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: -23%

**Footnote:**

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH (1), REACH [2], Feeding (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (5), Climate - CFSAM, CHIRPS, CLIMIS, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. The outcomes are presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note: there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition. This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Availability &amp; Access</td>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Markets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td>-20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in maize prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in maize prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+22%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 4%
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 12%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 4%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 0%

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 35%

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: -10%

- **Markets**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +22%

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: 0%

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: INT data is collected from multiple sources, including REACH (1), REACH AM (2), SMART (3), SMART (4), SMART (5), SMART (6), SMART (7), SMART (8), CFSAM (9), IFPRI (10), JMMI (11), and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by NDA. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.

Findings presented are subject to further validation due to the absence of documentation. In some instances, data collection efforts have been limited and assessments performed in a substantially less timely manner than usual due to the COVID-19 pandemic. caveat emptor.
**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid resource prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this fact sheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by increasing days without eating</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+16%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td>+20%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessment of market access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maridi County
Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the link for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 0%
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 0%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 0%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 0%

**Livestock**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly did not possess or have access to livestock: 11%
- % of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 22%
- % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 11%

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +14%
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +1.8%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +29%

**Markets**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 6%
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data

**Climate**

- % change in crop production from 5 year average: +14%
- % change in crop production from 5 year average: -22%

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: Very High
- **Health**: High
- **Nutrition**: High
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayendit County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ’Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this fact sheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

INT Overview - January 2022

Current risk level

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT Overview - January 2022

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Very High
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Very High
- Health: Very High
- Nutrition: Very High

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

- Acute Malnutrition: P3
- Acute Food Insecurity: P4

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick is reported</td>
<td>81%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>97%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +32% | Low |
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 78% | Very High |

Markets

- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +69% | Low |
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0% | Low |

Climate

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average at each time step in percentage terms: +24% | Low |
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: No data | No data |

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, WASH, IPC, Food Security & Livelihoods, Health - EWARS, Nutrition - CFSAM, Nutrition - SMART, CLIMIS, and NDVI. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including at high/flood severity settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

For more information please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Table for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordinating Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Risk levels for key sectoral components

**Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate

**Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High

**Health:** Low

**Nutrition:** Very High

INT Overview - January 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current risk level</th>
<th>Unity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INT - Overall Map

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 95% High
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 5% Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 65% Very High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 5% Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 0% No data

**Livestock**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 90% Very High
- % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 10% Low

**Markets**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 35% Moderate
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: 26% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: 0% Low

**Footnote:**

1. The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, ACF, REACH Satellite, FEWS NET, SMART, SMART Health, ELM/AIDS, CHIRPS, HFUMI, CLIMATE, FSNMS, JMMI, and AoK. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.

2. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.

3. INT data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by AoK. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation and is based on reports by AoK. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.

4. Data in trend graph between July and October is omitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of FSNMS+ data collection.

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition. This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in that county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds utilised). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Co-ordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**INT Overview - January 2022**

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Malnutrition: P2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Food Insecurity: P4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** Very High
- **Health:**
  - **Severity Score:** Very High
  - **Livestock:** No data
  - **Acute Malnutrition:** No data

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 0% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 72% (Very High)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 2% (Low)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 0% (Low)

- **Markets**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 2% (Low)

- **Climate**
  - % change in average relative humidity compared to the average across the previous three months: No data
  - % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Morobo County**

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

**January 2022 INT Risk:** Moderate

**July 2021 INT Risk:** High

### IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021
- **Acute Malnutrition:** P2
- **Acute Food Insecurity:** P4

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High
- **Health:** Low
- **Nutrition:** High

**INT Overview - January 2022**

**Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Integration Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Morobo**

**INT Overview - January 2022**

**Current risk level**
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>67% High</td>
<td>67% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>42% Very High</td>
<td>+52% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
<td>+12% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>+27% High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +52% Low

**Markets**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +12% Low

**Climate**

- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +27% High

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, WFP, JMMI, REACH+, Health, IPC, CHIRPS, JMMI, REACH+. The methodology provides an initial indication of the humanitarian situation in each county in South Sudan. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. For more information please visit the INT website.
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 0%

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0%
  - % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -10%
  - % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -10%
  - % change in crop production: 0%
  - % change in livestock diseases: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly sold livestock: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 0%
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average across the previous five years: +1%

