Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Abiemnhom County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

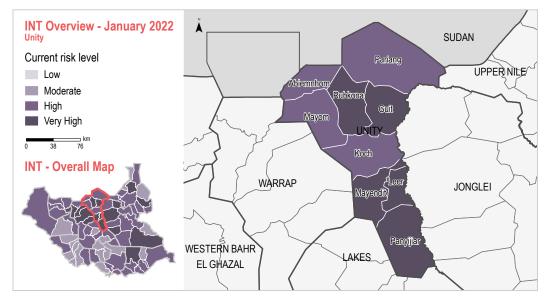
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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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 <u>ToR</u> 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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



Health: High



Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	10%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	25%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported.	5%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence}$ of $\textbf{livestock}$ diseases was $\texttt{reported}^{(9)}$	20%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	15%	Moderate	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\eta)}$	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat*	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+32%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	5%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+24%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	-3%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

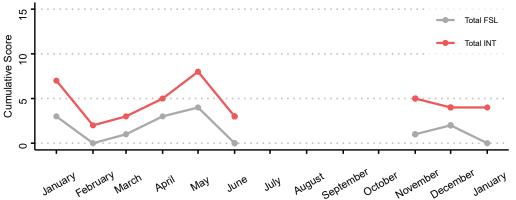
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AoK</u> (**), <u>REACH JMMI</u> (**), <u>ESNMS+</u> (**), <u>SMART</u> (**), <u>Health - EWARS</u> (**), <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI</u> (**), <u>CLIMIS</u> (**), <u>CIFSAMI</u> (**).

AoK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. 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, even in even grouply exhibit an end used as indicators for the INT.

INT mainutrition 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 is onmitted due to limited AoK data colicion being suspended during this period because of the FSMAKS data colocition.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Akobo County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

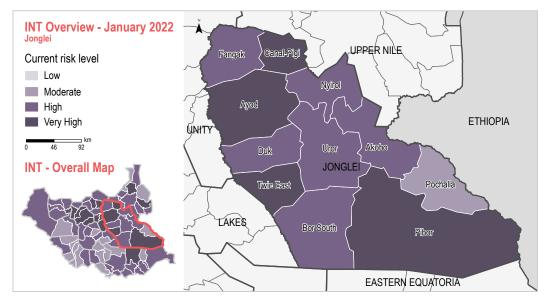
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Health: Low **Nutrition:** Very High

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

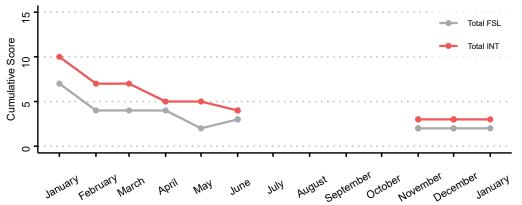
Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\eta)}$	31%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!0\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	88%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\prime)}$	10%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	19%	Moderate	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	2070	moderate	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-4%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(1)}$	19%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	29%	High
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(1)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+28%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+1%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months?

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).



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil Centre County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

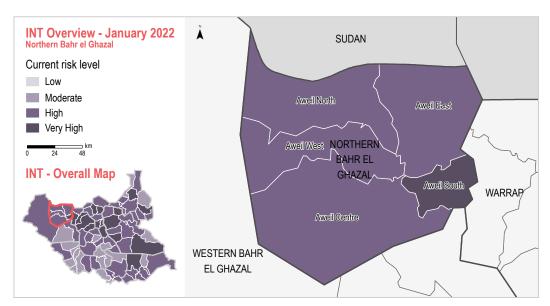
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health:

h: High

Nutrition:

High

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

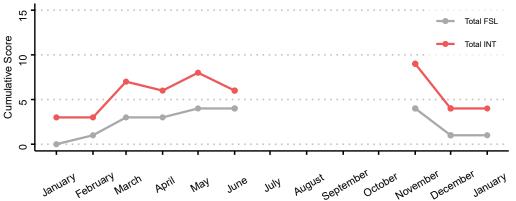
Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	37%	Moderate	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!0\!)}$	15%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	15%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	15%	Moderate	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾		ouo.u.c	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+31%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^\eta$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+6%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽⁷⁾

-29%

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 <u>REACH AOK</u> "0, REACH <u>JMMI</u>" , <u>ESNIMS</u> "2, <u>SMART</u>" , Health - EWARS "9, CHIRRS - <u>WFP VAM</u> "9, <u>CLIMIS</u> "0, <u>CFSAM</u> "8.

AOK data is collected as stellment-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 assessesd settlements, went if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements, those there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT mainutrition 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 is omnitted due to limited due to limited dust printing during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil East County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

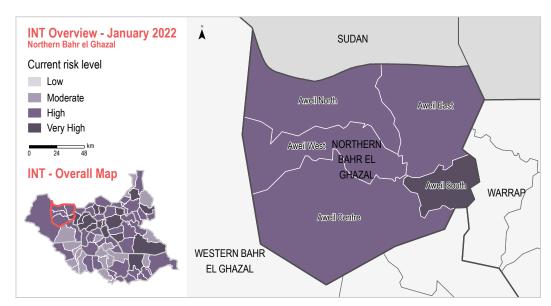
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Health:

Nutrition:

Very High Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	26%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	4%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	24%	High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was <code>reported</code> $^{(\prime)}$	22%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	3%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average $^{(8)}$	+11%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

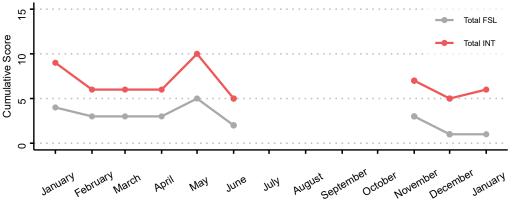
% change in field bean prices compared to the

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No data

No data



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil North County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High

July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

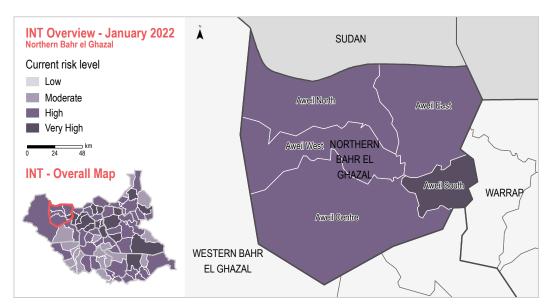
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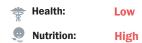
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



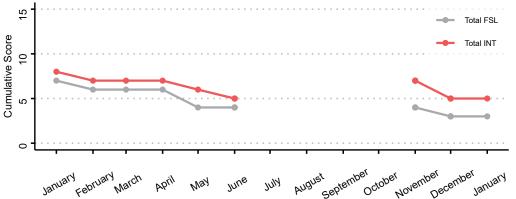
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	verity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported <code>hunger</code> was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	32%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	2%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	18%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\prime)}$	34%	Moderate
	16%	Moderate	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁾	10%	Woderate	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+22%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽⁷⁾	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(9)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\eta)}$	-15%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	a No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil South County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

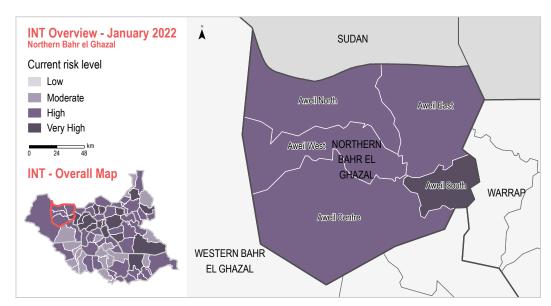
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High



Health:

Very High



Nutrition:

Very High

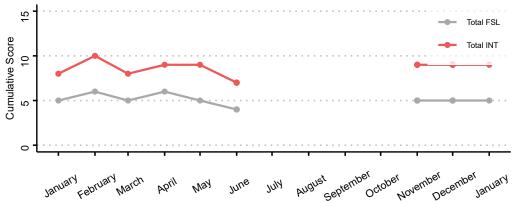
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	72 %	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	8%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	26%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	36%	High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	72%	Very High
	18%	Moderate	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	10%	Moderate	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-15%	Moderate
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+11%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	-13%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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 <u>REACH AoK</u> (*), <u>REACH JMMI</u> (*), <u>ESNMS</u> *), <u>SMMAT</u> (*), <u>Health</u> - <u>EWARS</u> (*), <u>CHINIS</u> *(*), <u>CLINIS</u> (*), <u>CLINIS</u> (*), <u>CLINIS</u> (*), <u>CESAM</u> (*).

And data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Ms. 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 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. Data in trend graph between July and October's onmitted due to limited AoK data coliciton being suspended during this priori decause of the FSMAKS - data colocition.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil West County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

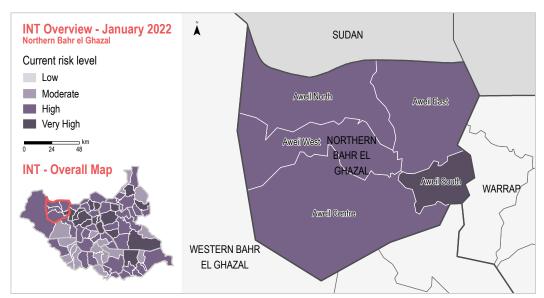
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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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 <u>ToR</u> 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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health: High
Nutrition: High

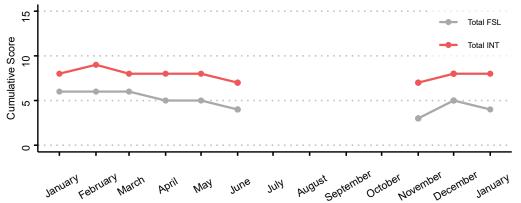
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access	9	Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	43%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $\sp(\theta)$	2%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	26%	High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where <code>selling livestock to cope with a lack of food</code> was <code>reported</code> $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	28%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	7%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children			Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+13%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+8%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	-23%	Low			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 <u>REACH AOK</u> "0, REACH <u>JMMI</u>" , <u>ESNIMS</u> "2, <u>SMART</u>" , Health - EWARS "9, CHIRRS - <u>WFP VAM</u> "9, <u>CLIMIS</u> "0, <u>CFSAM</u> "8.

AOK data is collected as stellment-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 assessesd settlements, went if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements, those there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT mainutrition 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 is omnitted due to limited due to limited dust printing during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Awerial County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

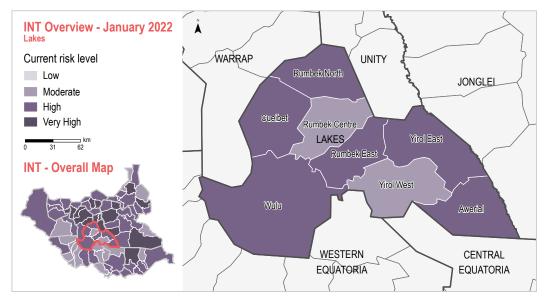
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Nutrition: High

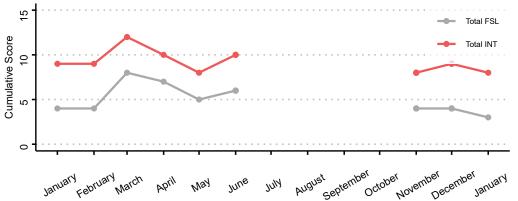
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	30%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	26%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	48%	High
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	74%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\eta)}$	22%	Low
	0%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ¹⁷	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+2%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	9%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+10%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	+7%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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 JMMI (2), FSNMS+ (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (3), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6) AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ayod County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

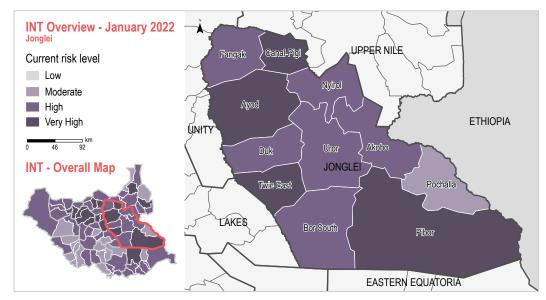
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

gh

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

• Nutrition:

Very High

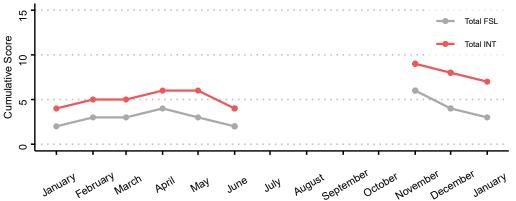
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	100%	High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\theta)}$	100%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ^(f)	9%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
	100%	Verv High	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ¹⁷	100%	very mgn	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-10%	Moderate
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	100%	Very High
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+13%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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AoK data is collected at stellment 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 east-sessed 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).

NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (INDVI) 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 is normitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Baliet County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

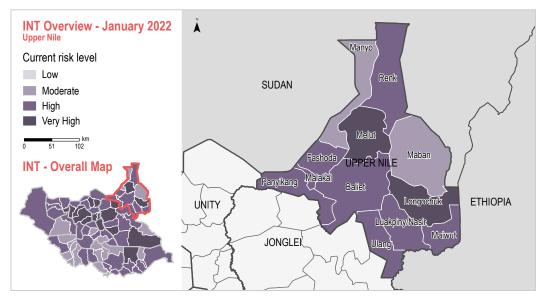
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods:

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



Nutrition:

Very High

High

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

Food Availability & Access	:	Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	79%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence}$ of $\textbf{livestock}$ diseases was $\texttt{reported}^{(t)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0.0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	+10%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\eta}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+46%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

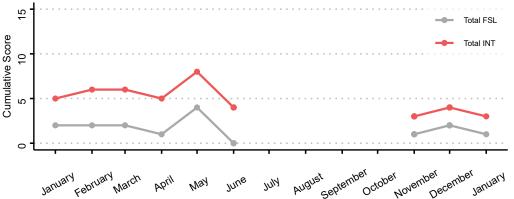
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months?

