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

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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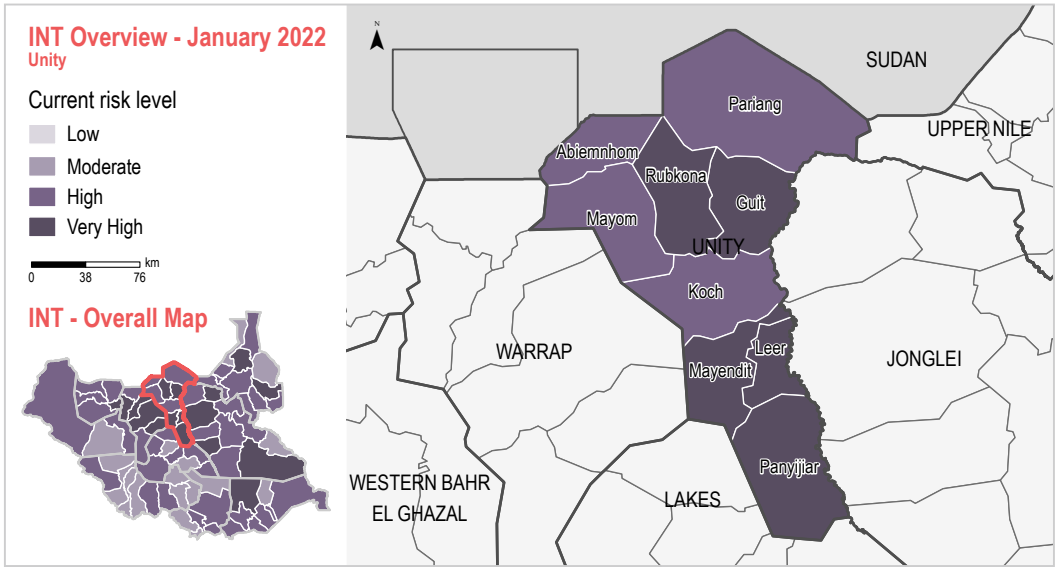


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	10%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	15%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	5%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-3%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

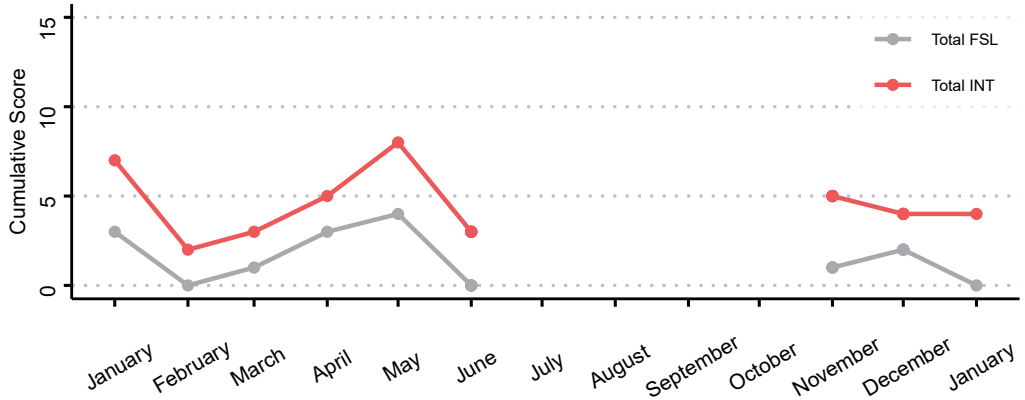
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	25%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	20%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	5%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+32%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+24%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Akobo 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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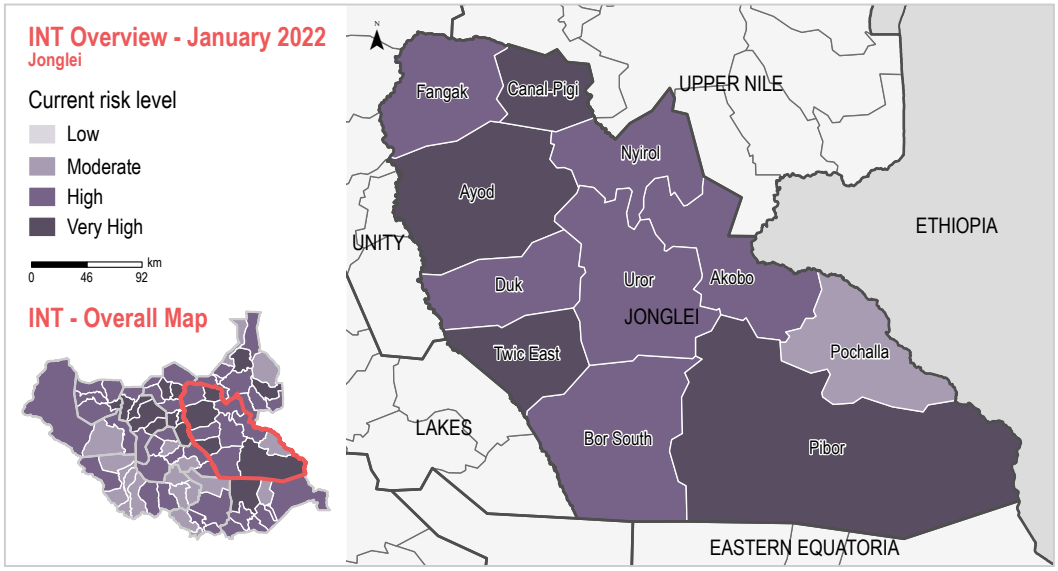


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	31%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	88%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	19%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	19%	Moderate

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	10%	Low

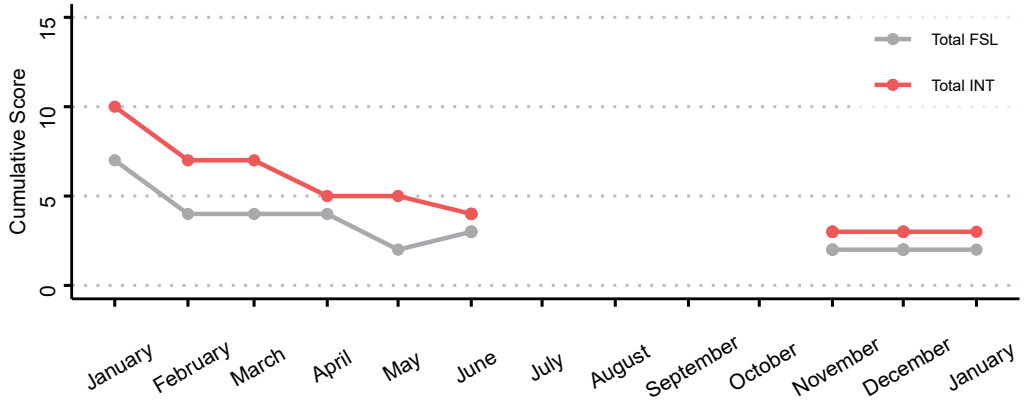
Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-4%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	29%	High

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+28%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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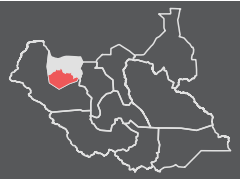
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil Centre County

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

Introduction

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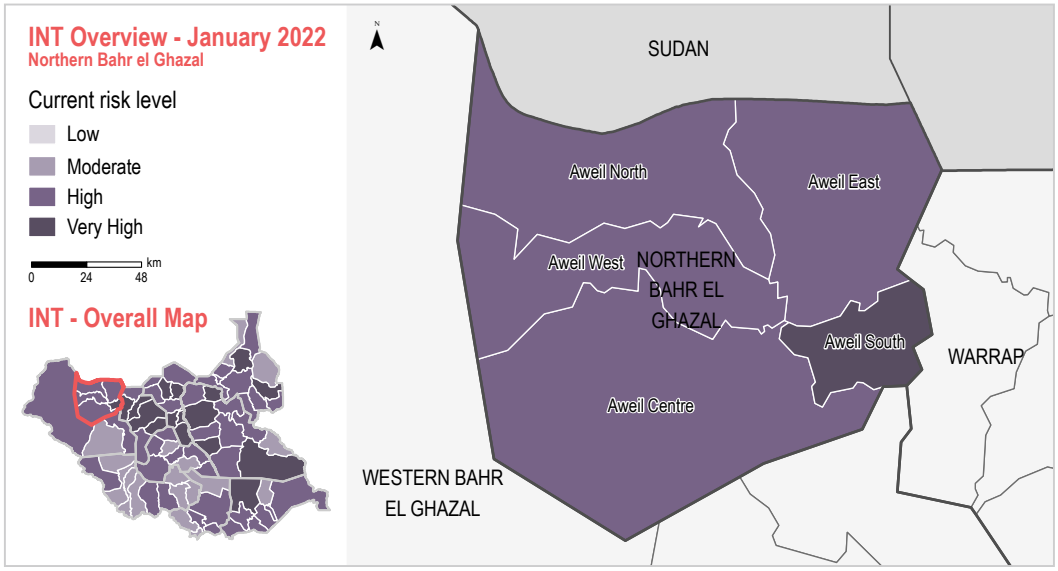

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	37%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	15%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	15%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-29%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	15%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	7%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+31%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+6%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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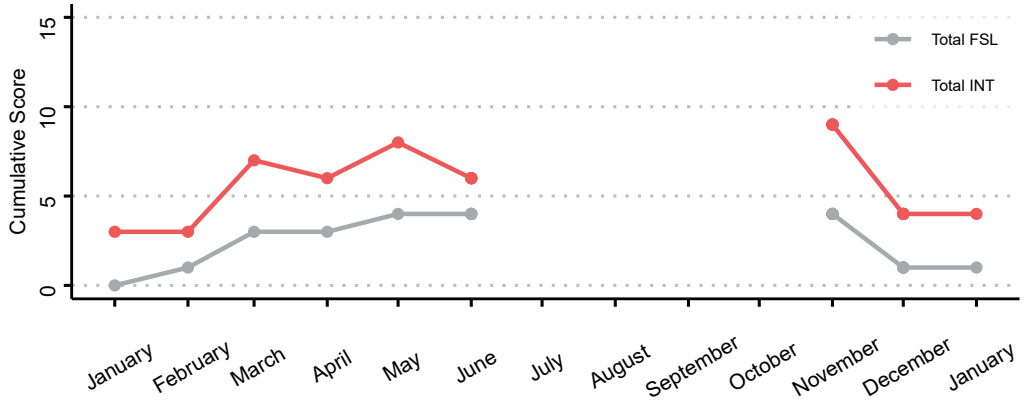

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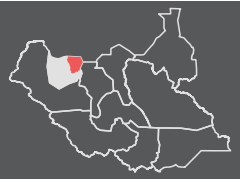
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil East County

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

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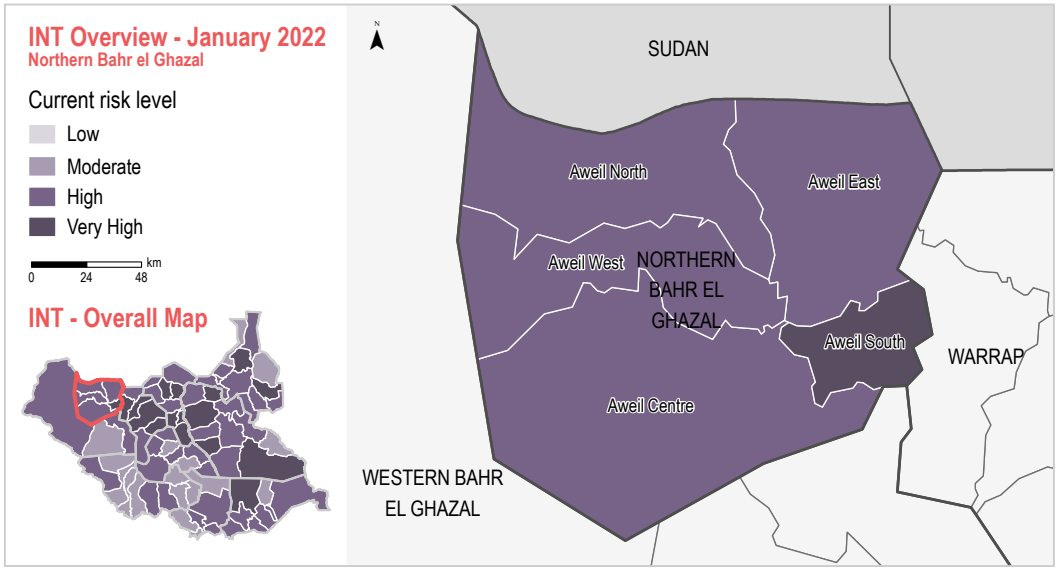

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	26%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	24%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	22%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+11%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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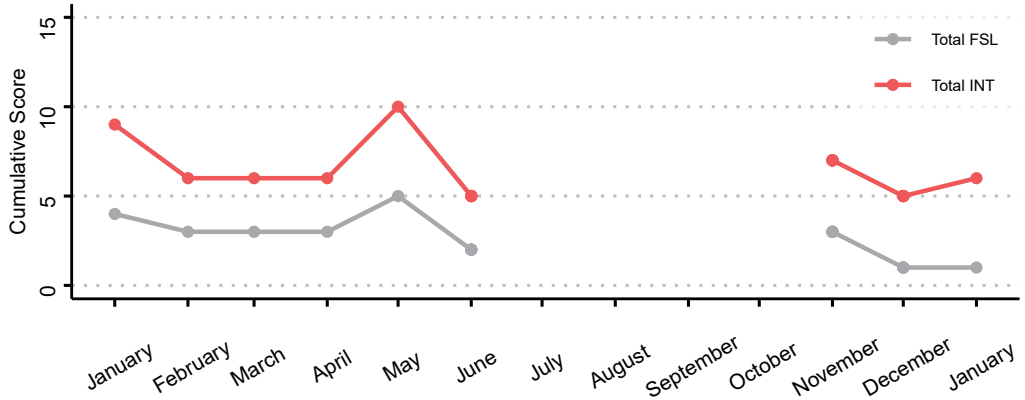

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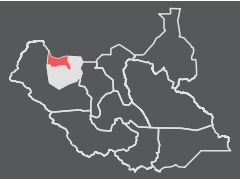
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



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July 2021 INT Risk: Moderate

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Acute Malnutrition: P4
Acute Food Insecurity: P4

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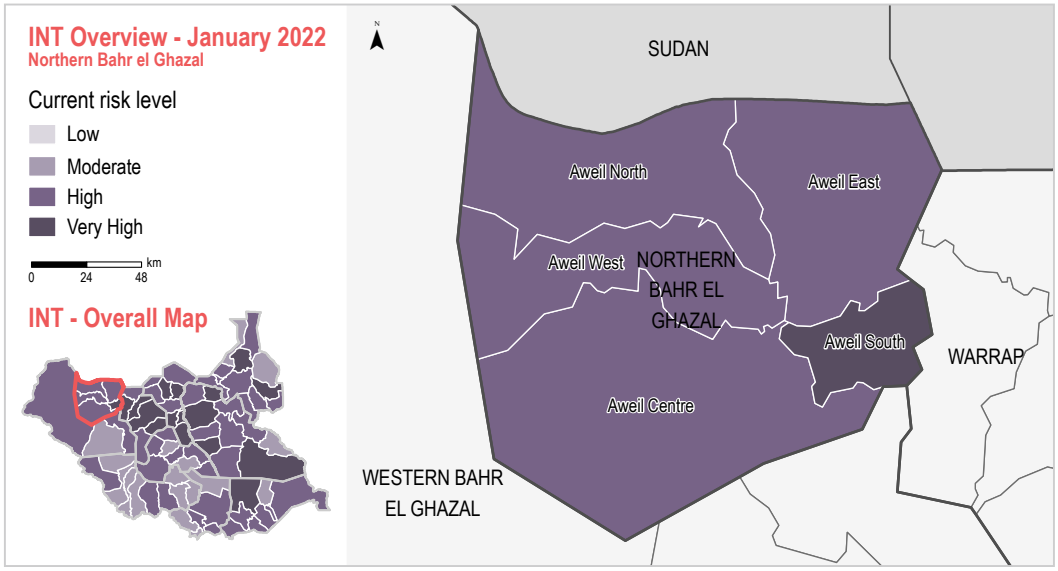


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	32%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	18%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	16%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-15%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

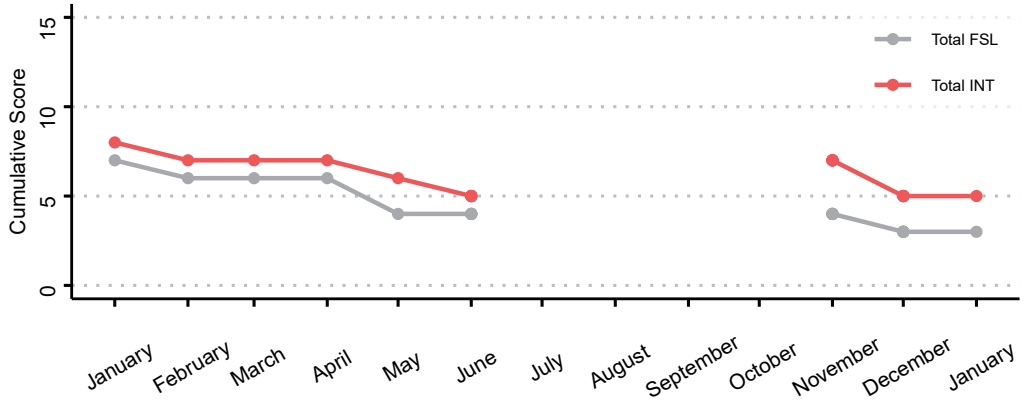
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	2%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	34%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+22%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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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

Introduction

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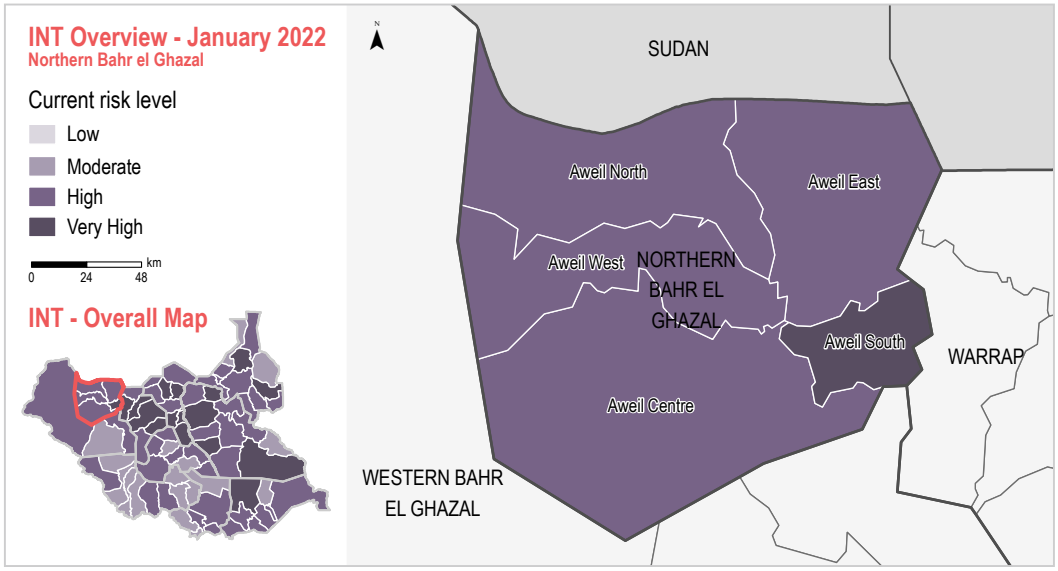

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	72%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	36%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	18%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-13%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	8%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	26%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	72%	Very High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+11%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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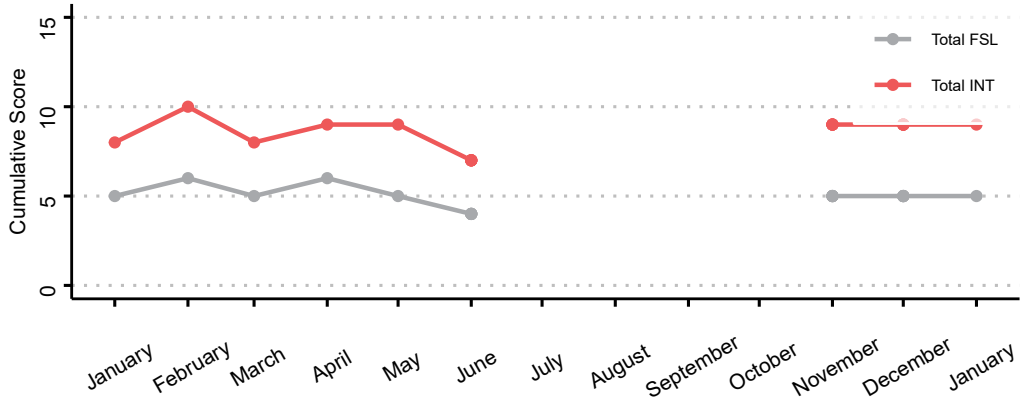

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil West County

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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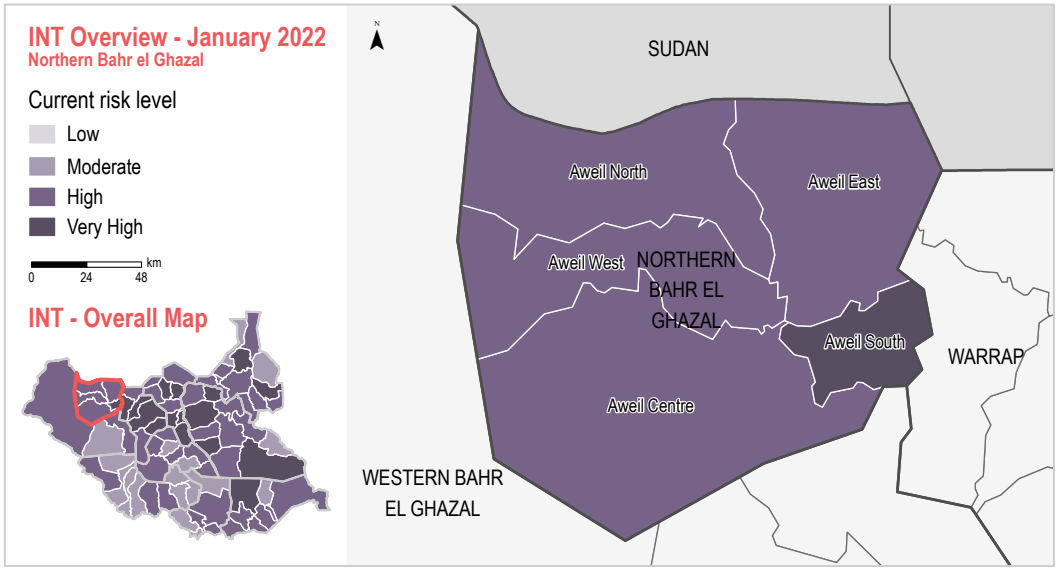

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	43%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	26%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-23%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	2%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	28%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+13%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+8%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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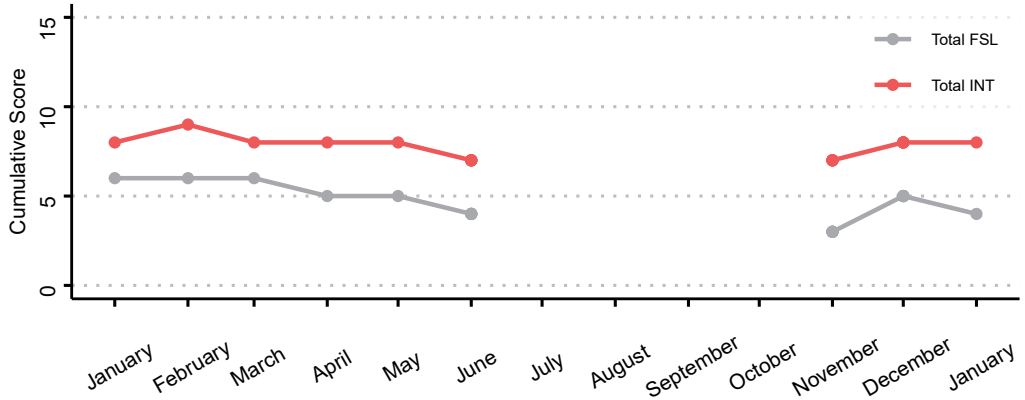

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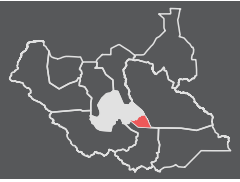
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Awerial County

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: 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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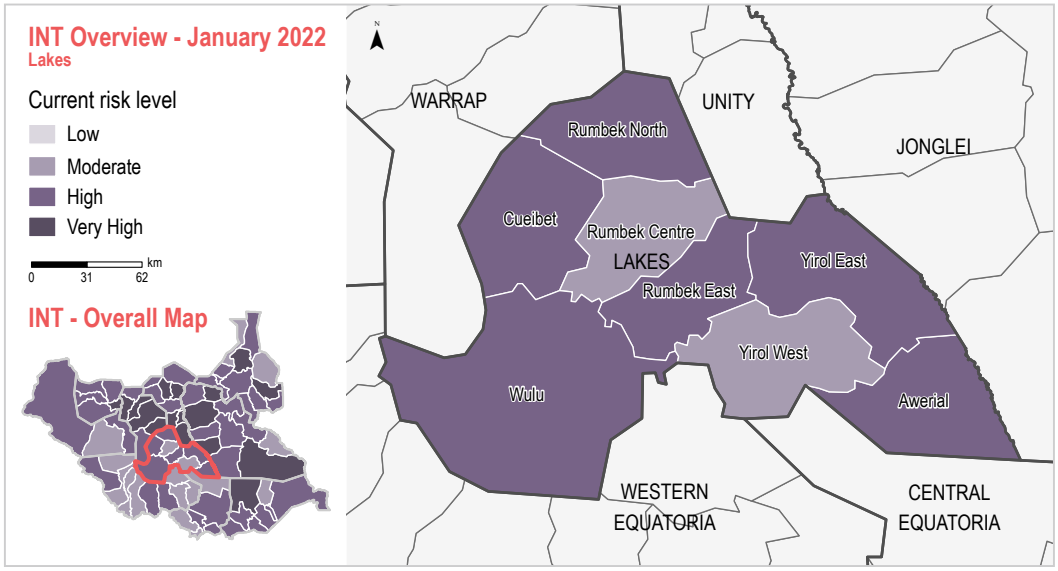

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	30%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	74%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	4%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	9%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	48%	High
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	22%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+2%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+10%	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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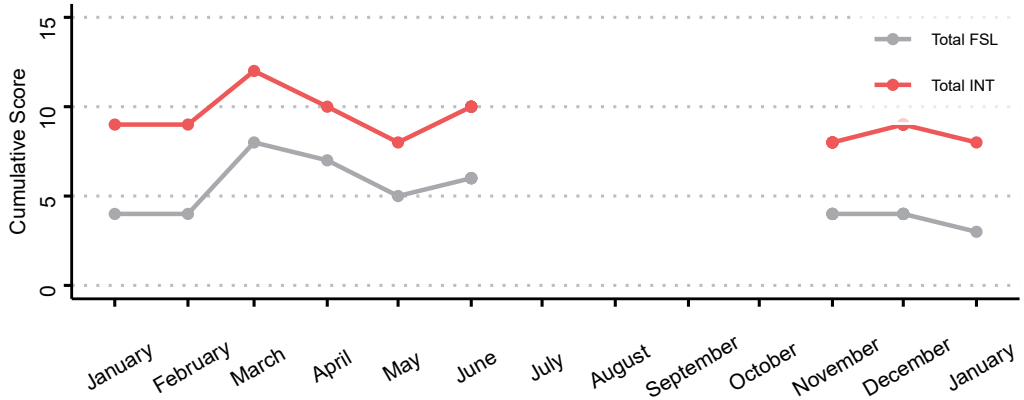