- **Markets**
  - % of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 0%

- **Climate**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +30%
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +18%

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mundri West County**

**Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**INT Overview - January 2022**

*Western Equatoria*

**Current risk level**
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**
- **Food Security & Livelihoods:**
  - Low
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:**
  - High
- **Health:**
  - Low
- **Nutrition:**
  - Moderate

---

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be:
  - Low
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported:
  - Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source:
  - Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by only having children eat:
  - Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly cope with lack of food by going days without eating:
  - Low

**Livestock**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock:
  - Low

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average:
  - Low

**Markets**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market:
  - Low

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the previous three months:
  - Low

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:**
- NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
- FEWS NET: Food and Agriculture Organization Food Price Index.
- Data presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.
- Agriculture: A trend in the seasonality of crop production and food availability is indicated, with values higher than the average for the previous 3 months associated with high food availability.
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: A trend in the seasonality of water availability is indicated, with values higher than the average for the previous 3 months associated with high water availability.
- Health: A trend in the seasonality of health indicators is indicated, with values higher than the average for the previous 3 months associated with high health conditions.

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: Low, 'Moderate', High, or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**INT Overview - January 2022**

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>9% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>29% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>-12% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>-10% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>+7% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>9% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>29% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>-12% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>-10% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>+7% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnote:**

For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nagero County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical model that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: "Low", 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severe Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Agriculture Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Climate Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nyirol County**

**Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High
- **Health:** High
- **Nutrition:** Very High

**January 2022 INT Risk:**

- High

**July 2022 INT Risk:**

- High

**INT Overview - January 2022**

Current risk level

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>100% Very High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>81% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>81% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>81% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Markets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Footnote:**

The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK(1), REACH Markets(2), Markets(3), SMART(4), FSL(5), Health - EIRAMS(6), CHWPs(7), SMART(8), CLIMAP(9), ZFSAM(10). Data in trend graph between July and October is omitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection. REACH AoK data collection periods: all data collected January 2022 with one-month recall period, except CFSAM - collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: Low, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Availability &amp; Access</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>16% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average

Markets

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms

Climate

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims to provide an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Very High
- Health: Very High
- Nutrition: Very High

Food & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>12% Low</td>
<td>38% Moderate</td>
<td>38% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessments where the consumption of wild foods is reported</td>
<td>69% High</td>
<td>55% High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>98% Very High</td>
<td>14% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessments where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>10% Low</td>
<td>62% Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>5% Low</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +33% Low
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 62% Very High

Markets

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +9% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: 0% Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote:

- INT website: [INT website](https://reachmission.org/INT)
- Data collection periods: all data collected January 2022 with one-month recall period, except CFSAM - collected January 2020 with one-year recall period.
- Climate: NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
- Food Security & Livelihoods: Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) refers to a household’s ability to gain food and income through accessing natural resources, own production, wages, and transfers. It is a multi-dimensional indicator which covers food availability and access, food security status, and coping strategies.
- Health:kw: Health includes all health indicators that are used to measure the state of health and the determinants of health; it aligns with the international health system in South Sudan.
- Nutrition: Nutrition is the ability of households to meet their nutritional needs through food consumption from their own production and access to food from other sources.
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) includes access to safe water; household and public sanitation; and hygiene.
- Agriculture: Agriculture is defined as the production of crops and livestock for food and income generation. It includes access to agricultural inputs and crops.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** Moderate
- **Health:** High
- **Nutrition:** Very High

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Setting Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Livestock - Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>Livestock - Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>Livestock - Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Livestock - Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Livestock - Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>Markets - Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>Markets - No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>Markets - No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+25%</td>
<td>Climate - Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Climate - Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, REACH, SMART, FSNMS, SMART WASH, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, SMART CLIMIS, SMART NDVI. And data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports in FSL. The methodology provides preliminary data on the humanitarian situation including 36 humanitarian settlements.

Findings presented as % of assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other copying strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT methodology and its data indicators for January 2022 are used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI = Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Data in trend graph between July and October 2022 is omitted due to limited INT data collection being suspended during this period because of the FOMIS+ task collection.