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No data

No data



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Bor South County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

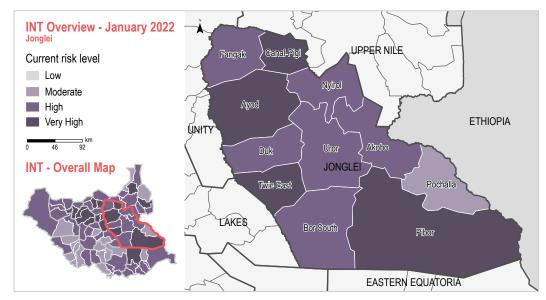
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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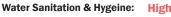


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

High



• Nutrition:

Very High

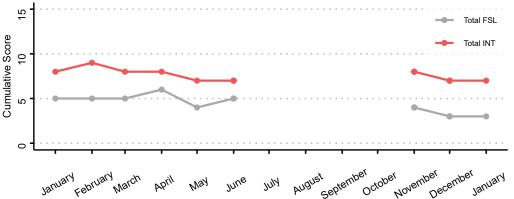
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\circ}$	45%	High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	9%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	13%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	78%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where $\textbf{selling livestock}$ to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\eta)}$	22%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	42%	Very High	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	4270	vory riigii	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-4%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	4%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+6%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+6%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽⁷⁾

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 ACK.⁽¹⁾, REACH JMML.⁽²⁾, ESNMS+.⁽³⁾, SMART.⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽³⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM.⁽⁴⁾, CLIMIS.⁽³⁾, CFSAM.⁽⁴⁾.

AoK 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 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 dark Tis everity 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 frend graph between July and Octobe is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Budi County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

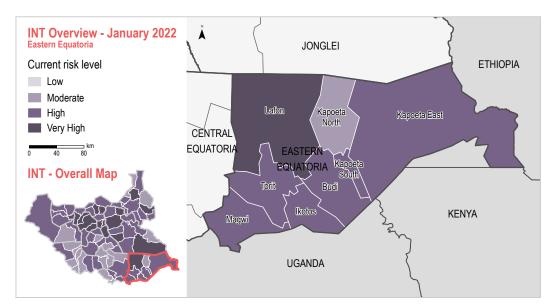
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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 <u>ToR</u> 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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health: Low

Nutrition: Very High

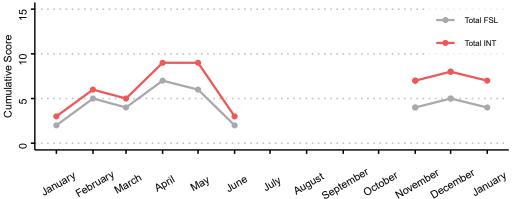
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	3%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	33%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	98%	Very high
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\eta)}$	100%	Very High
•	5%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁷	0,0	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average®	-9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-2%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	+26%	Very high	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	-26%	High
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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 REACHAOK ⁽¹⁾, REACH JIMM ⁽²⁾, ESNMS+ ⁽³⁾, SMART ⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS ⁽³⁾, CHIRPS - <u>WFP VAM ⁽³⁾, CLIMIS ⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM ⁽³⁾.</u>
ANG data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Ms. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.
Findings presented as ⁽³⁾ 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).
INDV: 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's onmitted due to limited AOK data collection being suspended during this priori because of the FSMKHS- data colocition.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Canal\Pigi County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

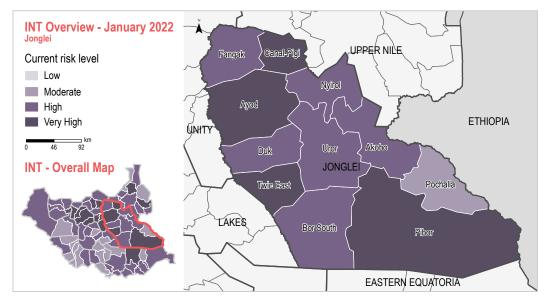
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

. ● N

Health:

h: High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Nutrition:

Very High

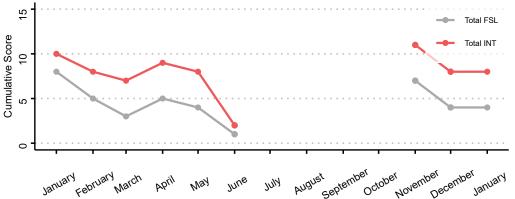
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score		
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	10%	Low	
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	85%	Very high	
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	60%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\prime)}$	30%	Moderate	
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	5%	Low	Agriculture			
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-7%	Low	
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	10%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	5%	Low	
Markets			Climate			
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	10%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+34%	Low	
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low	
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data				

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 <u>REACHAOK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH_JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS</u>⁽²⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u>⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

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

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INT mainutrition 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 is normitted due to limited AoK data coliciton being suspended during this priori because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Cueibet County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

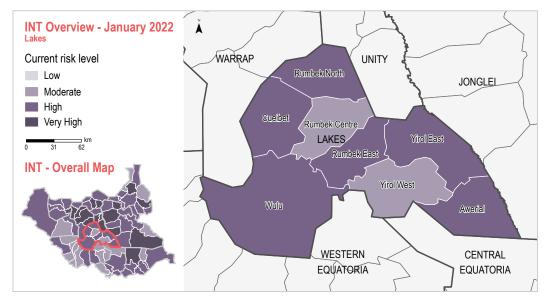
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High



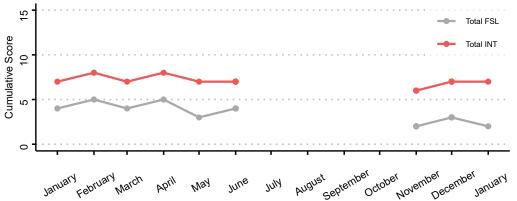
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	8%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(j)}$	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	38%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	31%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ^(f)	31%	High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	12%	Moderate	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**	2270	moderate	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	+3%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	8%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	4%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+20%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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ANC data is collected at settlement-lead and is based on reports by Ms. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements.
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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).
INDVI: 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's ommitted due to limited Ack data colicion being suspended during this peckause of the FSNMS+ data colection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Duk County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

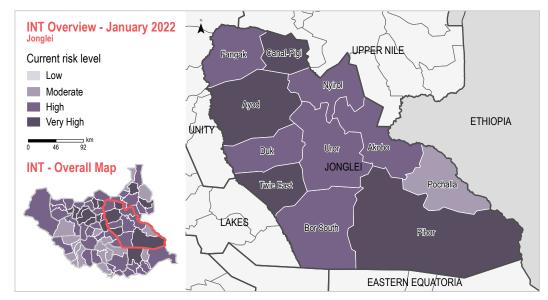
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

High



Nutrition:

Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	29%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	8%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	17%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	17%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	42%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	33%	High	Agriculture	-4%	Low
coped with a lack of food by only having children $\mathbf{eat}^{(i)}$			Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]		LOW
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\tiny{(1)}}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+15%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	+14%	High	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

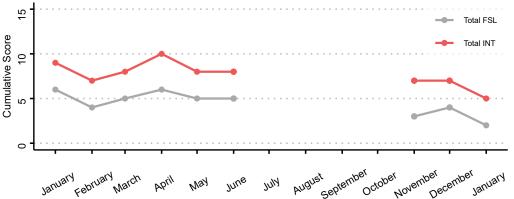
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months?

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AoK</u> (**), <u>REACH JMMI.</u> (**), <u>ESNMS+</u> (**), <u>SMART</u> (**), <u>Health - EWARS</u> (**), <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI.</u> (**), <u>CLIMIS</u> (**), <u>CFSAMI.</u> (**).

AoK 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.

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INT malnutrition data. This evenity 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSMMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ezo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk:

Moderate Moderate IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4



Acute Food Insecurity: P2

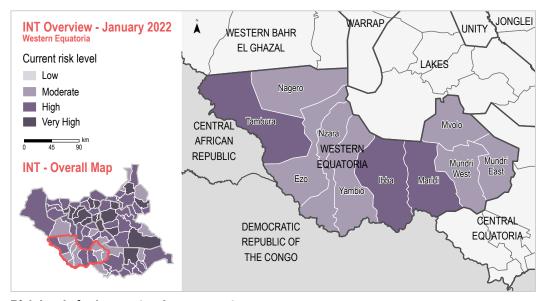
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Health:

Low **Nutrition:** Moderate

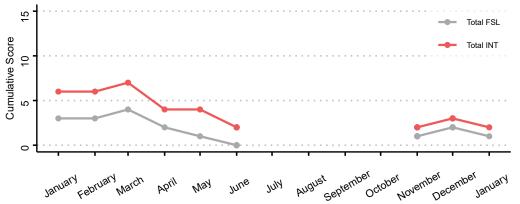
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access			Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score	
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	4%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	36%	Moderate
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	2%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	28%	High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	40%	Moderate
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
	coped with a lack of food by only having children	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+16%	Low
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
	Markets			Climate		
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+16%	Low
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	-3%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months(7)

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 JMMI (2), FSNMS+ (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (3), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6) AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data 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 - Fangak County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

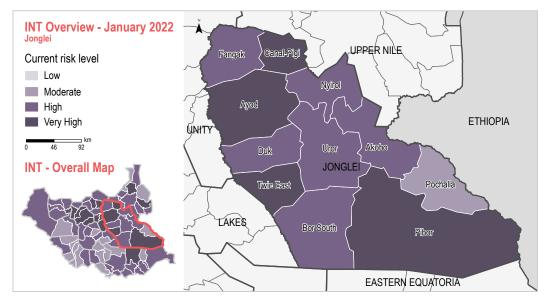
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components



Health: High **Nutrition:** Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	100%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	59%	High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁷⁾	100%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	19%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source (*)	97%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	6%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0,0	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+3%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	100%	Very High
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(j)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+16%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

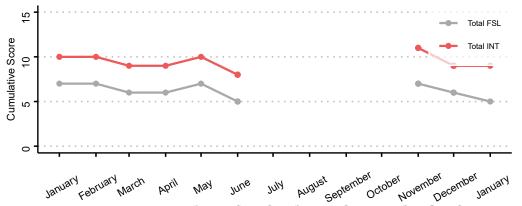
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI (2), FSNMS+(9), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (5), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6), CFSA AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fashoda County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

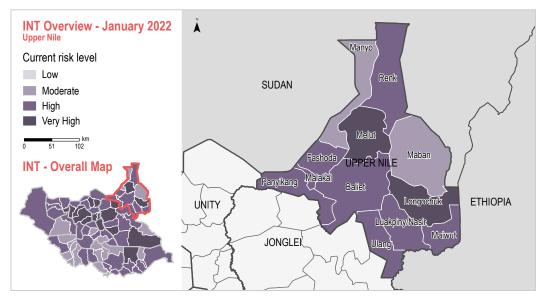
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Nutrition:

Very High

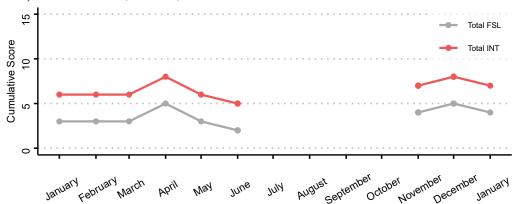
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	11%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(j)}$	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	70%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{(t)}$	54%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	24%	High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	5%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average®	+38%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	35%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+12%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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).



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Gogrial East County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

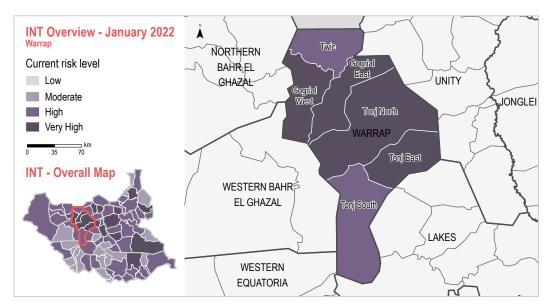
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High



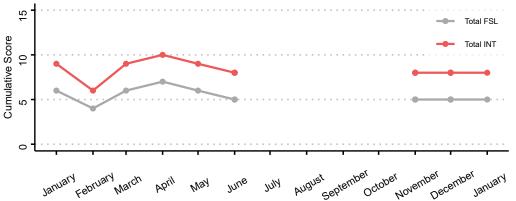
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	26%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	65%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	70%	Very high
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	83%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where $\textbf{selling livestock}$ to cope with a lack of food was $\texttt{reported}^{(l)}$	9%	Low
	0%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\!0\!)}$	13%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	9%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+9%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	-2%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	+24%	Very high			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH ACK.⁽¹⁾, REACH JMMI.⁽²⁾, ESNMS+.⁽³⁾, SMART.⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽³⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM.⁽⁵⁾, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM.⁽⁶⁾,
ANC data is collected at settlement-lead and is based on reports by Ms. 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 here 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).
INDVI: 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's ommitted due to limited Ack data colicion being suspended during this peckause of the FSNMS+ data colection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Gogrial West County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: Very High Very High

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

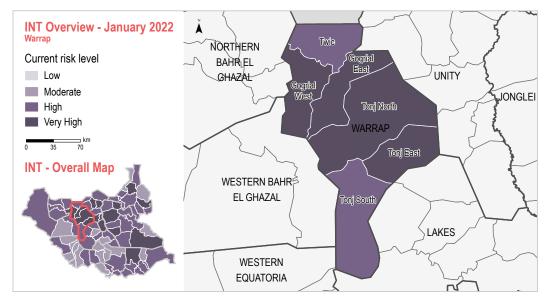
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

<u>@</u> N

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

• Nutrition:

Very High

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

Food Availability & Access			Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score		
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	38%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	3%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	50%	High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	69%	Very high	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	53%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	22%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture			
	coped with a lack of food by only having children	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+6%	Low	
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	
	Markets			Climate			
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	3%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low	
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low	