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ayod County

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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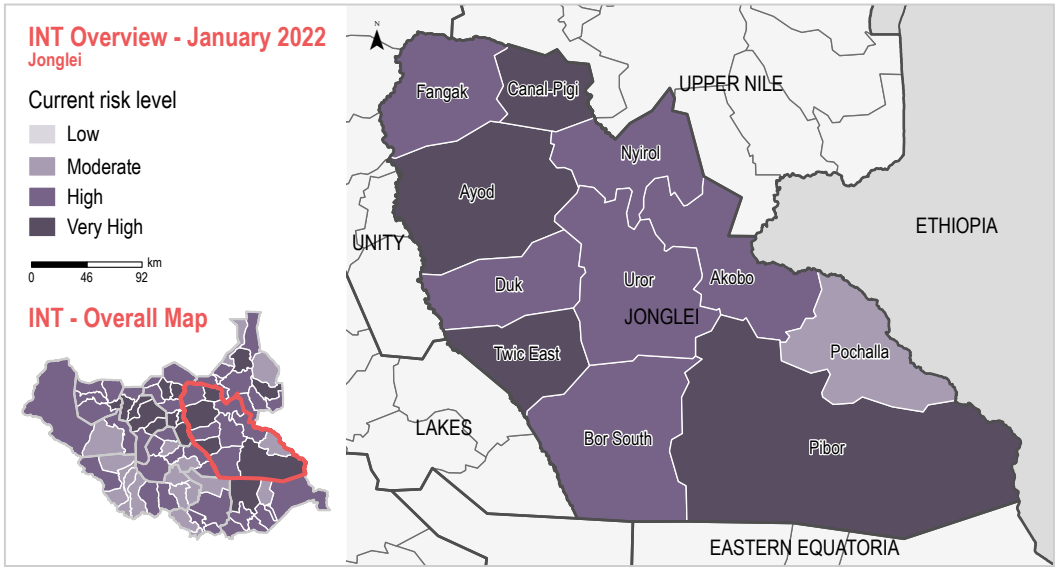

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	100%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	100%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	100%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-10%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	100%	Very High

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+13%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

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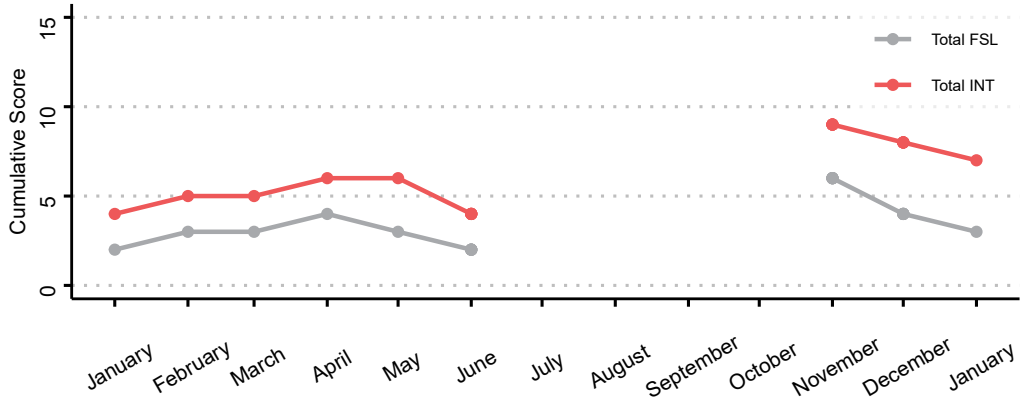

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Baliet County

Upper Nile 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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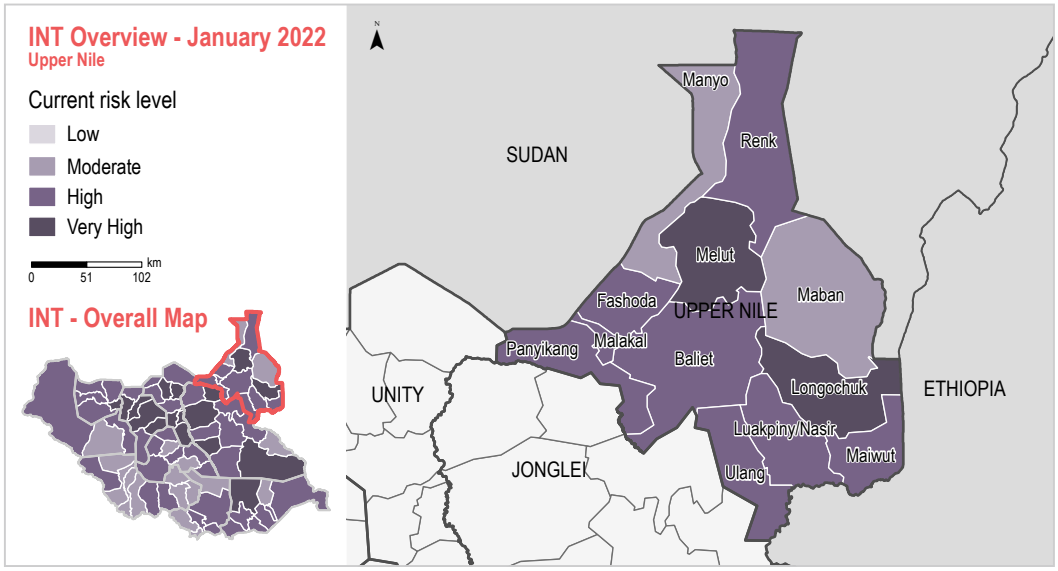

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	79%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+46%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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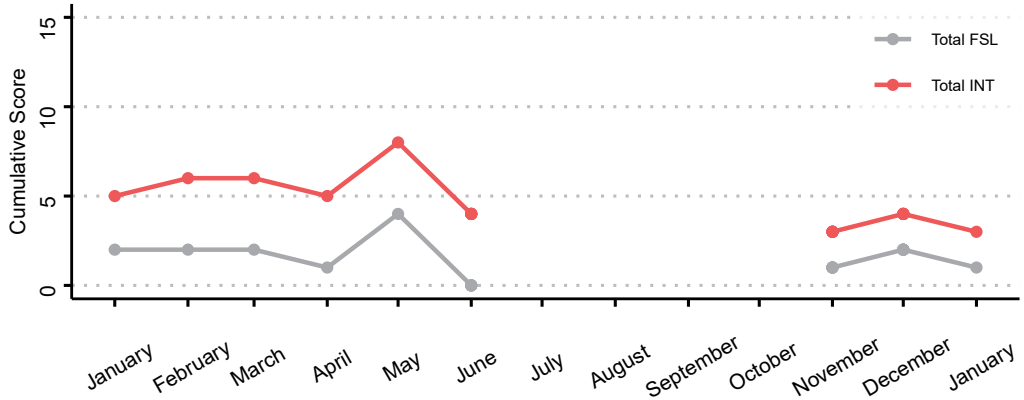

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Bor South County

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

Introduction

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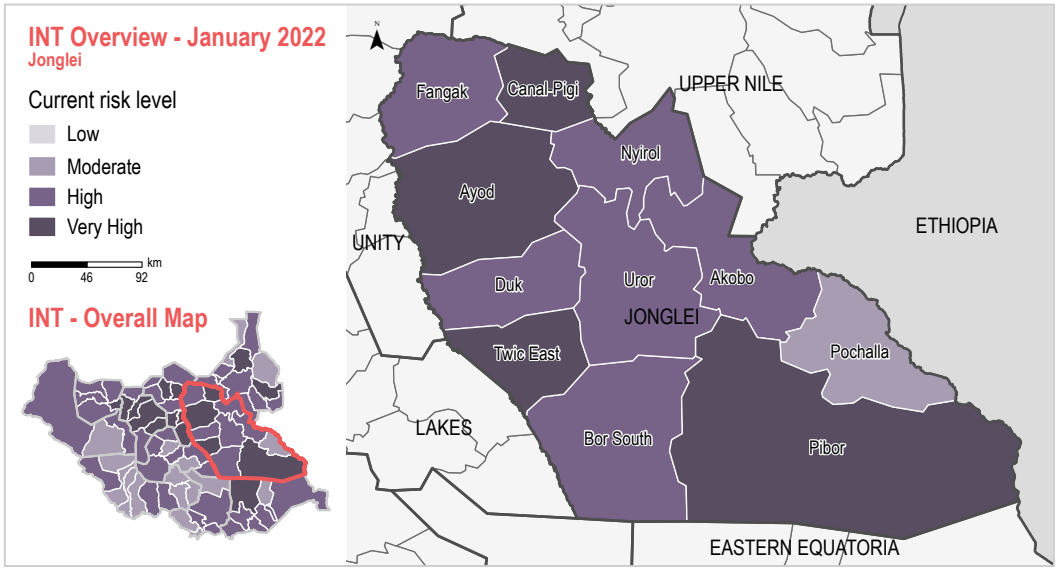

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	78%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	42%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets

% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-4%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	45%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	13%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	22%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-4%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	4%	Low

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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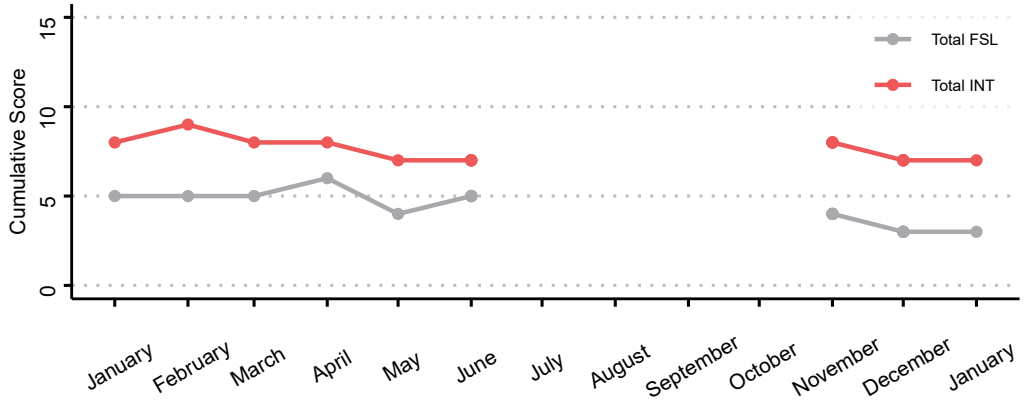

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Budi County

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

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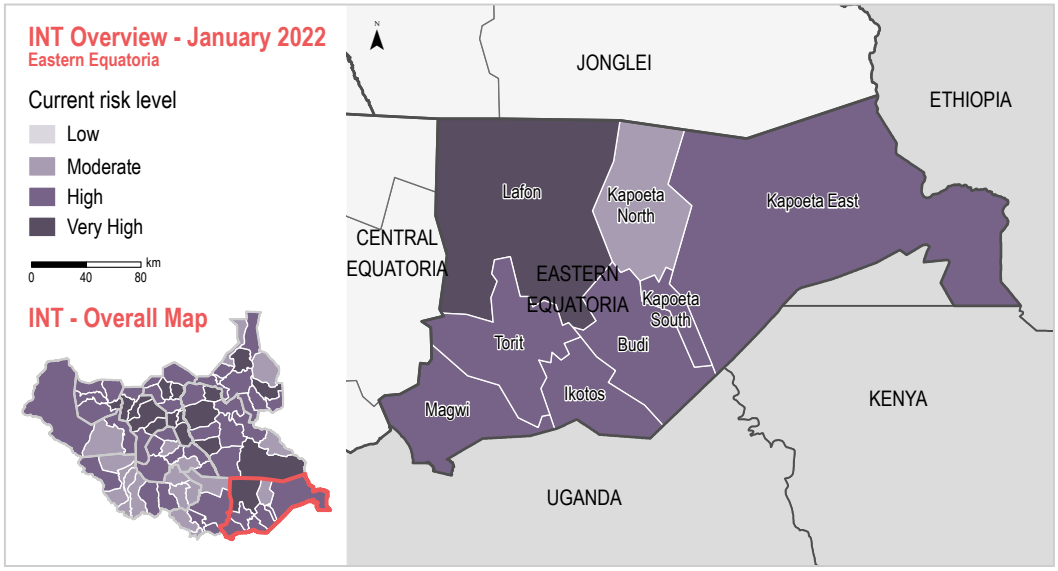

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	33%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	10%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	3%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+26%	Very high
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	98%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	100%	Very High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-9%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	-2%	Moderate
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-26%	High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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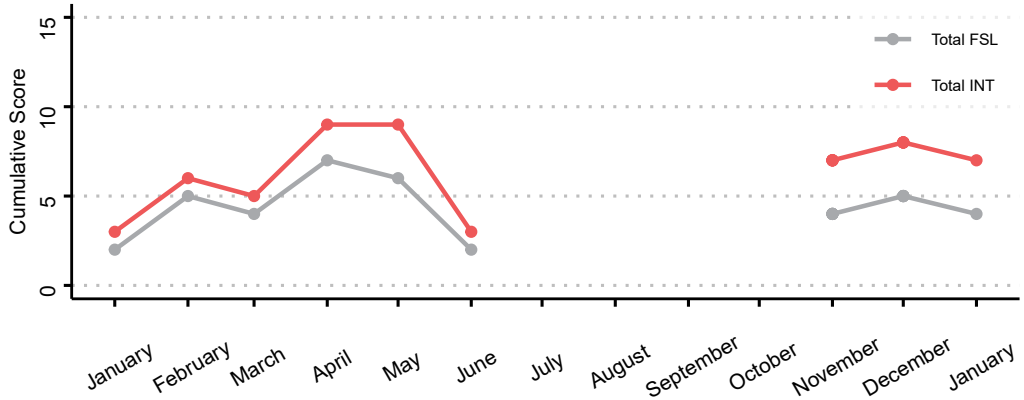

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Canal\Pigi County

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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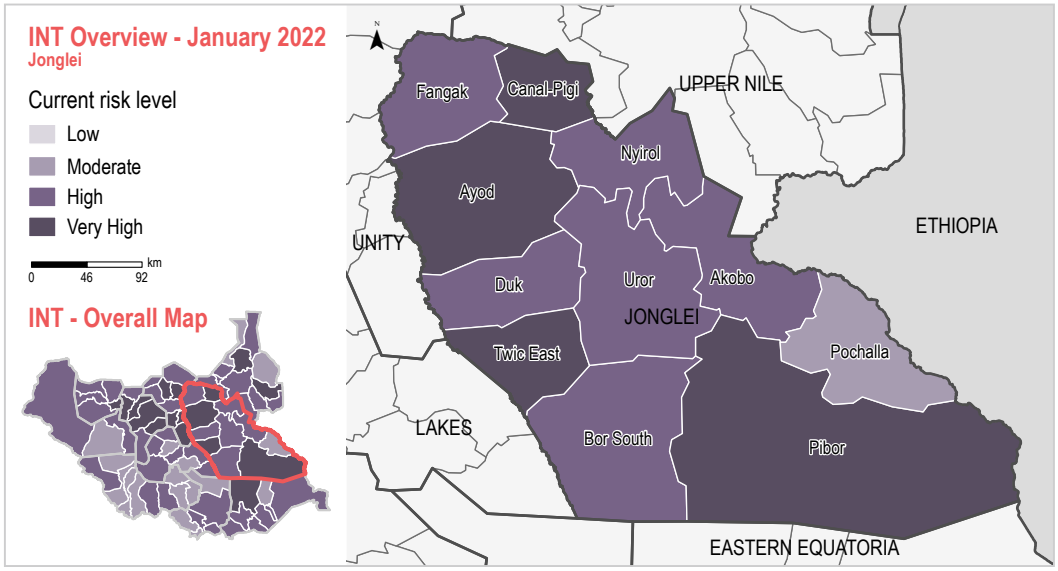

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	60%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	10%	Moderate

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	10%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	10%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	85%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	30%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-7%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	5%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+34%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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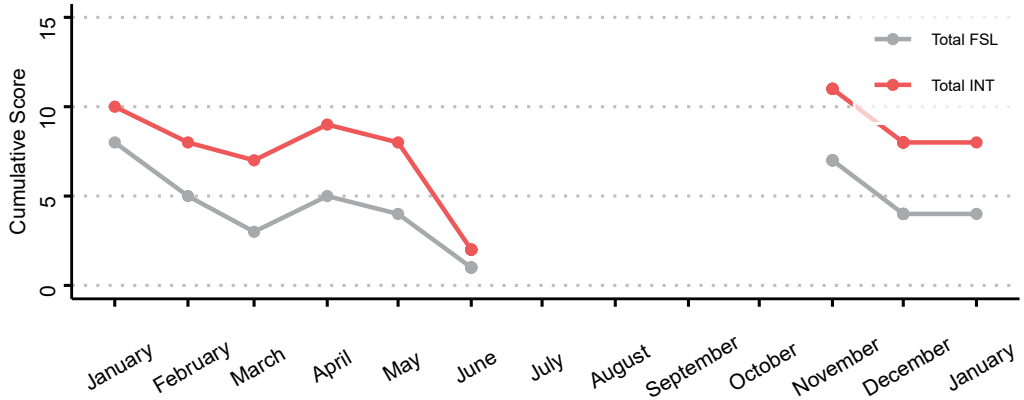

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Cueibet County

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

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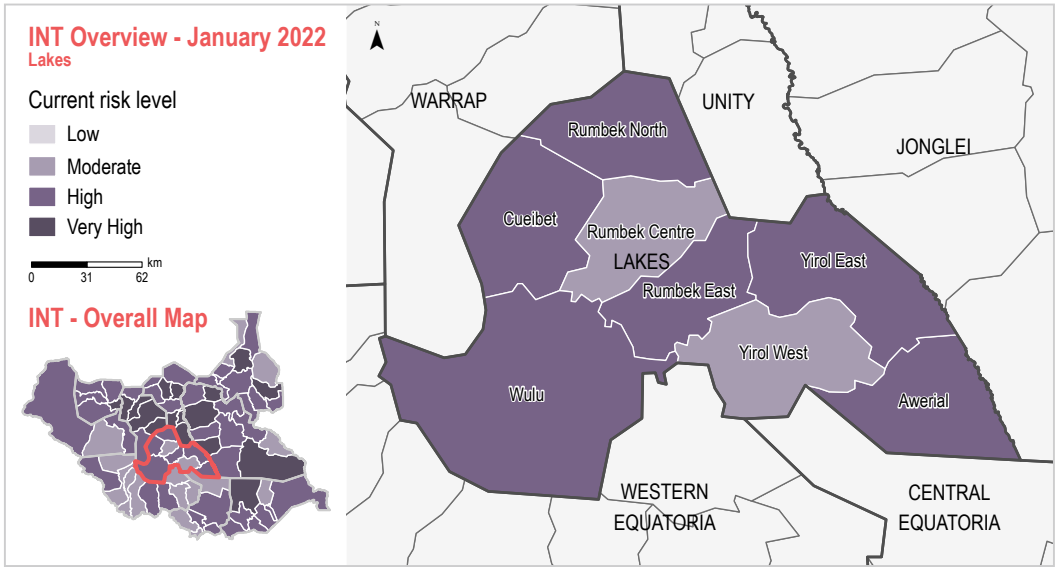

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	8%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	31%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	12%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	4%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	4%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	31%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	4%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	8%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+20%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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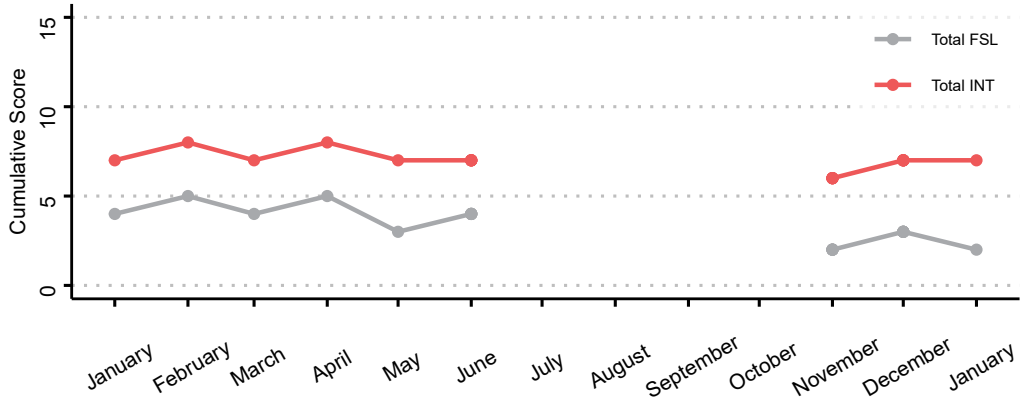

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Duk County

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

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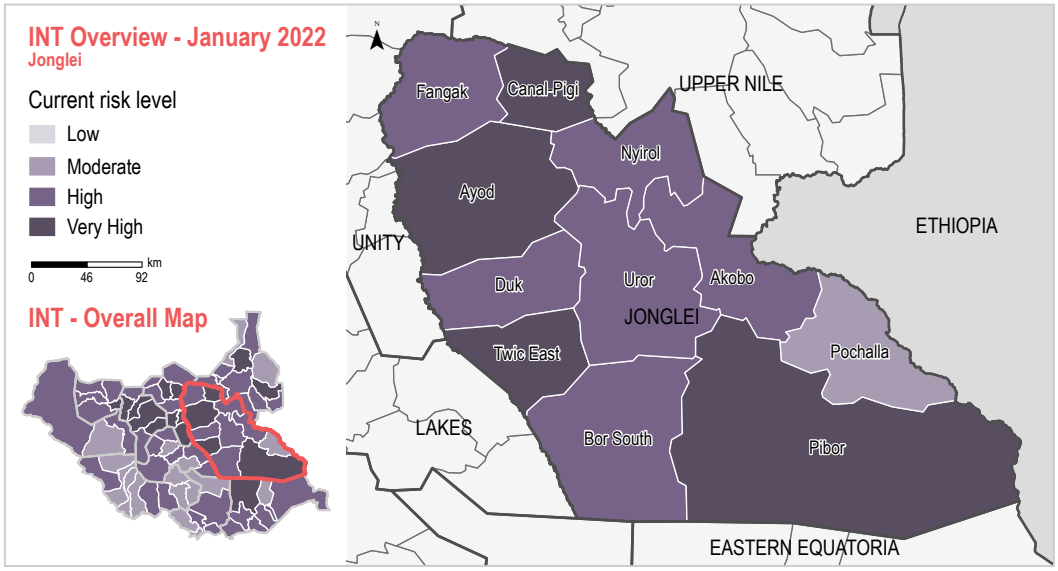

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	8%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	17%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	33%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+14%	High
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	29%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	17%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	42%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-4%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+15%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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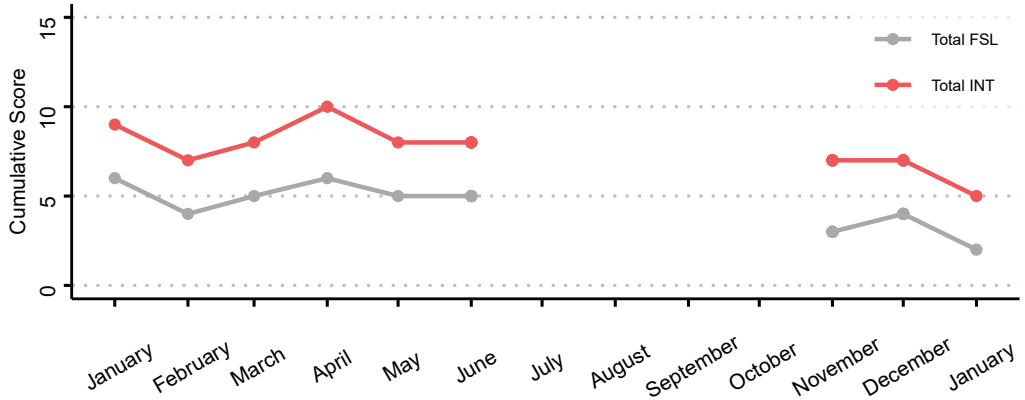

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ezo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
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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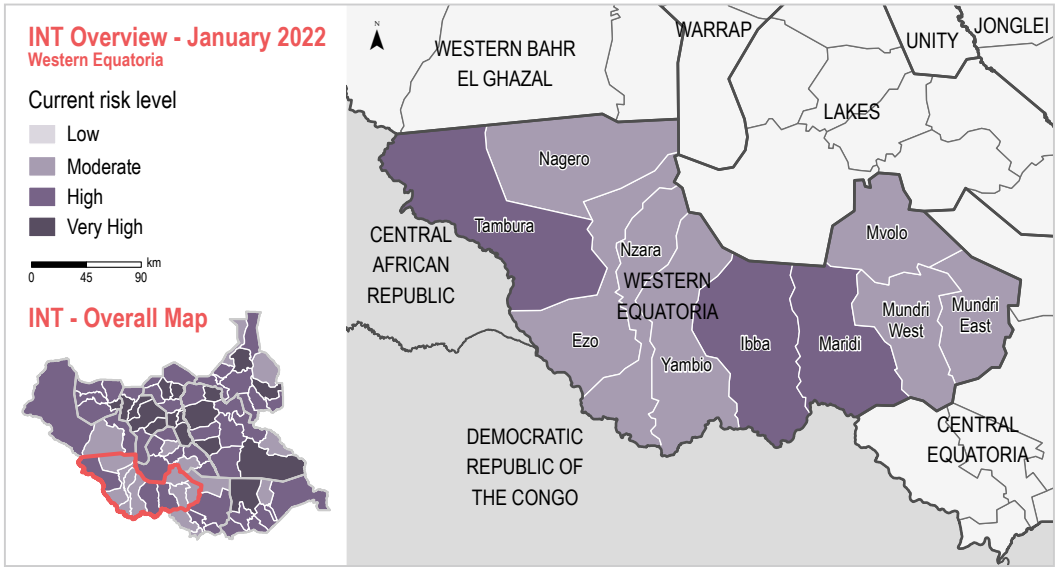

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	4%	Low
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	28%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	4%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	40%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+16%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[7]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[7]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-3%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-5%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+16%	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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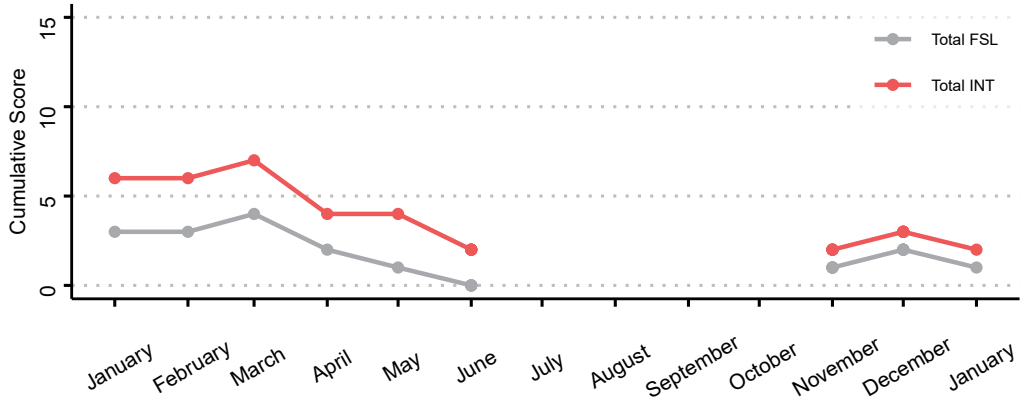

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fangak County

Jonglei 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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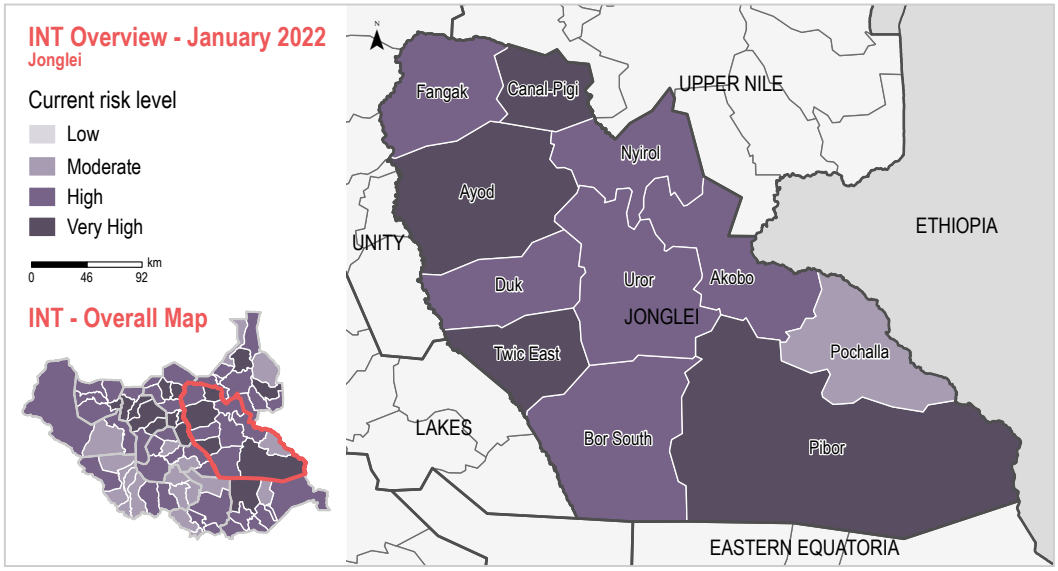