Data collection periods: all data collected January 2022 with one-month recall period, except CFSAM - collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pariang County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the Top for a detailed explained of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High
- **Health**: High
- **Nutrition**: Very High

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: **17%**
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick is reported: **0%**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: **25%**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: **2%**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: **0%**

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: **17%**

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: **+16%**

- **Markets**
  - % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: **0%**

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: **+7%**
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: **0%**

**Food Insecurity & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators for Pariang County**

- **Severity Score**
  - Low: 12%
  - Moderate: 24%
  - High: 32%

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pibor County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Moderate
- Health: Very High
- Nutrition: Very High

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: No data
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: No data
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: No data
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: No data
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: No data

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: No data
  - % of assessed settlements where livestock diseases was reported: No data
  - % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: No data

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: -25% High
  - Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: No data

- **Markets**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: No data
  - % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -13%
  - % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -1.3%

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +10% Low
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +11% Moderate

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, CFSAM, P3, REACH, WFP VAM, DFID, IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, USAID, UKaid, and JMMI. INT uses a combination of market price data, agriculture data, and livestock data to assess the impact of changing needs. INT severity scores are calculated as the overall ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average at each time step in percentage terms. A negative change indicates a decrease in water availability and vegetation, while a positive change indicates an increase in water availability and vegetation. The graph shows the cumulative score over time, with each data point representing a month from January 2021 to January 2022. For more information on this factsheet please contact: south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pochalla County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

### Current risk level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>January 2022 INT Risk</th>
<th>July 2021 INT Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be?
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported?
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source?
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat?
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating?

**Livestock**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market?

**Markets**

- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months?

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms?
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms?

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, SMART+, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS - OPP, CLIMIS, WFP VAM, JMMI, FSNMS+, SMART, WASH, and others. The methodology provides an analytical framework for the assessment of the humanitarian situation in each county, considering predicted needs and trends. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, unless otherwise stated, are only a subset of assessed settlements. Note that there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT methodology data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

**Legend:**

- **INT - Overall Map**
- **Total FSL**
- **Total INT**

**For more information on this factsheet please contact:**

REACH

south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Raja County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Moderate
- Health: High
- Nutrition: High

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, FSNMS, CFSAM, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, IPC, JMMI, and SMART. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including food and nutrition outcomes. Findings presented in this factsheet are based on reports by INT. The severity scores were calculated using the Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system, which assesses the severity of needs in each county. The severity score is calculated based on the convergence of evidence, and the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated.

INT Overview - January 2022

Western Bahr el Ghazal

Current risk level
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT - Overall Map

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021
- Acute Malnutrition: P4
- Acute Food Insecurity: P3

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

- Food Availability & Access
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 18%
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 23%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 0%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 3%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 0%

- Agriculture
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +28%

- Markets
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly had no access to a functional market: 0%
  - % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data
  - % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data

- Climate
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the previous three months: 0%
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average across the previous three months: No data

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated. (see footnote)

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

UKaid
Informing more effective humanitarian action
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Renk County**

**Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Low, Moderate, High, Very High
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Moderate, High
- Health: Low, Moderate, Very High
- Nutrition: Low, Very High

---

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

---

**INT Overview - January 2022**

**Current risk level**

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

---

**Footnote:**

INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

REACH AoK, SMART, CFSAM, CHIRPS, CLIMIS, IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, South Sudan.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be (2): Very High
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported (1): Moderate
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source (1): Very High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by only having children eat (1): High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating (1): Very High

Livestock

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market (1): No data
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months (1): No data
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months (1): No data

Markets

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms (1): 45%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms (1): No data

Climate

- IPCC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
- NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
- Livestock
- pasture
- livestock
- FSL
- Health - EWARS
- Agriculture
- INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System. IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Footnote: The INT captures data from multiple sources, including REACH, FSL, SMART, CLIMIS, WFP VAM, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, MISP, SMART, CLIMIS, CPFM. And data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by FSL. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including FSL, Health and Nutrition. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements; even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. Intermittently, INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims to provide an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

---

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 3%
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +20% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: 0% Low

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, FSL, Health - EWARS, CFSAM, IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Climate, WASH, Agriculture, and FSNMS+. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT methodology: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per IPC severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI = Normalized Difference Vegetation Index. NDVI is a measure of green vegetation surface reflectivity derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation. Data in trend graph between July and October is omitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Table for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High
- **Health**: High
- **Nutrition**: High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>&lt;15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, FSNMS, IPC, CHIRPS, CLIMIS, and REACH AoK. The methodology provides initial data on the humanitarian situation including in hard to reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. IPC malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, Acute Food Insecurity: P2. Agriculture: Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average. Climate: Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms. Climate: Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms.
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Footnote for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 8%
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 50%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 42%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 17%
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 8%