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

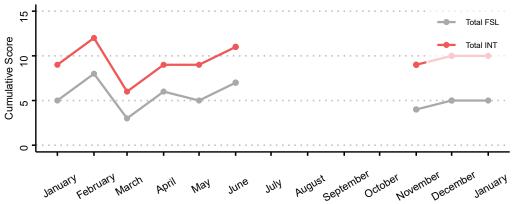
% change in field bean prices compared to the

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No data

No data



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AOK data is collected as stelliment-level and is based on reports by Kls. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, went iquestion 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 mainutrition 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 is omnifted due to limited dark data calcidor being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colocition.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Guit County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

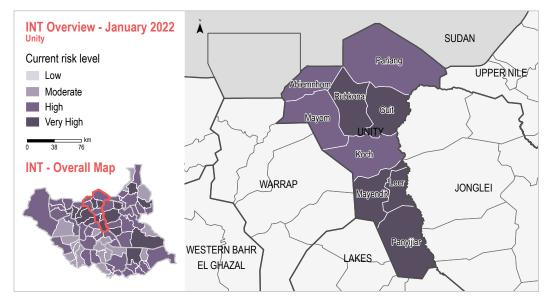
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Nutrition:

Very High

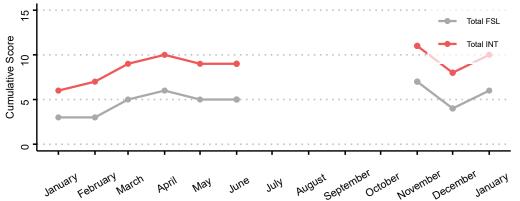
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score		
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	76%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	12%	Low	
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	35%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $\sp(\theta)$	71%	Very high	
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	71%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	24%	Low	
	29%	High	Agriculture			
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	2370	111611	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+3%	Low	
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	18%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	53%	Very High	
Markets			Climate			
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime\prime}$	53%	High	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+29%	Low	
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\!\!/\!\!\!)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low	
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data				

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ibba County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P2

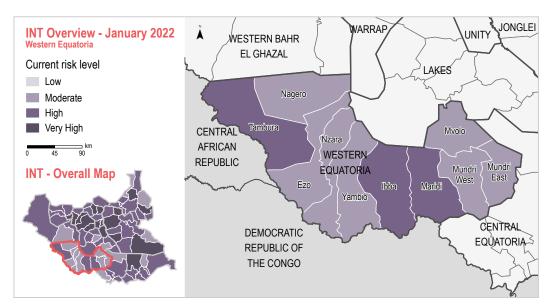
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High



Health:

Very High



Nutrition:

Moderate

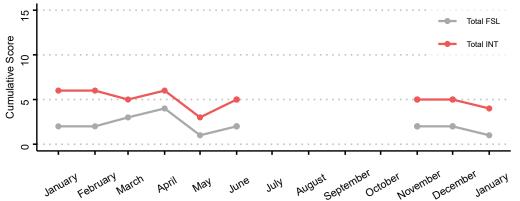
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access			Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score		
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	36%	Moderate	
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁷⁾	0%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture			
	coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽⁷⁾	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+10%	Low	
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	
	Markets			Climate			
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^\eta$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+15%	Low	
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!\!\!\!/\!\!\!\!/}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+18%	Moderate	

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months(7)

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 JMMI (2), FSNMS+(9), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (5), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6), CFSA AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ikotos County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

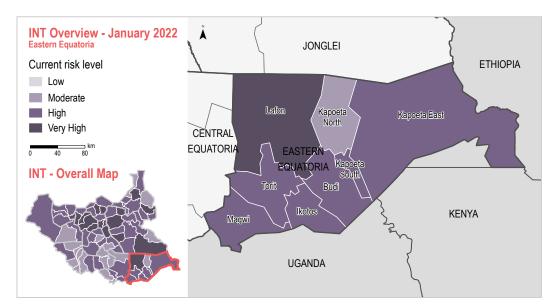
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

gh

Health:

High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Nutrition:

Very High

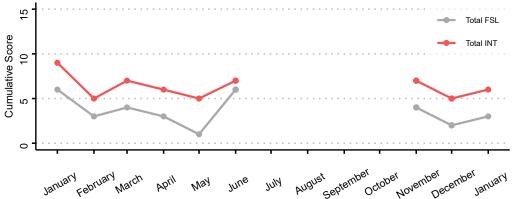
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Se	verity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	25%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(j)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	64%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	+3%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+1%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	-27%	High
% change in field bean prices compared to the	+8%	Moderate			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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 <u>REACH Aok</u> (**), <u>REACH JMMI.**</u> (**), <u>SSMMS+*</u> (**), <u>SMMRT*</u> (**), <u>Health - EWARS*</u> (**), <u>CHIRPS - WFP VMI.*</u> (**), <u>CLIMIS*</u> (**), <u>CISAMI.**</u> (**). Aok data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Ms. 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 between may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT mainutrition 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's onmitted due to limited Aok data colicion being suspended during this period because of the FSMMS+ data colocition.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Juba County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

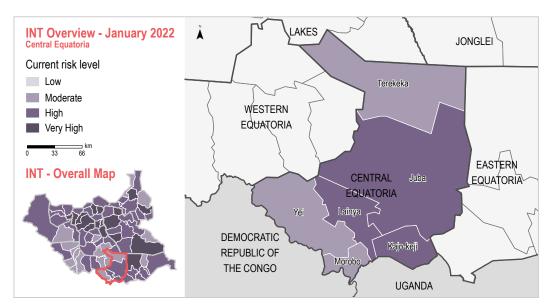
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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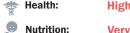
The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.



Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



Very High

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

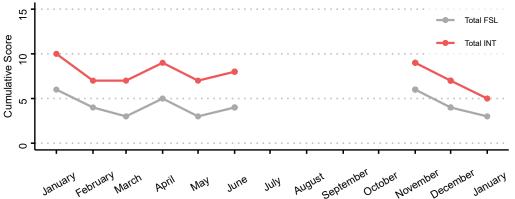
Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	65%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	30%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	25%	High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	38%	Very High	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	00%	vory ringin	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+3%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	18%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	10%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime\prime}$	13%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+6%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+16%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months(7)

-19%

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).



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Jur River County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

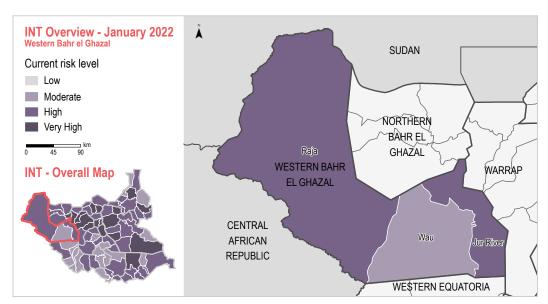
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

High

High



Nutrition:

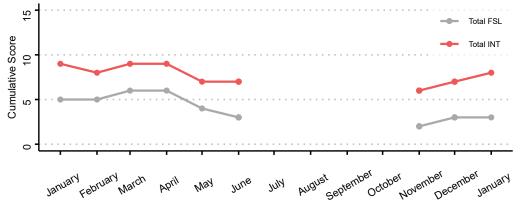
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	9%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	14%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	7 %	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	7%	Low
sick was reported ⁽ⁿ⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽ⁿ⁾	41%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\eta)}$	10%	Low
,	22%	High	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ⁰	22/0	111511	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+28%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	14%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\eta}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+6%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\!\!/\!\!\!)}$	+29%	Very high	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 JMMI (2), FSNMS+ (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (5), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (8) AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kajo-keji County

Central 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: P4

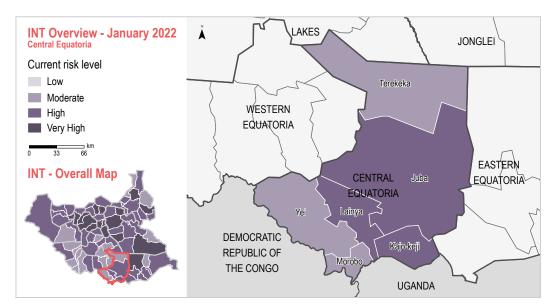
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

• Nutrition:

Moderate

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	28%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	92%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	84%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	20%	High	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children		Ü	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+40%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	12%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	4%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+6%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!\sigma}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-6%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

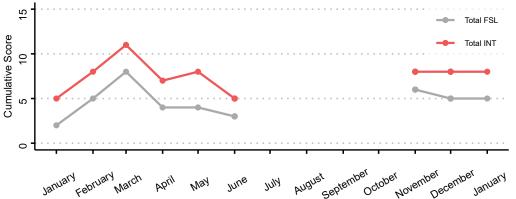
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACHAOK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH_JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS</u>⁽²⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u>⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

AoK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. 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 here may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.

INT mainutrition 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 is normitted due to limited AoK data coliciton being suspended during this priori because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kapoeta East County

Eastern 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: P3

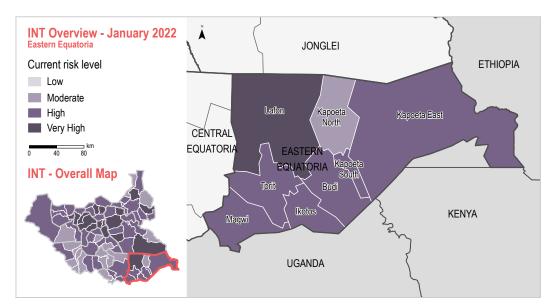
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



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

Food Availability & Access			Severity Score	Livestock	Se	Severity Score	
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	27%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	27%	Moderate	
	sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	69%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\prime)}$	86%	Very High	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	2%	Low	Agriculture			
	coped with a lack of food by only having children	=70		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-19%	Moderate	
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	
	Markets			Climate			
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\eta)}$	22%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-9%	High	
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms [®]	-20%	Moderate	

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

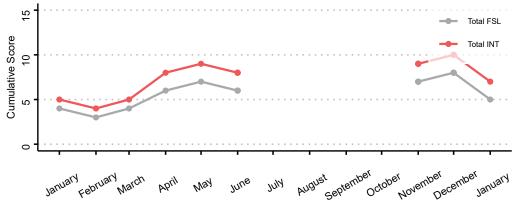
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AOK.⁽⁷⁾, REACH JIMMI.⁽⁹⁾, ESNIMS+⁽¹⁾, 9MART.⁽¹⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽⁸⁾, CHIRPS- WFP VAM.⁽⁸⁾, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM.⁽⁸⁾.

AOK data is collected as stelliment-level and is based on reports by Kls. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, went iquestion 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 mainutrition 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 is omnifted due to limited dark data calcidor being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colocition.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kapoeta North County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

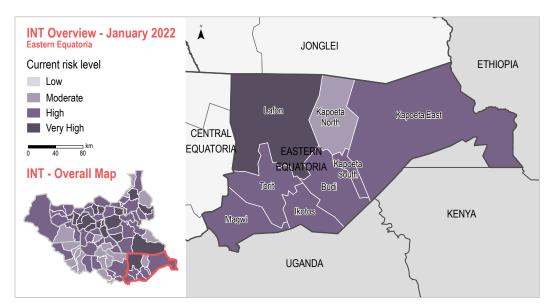
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health: Low **Nutrition:** High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score		Livestock	Severity Score		
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	4%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	24%	Moderate	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	96%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	80%	Very High	
	,	0%	Low	Agriculture			
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ¹⁹	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+4%	Low	
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	
	Markets			Climate			
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	4%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-5%	High	
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-11%	Moderate	

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

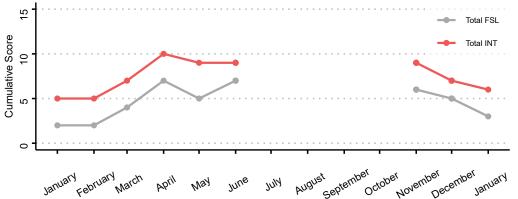
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months?

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI (2), FSNMS+ (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (3), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6) AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kapoeta South County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

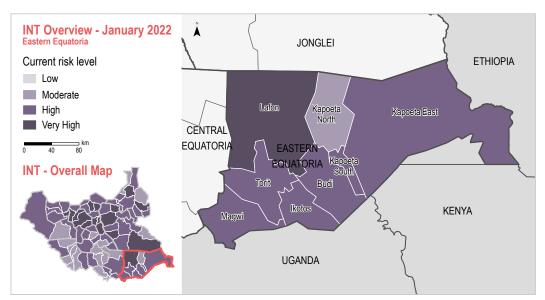
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Health:

6

Nutrition:

High

Low

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

Food Availability & Access		Livestock	Sev	erity Score
6%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	17%	Low
61%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	61%	High
0%	Low	Agriculture		
070	204	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-26%	High
0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
		Climate		
0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-3%	Moderate
-13%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-30%	Very High
	0% 61% 0% 0%	6% Low 0% Low 61% Very High 0% Low 0% Low	6% Low % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock ** 0% Low % 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** Magriculture Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average** 0% Low Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported** Climate 0% Low Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms** -13% Low Ratio between rainfall for the current year and	6% Low % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock." 0% Low % of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported." 61% Very High % of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported." 61% Low Agriculture Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average. 0% Low Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported." Climate 0% Low Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms." -13% Low Ratio between rainfall for the current year and -30%

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

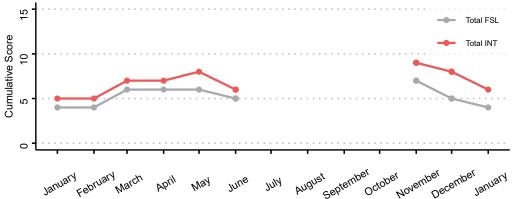
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months?

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK.⁽ⁿ⁾, REACH JIMMI.⁽ⁿ⁾, ESNIMS-L.⁽ⁿ⁾, SMART.⁽ⁿ⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽ⁿ⁾, CHIRPS - <u>WFP VAM.⁽ⁿ⁾</u>, CLIMIS.⁽ⁿ⁾, CFSAM.⁽ⁿ⁾.