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: High
Nutrition: Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	100%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	100%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	97%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	3%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	59%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	19%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	6%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	100%	Very High

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+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)

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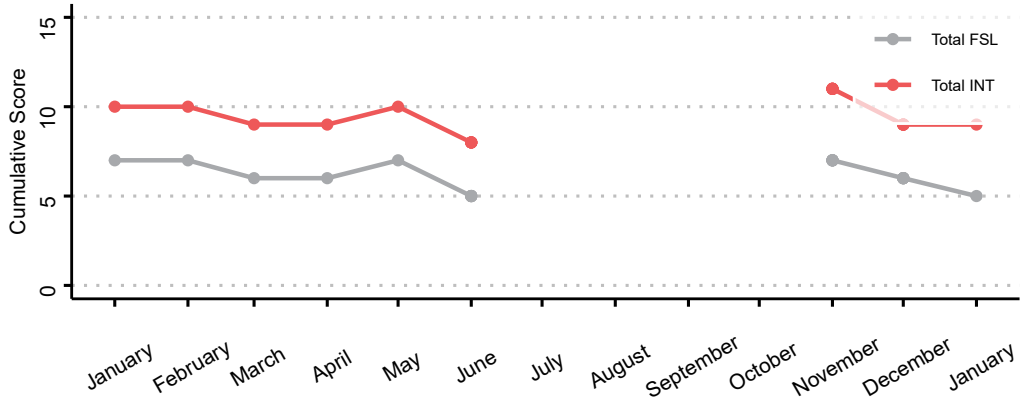

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fashoda County

Upper Nile 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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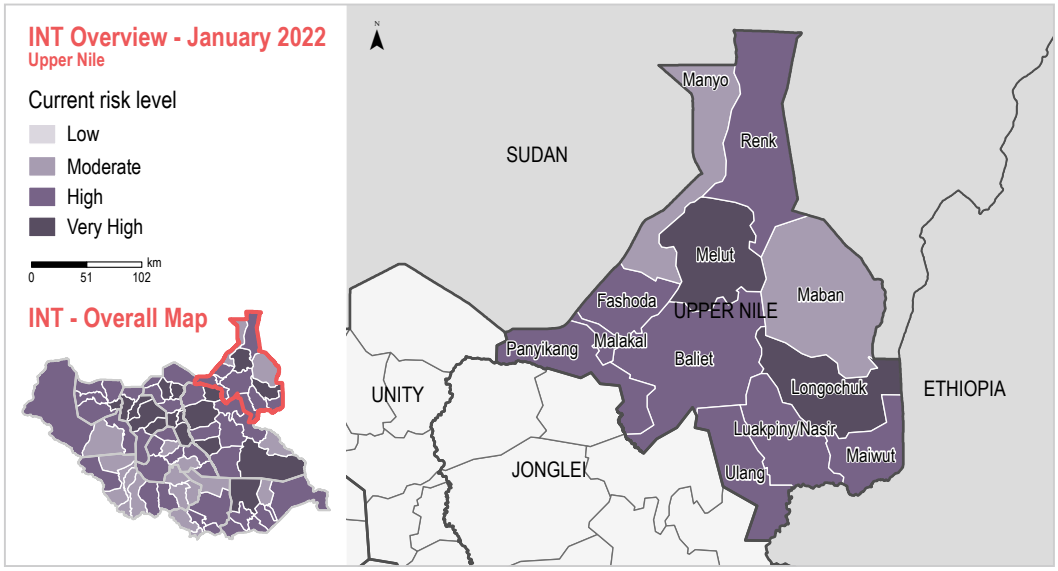

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	11%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	24%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	35%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	54%	High
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	5%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+38%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+12%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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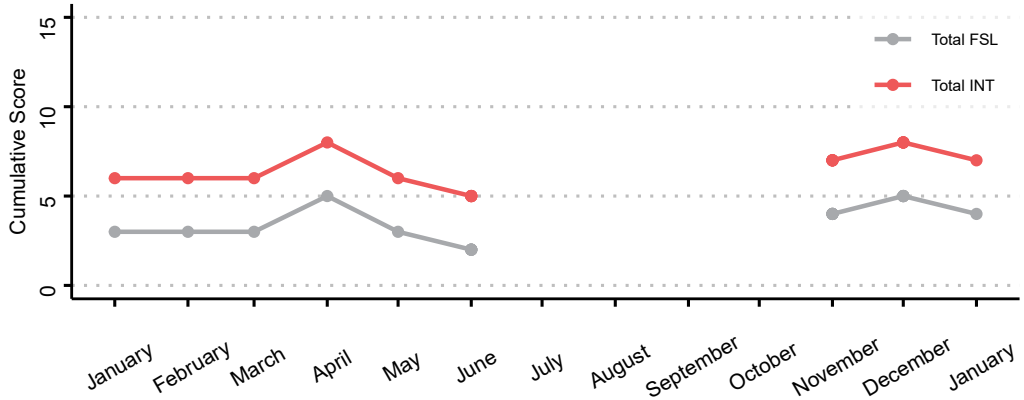

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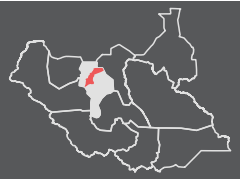
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Gogrial East County

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

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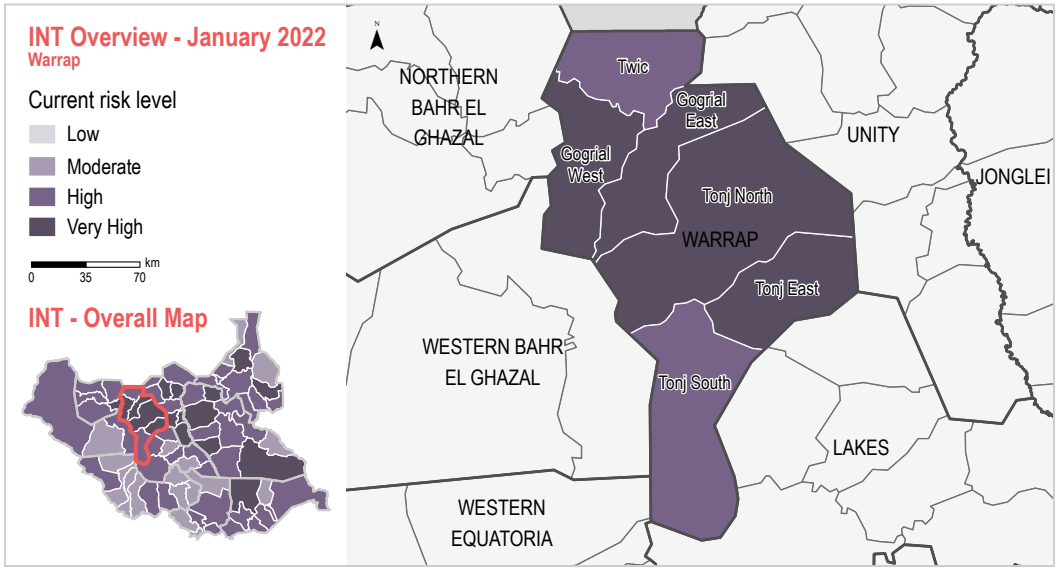

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	26%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	65%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	83%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	9%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-2%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+24%	Very high

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	70%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	9%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+9%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	13%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+9%	Low
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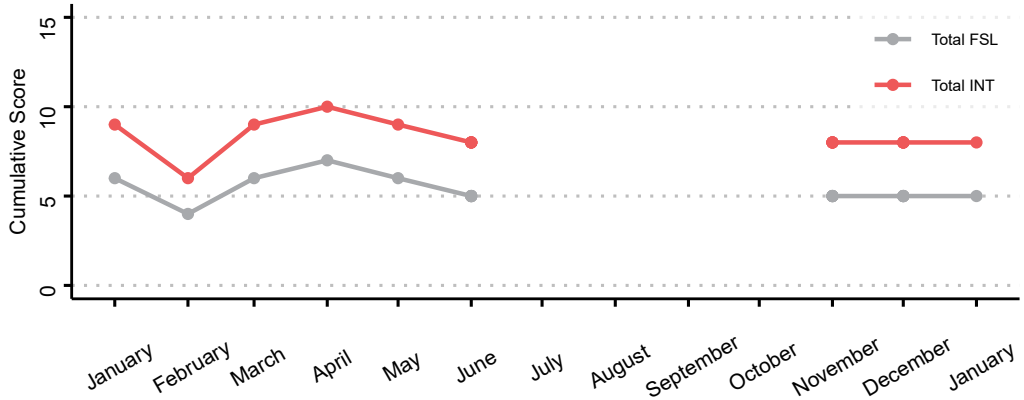

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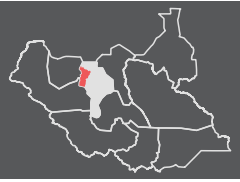
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Gogrial West County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

Introduction

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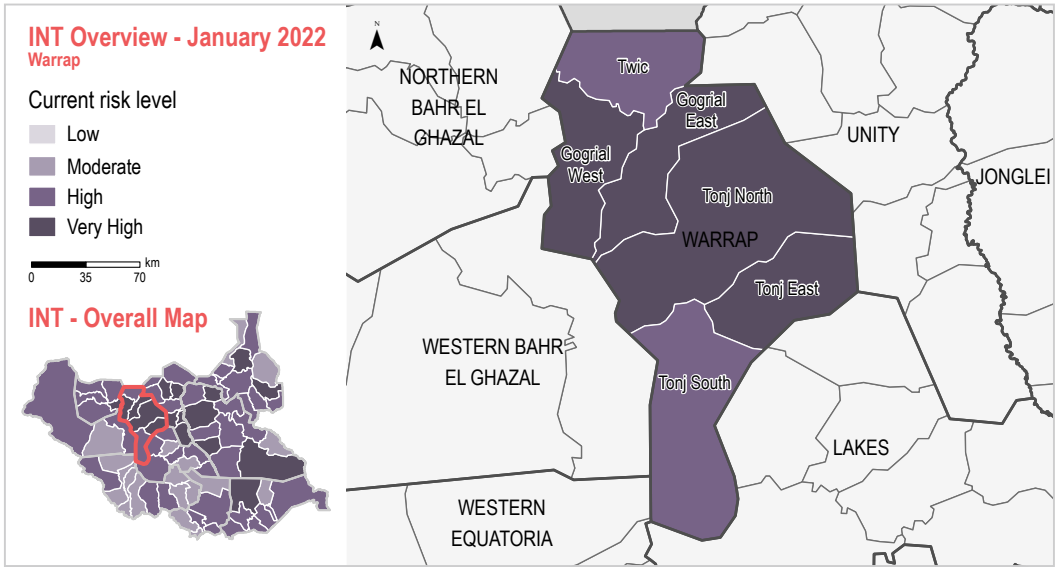


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	38%	Moderate
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	53%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	3%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	3%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

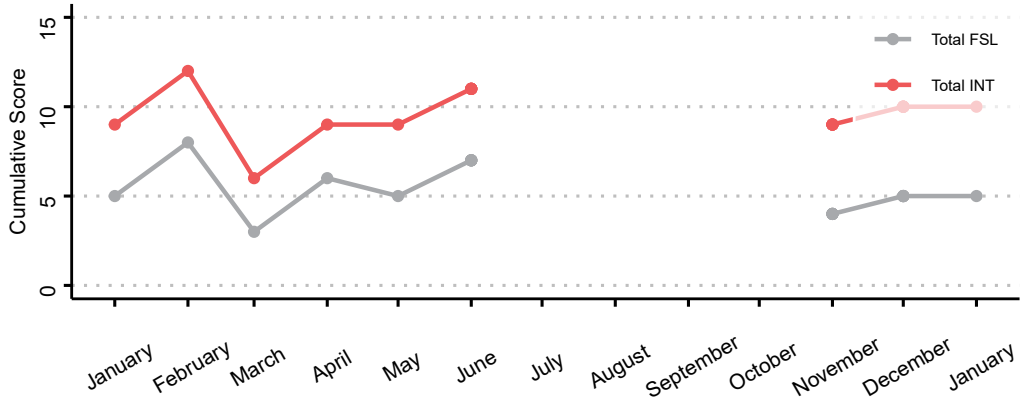
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	69%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	22%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Guit 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: 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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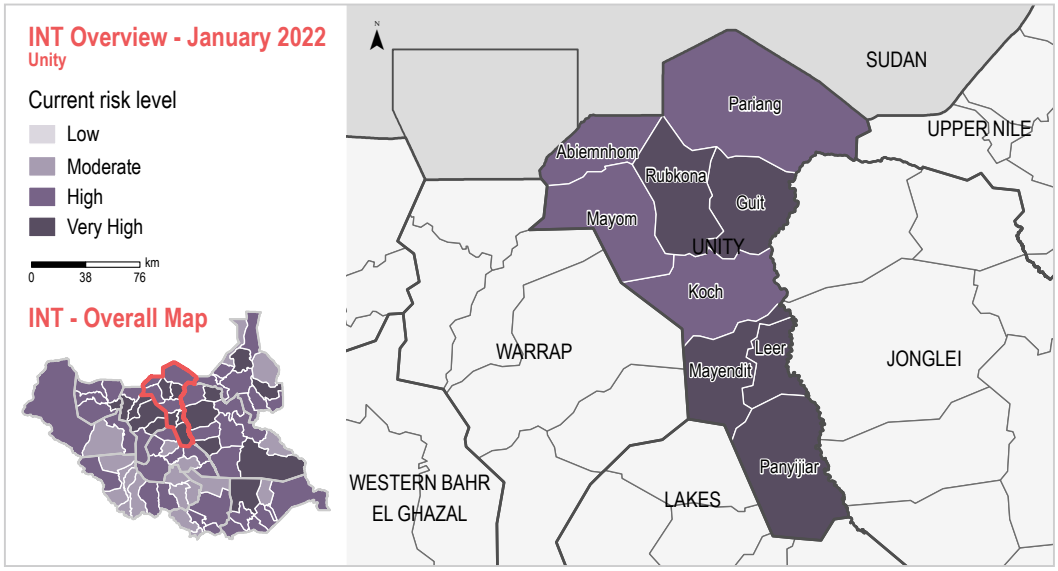


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	76%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	35%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	71%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	29%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	18%	Moderate

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	53%	High
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

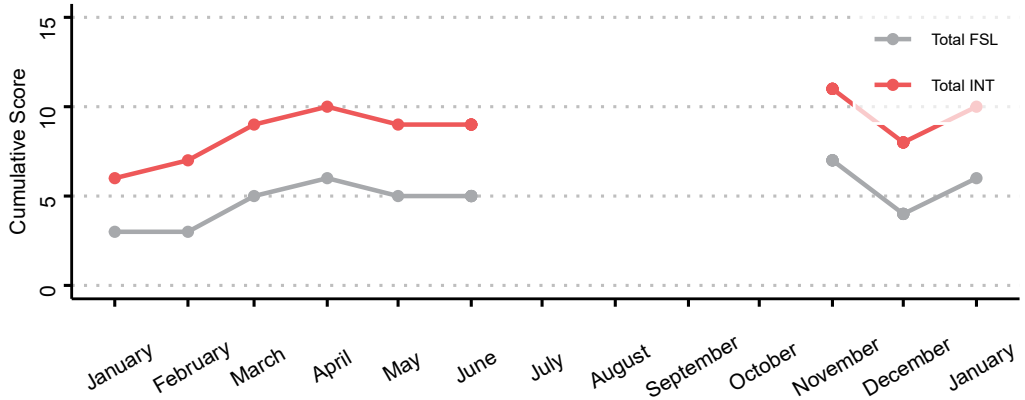
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	12%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	71%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	24%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	53%	Very High

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+29%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ibba County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

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

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

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

Introduction

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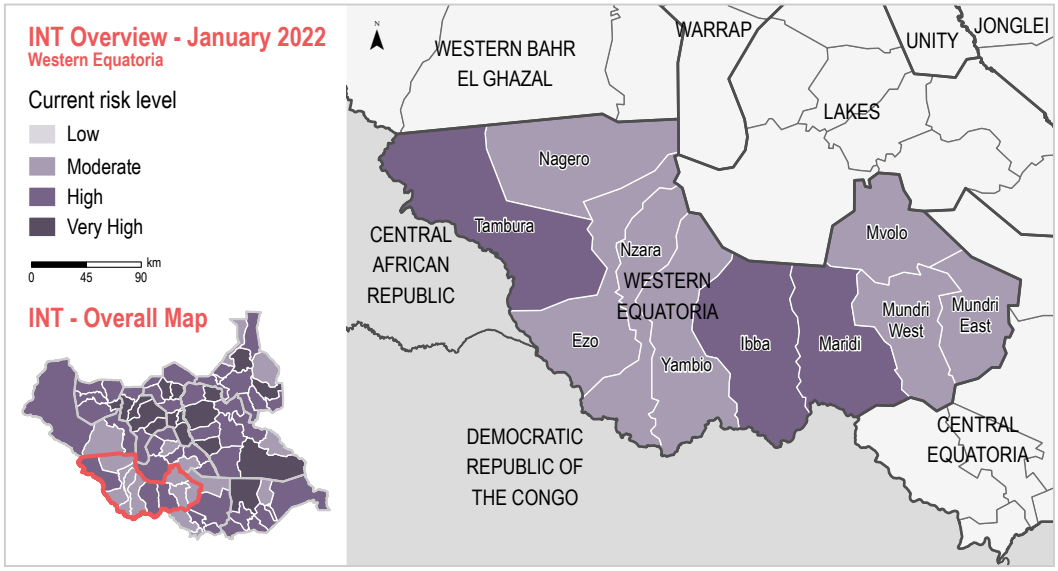

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+4%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	14%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+15%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+18%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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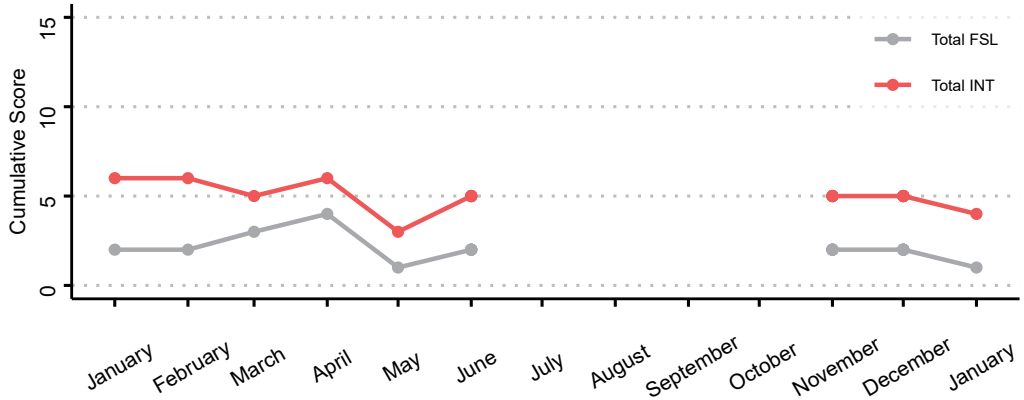

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ikotos County

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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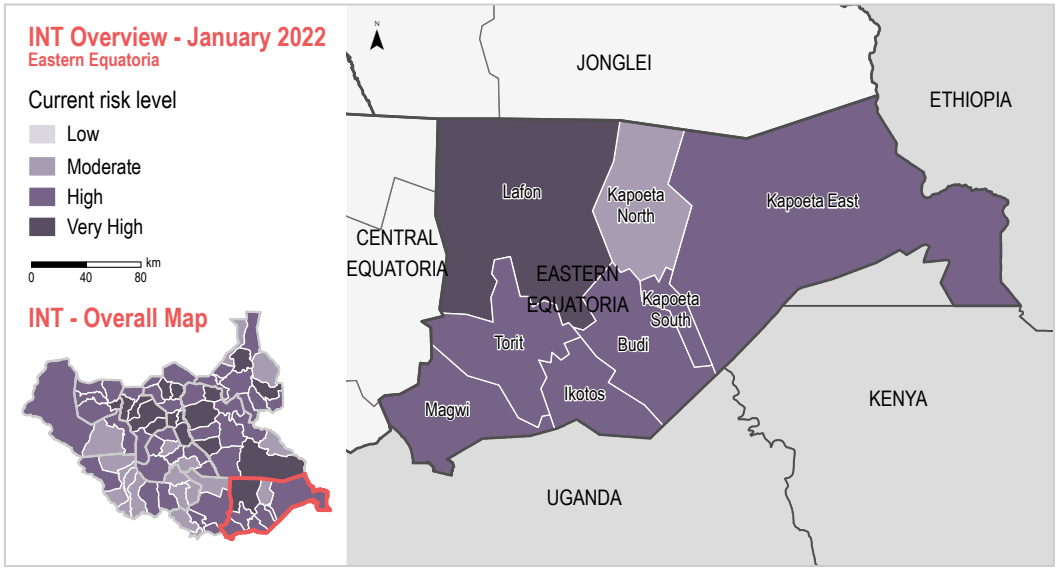

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	25%	Moderate
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	4%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+8%	Moderate

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	64%	High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+1%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-27%	High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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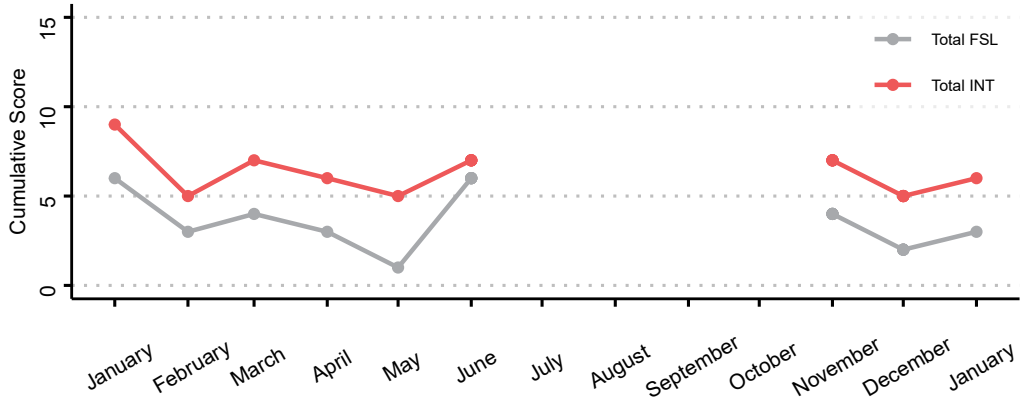

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Juba County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021
Acute Malnutrition: 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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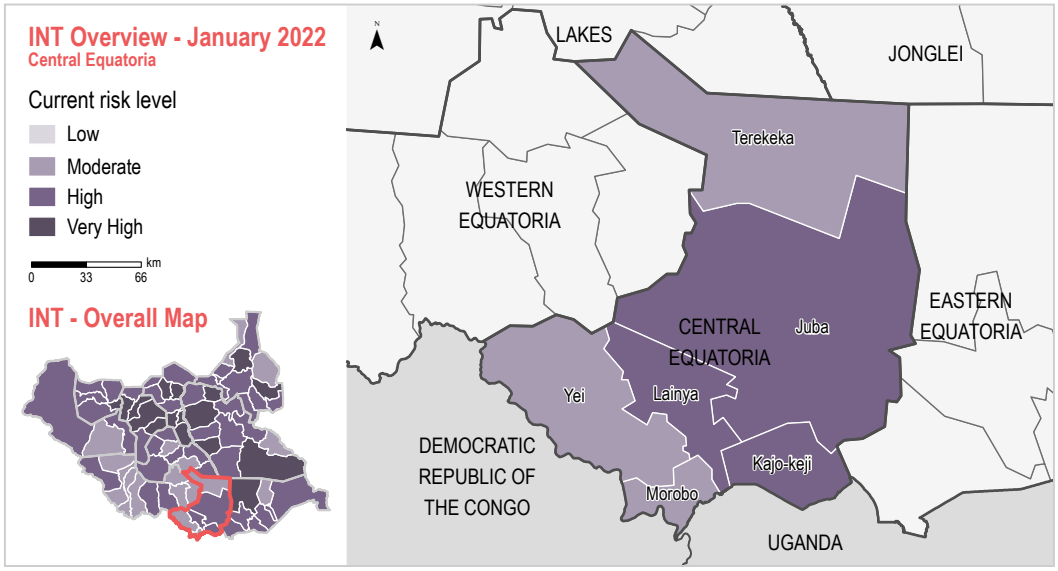


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	65%	High
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	25%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	38%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	18%	Moderate

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	13%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-19%	Low

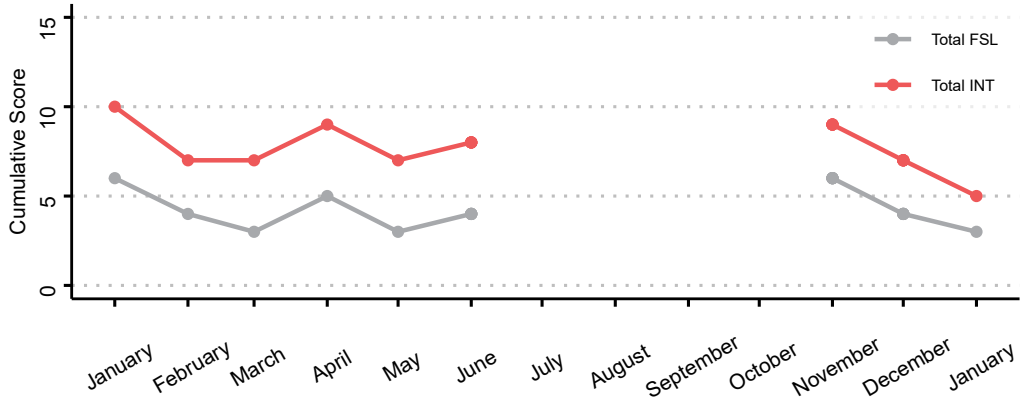
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	30%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	5%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	10%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+6%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+16%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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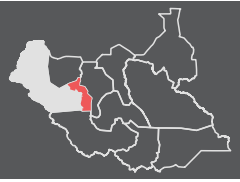
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Jur River County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: High
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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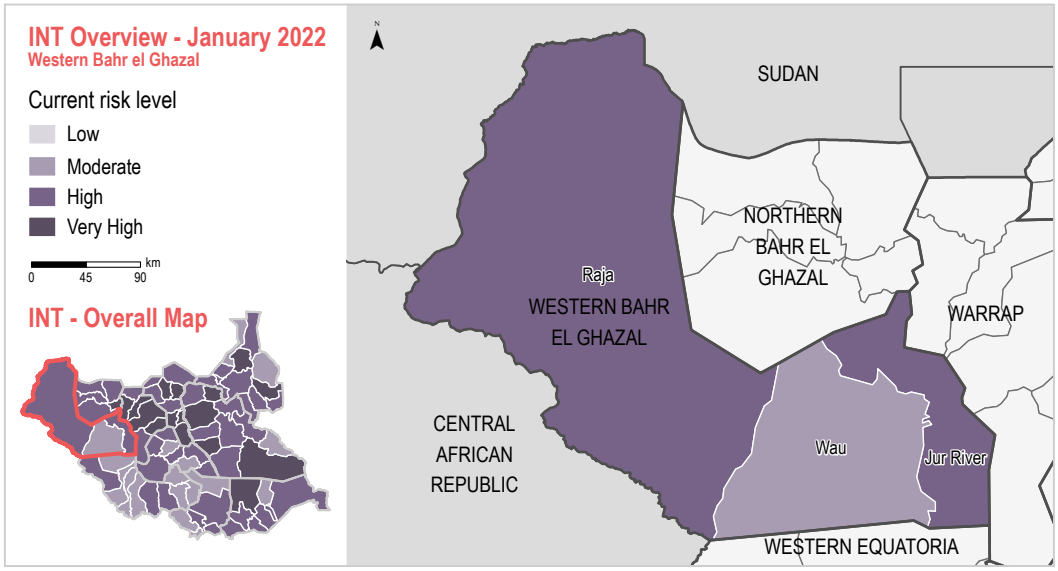

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	41%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	22%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	14%	Moderate