Livestock

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 0%
- % of assessed settlements where livestock diseases was reported: 42%
- % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 8%

Agriculture

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +10%
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 0%

Markets

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 25%
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the previous average over the three months: No data
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No data

Climate

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +25%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: 0%

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote:
The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH SMART, FSNMS+, SMART, Health - EWARS, Climate, WASH, WFS, CFSAM, and data at the settlement level and is based on reports by REACH. The methodology provides indicators that follow the humanitarian situation in South Sudan with household and settlement-level assessments.

Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was only asked to a subset of assessed settlements. Note that there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). IPCC figures from May 2021.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tambura County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition. This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: Low, 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the Table for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this Factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High
- **Health**: Very High
- **Nutrition**: High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it could be: 37%
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 4%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source: 76%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 18%
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 29%

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0%
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +21%
  - Change in staple food prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0%
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +3%

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +6%

- **Markets**
  - No data

- **Climate**
  - No data

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SITREP, SMART, CFSAM, CLIMIS, CHIRPS, WFP, and INSAF. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only of a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other capturing strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT methodology data for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Security Monitoring as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to higher levels of vegetation.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Terekeka County
Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

INT Overview - January 2022

Central Equatoria

Current risk level
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

Risk levels for key sectoral components
- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: High
- Health: Low
- Nutrition: High

INT - Overall Map

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access
- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be:
  - 69% High
  - 6% Low
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported:
  - 31% High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source:
  - 42% Very High
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat:
  - 3% Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating:
  - No data

Livestock
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock:
  - 36% Moderate

Agriculture
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average:
  - -7% Low

Markets
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months:
  - +42% Very high
- % change in food availability in percentage terms:
  - No data

Climate
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms:
  - +16% Moderate
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms:
  - No data

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, WFP VAM, CFSAM, SMART, Health - EWARS, FSNMS+, SMART, IPC - Integrated Phase Classification. The methodology provides initial data on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan for analysis and response. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only in a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

For more information please visit the INT website.
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Top for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>43% High</td>
<td>14% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>71% Very High</td>
<td>14% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>29% High</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>21% High</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>7% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>7% Moderate</td>
<td>+22% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT data is collected from multiple sources, including REACH (1), SMART (2), CFSAM (3), SMART (4), SMART (5), Health - EWARS (6), CHIRPS (7), SMART (8), SMART (9), CLIMIS (10). INT data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by FSL sector and is the product of various initiatives data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INTOccupancy data. INTOccupancy scores for January 2022 used needs of Nutrition Severity Mapping (11) and WASH needs of water scarcity severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectance derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation. Data in trend graph between July and October is omitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj North County**

**Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: Very High
- **Health**: High
- **Nutrition**: Very High

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 46% (Severity Score: High)
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 63% (Severity Score: Very High)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 58% (Severity Score: Very High)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 13% (Severity Score: Moderate)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 4% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 29% (Severity Score: Moderate)
  - % of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 42% (Severity Score: High)
  - % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 17% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: -9% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Markets**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the previous three months: 0% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Climate**
  - Climate risk presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. For further information please visit the INT website.

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 46% (Severity Score: High)
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 63% (Severity Score: Very High)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 58% (Severity Score: Very High)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 13% (Severity Score: Moderate)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 4% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 29% (Severity Score: Moderate)
  - % of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 42% (Severity Score: High)
  - % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 17% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: -9% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Markets**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the previous three months: 0% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Climate**
  - Climate risk presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. For further information please visit the INT website.