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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 is omnitted due to limited duke of limits during this private devaring the surface during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Koch County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

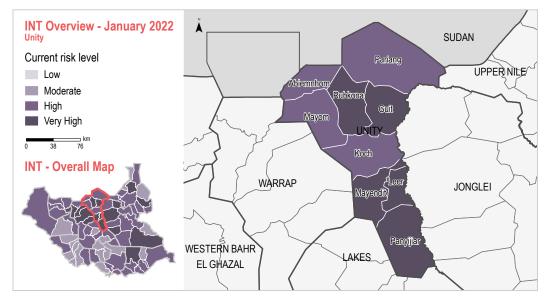
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health:

Nutrition: Very High

High

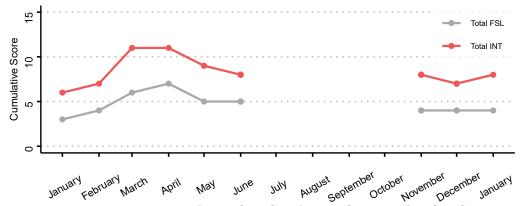
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	94%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(j)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	31%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	94%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ^(f)	67%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\eta)}$	31%	Moderate
,	25%	High	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ⁰	23/0	mgn	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+23%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	6%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	25%	High
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\eta}$	28%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+37%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 JMMI.⁽²⁾, ESNMS±.⁽²⁾, SMART.⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - <u>WFP VAM.⁽⁶⁾</u>, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM.⁽⁶⁾.

AoK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation inculuting 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).

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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lafon County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

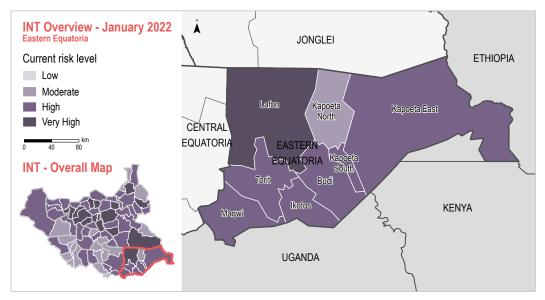
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

● Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Health: High

Nutrition: Very High

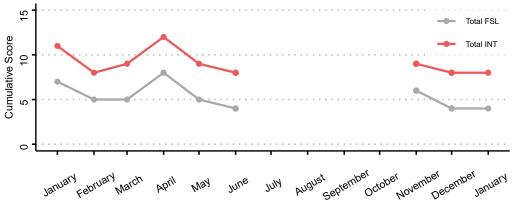
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score		Livestock	Severity Score		
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\rm rij}$	64%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁷⁾	18%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	36%	Moderate	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	55%	High	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	5%	Low	Agriculture			
	coped with a lack of food by only having children	0,0	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-6%	Low	
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	
	Markets			Climate			
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	5%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-5%	High	
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+8%	Low	

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽⁷⁾

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AOK.⁽⁷⁾, REACH JIMMI.⁽⁹⁾, ESNIMS+⁽¹⁾, 9MART.⁽¹⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽⁸⁾, CHIRPS- WFP VAM.⁽⁸⁾, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM.⁽⁸⁾.

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lainya County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

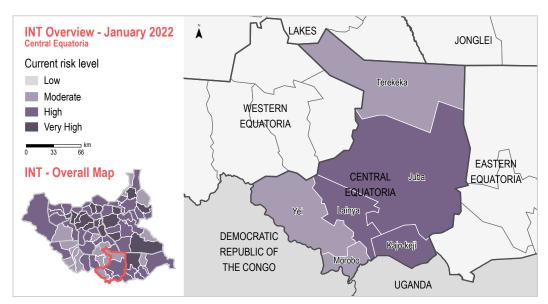
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

gh

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

• Nutrition:

High

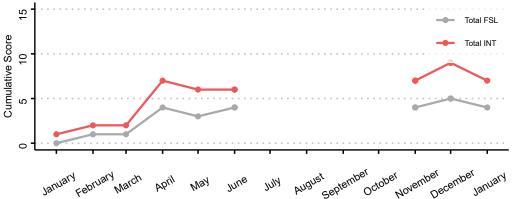
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	verity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	43%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(j)}$	83%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁷⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	35%	High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+18%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	61%	Very High	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+14%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	+24%	Very high	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+28%	High
% change in field bean prices compared to the	+5%	Moderate			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACHACK (**), REACH JMML***, ESNMS+ (**), SMART (**), Health - EWARS (**), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (**), CLIMIS (**), CESAM (**).

AND data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by NIs. 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. In the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. In IT 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. Data in trend graph between July and October's onmitted due to limited Ack data colicion being suspended during this Decause of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Leer County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

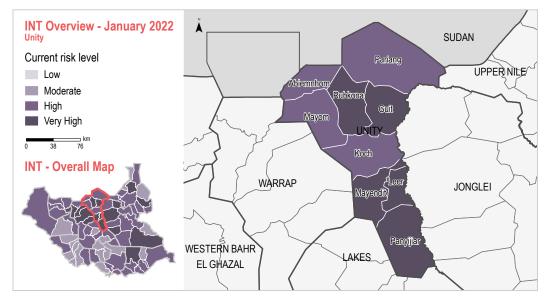
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

• Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



Nutrition: Very High

High

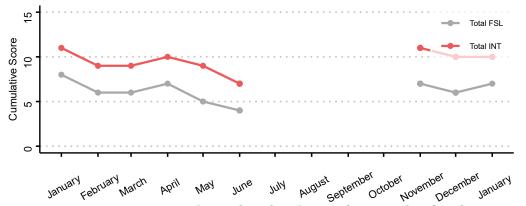
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Se	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	48%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	67%	High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $\sp(\theta)$	39%	Moderate
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	79%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	12%	Low
	33%	High	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁷	3370	111511	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+10%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	24%	High	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	64%	Very High
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	3%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+14%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 REACHAOK.⁽¹⁾, REACH JMMI.⁽²⁾, ESNMS+.⁽³⁾, SMART.⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - <u>WFP VAMI.⁽⁵⁾</u>, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CFSAMI.⁽⁶⁾.

AOK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. 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. Not 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. Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Longochuk County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

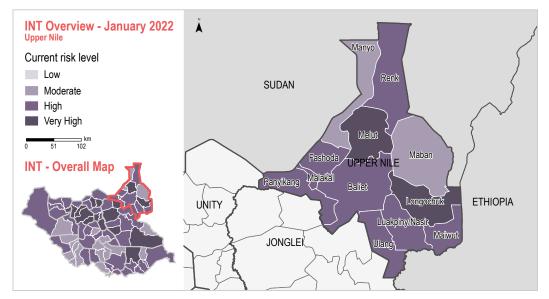
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: No data

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Nutrition:

Very High

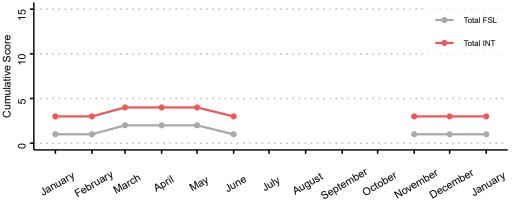
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score		Livestock	Severity Score	
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data
	sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data
	•	No data	No data	Agriculture		
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁷	No data		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-13%	Moderate
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(1)}$	No data	No data	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data
	Markets			Climate		
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market (1)	No data	No data	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+35%	Low
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+1%	Low
	% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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).



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Luakpiny\Nasir County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

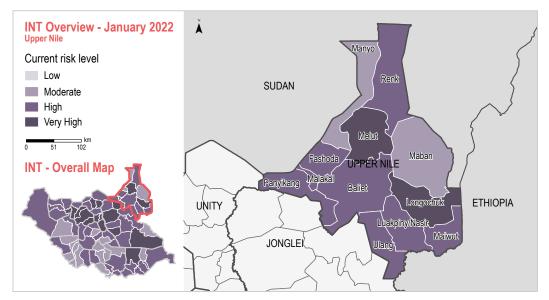
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Health:



Very High

High

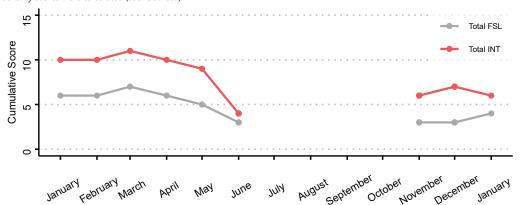
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	26%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	11%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{(t)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	67%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	52%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	41%	Very High	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	4270	vory ringin	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average®	-5%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	11%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	22%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+31%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maban County

Upper Nile 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: P3

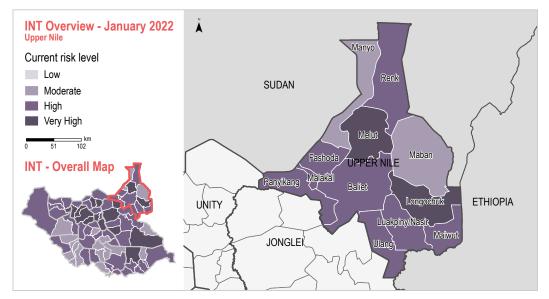
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate





High High

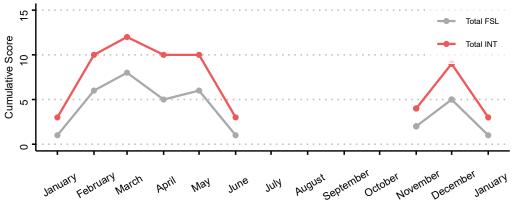
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score		Livestock	Severity Score		
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	
	sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data	
		No data	No data	Agriculture			
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children \mathbf{eat}^{η}	No udtu		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average®	+30%	Low	
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	
	Markets			Climate			
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(1)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+14%	Low	
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms [®]	+1%	Low	
	% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data				

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Magwi County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

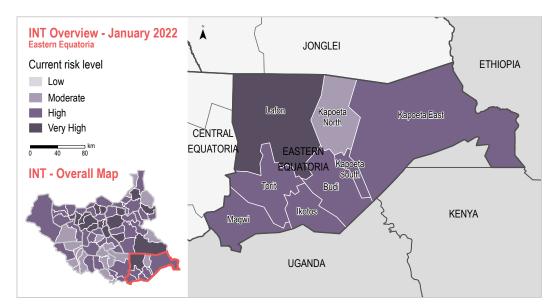
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



Moderate

Very High

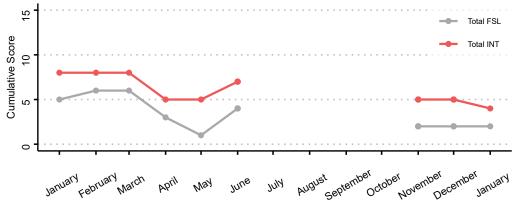
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access	S	everity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	6%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	6%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ^(f)	6%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	6%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	070	200	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+10%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime\prime}$	6%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+13%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	-23%	High
% change in field bean prices compared to the	+2%	Low			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maiwut County

Upper Nile 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: P4

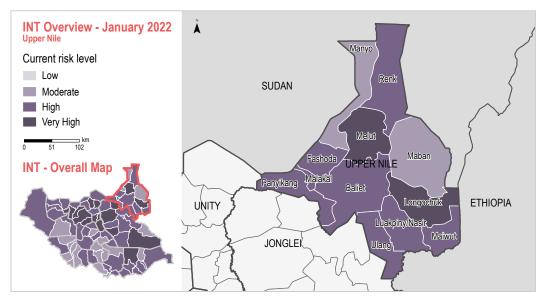
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Pood Security & Livelihoods: No data

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



Nutrition: Very High

High

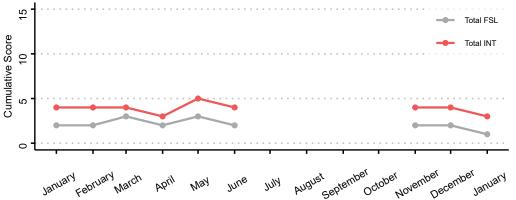
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access	S	everity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the consumptior of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁹⁾	No data	No data	$\%$ of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was $reported^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	No data	No data	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	110 uutu		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average®	-20%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating	No data	No data	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+22%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+1%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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 <u>REACH AoK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS</u>⁽²⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS ⁽⁵⁾, <u>CHIRPS</u> - <u>WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u> ⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

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

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









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Malakal County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

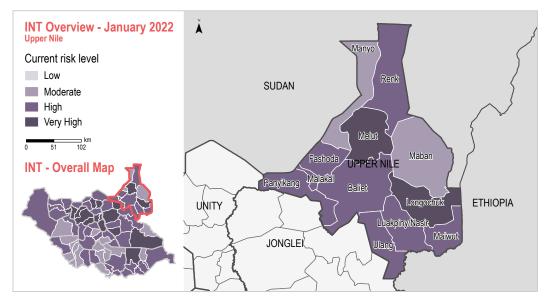
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

No data

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Nutrition:

Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	4%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	88%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	12%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	4%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	170		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-10%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	15%	Moderate
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	35%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+22%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	-16%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

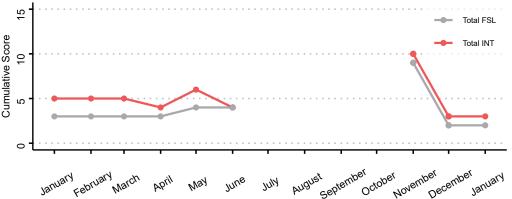
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI (2), FSNMS+(9), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (5), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6), CFSA AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Manyo County

Upper Nile 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

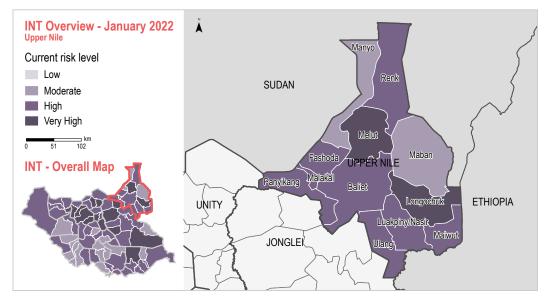
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Low

Health: Low

Nutrition: Very High

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

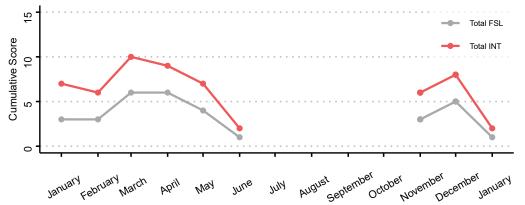
Paradi Assalta Ettibas O. Assassa

average across the previous three months(7)

Food Availability & Access	Se	verity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\eta)}$	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data
•	No data	No data	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ¹⁷	No data	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+20%	Low	
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(1)}$	No data	No data	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+16%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	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).