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	14%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	10%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+28%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[7]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[7]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+29%	Very high
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+6%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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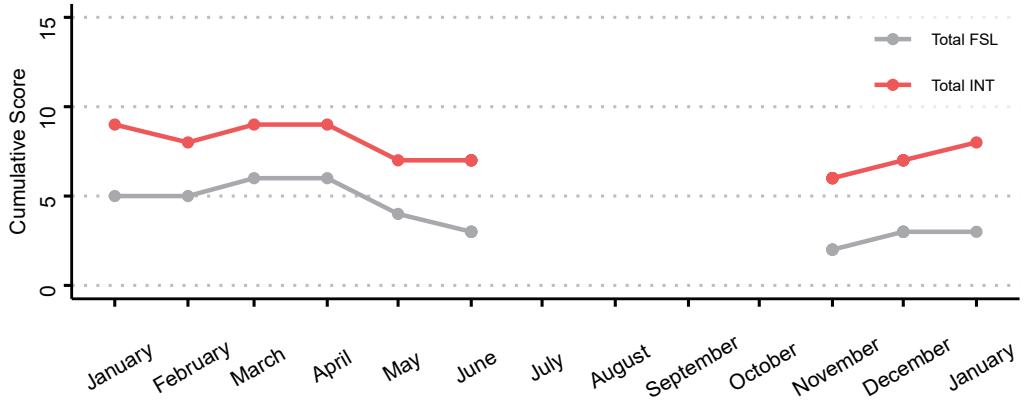

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kajo-keji County

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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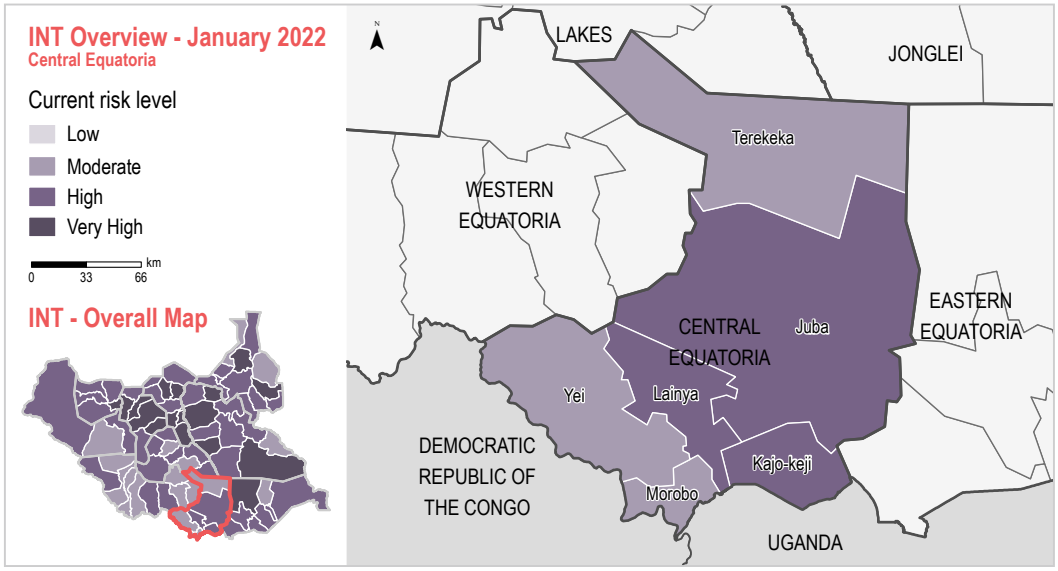

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	28%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	84%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	20%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	12%	Moderate

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	4%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	92%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+40%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

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

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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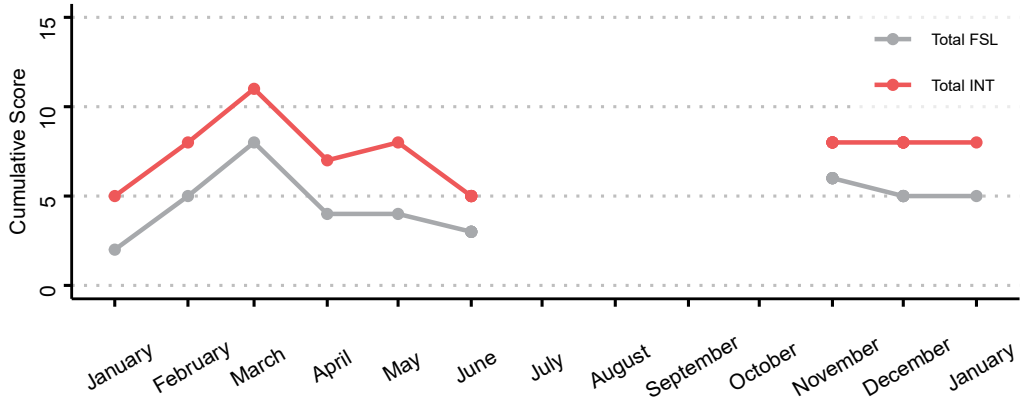

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kapoeta East County

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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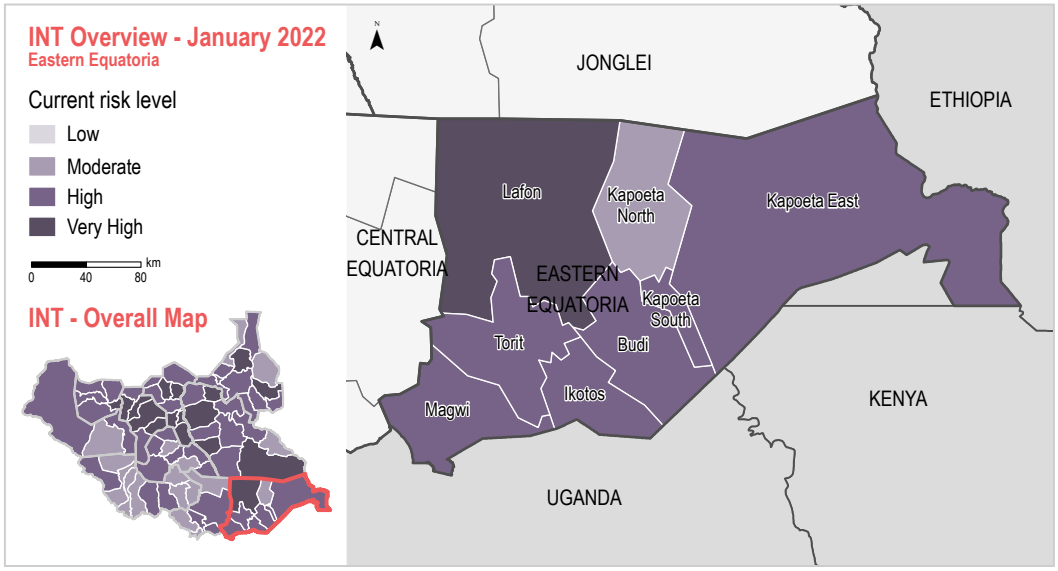

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	69%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	2%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	22%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	27%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	86%	Very High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-19%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	-9%	High
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-20%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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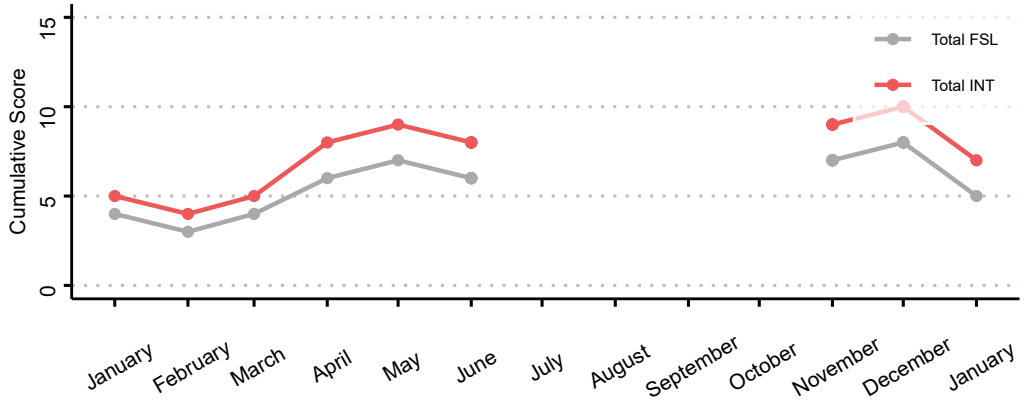

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kapoeta North County

Eastern Equatoria 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: P4

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

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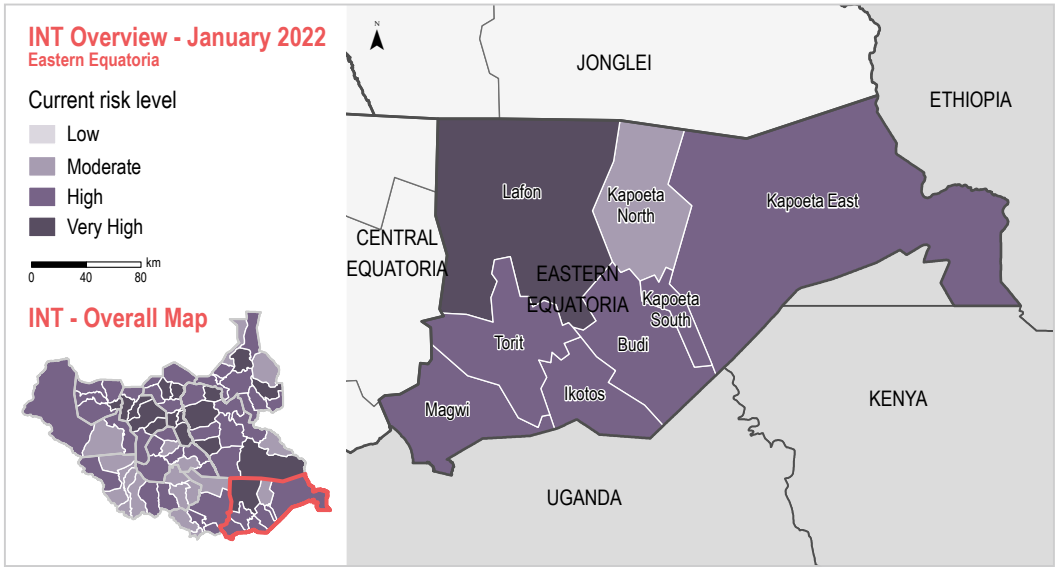

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	4%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	96%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	4%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	24%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	80%	Very High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+4%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	-5%	High
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-11%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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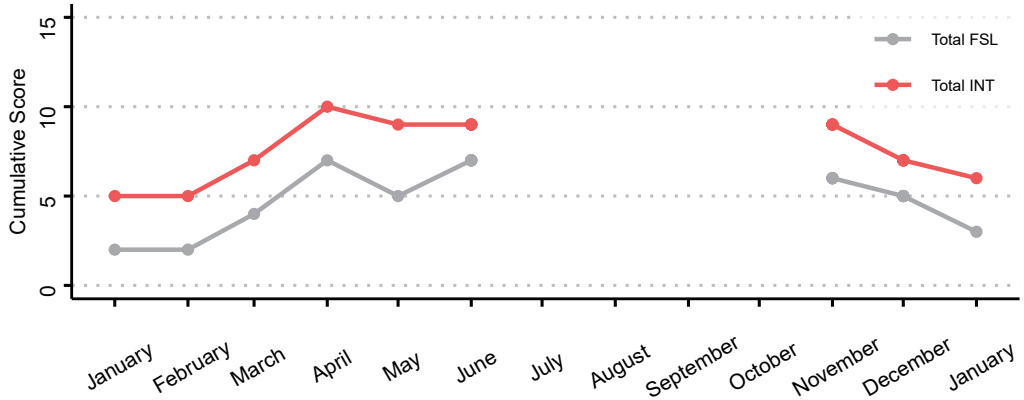

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Kapoeta South County

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

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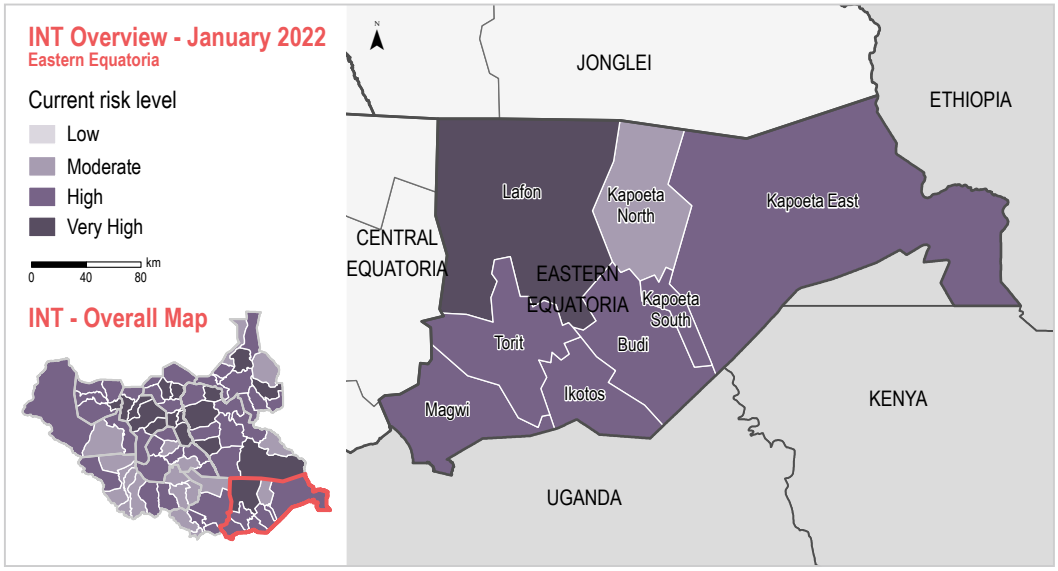

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	6%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	61%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-13%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	17%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	61%	High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-26%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	-3%	Moderate
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-30%	Very High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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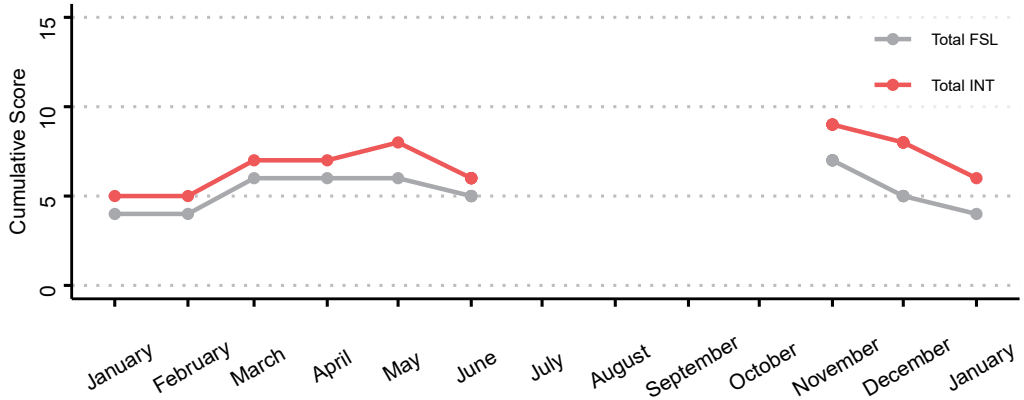

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Koch County

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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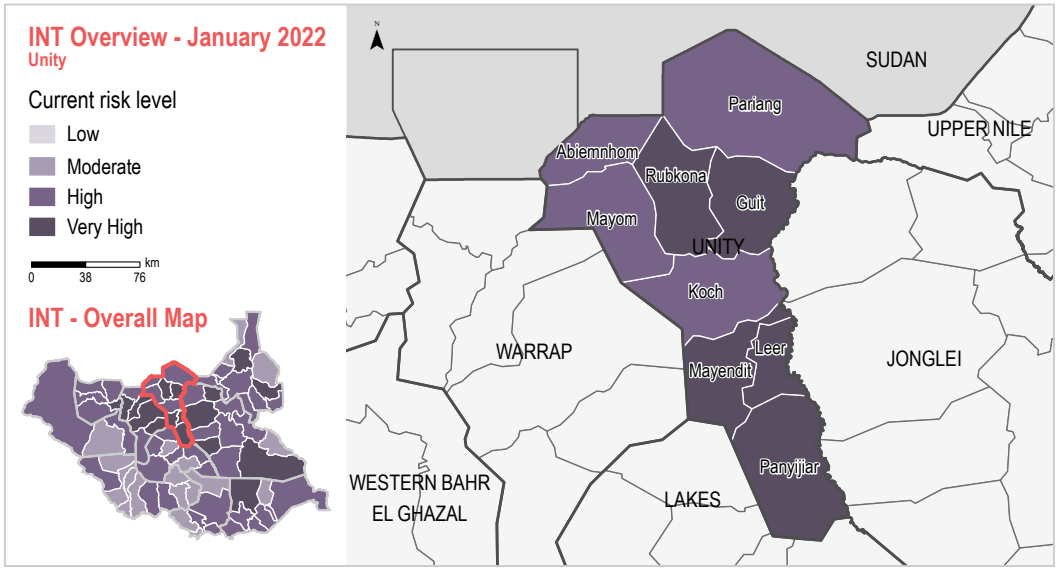

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	94%	High
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	67%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	25%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	6%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	94%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	31%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+23%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	25%	High

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	28%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+37%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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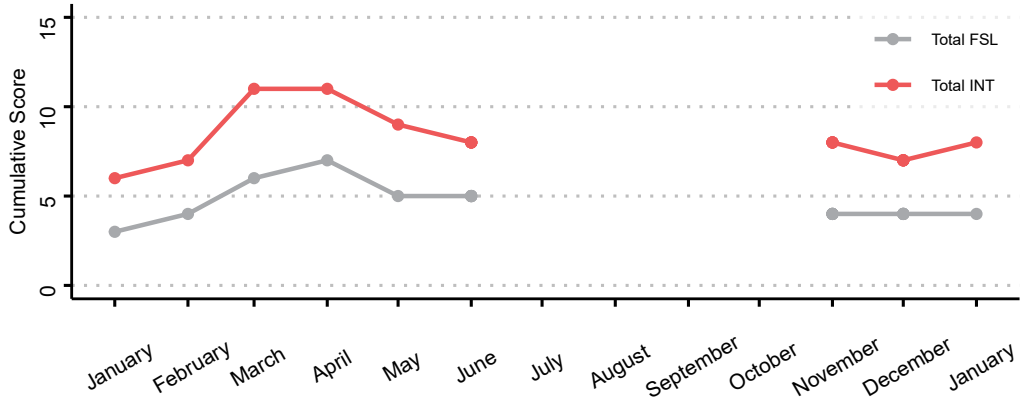

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lafon County

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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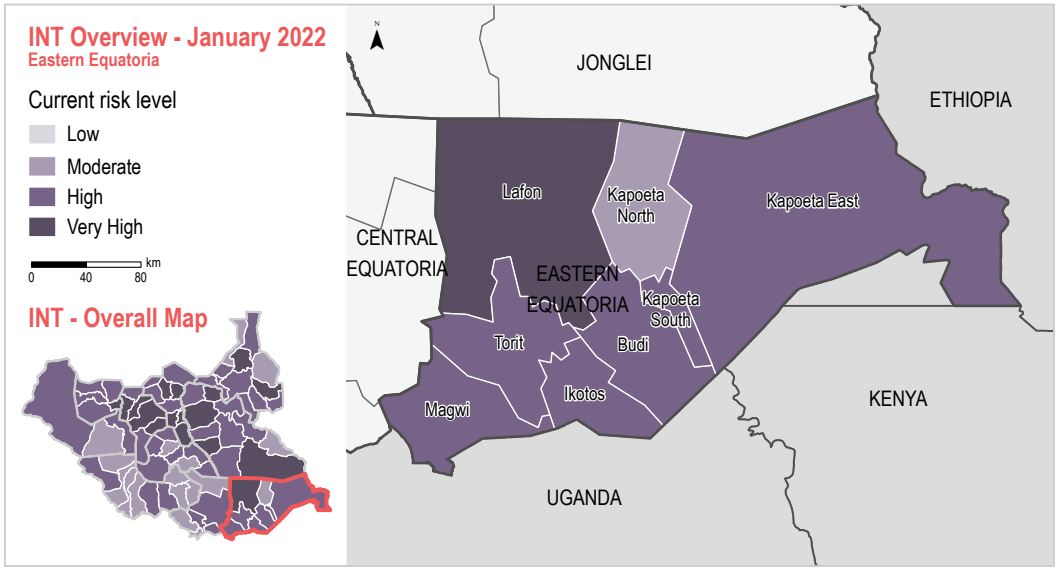

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	64%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	18%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	5%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-8%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	55%	High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	-5%	High
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+8%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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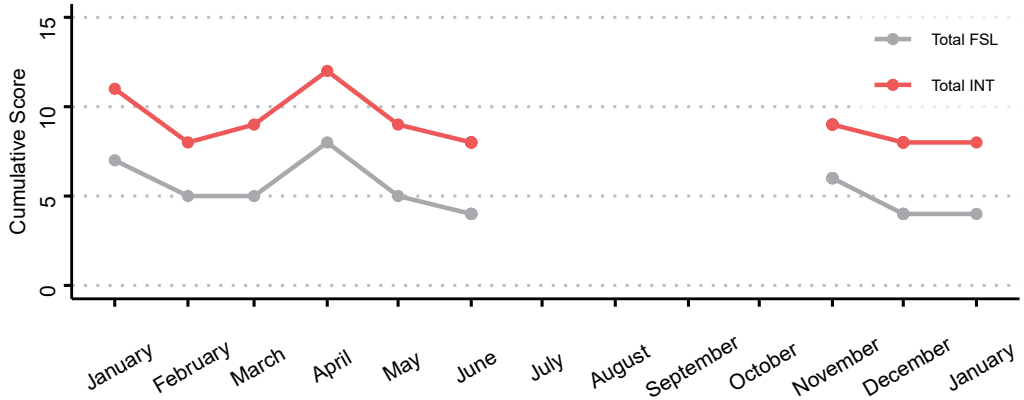

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lainya County

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

Introduction

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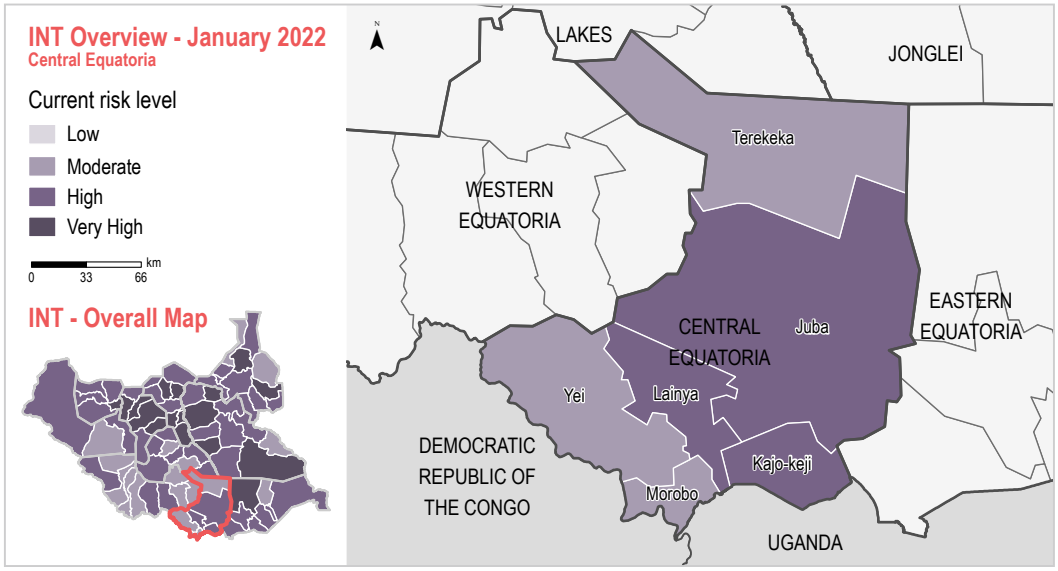

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	43%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	35%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	83%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+18%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	61%	Very High
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+24%	Very high
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+5%	Moderate

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+28%	High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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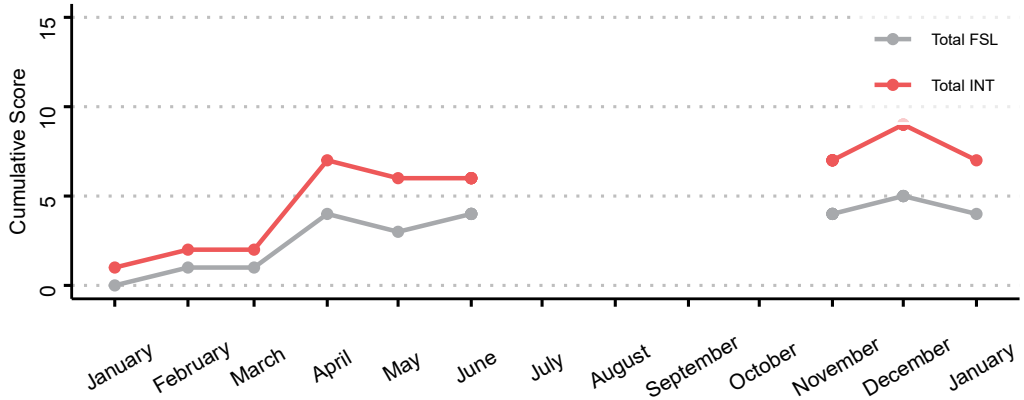

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Leer County

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

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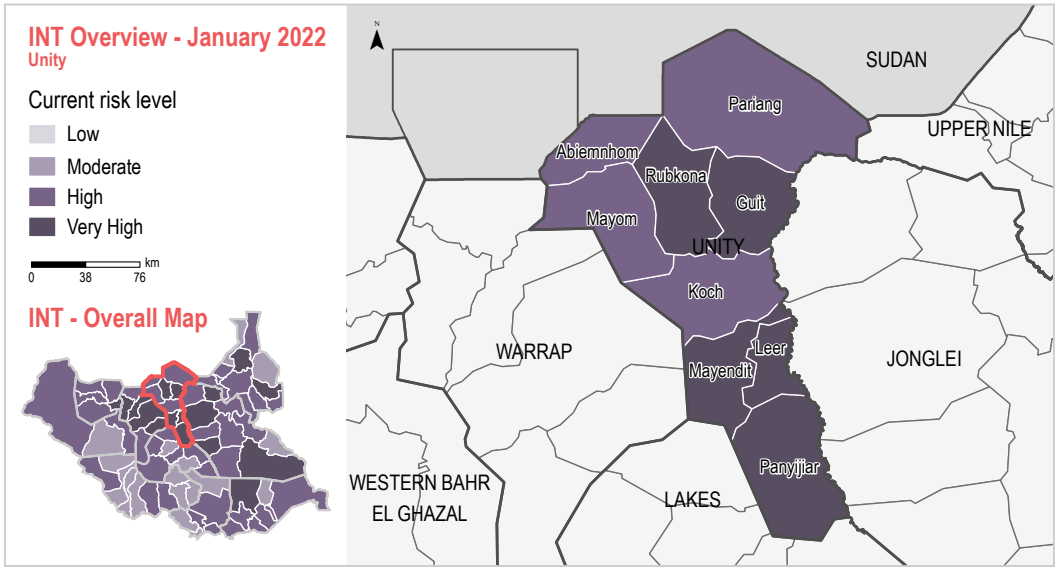

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: High
Nutrition: Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	48%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	67%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	79%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	33%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	24%	High

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	3%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	39%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	12%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	64%	Very High

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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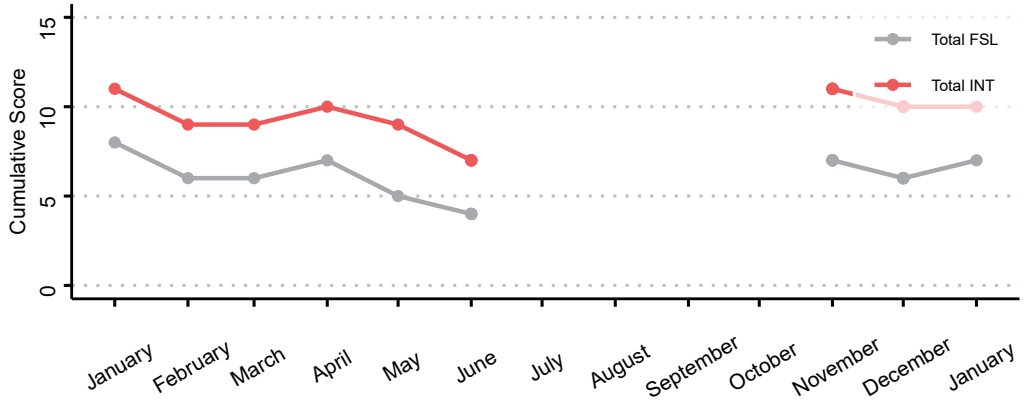