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 46% (Severity Score: High)
  - % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 63% (Severity Score: Very High)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 58% (Severity Score: Very High)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 13% (Severity Score: Moderate)
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 4% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Livestock**
  - % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 29% (Severity Score: Moderate)
  - % of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 42% (Severity Score: High)
  - % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 17% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: -9% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Markets**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average across the previous three months: 0% (Severity Score: Low)

- **Climate**
  - Climate risk presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. For further information please visit the INT website.
Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Risk levels for key sectoral components
- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High
- **Health:** High
- **Nutrition:** Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>33% Moderate</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>50% High</td>
<td>17% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>50% Very High</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>17% Moderate</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture
- Forecasts of annual change in crop production from 5 year average (INT)
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average at each time step in percentage terms
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms

Markets
- Ratio of changes in sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months

Climate
- NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Torit County
Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Availability &amp; Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>9% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>1.8% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>52% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>32% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>5% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td>-7%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>-5% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>9% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>-19% Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given country. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Moderate
- Health: High
- Nutrition: Very High

Footnote:
(1) No data
(2) FSNMS
(3) FSL
(4) CFSAM
(5) CLIMIS
(6) CHIRPS
(7) NDVI
(8) REACH AoK
(9) IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Twic County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

**Food Availability & Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene**: High
- **Health**: High
- **Nutrition**: Very High

**INT Overview - January 2022**

Current risk level:
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT Overview - January 2022**

- **Warrap**
- **Northern Bahr El Ghazal**
- **Western Bahr El Ghazal**
- **Warrap State**
- **Unity**
- **Jonglei**
- **Lakes**
- **Western Equatoria**

**Food & Livelihoods**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data collection periods:** all data collected January 2022 with one-month recall period, except CFSAM - collected January 2020 with one-year recall period.

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, SMARTEN, SMARTI, Health - EMARK, CHIRPS, IMPACT, CLIMIS, IFRC, WFP VAM, and JMMI. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.

Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.

**INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System. IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.**
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Twic East County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the Tool for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

**Food Availability & Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-42%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

REACH
Informing more effective humanitarian action

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

UKaid

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, SMART, FFS, CHIRPS, C-IMPACT, SMARTET, CLIMATE, ESBFM, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by PUI. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only in a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the [footnote](#) for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

### INT Overview - January 2022

#### Current risk level

- **Low**
- **Moderate**
- **High**
- **Very High**

#### INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components:

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High
- **Health:**
  - **Very High**
- **Nutrition:**
  - **Very High**

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

#### Food Availability & Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Agriculture

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported

#### Markets

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms
- No data

#### Climate

- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms
- No data

### Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

### Footnote:

The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, P4, IPC, SMART, Health, FoodWatch, CHIRPS, CLIMIX, and JMMI, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by P4s. The methodology involves initiative data on the humanitarian situation in 16 high-risk settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.

- Acute Food Insecurity: INT severity scores were calculated (see footnote). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the [footnote](#)) the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

- Income: INT data on Economic Activity and Income: INT data on Income was not collected for January 2022 due to limited AOs.

- Market Access: INT data on access to markets: INT data on access to markets was not collected for January 2022 due to limited AOs.

- Food Prices: INT data on food prices: INT data on food prices was not collected for January 2022 due to limited AOs.

- Mortality: INT data on mortality: INT data on mortality was not collected for January 2022 due to limited AOs.

- Health: INT data on health: INT data on health was not collected for January 2022 due to limited AOs.

- Nutrition: INT data on nutrition: INT data on nutrition was not collected for January 2022 due to limited AOs.

For more information on this fact sheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

[USAID](https://www.usaid.gov) | [UKaid](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/department-for-international-development)
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Uror County**

**Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**January 2022 INT Risk:** High

**July 2022 INT Risk:** Moderate

---

**Food & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be:
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock:
  - Severity Score: 0%

**Water Sanitation & Hygiene:**

- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported:
  - Severity Score: 100%

**Health:**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source:
  - Severity Score: 0%

**Nutrition:**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating less:
  - Severity Score: 0%

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat:
  - Severity Score: 0%

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating:
  - Severity Score: 0%

---

**INT Overview - January 2022**

**Current risk level**

- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT Overview - January 2022**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: High
- Health: Very High
- Nutrition: Very High

---

**INT - Overall Map**

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

---

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

**Food Availability & Access**

- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be:
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock:
  - Severity Score: 0%

**Water Sanitation & Hygiene:**

- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported:
  - Severity Score: 100%

**Health:**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source:
  - Severity Score: 0%

**Nutrition:**

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating less:
  - Severity Score: 0%

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat:
  - Severity Score: 0%

- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating:
  - Severity Score: 0%

---

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, IFRC, PHECC, WFP, OCHA, LFHM, and WFP. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. The INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