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AoK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, went if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements, bettle mere may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT mainutrition 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.

Data collection periods: all data collected January 2022 with one-worth 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 - Maridi 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: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P2

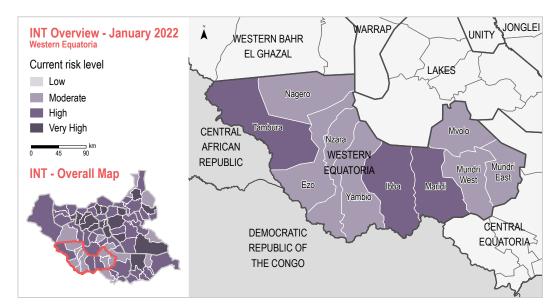
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Health:

Nutrition:

High

High

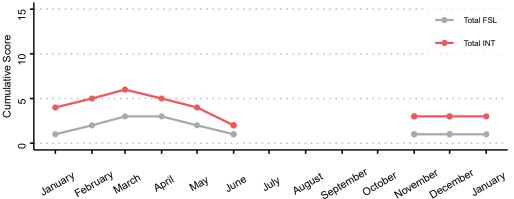
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access	S	Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	11%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	22%	Low
	0%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁾	070	LOW	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+14%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ⁽⁷⁾	11%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!\eta}$	6%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+18%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+29%	High
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACHAOK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH_JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS</u>⁽²⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u>⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

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Data in trend graph between July and October is normitted due to limited AoK data coliciton being suspended during this priori because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayendit County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

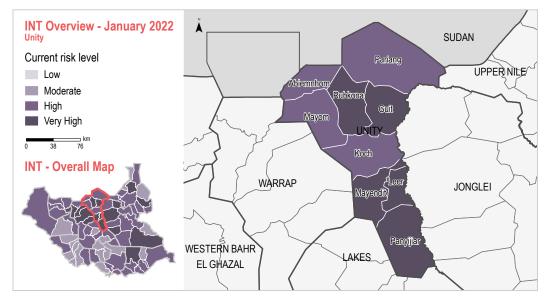
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Very High

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Nutrition:

Very High

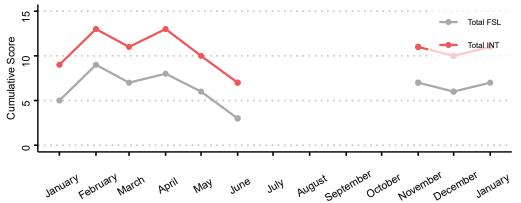
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	69%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime}$	59%	High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	81%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence}$ of $\textbf{livestock}$ diseases was reported $^{(t)}$	34%	Moderate
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	97%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	6%	Low
	53%	Very High	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁷	3370	very riigii	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+32%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	19%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	78%	Very High
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(9)}$	3%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+24%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayom County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

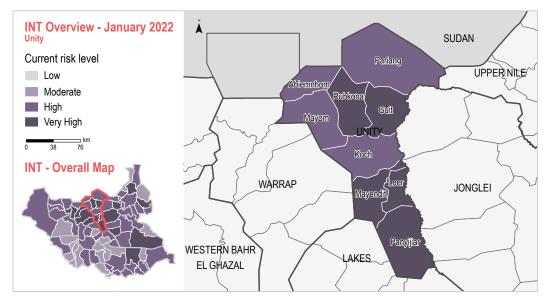
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health:

Nutrition:

Very High

Low

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	95%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	5%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	90%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	65%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	10%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	5%	Low	Agriculture		
on assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0,0	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	+23%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	35%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+26%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

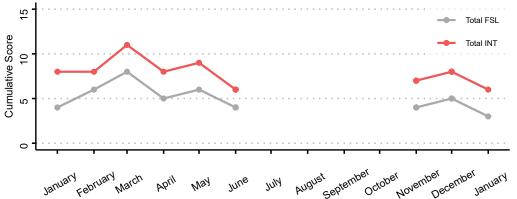
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI (2), FSNMS+ (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (3), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6) AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Melut County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: Very High Very High

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

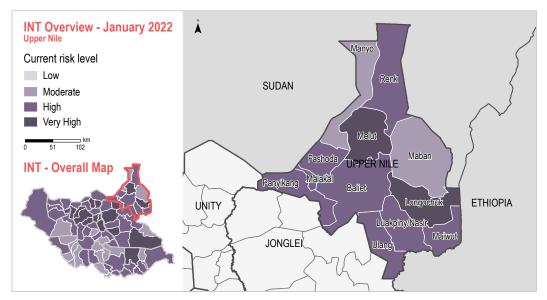
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security. Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

• Nutrition:

Very High

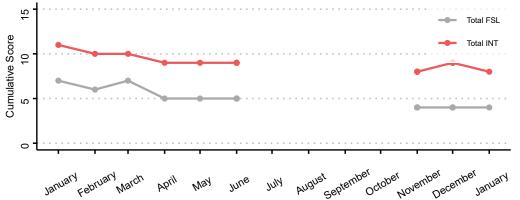
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	98%	Very high
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	72%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\prime)}$	40%	Moderate
,	2%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	2%	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+14%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	2%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+27%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	a No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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 ⁽ⁿ⁾, REACH JIMMI ⁽ⁿ⁾, ESNIMS+ ⁽ⁿ⁾, SMART ⁽ⁿ⁾, Health - EWARS ⁽ⁿ⁾, CHIRPS - <u>WFP VAM ⁽ⁿ⁾, CLIMIS ⁽ⁿ⁾, CFSAM ⁽ⁿ⁾.</u>

AoK data is collected at settlement-lead and is based on reports by Kls. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Frindings presented as % of all assessed settlements, went iguestion 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. Data in trend graph between July and October is omnifted due to limited dark data calcidor being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colocition.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Morobo County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk:

Moderate High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

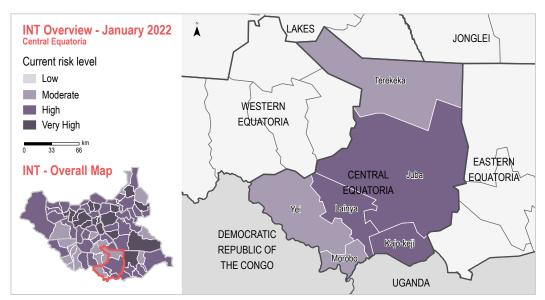
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\eta)}$	67%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	67%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	8%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	42%	Very High	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**	4270	,	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	+52%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	8%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\eta}$	8%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+12%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	+12%	High	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+27%	High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

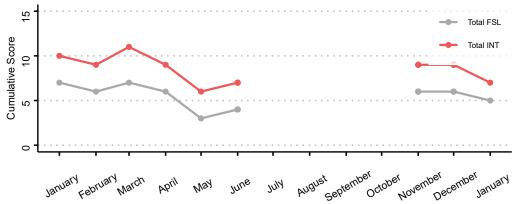
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



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NDVI's 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.

Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection. For further information please visit the INT website.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mundri East County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate Moderate IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2



Acute Food Insecurity: P3

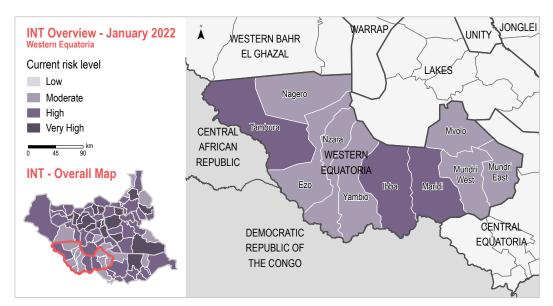
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System. IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security. Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



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

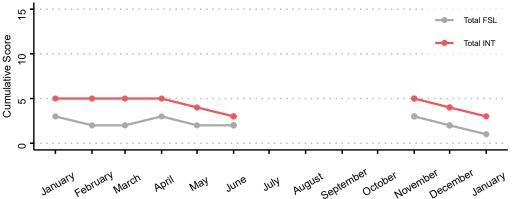
Low
Low
Moderate
Low
Low
Low
Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽⁷⁾

-10%

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AoK 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 ⁽⁵⁾, 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 a 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mundri West County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk:

Moderate Low

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

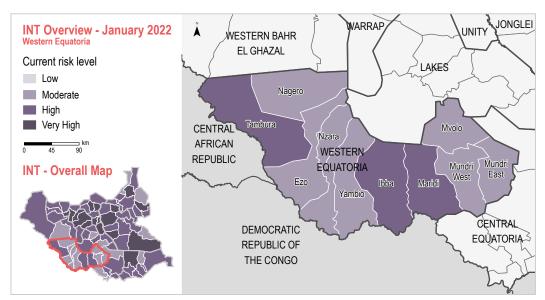
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods:

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health: Low **Nutrition:** Moderate

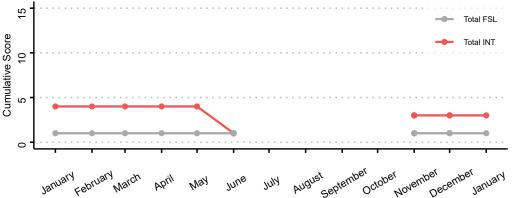
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽ⁱ⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence of livestock diseases}$ was $\textbf{reported}^{(t)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source (**)	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	40%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+12%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\eta}$	7%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+16%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	+3%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	+25%	High
% change in field bean prices compared to the	+7%	Moderate			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mvolo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk:

Moderate Moderate IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

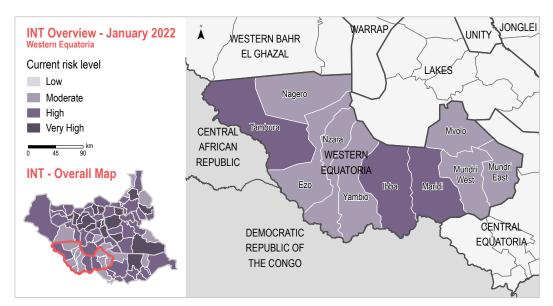
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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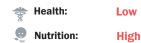
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



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

Entra Accellate Ulter O. Access

% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

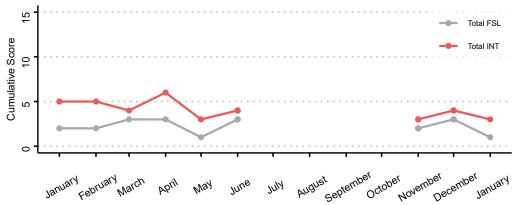
Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(9)}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $\sp(\theta)$	0%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	29%	Low
,	ere residents reportedly 0%	% Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children \mathbf{eat}^η		2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-12%	Moderate
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{()}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+10%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\circ}$	0%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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No data

No data



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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 - Nagero County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk:

Moderate Moderate IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

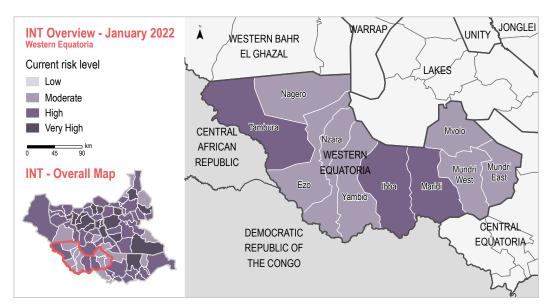
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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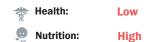
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Scor
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\rm (r)}$	20%	Moderate	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime}$	40%	High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\theta)}$	0%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	40%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	20%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽⁷⁾	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average®	+3%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(1)}$	20%	High	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+11%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! $	+0%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

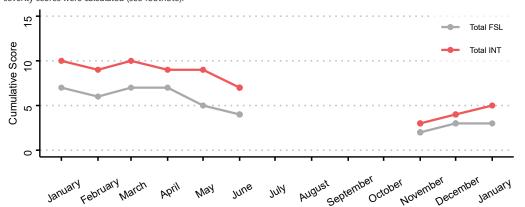
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AOK</u> "0, <u>REACH JIMMI</u> "0, <u>ESNIMS</u> "10, <u>MART</u> "0, <u>Health - EWARS</u> "0, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u> "0, <u>CLIMIS</u> "0, <u>CFSAM</u> "0.