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Longochuk County

Upper Nile 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

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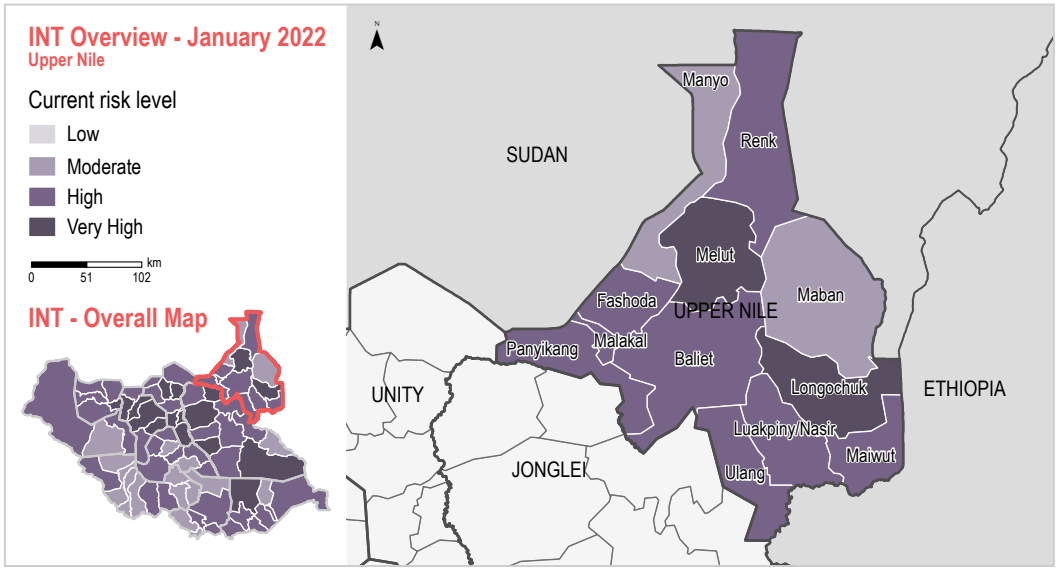

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	No data	No data

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	No data	No data
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[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

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-13%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+35%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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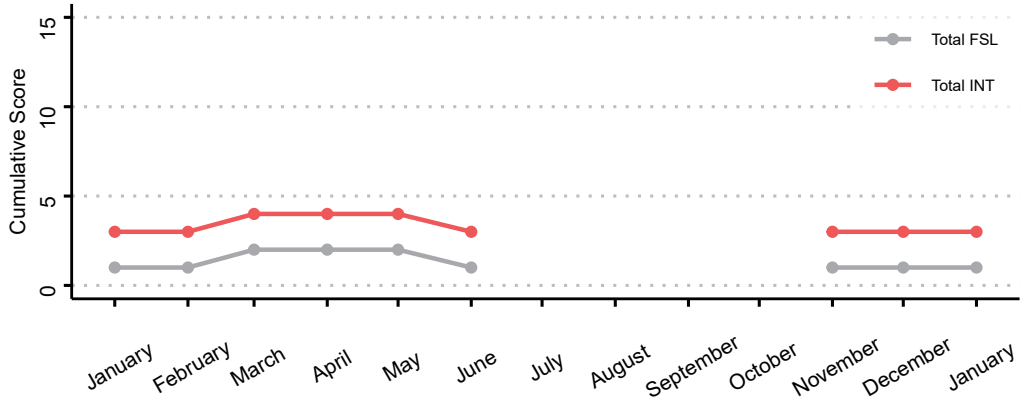

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Luakpiny\Nasir County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: High
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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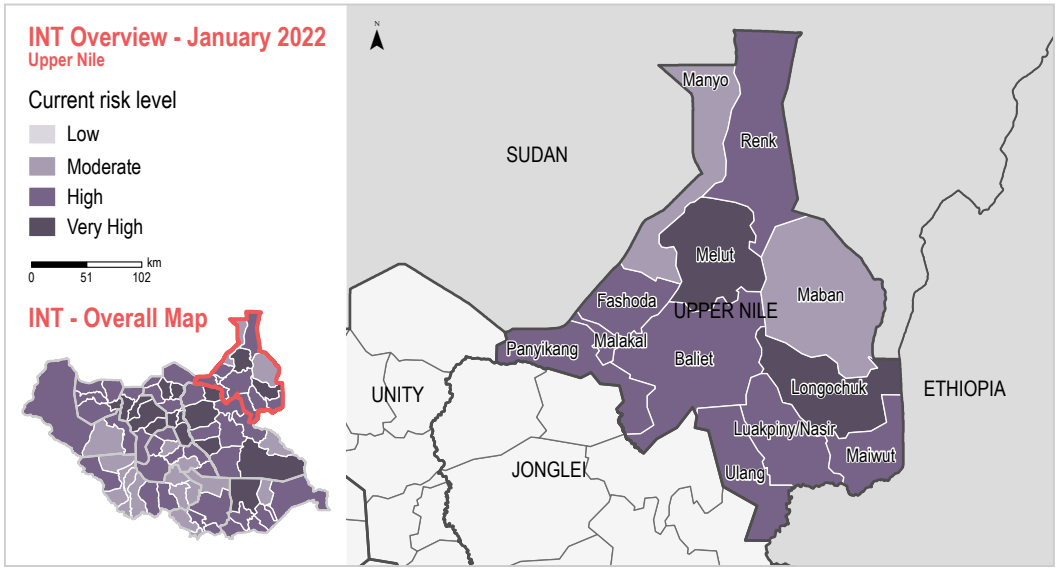


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	26%	Moderate
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	67%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	41%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	11%	Moderate

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	22%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

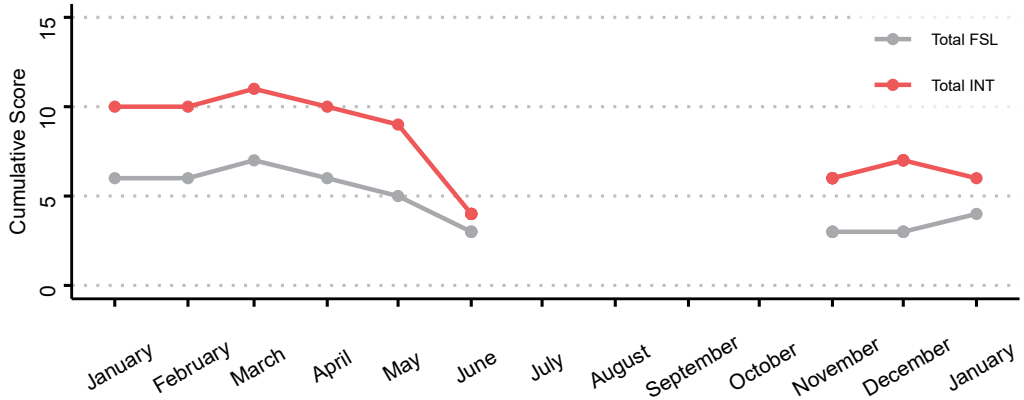
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	52%	High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-5%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+31%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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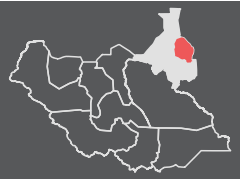
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maban County

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

Introduction

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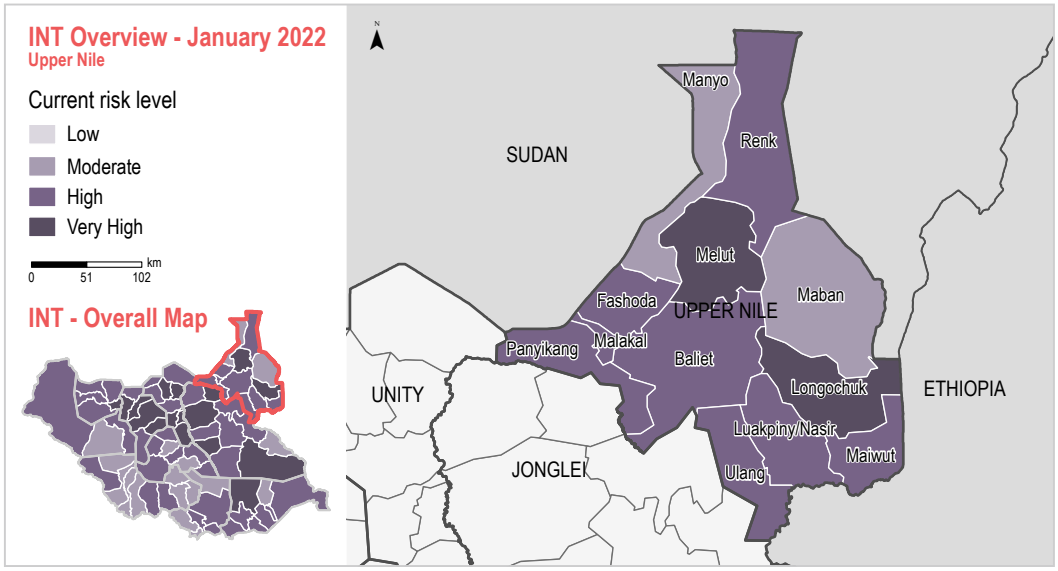

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate
Health: High
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	No data	No data

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	No data	No data
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[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

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+30%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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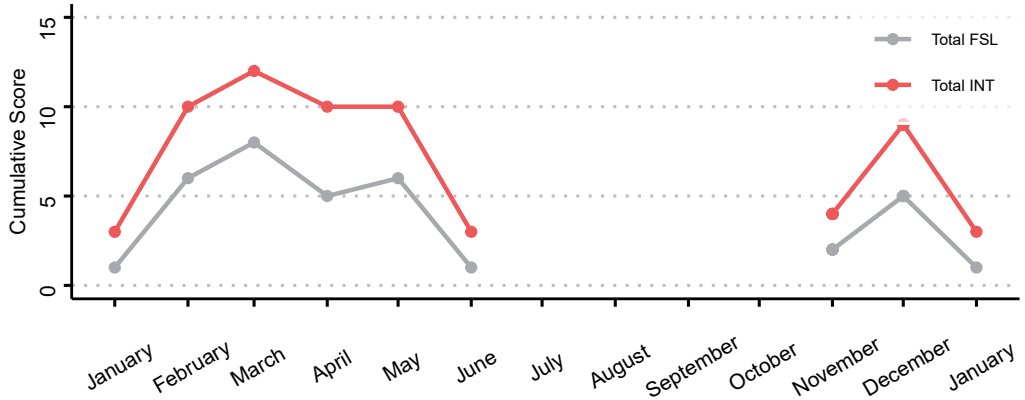

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Magwi County

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: P3

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

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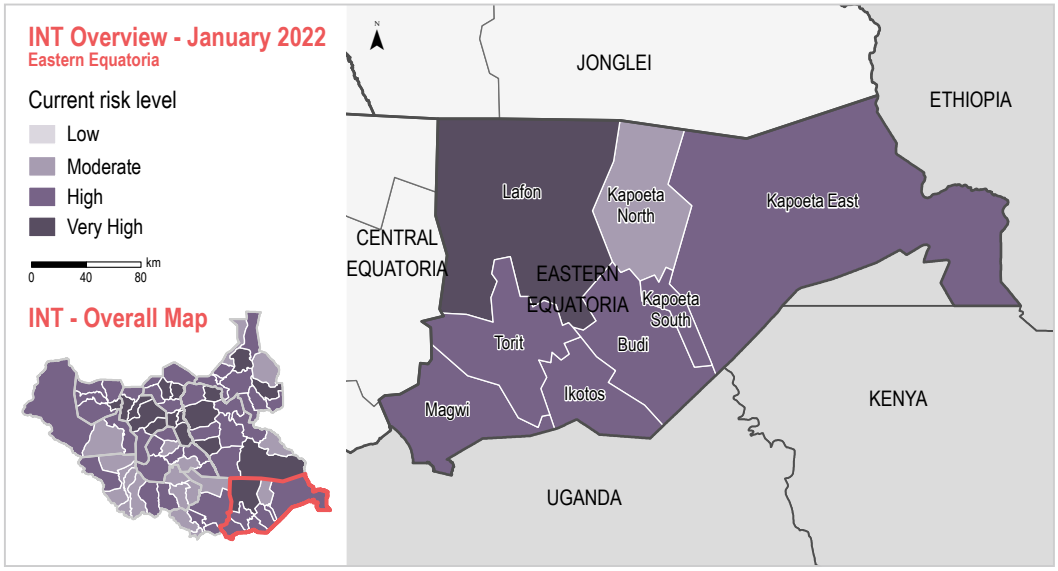

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	6%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	6%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+2%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	6%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	6%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+13%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-23%	High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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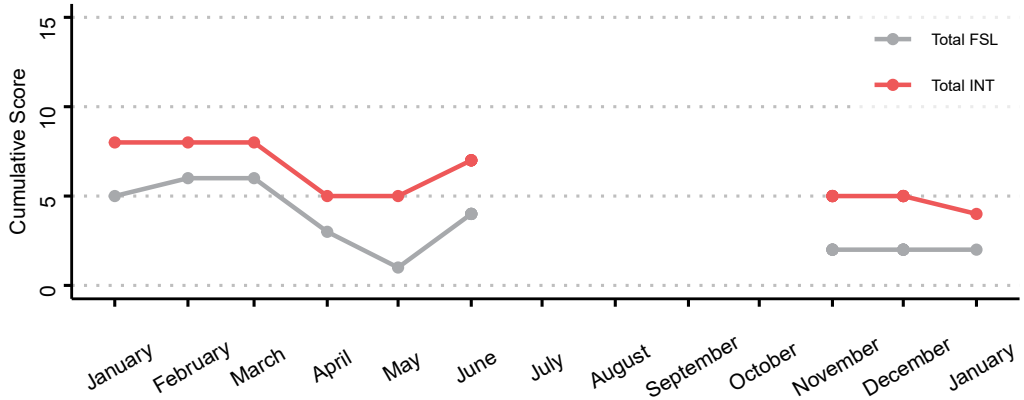

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maiwut County

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

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

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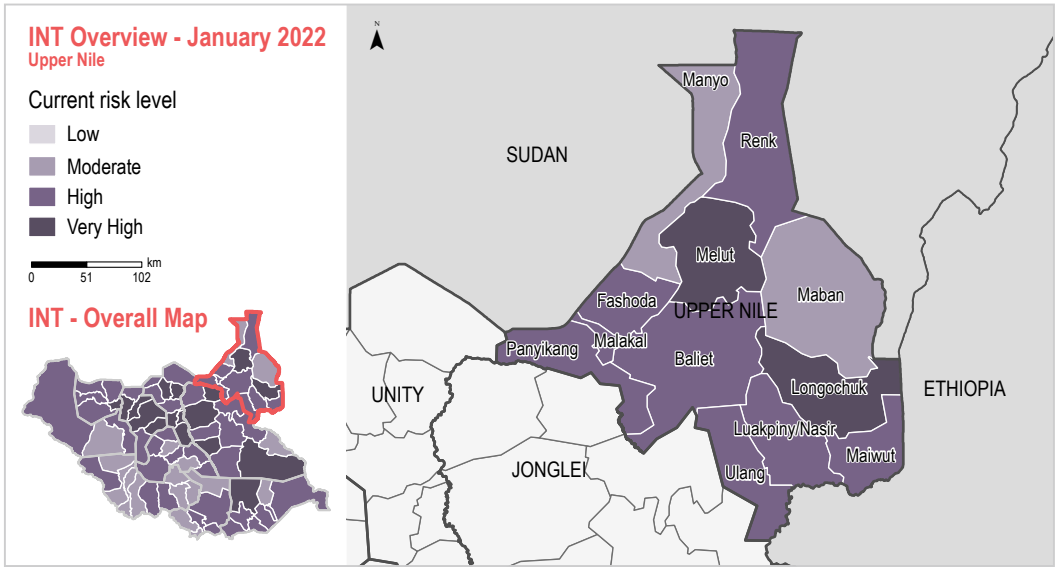

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: No data
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate
Health: High
Nutrition: Very High

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

Food Availability & Access	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	No data	No data

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	No data	No data
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock	Severity Score	
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[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

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-20%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+22%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+1%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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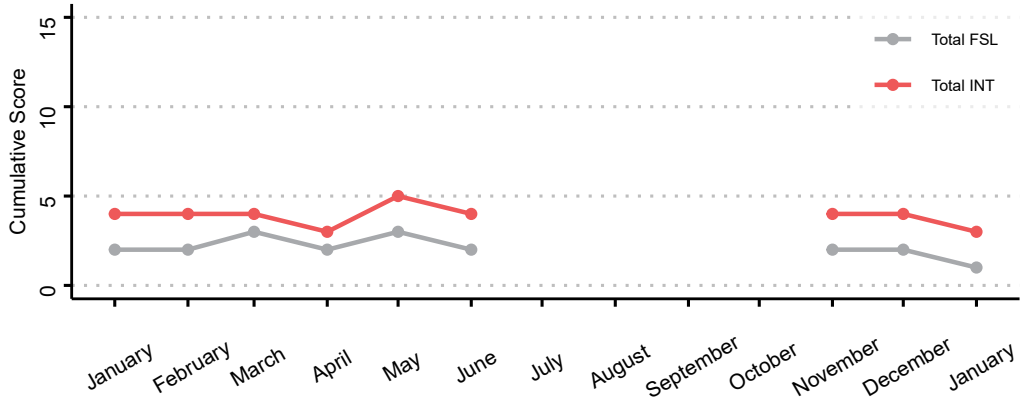

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Malakal County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022

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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021
Acute Malnutrition: 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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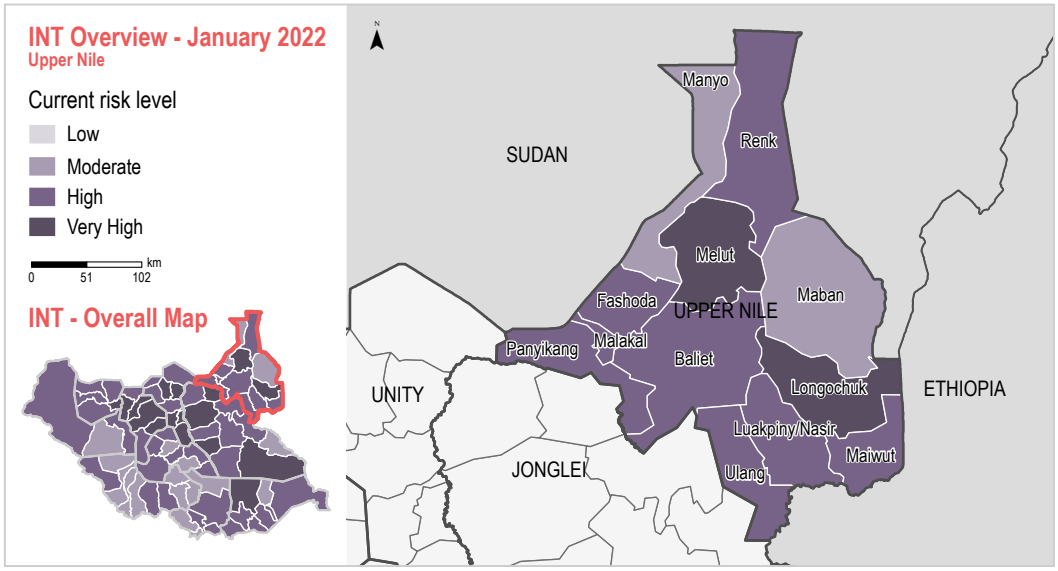


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate
Health: No data
Nutrition: Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	4%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	12%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	88%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

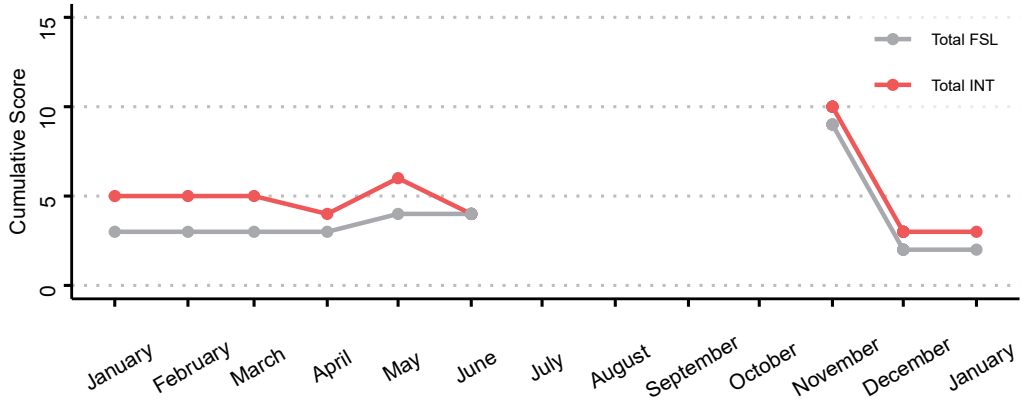
Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[7]	15%	Moderate

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	35%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-16%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+22%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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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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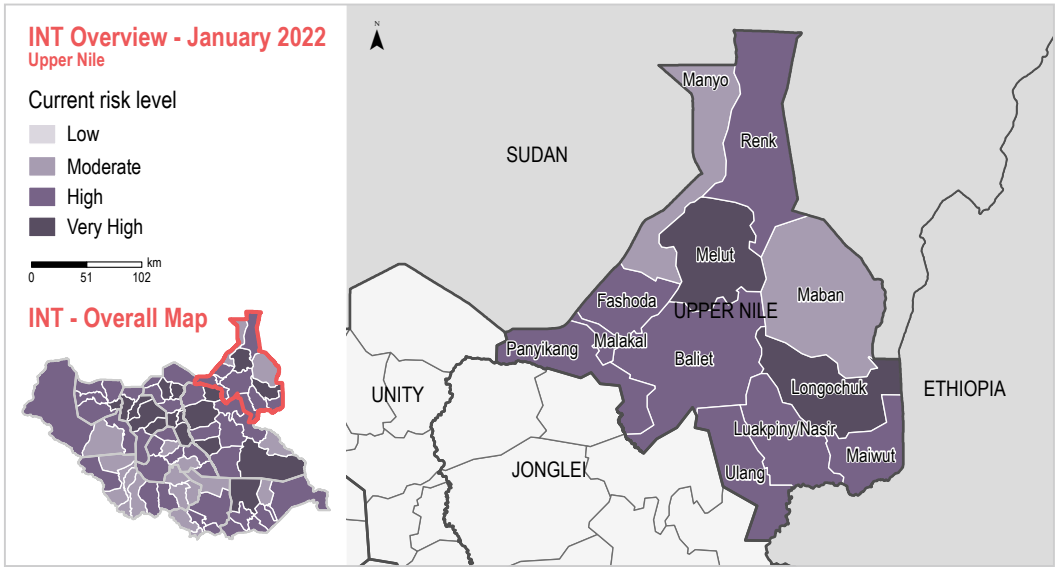

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[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

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+20%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	No data	No data

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	No data	No data
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+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)

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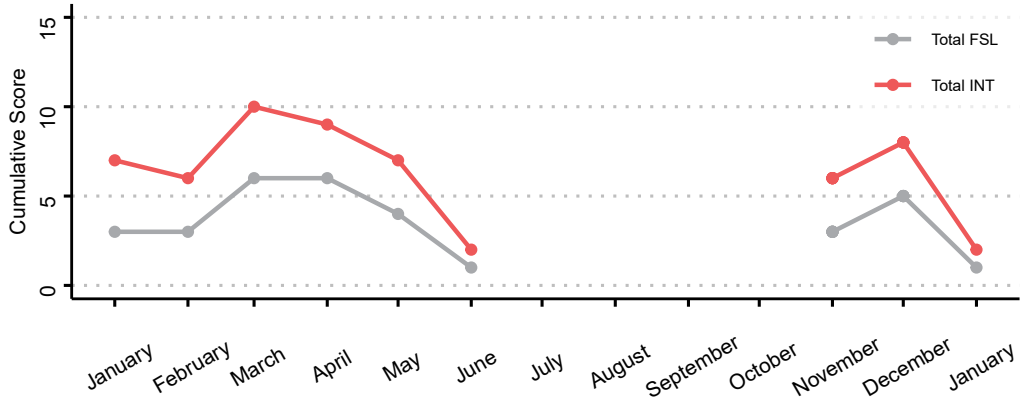

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maridi County

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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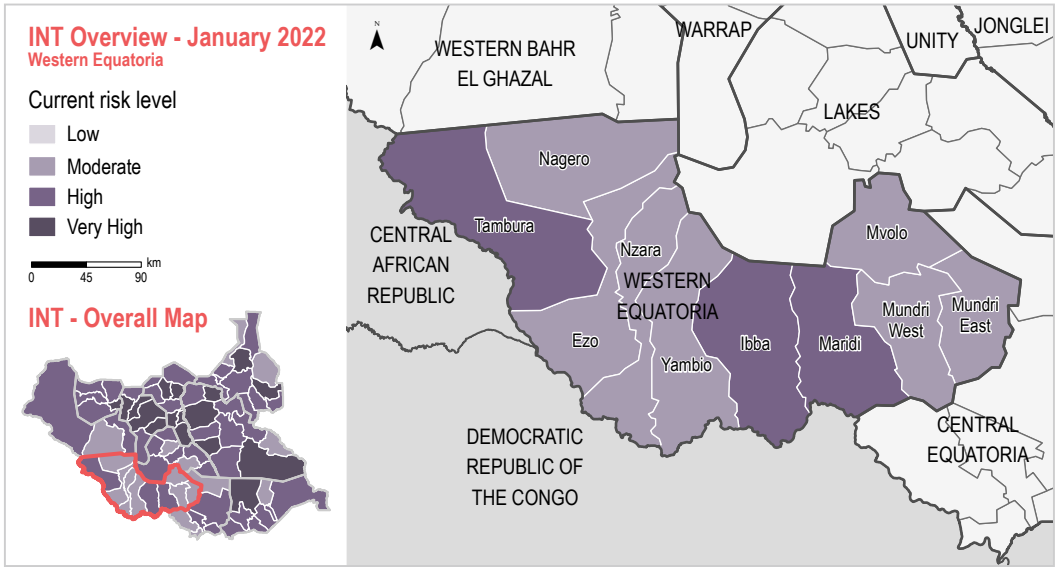

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	6%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	11%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	22%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+14%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	11%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+18%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+29%	High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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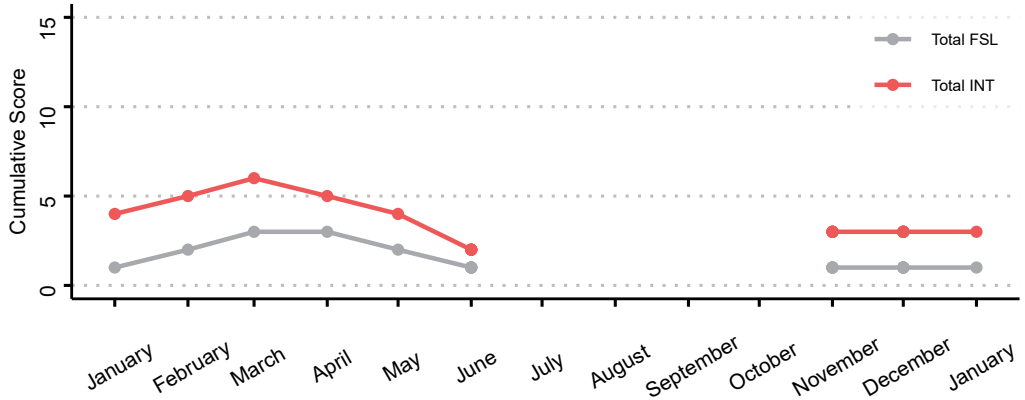

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayendit County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022

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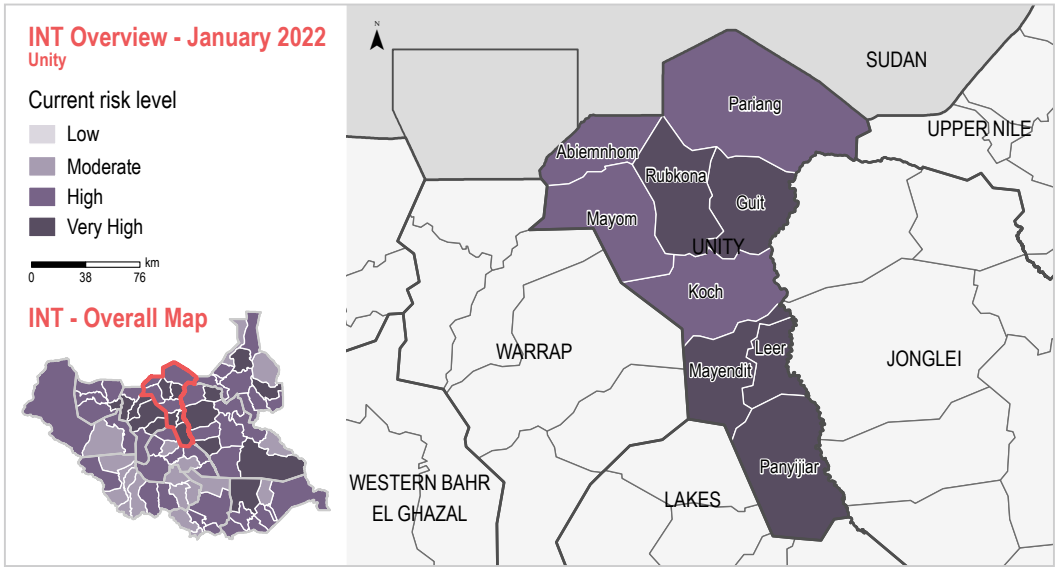