**INT website:** [www.inttracking.org](http://www.inttracking.org)
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wau County**

**Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022**

### IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021
- Acute Malnutrition: P2
- Acute Food Insecurity: P3

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

#### Food Availability & Access
- Of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be\(^1\) **2%**
- Of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported\(^1\) **0%**
- Of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source\(^1\) **35%**
- Of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat\(^1\) **0%**
- Of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating\(^1\) **2%**

**Livestock**
- Of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock\(^1\) **58%**
- Of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported\(^1\) **0%**
- Of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported\(^1\) **0%**

#### Agriculture
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average\(^2\) **+29%**
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported\(^2\) **2%**

#### Markets
- Of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market**\(^1\) **0%**
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months**\(^7\) **-4%**
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months**\(^7\) **0%**

#### Climate
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms\(^8\) **+8%**
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms\(^8\) **0%**

### Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:**
- The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART\(^4\), JMMI\(^5\), FSNMS\(^5\), Health - EWARS\(^6\), CLIMIS\(^6\), SMART\(^7\), CHWPS\(^7\), SCF\(^7\), CFSA\(^7\), IPCC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.
- All data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by AEZ. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.
- Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.
- A cumulative score is used for the INT website.
INTRODUCTION

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Security &amp; Access</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>80% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reported using an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Markets</th>
<th>No data</th>
<th>No data</th>
<th>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>+14% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Climate</th>
<th>No data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH SMART, FSN MS, SMART 7 Health, EWARS, CHIRPS, CLIMAP, FPAMS, and data is collected at settlement level and is based on reports by NGOs. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation in South Sudan and South Sudanese settlements.

Findings presented are % of all assessed settlements, even if a question was asked only in a subset of assessed settlements. Fills may differ as local purposive strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT methodology for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

NDVI-normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectance derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Footnote: Data in trend graph between July and October is omitted due to limited INT data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSWM+ role collection.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yambio**

**Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**January 2022 INT Risk:** Moderate

**July 2021 INT Risk:** Low

---

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

---

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>January 2021 INT Risk</th>
<th>July 2021 INT Risk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Sanitation &amp; Hygiene</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>3% Low</td>
<td>32% Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>1% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>16% Moderate</td>
<td>25% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>1% Low</td>
<td>1% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>3% Low</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>1.3% Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Footnote:** INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, FSNMS+, CLIMIS, CFSAM, and other data collected at settlement level and is based on reports by PFS. The methodology chooses indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard to reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, even if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements. Note there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT malnutrition data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Nutrition Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO). INT livestock data: INT severity scores for January 2022 used results of Livestock Severity Mapping as per WHO severity thresholds for the December 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO).

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yei County
Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
July 2022 INT Risk: Moderate

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021
- Acute Malnutrition: P3
- Acute Food Insecurity: P3

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: Low, 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access
- % of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 4% Low
- % of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0% Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 8% Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 0% Low
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating: 0% Low

Livestock
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0% Low
- % change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -32% Low
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +45% Very high

Agriculture
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +16% Low
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +17% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +15% Moderate

Markets
- % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0% Low
- % change in egg prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0% Low
- % change in milk prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0% Low
- % change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: 0% Low

Risk levels for key sectoral components
- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Moderate
- Health: Low
- Nutrition: Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)
The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yirol East County**

**Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022**

**Introduction**

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High' (please see the Top for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

---

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)**

### Food Availability & Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td>+11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>-29%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each step in percentage terms

**Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)**

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

---

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Health:** High
- **Water Sanitation & Hygiene:** High
- **Nutrition:** High
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yirol West County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022

Introduction
The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition.

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as: ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’ (please see the ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation.

The indicators converge on ‘High’ or ‘Very High’ in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>44% High</td>
<td>40% High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>16% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
<td>8% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0% No data</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>-40% Low</td>
<td>-15% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>-16% Low</td>
<td>-16% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)
The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each of the past 12 months. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county. Due to a lack of available data between July and October 2022, no severity scores were calculated (see footnote).

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, REACH, MDA, SMART, EAT, SMART, WASH, EAT, SMAR, CHIRPS, and IPA. The methodology involves intensive data collection in the field to validate the findings. Findings presented as risk levels for all assessed settlements, even if a settlement was not assessed, are based on the aggregation of data from all assessed settlements. For further information please visit the INT website.