AOK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, went iguestion 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 mainutrition 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data 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 - Nyirol County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P1

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

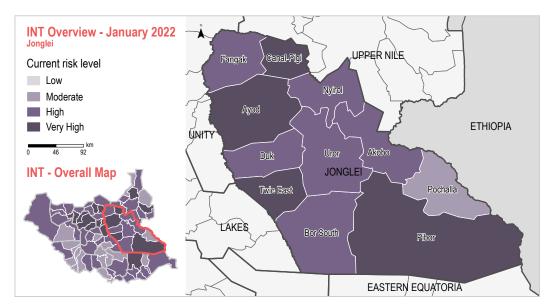
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health: High

Nutrition:

Very High

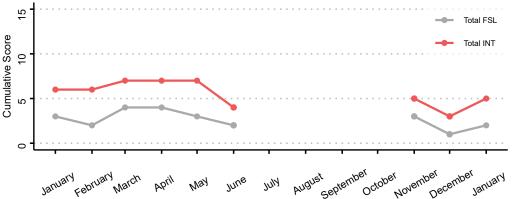
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	10%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	81%	Very High
	0%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁾	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-6%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating (1)	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	10%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\eta}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+34%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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 JMMI (2), FSNMS+ (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (5), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (8) AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nzara County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate Low IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P2

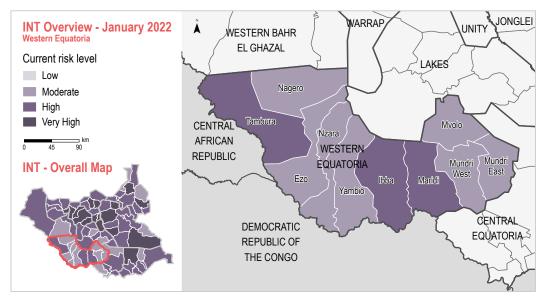
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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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 <u>ToR</u> 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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



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

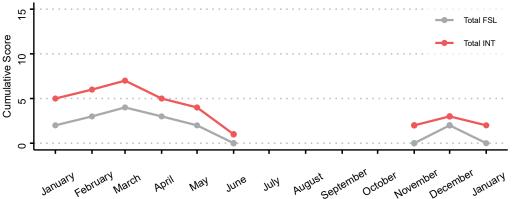
Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime}$	27%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	24%	Low
	0%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁷	070	LOW	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+10%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁸⁾	+18%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	n No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+11%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽⁷⁾

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Moderate



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACHAOK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH_JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS</u>⁽²⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u>⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

AoK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. 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 here may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.

INT mainutrition 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 is normitted due to limited AoK data coliciton being suspended during this priori because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyijiar County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

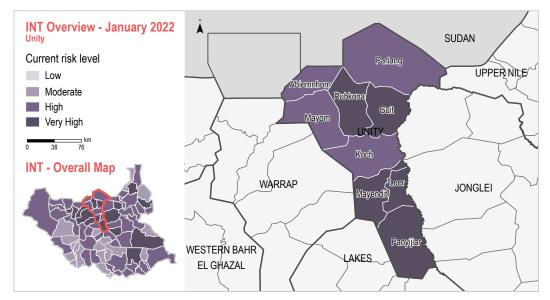
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security. Phase Classification

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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

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Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

• Nutrition:

Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	12 %	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	38%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	69%	High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	55%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	98%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	14%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	10%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children			Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+33%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	5%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	62%	Very High
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	5%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+9%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

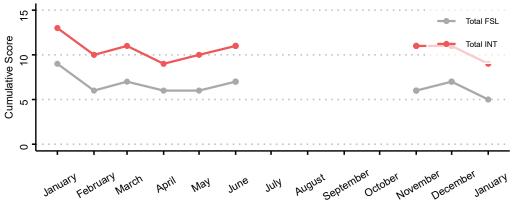
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH ACK.⁽¹⁾, REACH JMMI.⁽²⁾, ESNMS+.⁽³⁾, SMART.⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽³⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM.⁽⁵⁾, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CFSAM.⁽⁶⁾,
ANG data is collected at stellmented-level and is based on reports by Ms. 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 here 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).
INDV: 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's ommitted due to limited Ack data colicion being suspended during this peckause of the FSNMS+ data colection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyikang County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

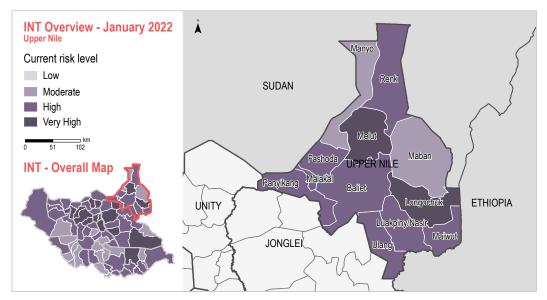
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Health:

Nutrition:

Very High

High

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

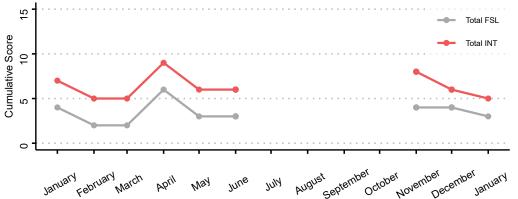
Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	5%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	21%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	26%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	21%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	47%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	37%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	5%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0,0	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+18%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	5%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	89%	Very High	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+25%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pariang County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

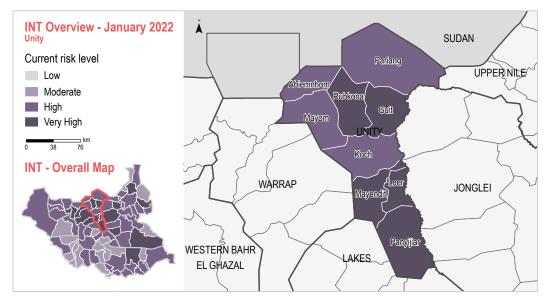
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health:

alth: High



Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\rm rij}$	17%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	12%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁷⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	24%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	25%	High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	32%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	2%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children			Forecasted annual $\mbox{{\bf change}}$ in $\mbox{{\bf crop}}$ production from 5 year average $^{(8)}$	+16%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	3%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	17%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

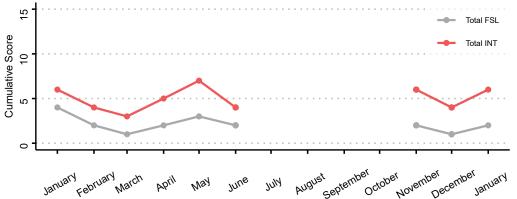
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK.⁽¹⁾, REACH JMMI.⁽²⁾, ESNMS+.⁽³⁾, SMART.⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽³⁾, CHIRPS - WFP VAM.⁽⁴⁾, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CESAM.⁽⁴⁾.

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

Findings presented as 8, 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 mainutrition 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pibor County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P5

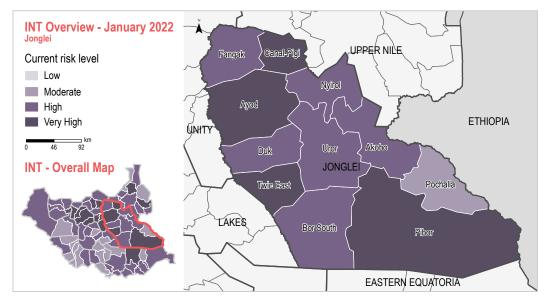
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: No data

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Health:

Very High



Nutrition:

Very High

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

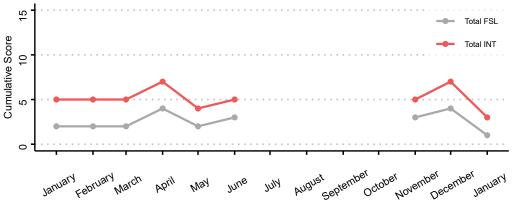
Food Availability & Access	Severity Score Livestock		Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^\eta$	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data	$\%$ of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence}$ of $\textbf{livestock}$ diseases was $\texttt{reported}^{(0)}$	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	No data	No data	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	No data		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-25%	High
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ^(f)	No data	No data
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+10%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	+11%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months(7)

-13%

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).



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pochalla County

Jonglei 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

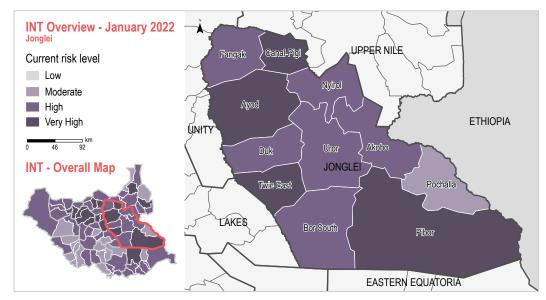
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

● Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Low

✦ Health: High♠ Nutrition: High

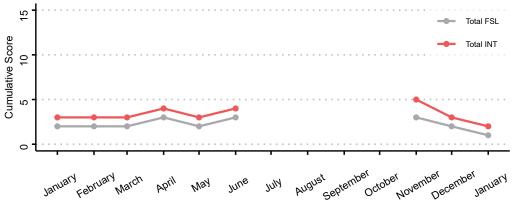
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

	Food Availability & Access	Se	everity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Scor
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	No data	No data	Agriculture		
	coped with a lack of food by only having children	no data	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average®	-30%	High	
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	No data	No data	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ^(f)	No data	No data
	Markets			Climate		
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+9%	Low
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low
	% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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).



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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 is omnifted due to limited dark data calcidor being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colocition.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Raja County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High

July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

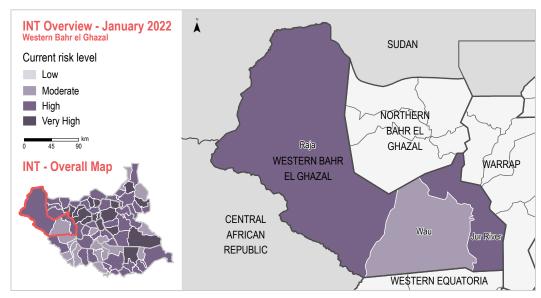
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Health:

Nutrition:

High High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	18%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	77%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	23%	High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+28%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	10%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

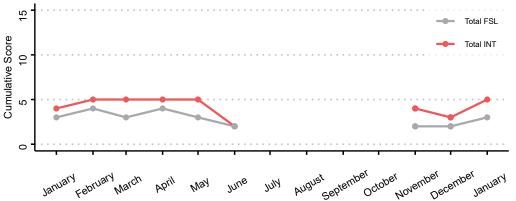
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AoK</u> (**), <u>REACH JMMI</u> (**), <u>ESNMS</u> **), <u>SMMAT</u> (**), <u>Health</u> - <u>EWARS</u> (**), <u>CHINES</u> - <u>WFP VAMI</u> (**), <u>CLIMIS</u> (**), <u>CLIMIS</u> (**), ANC data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Ms. 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 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. Data in trend graph between July and October's onmitted due to limited AoK data colicion being suspended during this priori decause of the FSMKHS- data colocition.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Renk County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

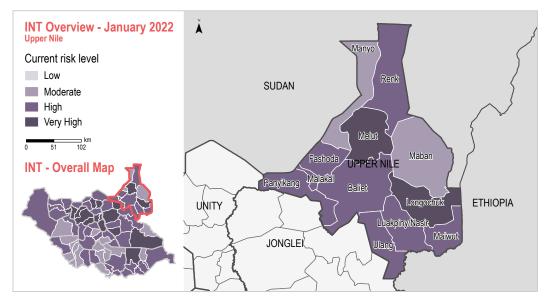
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods:

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



Very High



Nutrition:

Very High

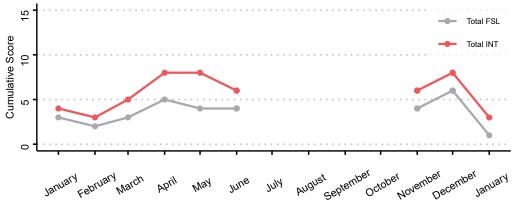
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access	S S	everity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hur was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\eta)}$	nger No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the consump of wild foods that are known to make peop sick was reported!9		No data	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source	No data	No data	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reports		No data	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having childre	euty		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average®	+20%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without ea		No data	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ^(f)	No data	No data
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents repor have no physical access to a functional marke		No data	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+14%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compare the average across the previous three months ⁶		No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to t	he No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rubkona County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

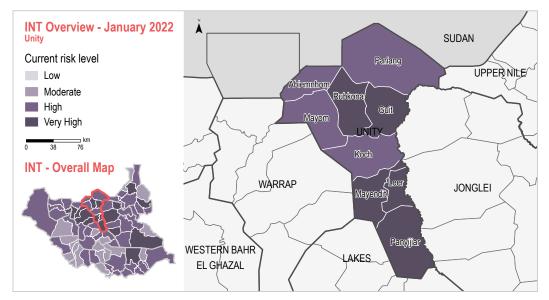
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Health: Very High



Nutrition:

Very High

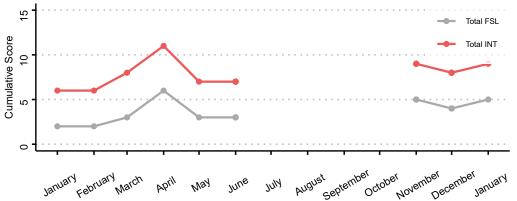
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	92%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock (*)	17%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	29%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	75%	Very high
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	83%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\prime)}$	29%	Low
	21%	High	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ¹⁷	21/0	mgn	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	54%	Very High
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(1)}$	50%	High	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+45%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rumbek Centre County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk:

Moderate Moderate IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

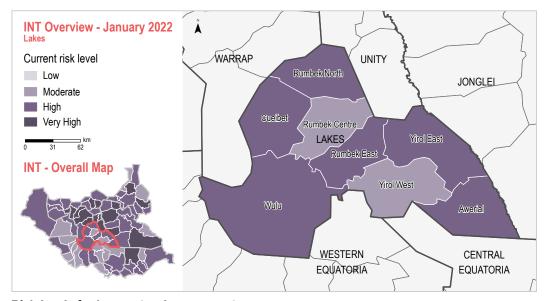
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Nutrition:

Health: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	3%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	23%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	17%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	23%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source"	40%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	7%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	.,,		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	+14%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(1)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	17%	Moderate
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	3%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+20%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

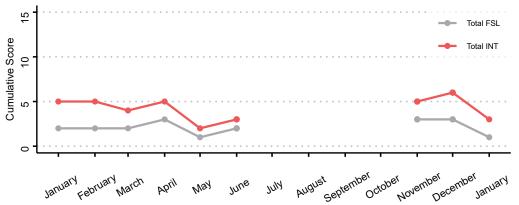
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months(7)

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI (2), FSNMS+(9), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (5), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6), CFSA AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data 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 - Rumbek East County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