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Very High
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High
Health: Very High
Nutrition: Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	69%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	81%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	97%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	53%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	19%	Moderate

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	59%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	34%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	6%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+32%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	78%	Very High

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	3%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+24%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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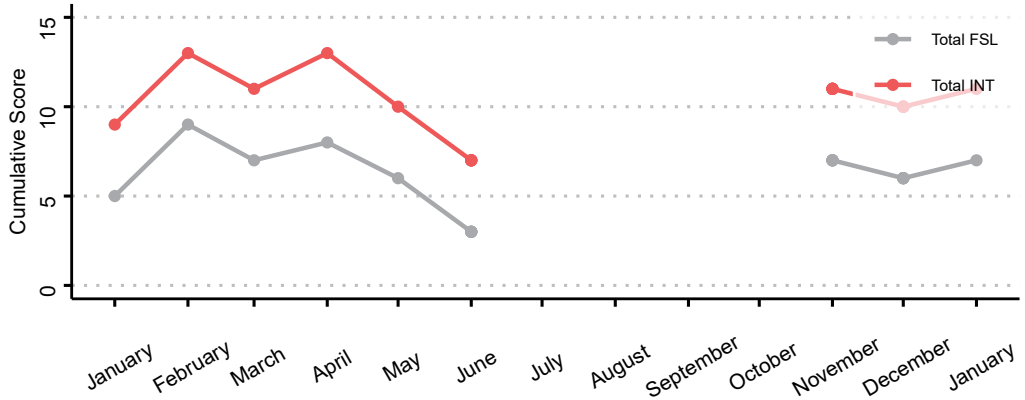

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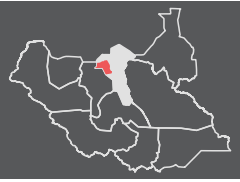
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayom County

Unity 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

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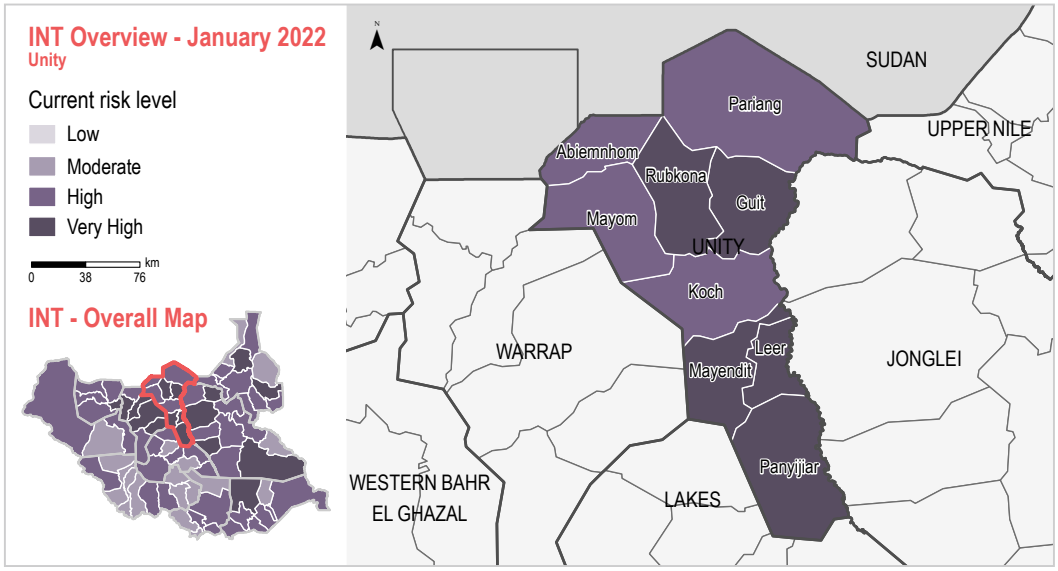


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	95%	High
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	65%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	90%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	10%	Low

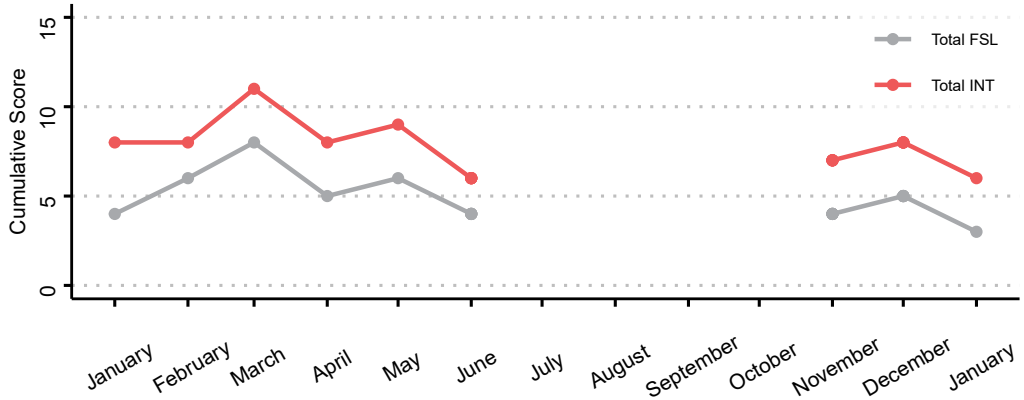
Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+23%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	35%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+26%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Melut County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - January 2022

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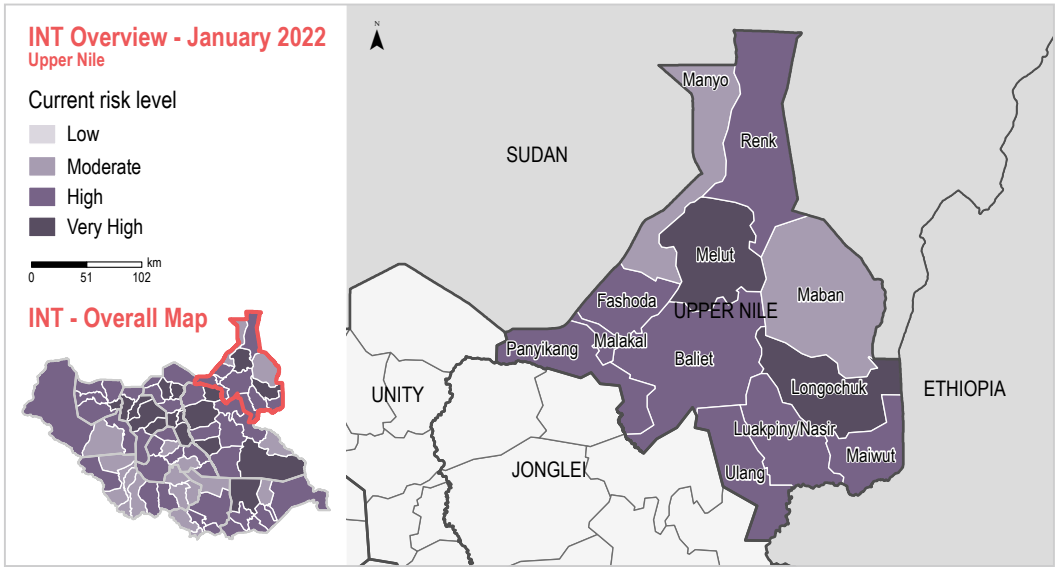

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	72%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	2%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	2%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	98%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	40%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+14%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+27%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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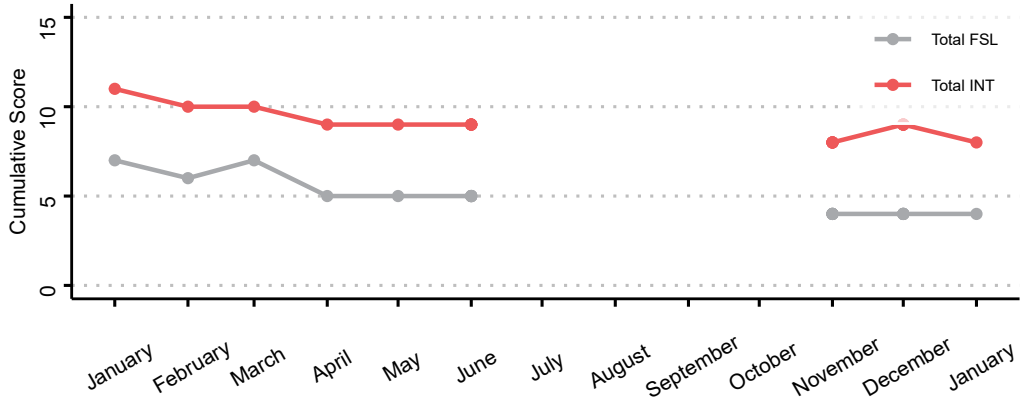

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Morobo County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

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

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

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

Introduction

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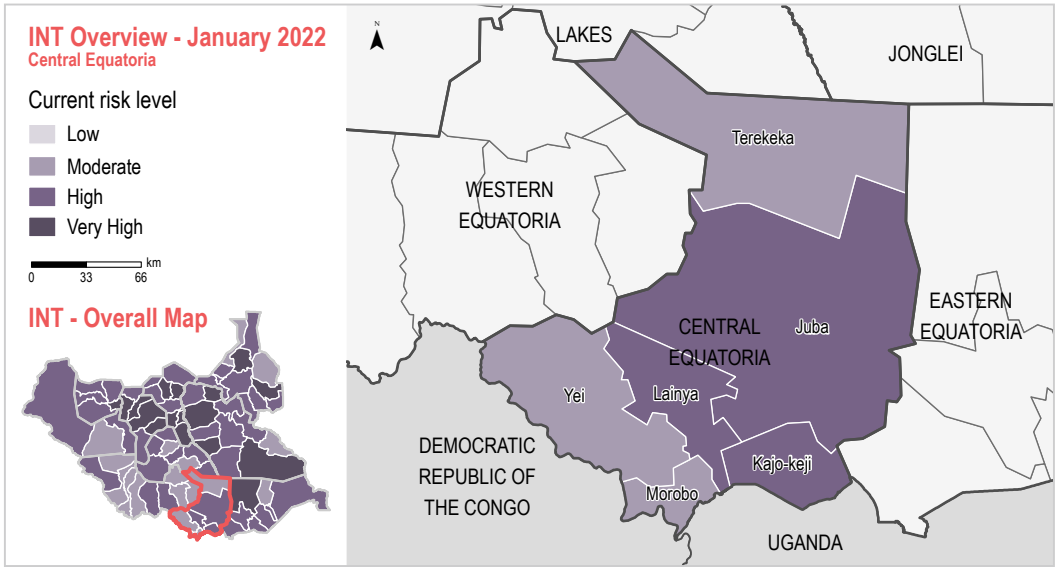

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	67%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	8%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	42%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	67%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+52%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	8%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	8%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+12%	High
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+12%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+27%	High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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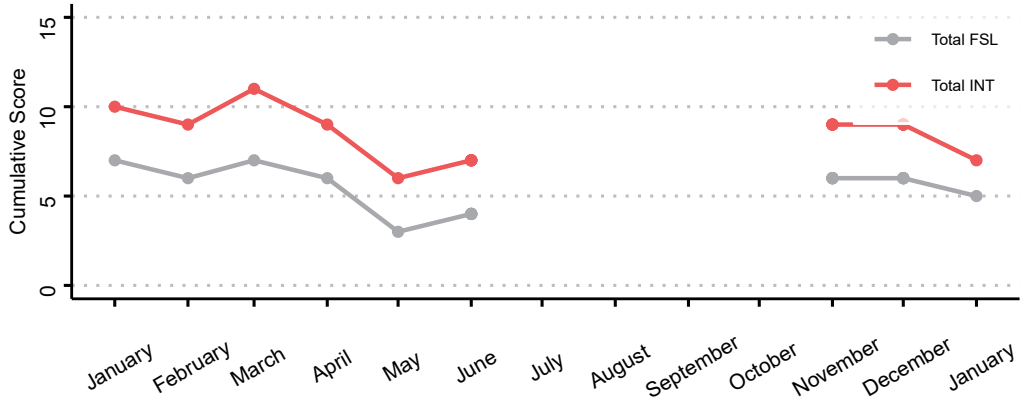

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mundri East County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
July 2021 INT Risk: 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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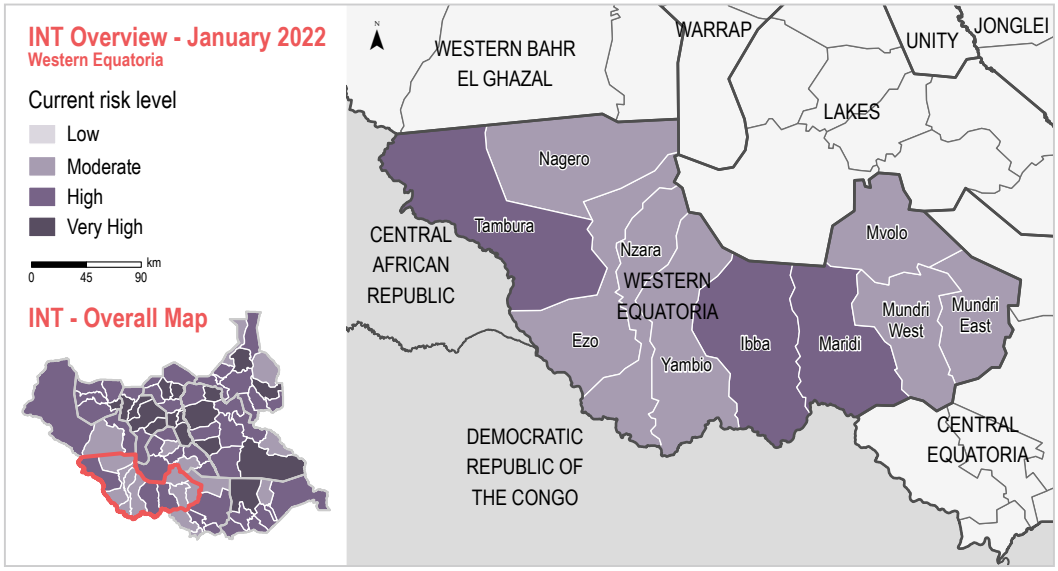

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-10%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	40%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+30%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+11%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+18%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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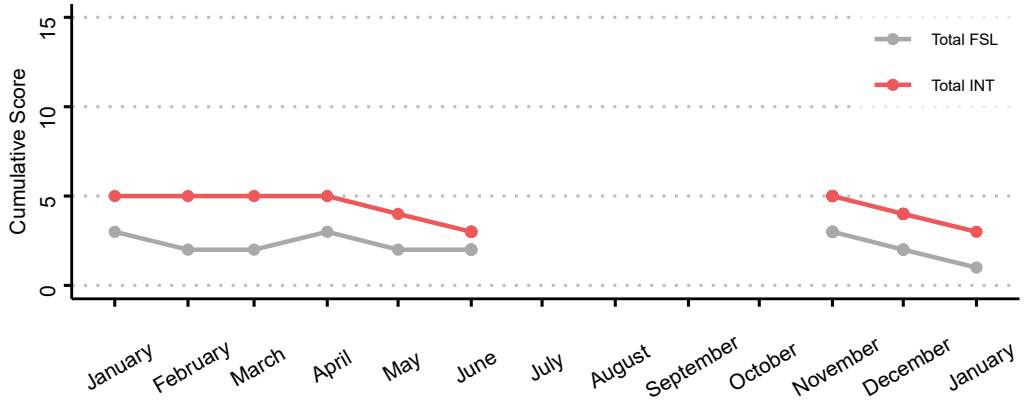

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mundri West County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
July 2021 INT Risk: 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

Introduction

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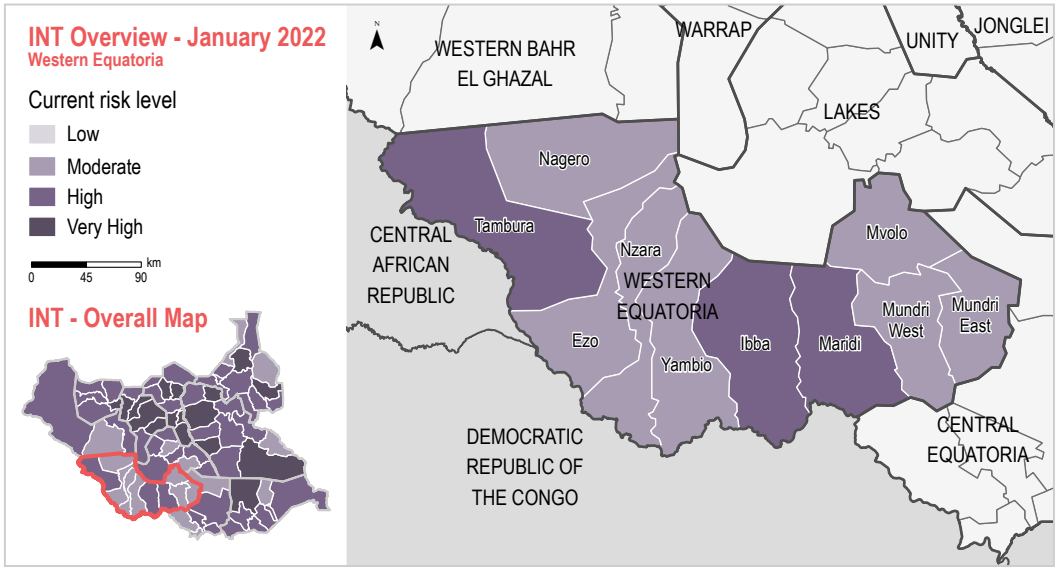

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: Low
Nutrition: Moderate

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	7%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+3%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+7%	Moderate

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	40%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+12%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+16%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+25%	High

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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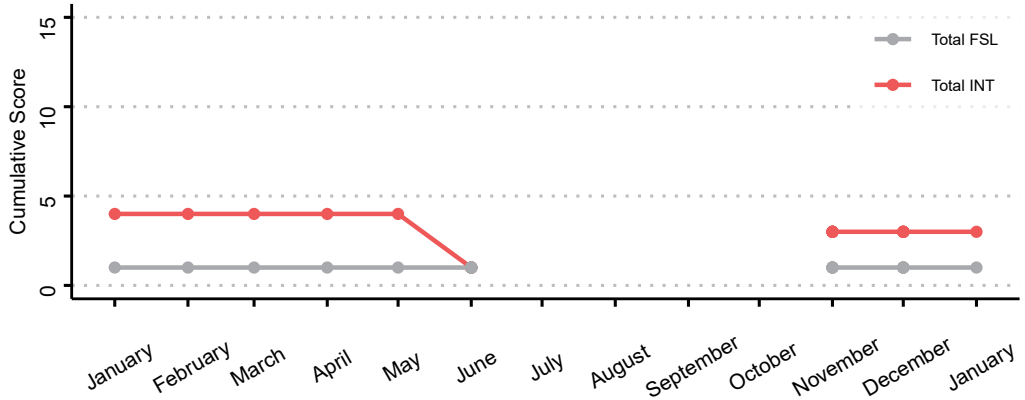

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mvolo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

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

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

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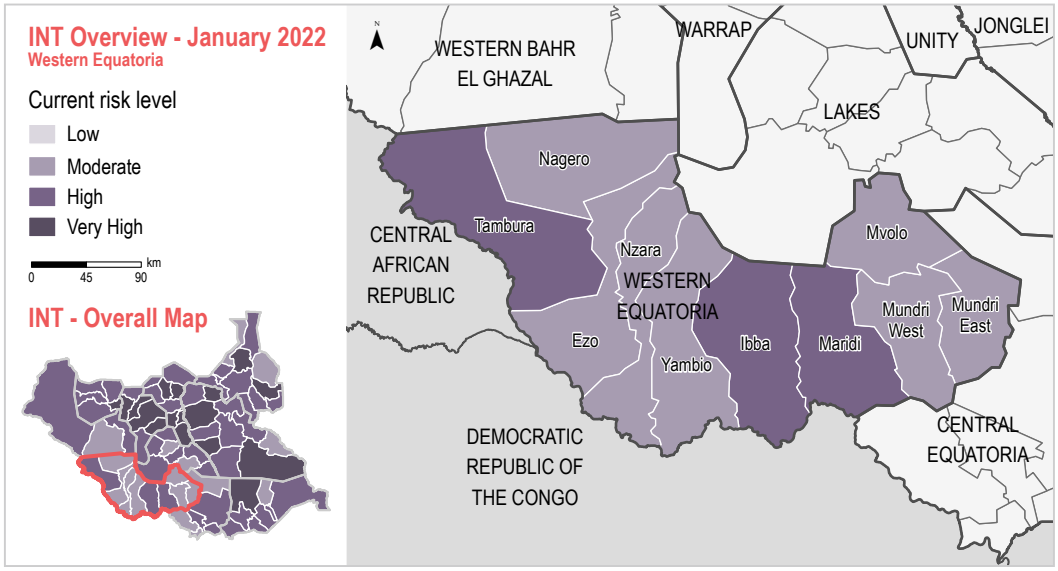

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	29%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-12%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+10%	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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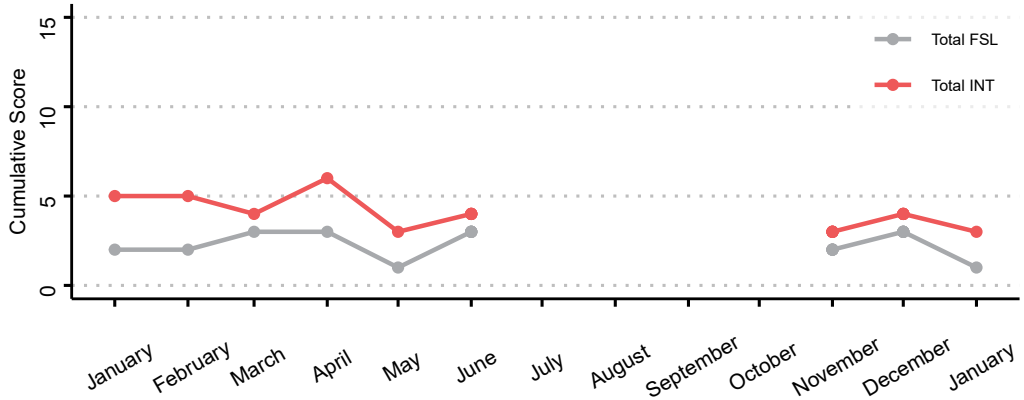

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nagero County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
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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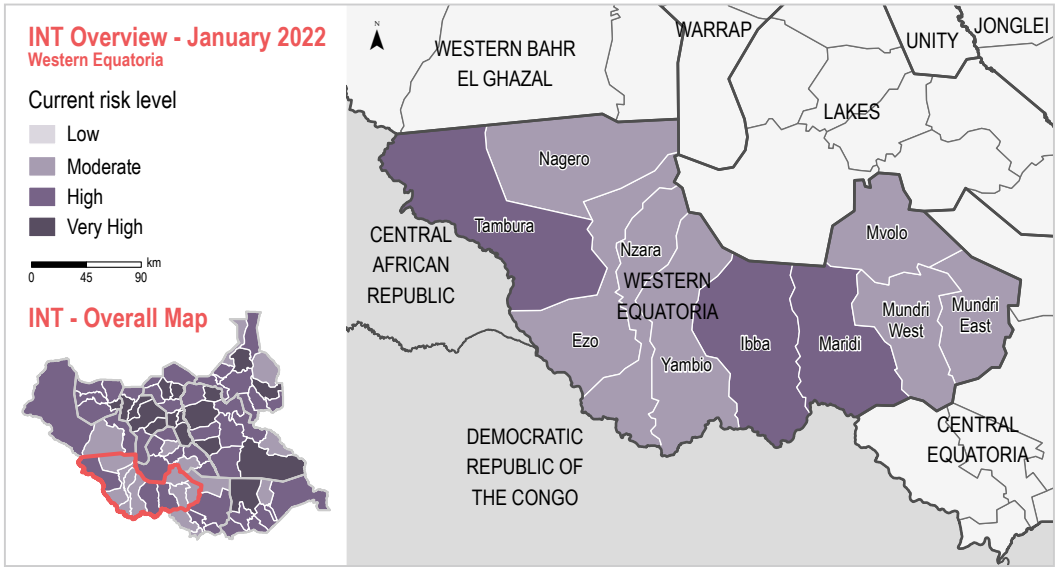

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	20%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	40%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	20%	High

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+0%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	40%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	20%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+11%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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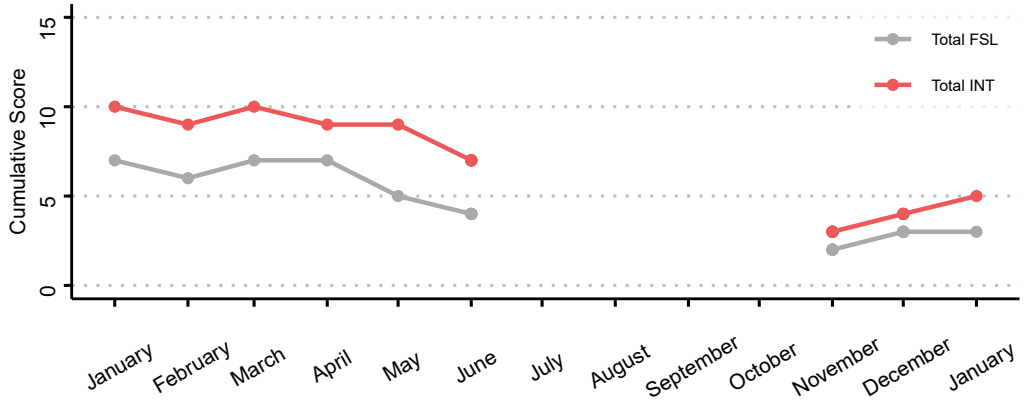

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nyirol County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - January 2022

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

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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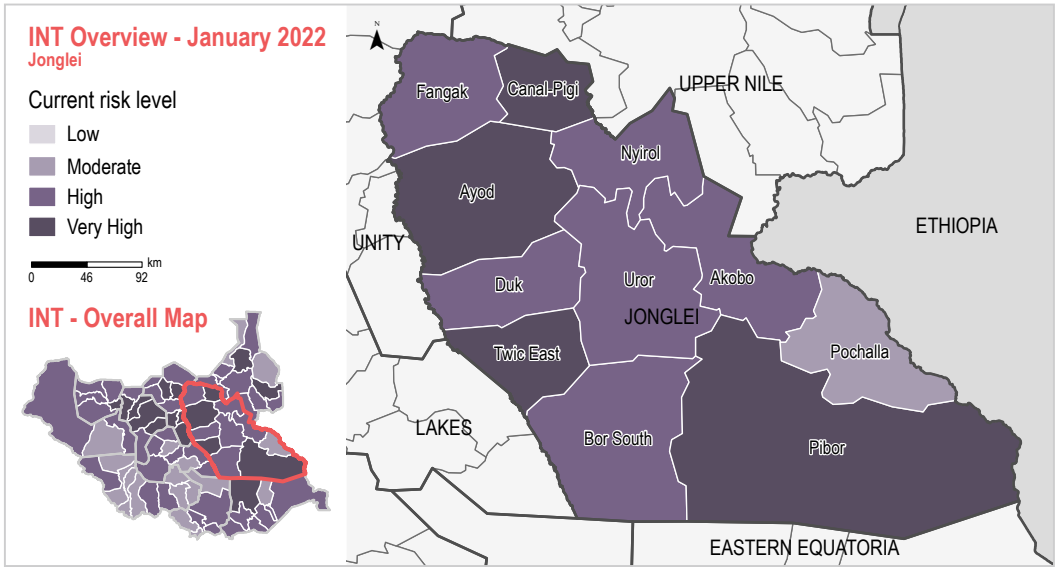