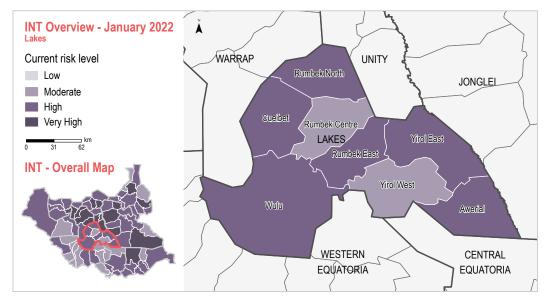
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Nutrition:

High

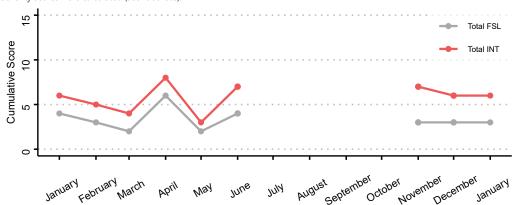
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Ser	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	26%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	7%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	30%	Moderate
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	37%	High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	11%	Low
	4%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	470	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-1%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	4%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime\prime}$	11%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+15%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\!\!/\!\!\!)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	0%	Low			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 <u>REACHAOK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH_JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS</u>⁽²⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽⁵⁾, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u>⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

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INT mainutrition 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 is normitted due to limited AoK data coliciton being suspended during this priori because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rumbek North County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

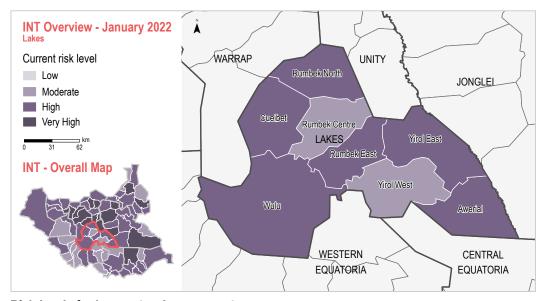
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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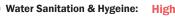


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

h: High



Nutrition:

High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
$\%$ of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\rm rij}$	8%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁷⁾	50%	High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	42%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	42%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	8%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	17%	Moderate	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children		ouc.u.c	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	+10%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	8%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(1)}$	25%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+25%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

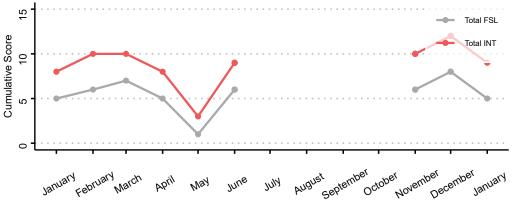
% change in field bean prices compared to the

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No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>EEACHAOK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH_JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS+</u>⁽³⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽³⁾, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u>⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

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INT mainutrition 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 is normitted due to limited AoK data collicion being suspended during this priori because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tambura County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P2

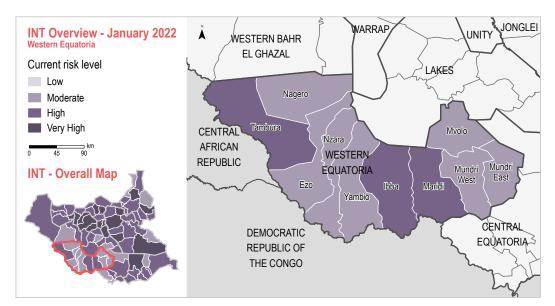
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health:

Health: Very High

Nutrition:

ion: High

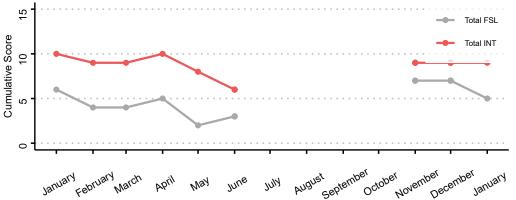
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	37%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	84%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁷⁾	4%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source (*)	76%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	12%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	18%	Moderate	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	20%	ouoluto	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+6%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	29%	High	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	49%	Very High
Markets			Climate		
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+21%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+3%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽⁷⁾

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>REACH AoK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS</u>⁽²⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS ⁽⁵⁾, <u>CHIRPS</u> - <u>WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u> ⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

ANG data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Ms. 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 here 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. Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this Decause of the FSNMS+ data colection.









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate Moderate IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acı

Acute Malnutrition: P3



Acute Food Insecurity: P4

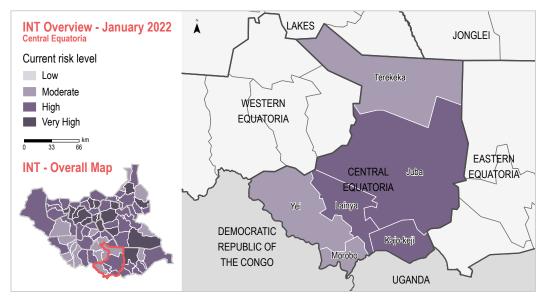
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System. IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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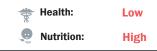
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Risk levels for key sectoral components



Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	69%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	6%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	25%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	31%	High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	53%	High
	42%	Very High	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ⁹	4270	very riigii	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-7%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\eta)}$	8%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+3%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!\!\!/\!\!\!/}$	+42%	Very high	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms [®]	+16%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

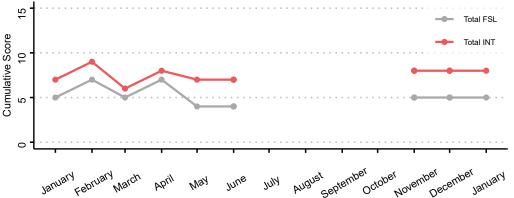
% change in field bean prices compared to the

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No data

No data



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AoK 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.

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj East County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

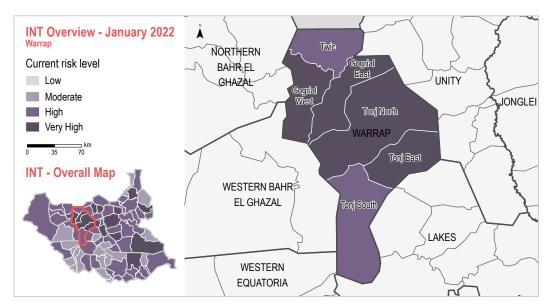
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods:

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Nutrition:

Health:

Very High

Very High

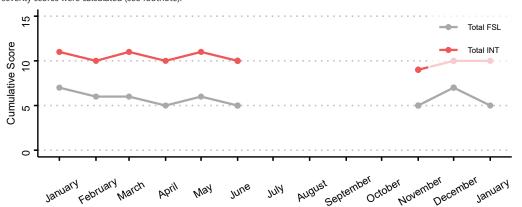
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	43%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	14%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	71%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $\sp(\theta)$	14%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	29%	High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	21%	High	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children		8	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-10%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\eta}$	21%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+22%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 JMMI (2), FSNMS+ (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (3), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6) AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj North County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

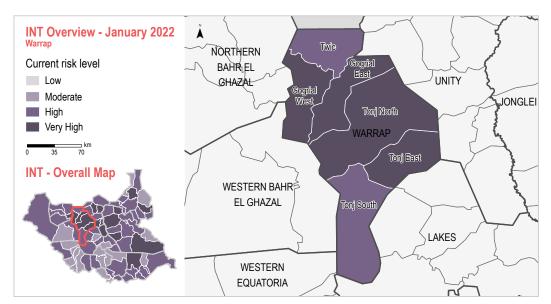
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods:

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Health:

Nutrition:

Very High

High

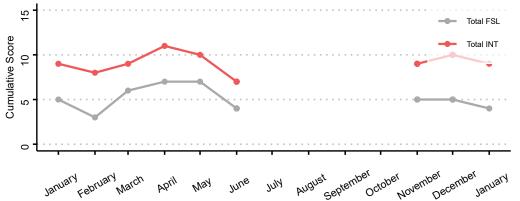
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Se	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	46%	High	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	29%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	63%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	42%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	58%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	17%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	13%	Moderate	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾	2070		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	-9%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	8%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	8%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+17%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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).



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj South County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

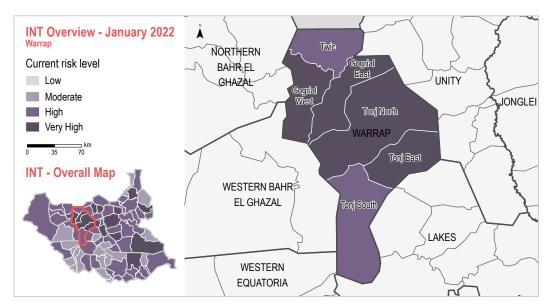
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



Nutrition:

Very High

High

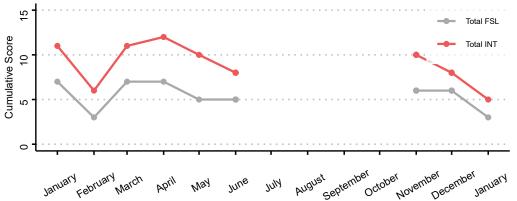
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Se	verity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	33%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	25%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽⁷⁾	n 50%	High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	17%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	50%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	17%	Moderate	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	2170	Moderate	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	-9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating	8 %	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported ^(f)	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market (1)	17 %	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+7%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	a No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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).



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Torit County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

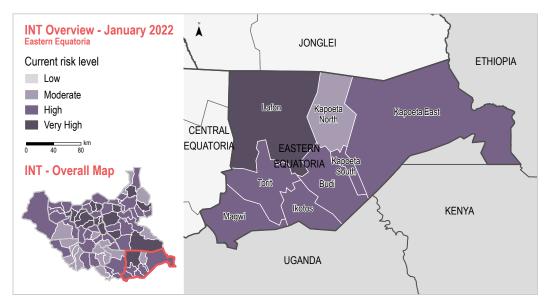
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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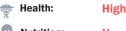
The outcomes are presented to key coordination bodies such as the Needs Analysis Working Group (NAWG), the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG), and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.



Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



Nutrition: Very High

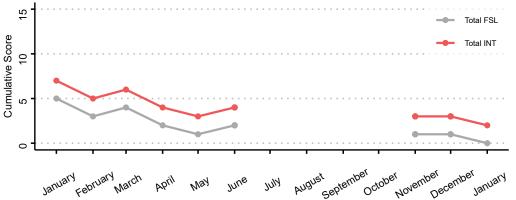
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

We of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be **We of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported** **We of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported** **We of assessed settlements where residents reported** **We of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported** **We of assessed settlements where residents reported by use an unsustainable food source** **We of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat** **We of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating** **We of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating** **We of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market** **We of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market** **No data** **No data** **No data** **No data** **No data** **Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms** **Jew Moderate** **How Moderate** **How Moderate** **Low Moderate** **No data** **We change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months** **No data** **No data** **No data** **No data** **Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms**	Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	verity Score
of willd foods that are known to make people sick was reported. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly see 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. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market. % of assessed settlements where		13%	Low		5%	Low
% 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 a lack of food by only having children eat. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating. % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating. **Climate** **Climate** **Colimate** **Colim	of wild foods that are known to make people	5%	Low		18%	Low
% 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* % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating* Markets % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market* % change in white sorghum prices compared to No data No data No data No data No data Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported* **Climate* Low Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms* **Substitution* **Substit	% of assessed settlements where residents	5%	Low		32%	Moderate
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat* So fassessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating* Markets So fassessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market* No data No data Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average* Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported* So fassessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market* No data No data No data Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms* Moderate		3%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with lack of food by going days without eating to land and agricultural inputs was reported to land agricultural inputs was repo	coped with a lack of food by only having children	0,0			-7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾ % change in white sorghum prices compared to No data No data No data No data No data Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾ Moderate		0%	Low		5%	Low
have no physical access to a functional market* No data	Markets			Climate		
76 Change in white sorghum prices compared to 112 and 112 katto between raumati for the current year and		3%	Low		+5%	Low
		No data	a No data		-19%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months(7)

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Twic County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

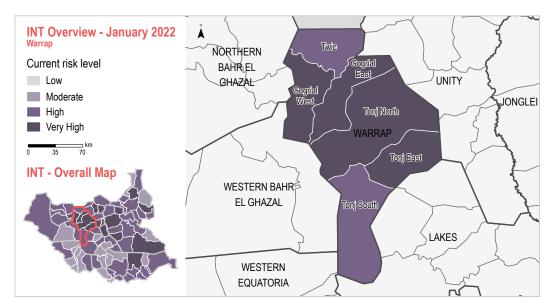
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High



Nutrition: Very High

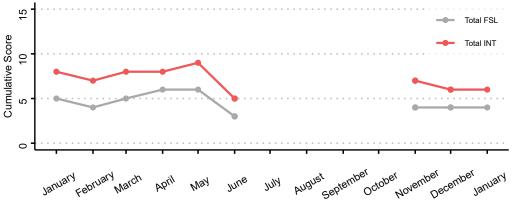
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ⁽¹⁾	27%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	39%	High	% of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{(t)}$	39%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	39%	High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{(\prime)}$	6%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	9%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	370	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+18%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(!)}$	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\eta)}$	3%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	3%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+12%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	-41%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	+64%	Very high			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including <u>EEACHAOK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH_JMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS+</u>⁽³⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS⁽³⁾, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAMI</u>⁽⁵⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u>⁽⁷⁾, <u>CFSAMI</u>⁽⁶⁾.

AoK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. 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 here may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT.

INT mainutrition 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 is normitted due to limited AoK data collicion being suspended during this priori because of the FSNMS+ data colection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Twic East County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

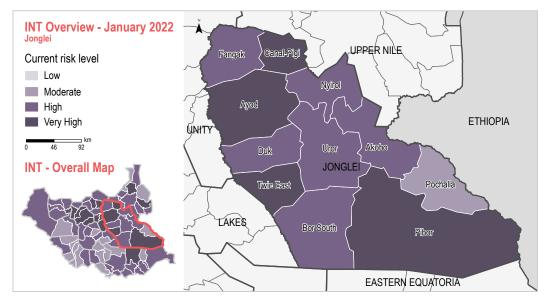
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

Health:

High

Nutrition:

Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	100%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	69%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	21%	High	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾			Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-14%	Moderate
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	55%	Very High
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+16%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	-42%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

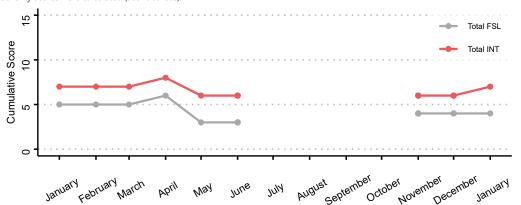
% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months?

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).

No data

No data



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI (2), FSNMS+ (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (3), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (6) AoK 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 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 Data in trend graph between July and October is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ulang County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

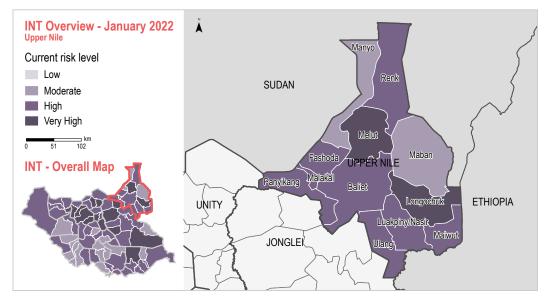
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Nutrition:

Very High

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

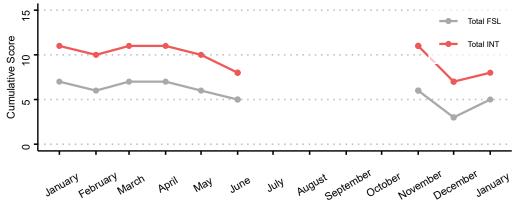
Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Seve	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	39%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	21%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ^(f)	57%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	54%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	57%	Very High	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	0170	voly mgn	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+3%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	11%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market 9	43%	High	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+35%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the

average across the previous three months?

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).



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Uror County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High

July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

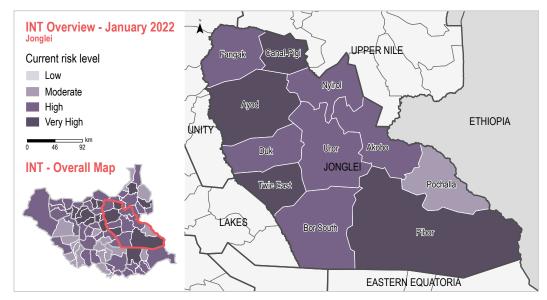
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

Very High

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Nutrition:

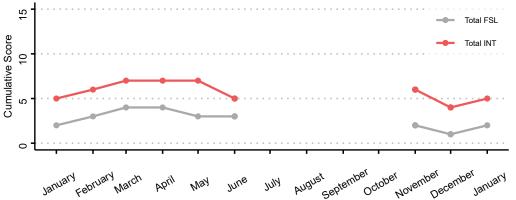
Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Sev	erity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $\sp(\theta)$	0%	Low
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	100%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	91%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-6%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	9%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+19%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	No data	No data			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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

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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 is normitted due to limited AoK data collicion being suspended during this priori because of the FSNMS+ data colection.









average across the previous three months?

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wau County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk:

Moderate High

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P2



Acute Food Insecurity: P3

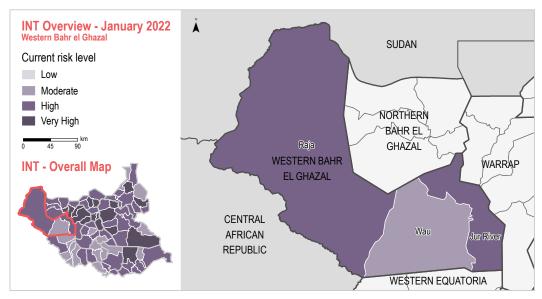
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate

Health: High

Nutrition: High

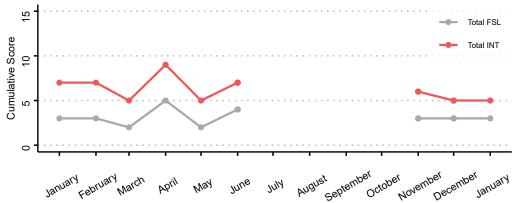
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access	Severity Score		Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	2%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	58%	High
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ^(f)	35%	High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	0%	Low
•	0%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ⁰	070		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+29%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	2%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+8%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁹⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	-4%	Low			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months?

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wulu County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High

July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P1

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

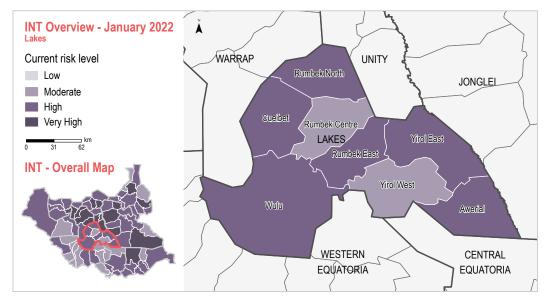
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High

ا ق

Health:

Very High High

• Nutrition:

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

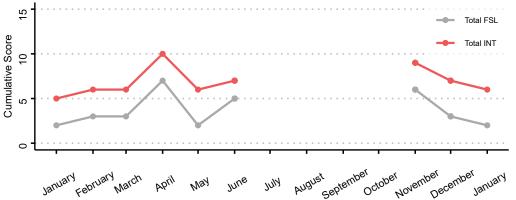
Food Availability & Access			Severity Score	re Livestock		Severity Score	
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	80%	Very High	
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	20%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	60%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture			
	coped with a lack of food by only having children	070	2011	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+12%	Low	
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	
	Markets			Climate			
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+14%	Low	
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low	

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽⁷⁾

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Moderate



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









Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yambio County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acut

Acute Malnutrition: P2



Acute Food Insecurity: P2

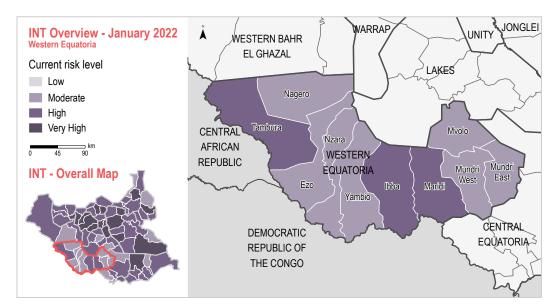
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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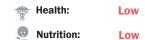
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate



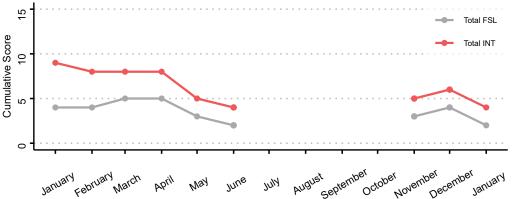
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score		Livestock	Severity Score	
	% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	3%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!^{(j)}$	32%	Moderate
	% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	1%	Low	$\%$ of assessed settlements where the $\textbf{presence}$ of $\textbf{livestock}$ diseases was $\texttt{reported}^{(9)}$	0%	Low
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	16%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	25%	Low
	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	1%	Low	Agriculture		
	coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ⁽¹⁾			Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ^{®)}	+3%	Low
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	1%	Low
	Markets			Climate		
	$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+18%	Low
	% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	No data	a No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+13%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(7)}$

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 REACHAOK.⁽¹⁾, REACH JMML.⁽²⁾, ESNMS+.⁽³⁾, SMART.⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - <u>WFP VAM.⁽⁵⁾</u>, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CESAM.⁽⁶⁾.

AoK 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 ⁽⁵⁾, 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 a 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yei County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate Moderate IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

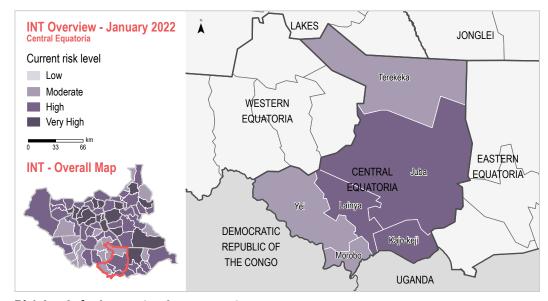
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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 <u>ToR</u> 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 & Hygeine: Moderate

Health: Low

Nutrition: Moderate

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score	Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(1)}$	4%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽⁷⁾	8%	Low	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly	0%	Low	Agriculture		
coped with a lack of food by only having children	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average [®]	+16%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{(\prime)}$	4%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market ⁽¹⁾	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+17%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	-32%	Low	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+15%	Moderate

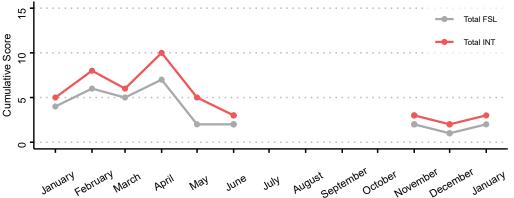
Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months⁽⁷⁾

+45%

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).

Very high



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACHAOK.⁽¹⁾, REACH JMML.⁽²⁾, ESNMS+.⁽³⁾, SMART.⁽⁴⁾, Health - EWARS.⁽⁵⁾, CHIRPS - <u>WFP VAM.⁽⁵⁾</u>, CLIMIS.⁽⁷⁾, CESAM.⁽⁶⁾.

AoK 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 ⁽⁵⁾, 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 a 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data collection.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yirol East County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High July 2021 INT Risk: High IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P4

Acute Food Insecurity: P4

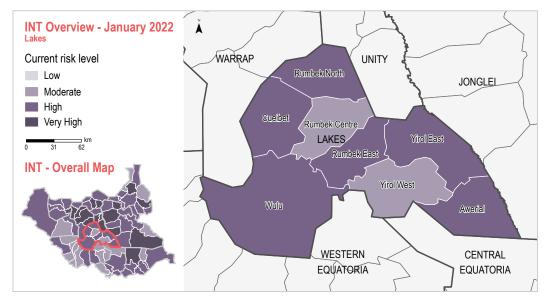
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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 <u>ToR</u> 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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Health:

lth: High





High

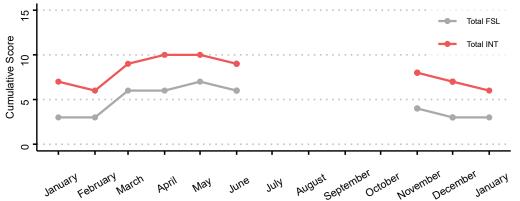
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access	Severity Score		Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{(\prime)}$	14%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	28%	Moderate	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $\sp(\theta)$	62%	Very high
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	48%	Very High	% of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported ⁽⁷⁾	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat *	0%	Low	Agriculture		
	0,0		Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	-6%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{(1)}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+11%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ⁽⁷⁾	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	-29%	Low			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 <u>REACH ACK</u>⁽¹⁾, <u>REACH_IMMI</u>⁽²⁾, <u>ESNMS+</u>⁽²⁾, <u>SMART</u>⁽¹⁾, Health - EWARS⁽³⁾, <u>CHIMIS</u>⁽³⁾, <u>CLIMIS</u>⁽³⁾, <u>CISMM</u>⁽³⁾.

AoK data is collected as settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, went if question was asked only to a subset of assessed settlements, total there may be other coping strategies employed which are not used as indicators for the INT. INT mainutrition 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 is omnitted due to limited dav data and exclict on being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data colocition.







Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yirol West County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021

Acute Malnutrition: P3

Acute Food Insecurity: P3

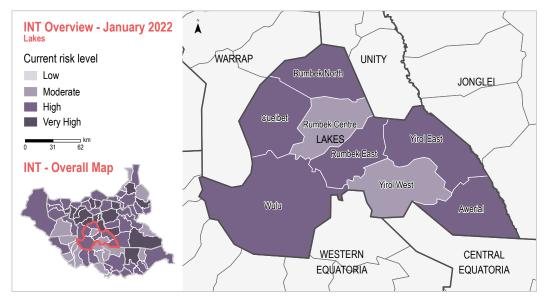
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System, IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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.

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

● Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High

Health: Low

Nutrition: High

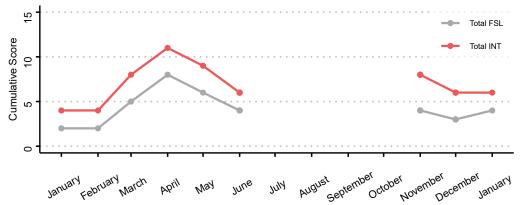
Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators (January 2022)

Food Availability & Access	Severity Score		Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	8%	Low	% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people	44%	High	% of assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{(\eta)}$	40%	High
sick was reported ⁽¹⁾ % of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ⁽¹⁾	44%	Very High	$\%$ of assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	16%	Low
	0%	Low	Agriculture		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat * ¹⁷	070	Low	Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average ⁽⁸⁾	+7%	Low
$\%$ of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with lack of food by going days without eating $^{(\prime)}$	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	8%	Low
Markets			Climate		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	+15%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\eta)}$	No data	No data	Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ⁽⁶⁾	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the	-40%	Low			

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

average across the previous three months(7)

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 <u>REACH AOK</u> "0, <u>REACH JIMMI</u> "0, <u>ESNIMS</u> "10, <u>MART</u> "0, <u>Health - EWARS</u> "0, <u>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</u> "0, <u>CLIMIS</u> "0, <u>CFSAM</u> "0.

AOK data is collected at settlement-level and is based on reports by Kls. The methodology provides indicative data on the humanitarian situation including in hard-to-reach settlements. Findings presented as % of all assessed settlements, went iguestion 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 mainutrition 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 is ommitted due to limited AoK data collection being suspended during this period because of the FSNMS+ data 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.