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	100%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	10%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	81%	Very High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	10%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+34%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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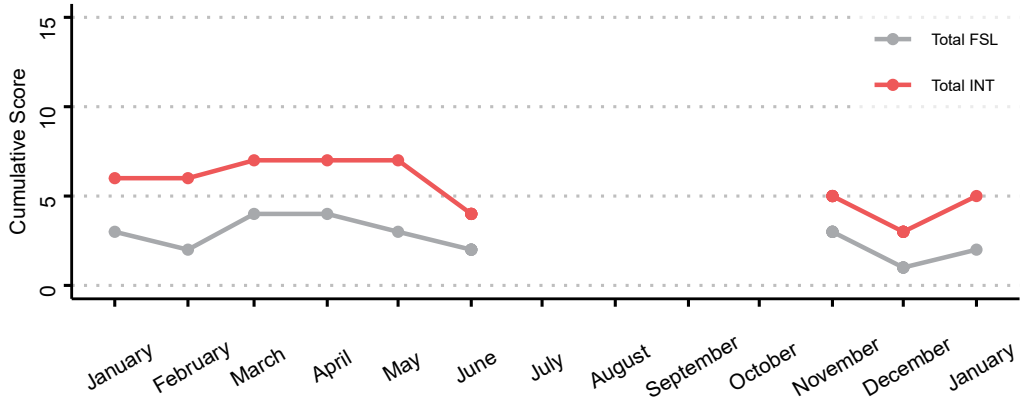

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nzara County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
July 2021 INT Risk: 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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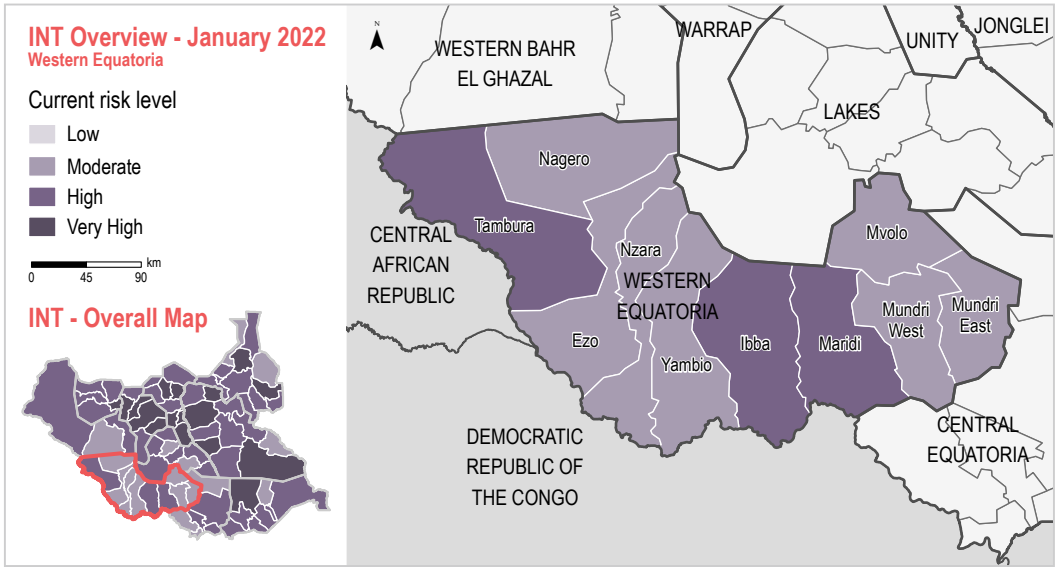

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: Low
Nutrition: Moderate

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	16%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+9%	Moderate

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	27%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	24%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+18%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+11%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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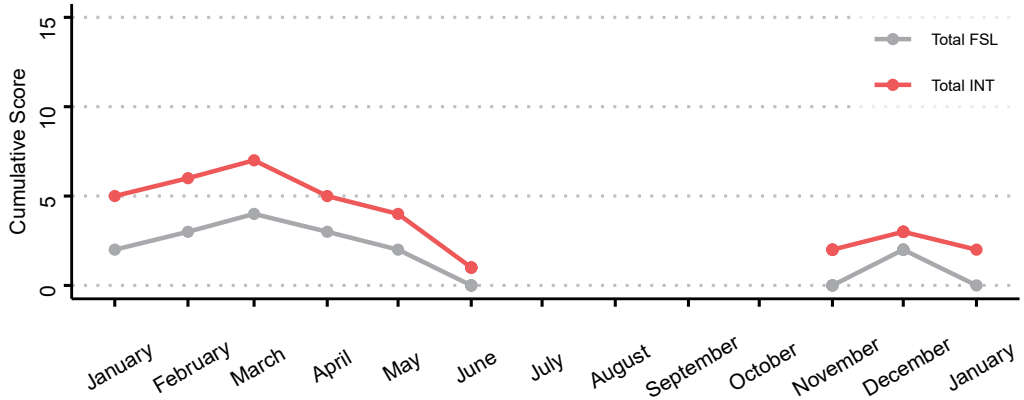

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyijiar County

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

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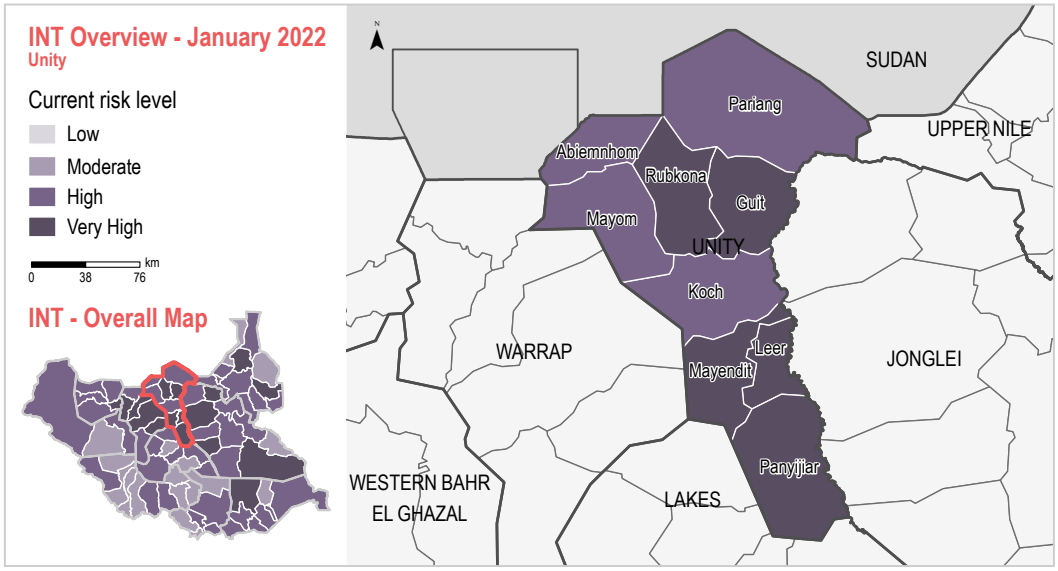

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	12%	Low
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	98%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	10%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	5%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	5%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	38%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	55%	High
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	14%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+33%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	62%	Very High

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+9%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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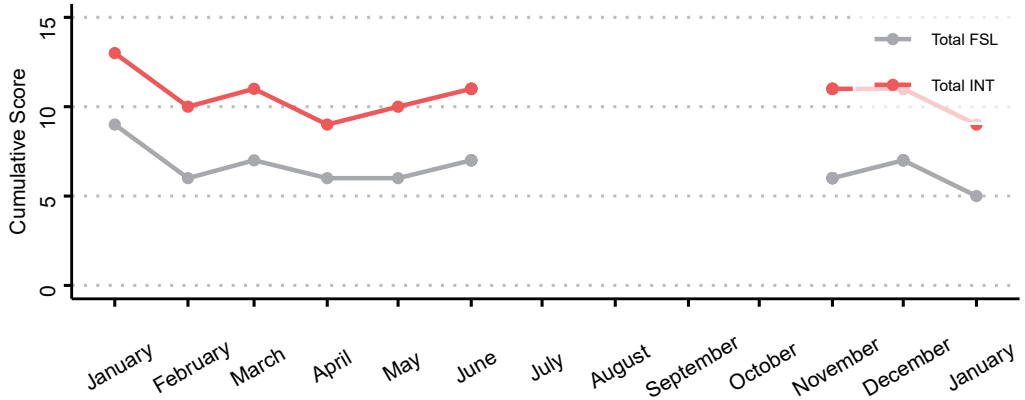

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyikang County

Upper Nile 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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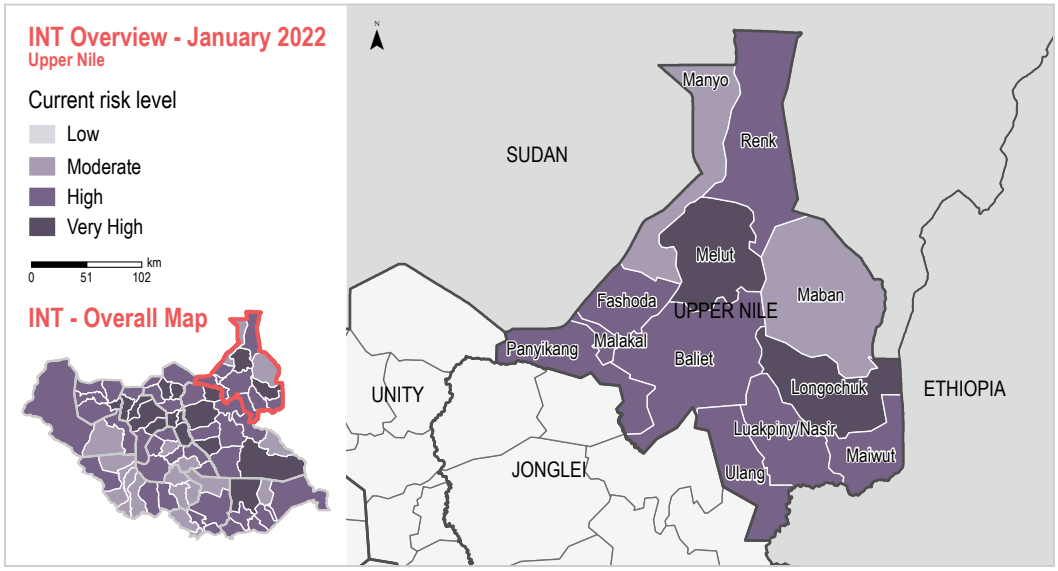


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	5%	Low
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	47%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	5%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	21%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	21%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	37%	Moderate

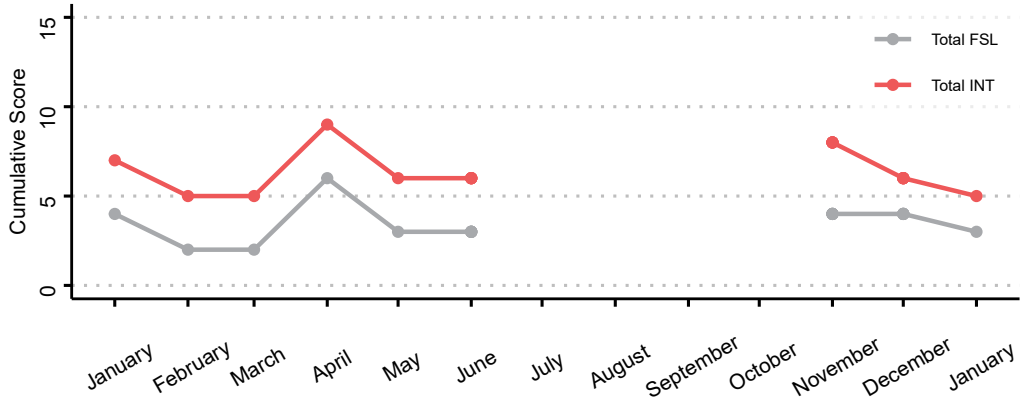
Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+18%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[7]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	89%	Very High
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+25%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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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).
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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.***

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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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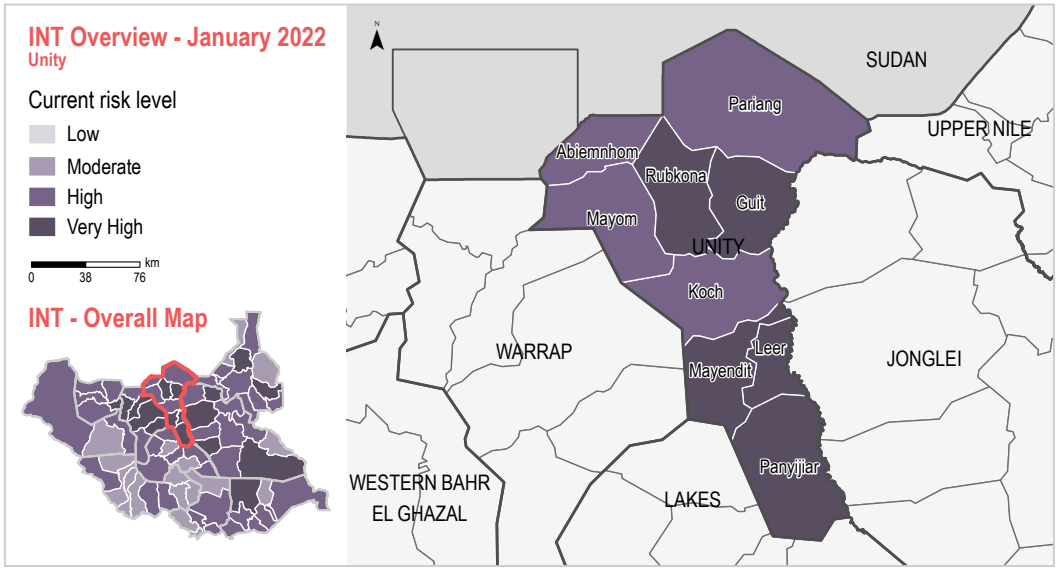


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	17%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	25%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	2%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	17%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

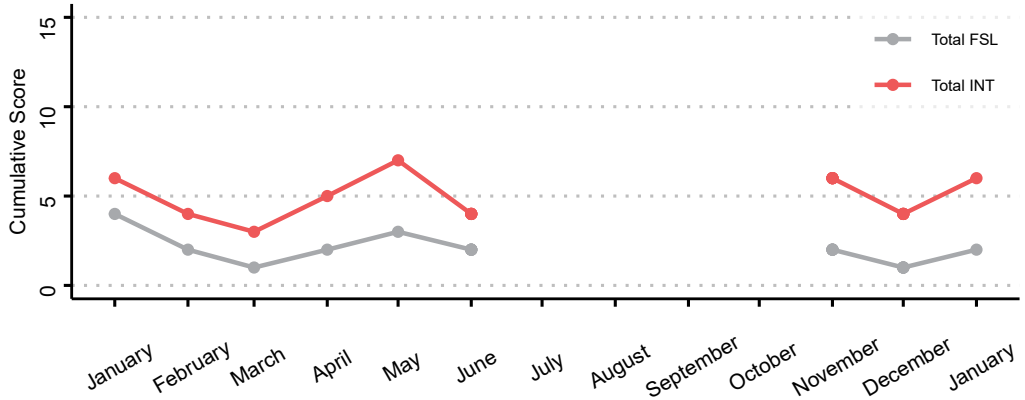
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	12%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	24%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	32%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+16%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	3%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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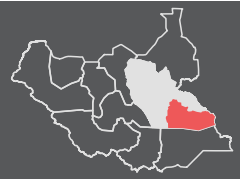
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pibor County

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: 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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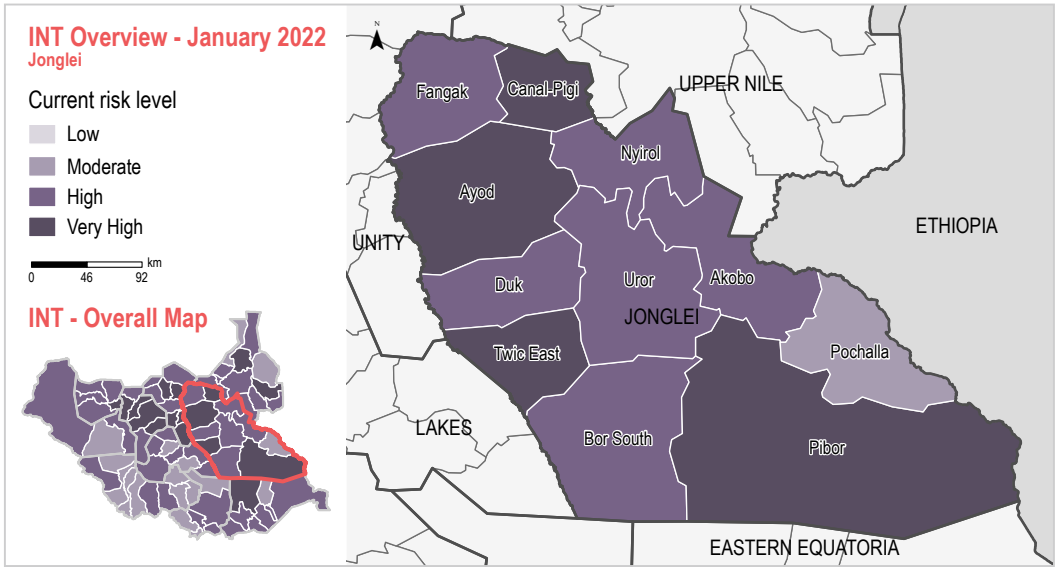

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	No data	No data

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	No data	No data
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-13%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[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

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-25%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+10%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+11%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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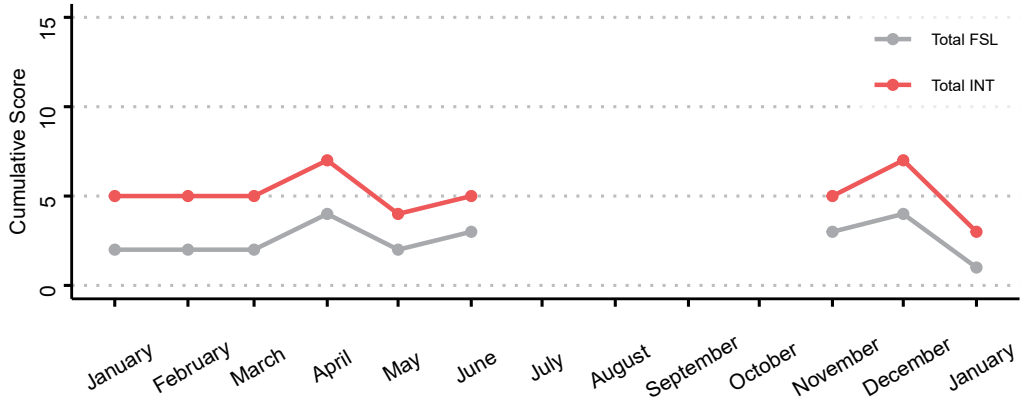

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pochalla County

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

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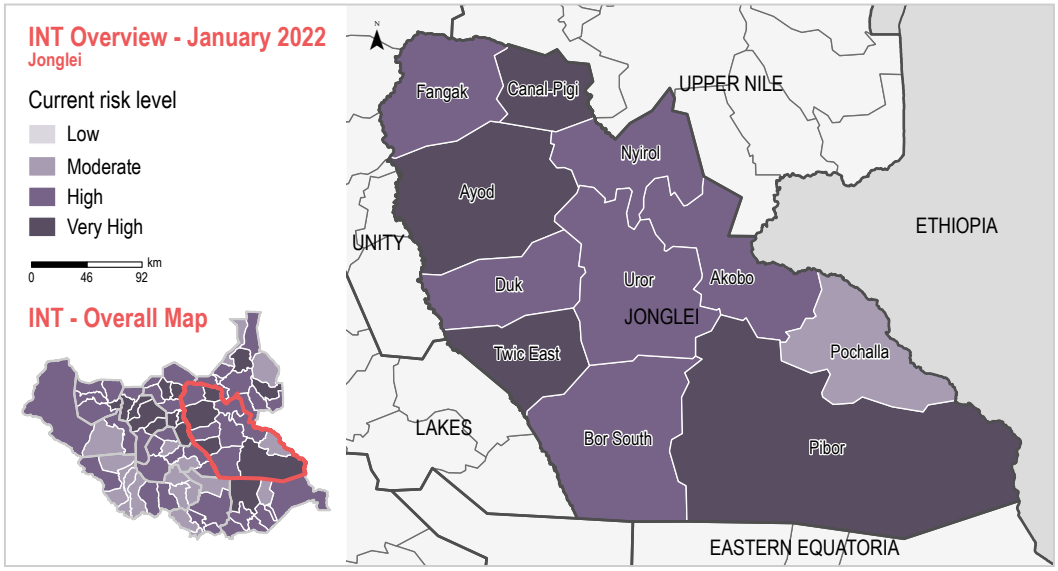


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Low
Health: High
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[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

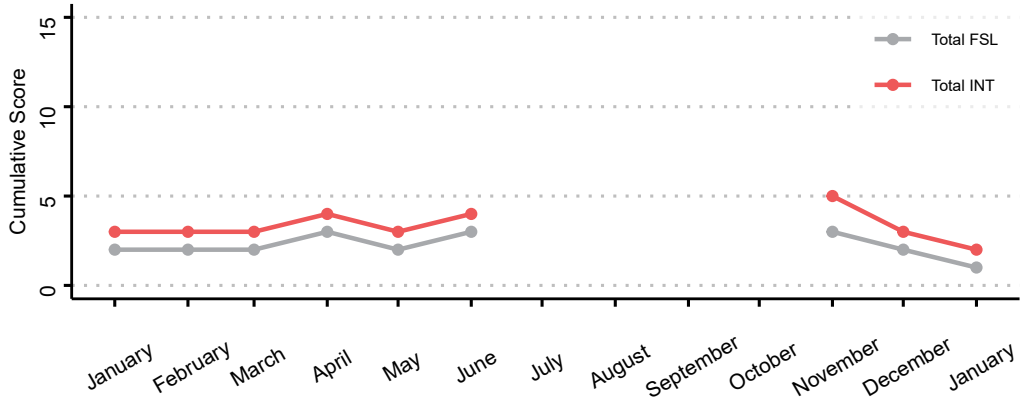
Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-30%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	No data	No data

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	No data	No data
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+9%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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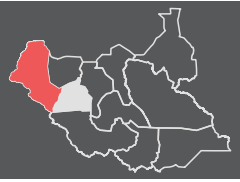
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Raja County

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

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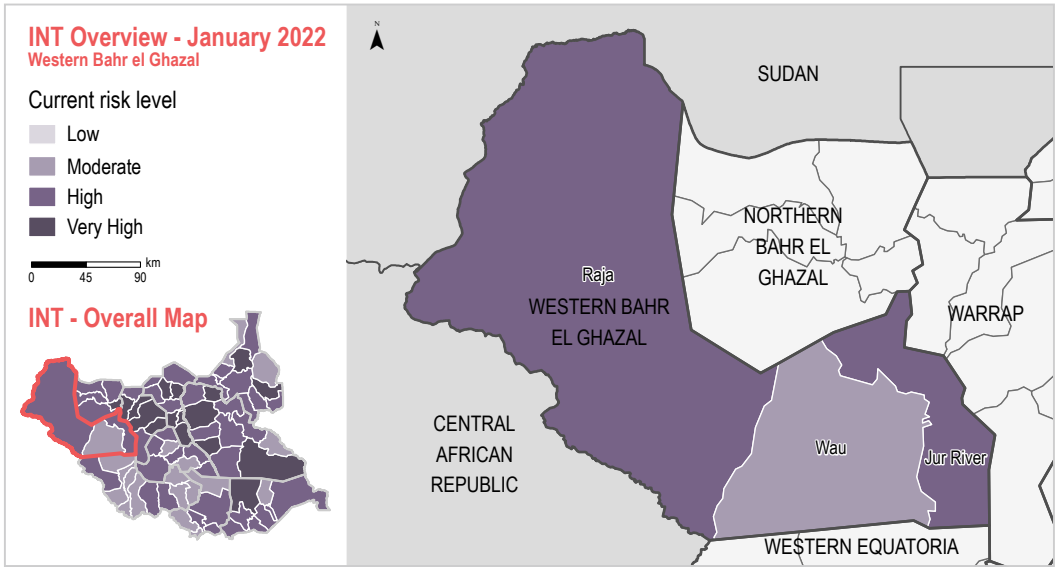


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	18%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	23%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	3%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

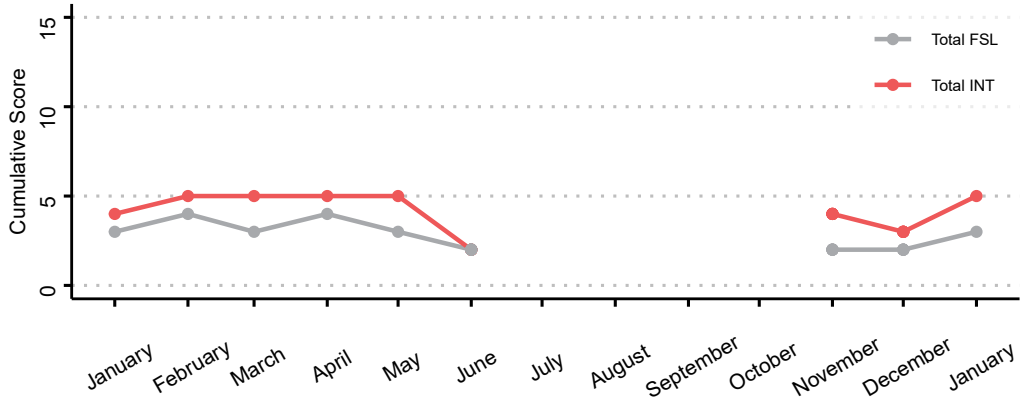
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	77%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+28%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	10%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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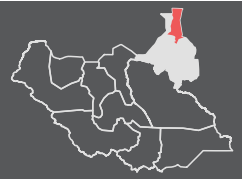
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Renk County

Upper Nile 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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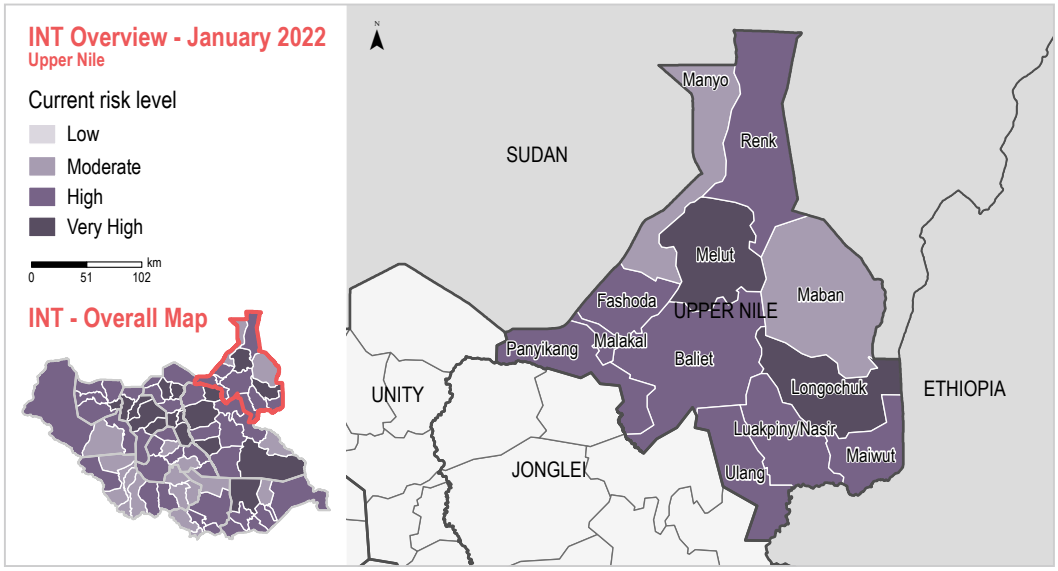

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	No data	No data
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[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

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+20%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	No data	No data

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	No data	No data
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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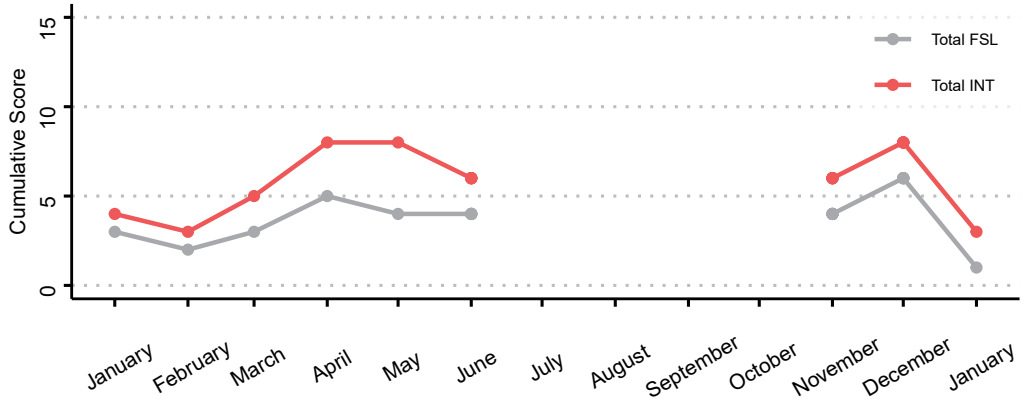

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rubkona County

Unity State - South Sudan - January 2022

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

IPC projections (Apr - July) 2021
Acute Malnutrition: 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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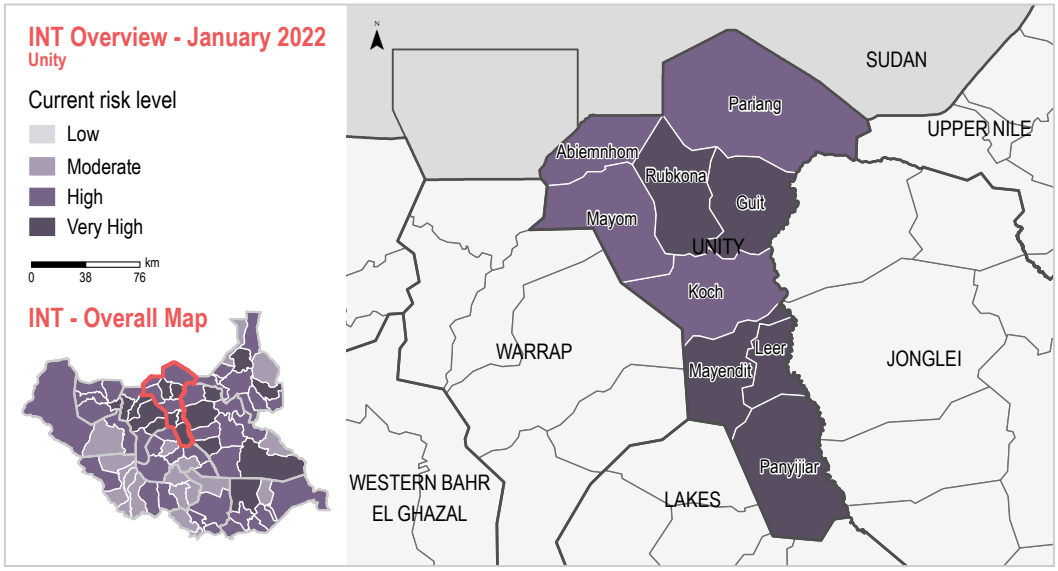

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	92%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	29%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	83%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	21%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	17%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	75%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	29%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	54%	Very High

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	50%	High
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+45%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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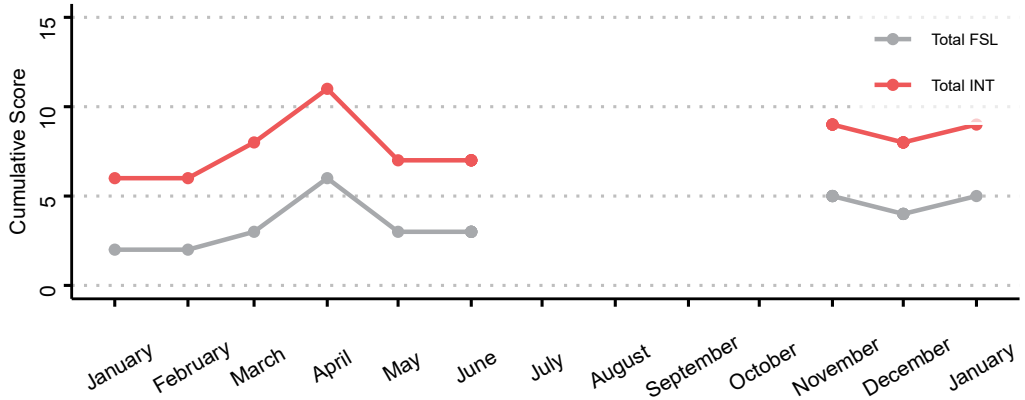

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rumbek Centre County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
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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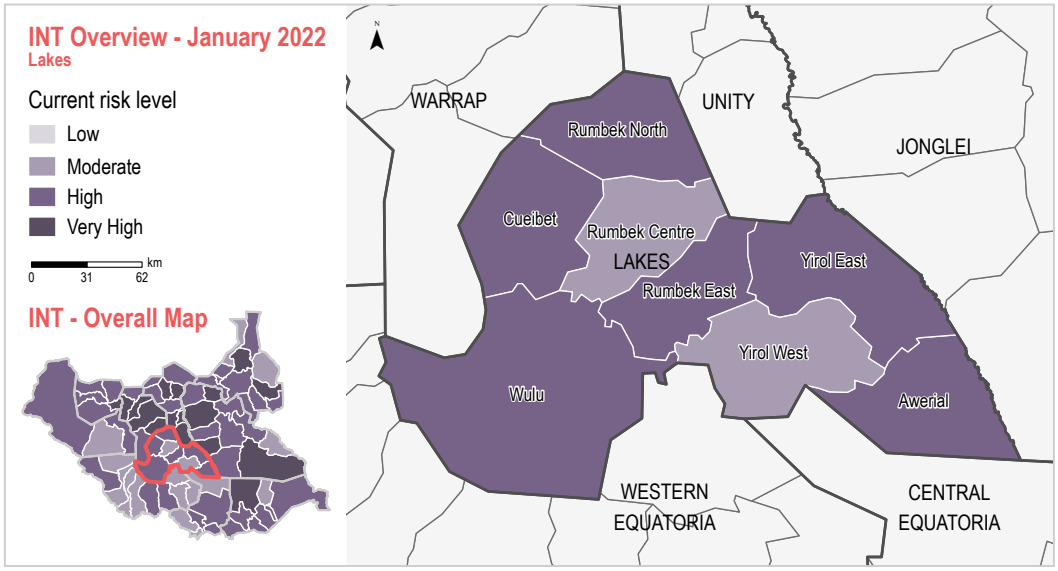

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	3%	Low
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	40%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets

		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	3%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock

		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	23%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	23%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

		Severity Score
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+14%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	17%	Moderate

Climate

		Severity Score
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+20%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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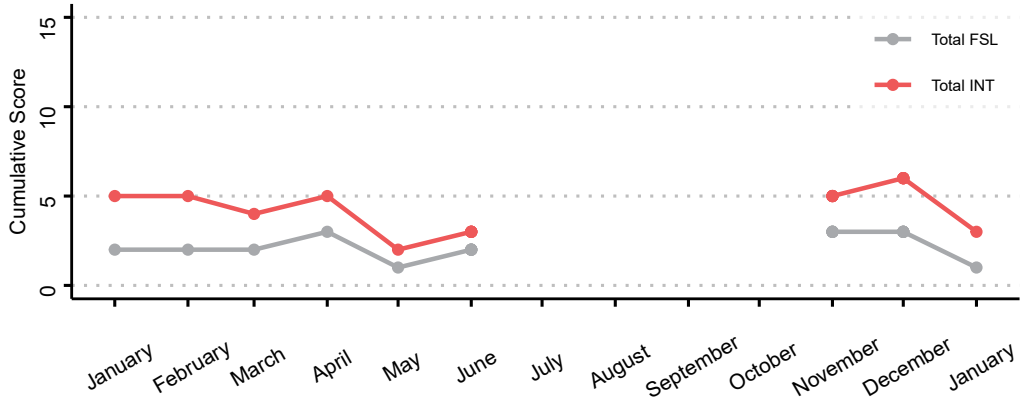

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rumbek East County

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

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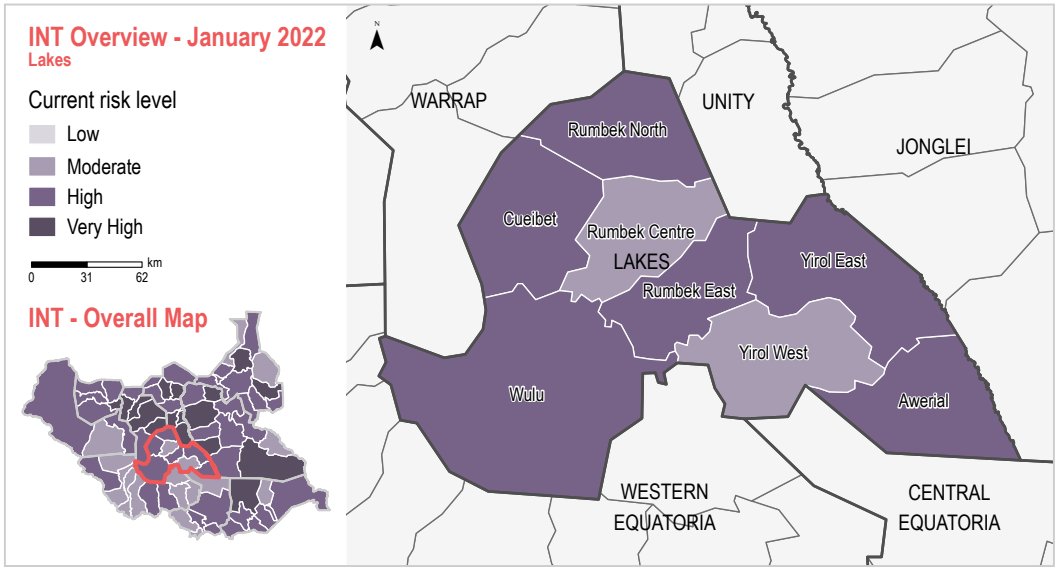

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	7%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	37%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	7%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	11%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	26%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	30%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	11%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-1%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	4%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+15%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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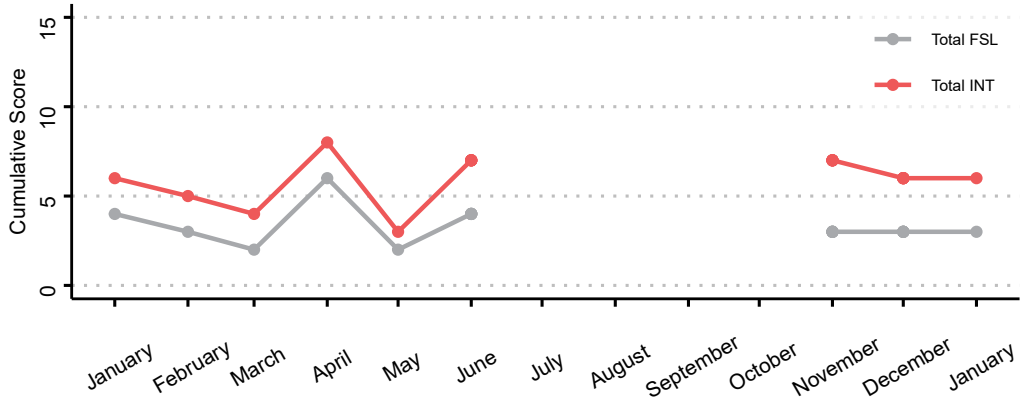

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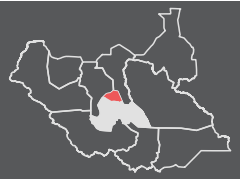
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rumbek North County

Lakes State - South Sudan - January 2022



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July 2021 INT Risk: High

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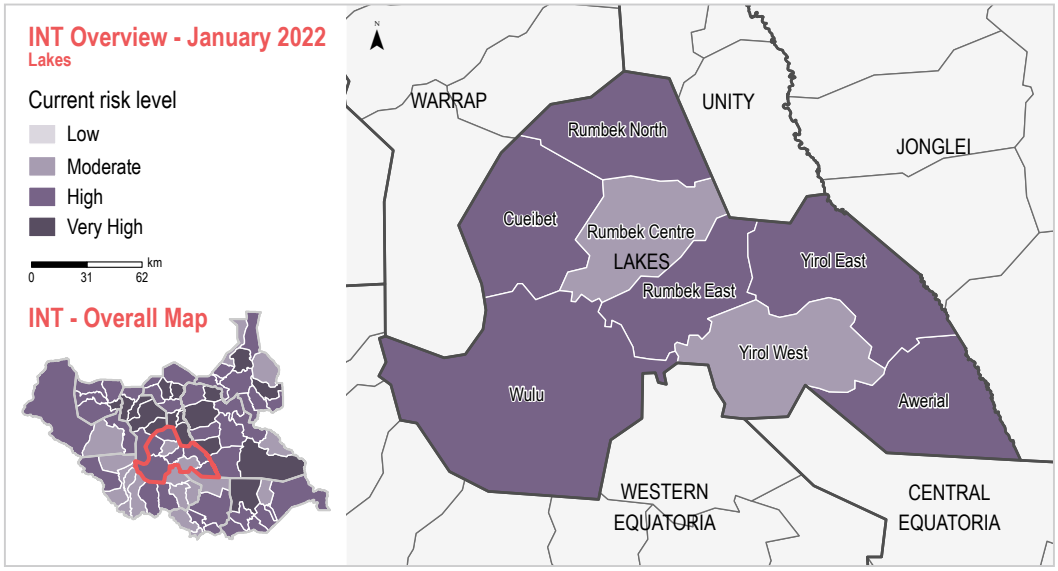


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	8%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	42%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	17%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	8%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	42%	High
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	8%	Low

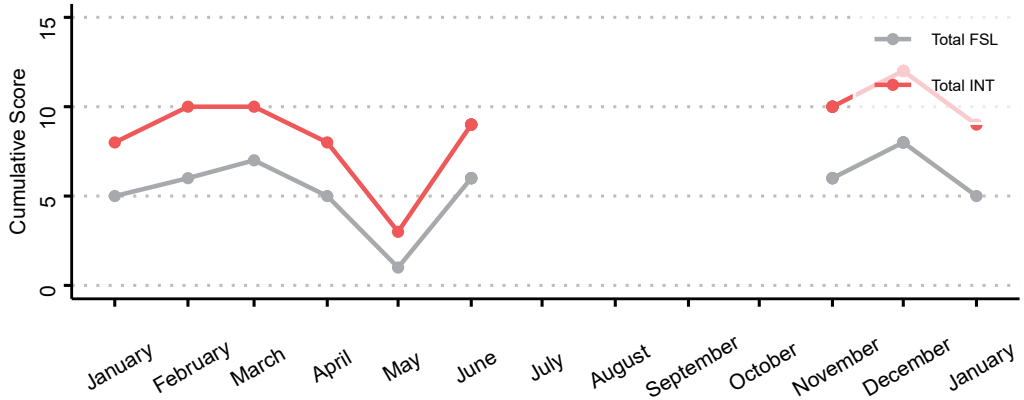
Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	25%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+25%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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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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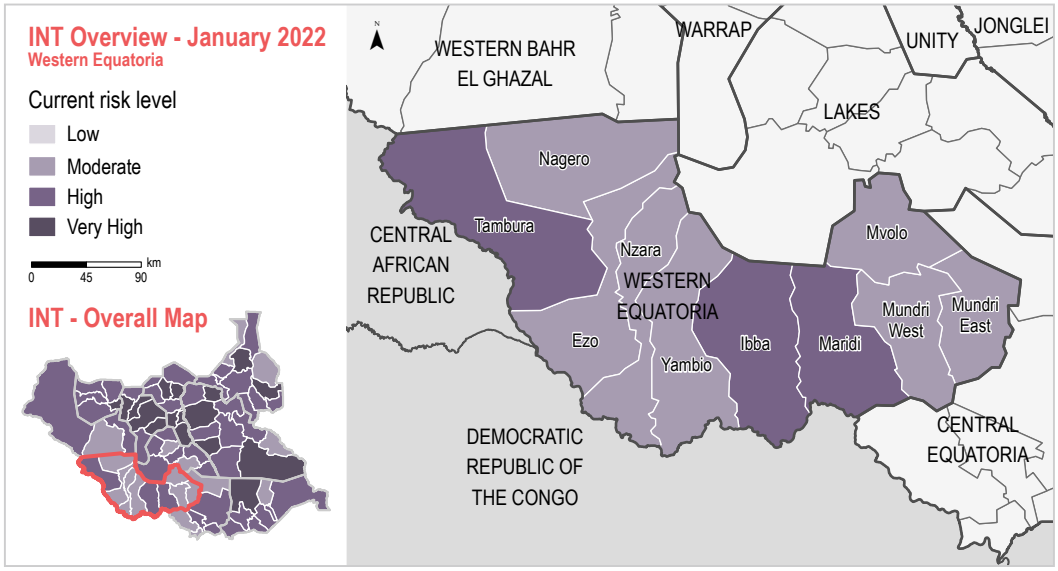


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	37%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	76%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	18%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	29%	High

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0%	Low

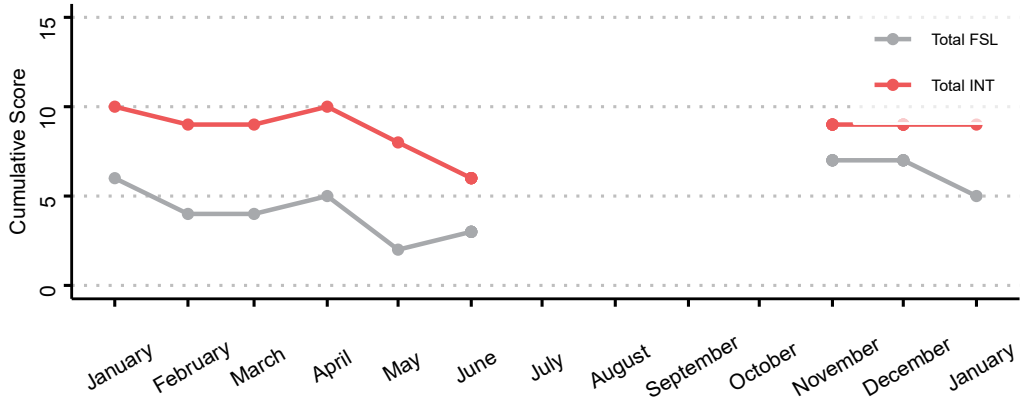
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	84%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	12%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	49%	Very High

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+21%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
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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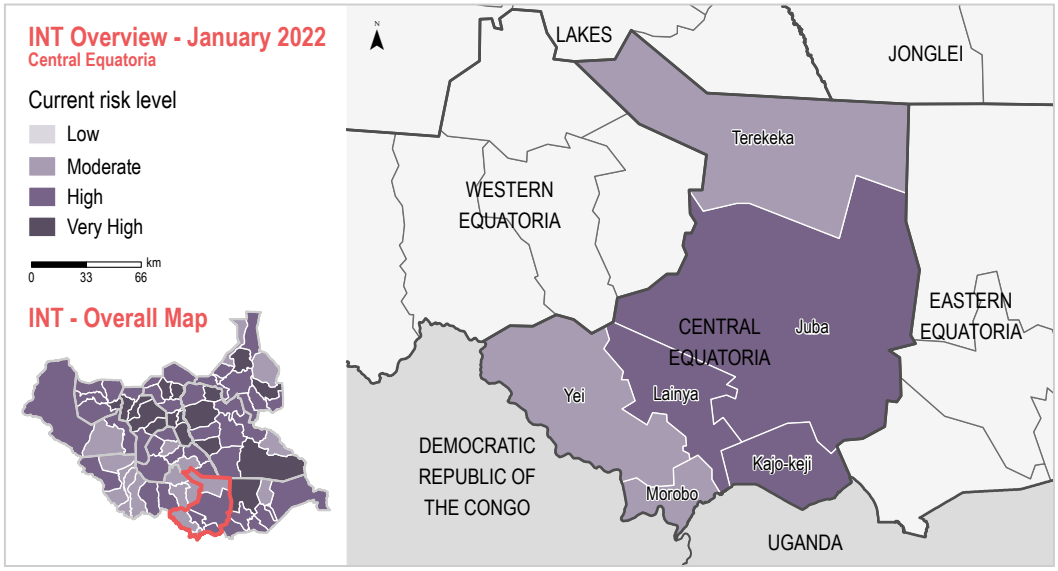

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	69%	High
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	31%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	42%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	3%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	8%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+42%	Very high
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	36%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	25%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	53%	High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-7%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+16%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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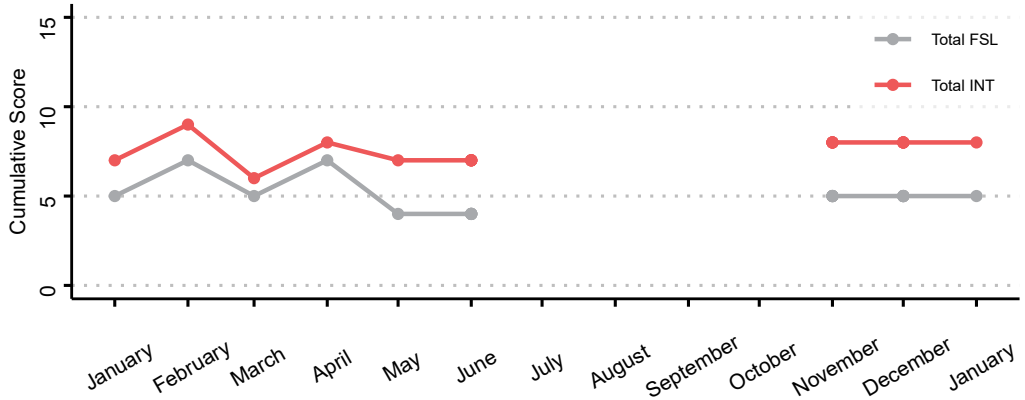

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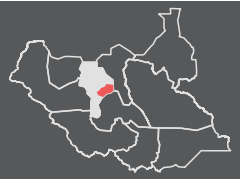
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj East County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



January 2022 INT Risk: Very High
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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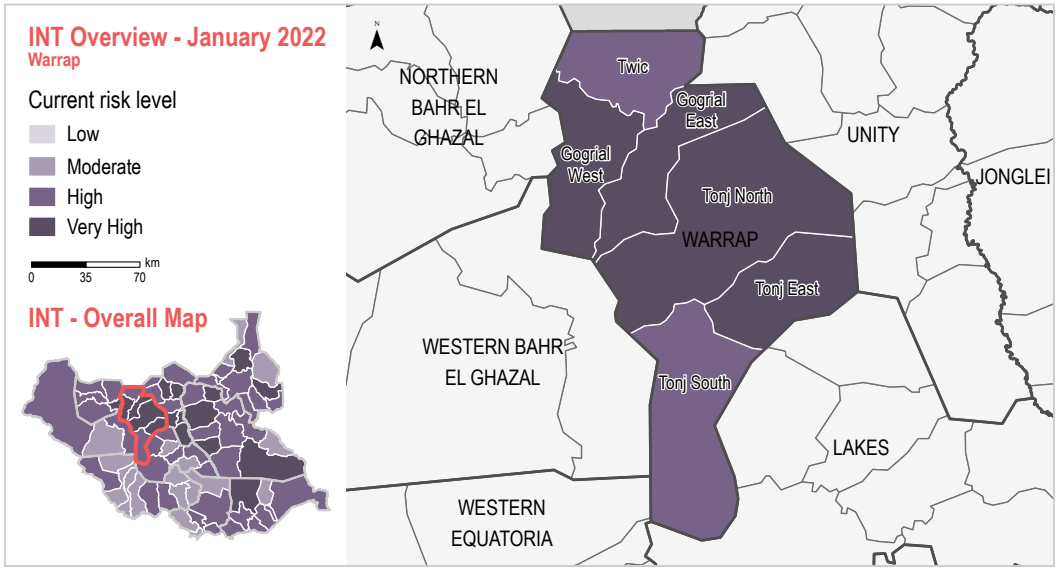

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Very High
Health: Very High
Nutrition: Very High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	43%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	71%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	29%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	21%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	7%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	14%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	14%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	21%	Moderate
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+22%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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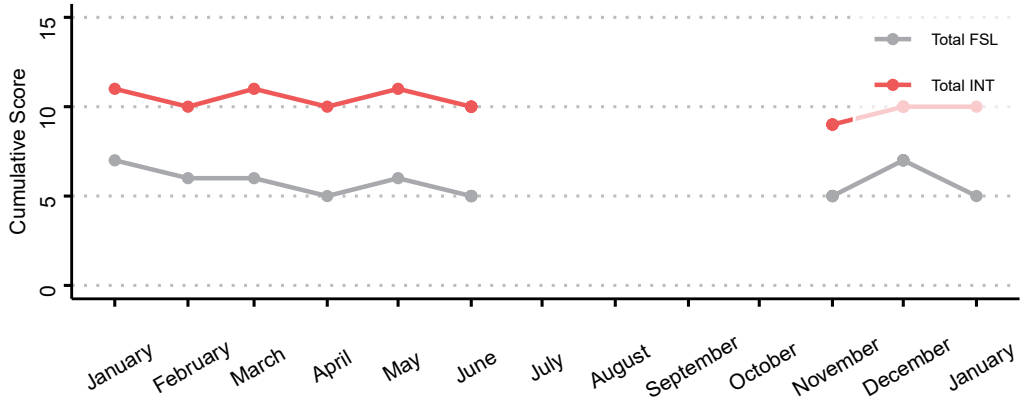

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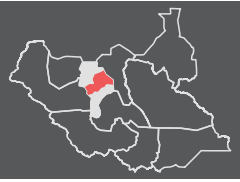
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj North County

Warrap State - South Sudan - January 2022



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

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

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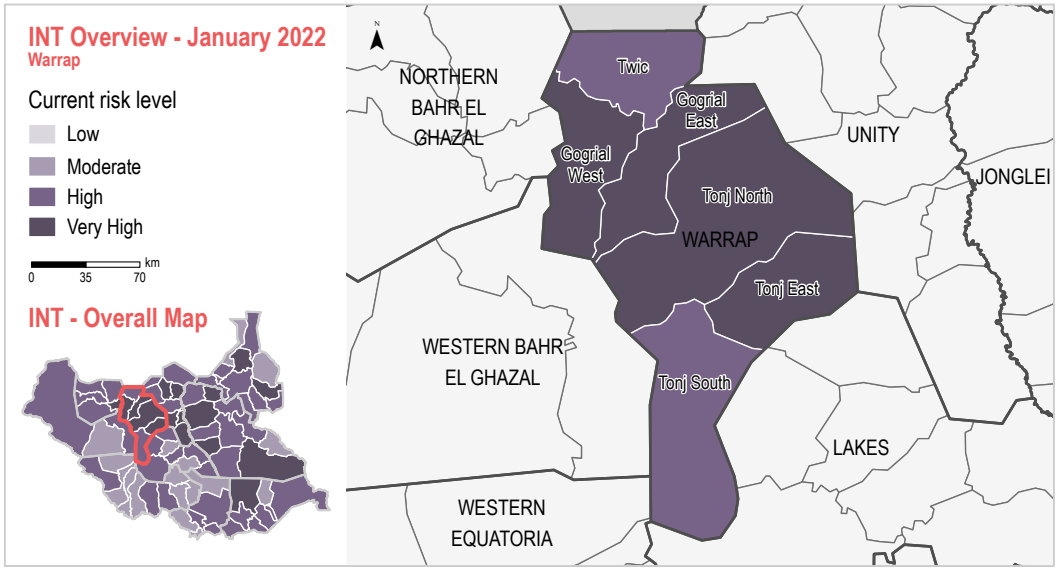

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	46%	High
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	58%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	13%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	4%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	29%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	42%	High
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	17%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-9%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[7]	8%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[7]	8%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+17%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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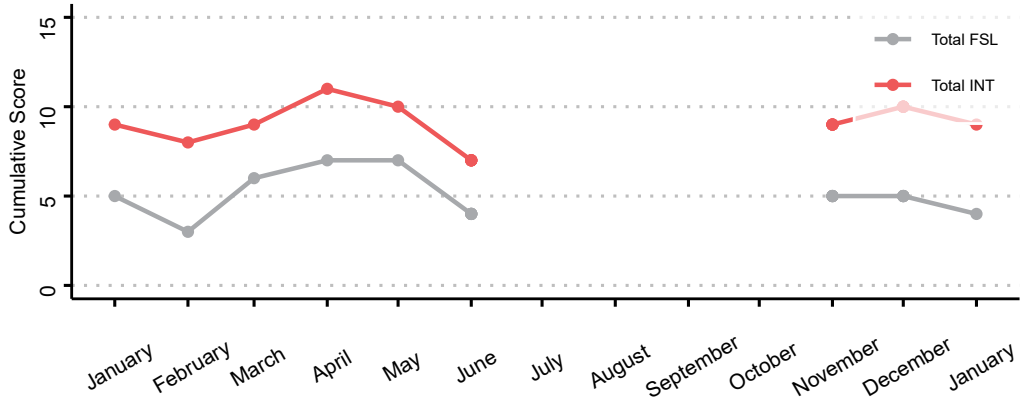

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj South County

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: 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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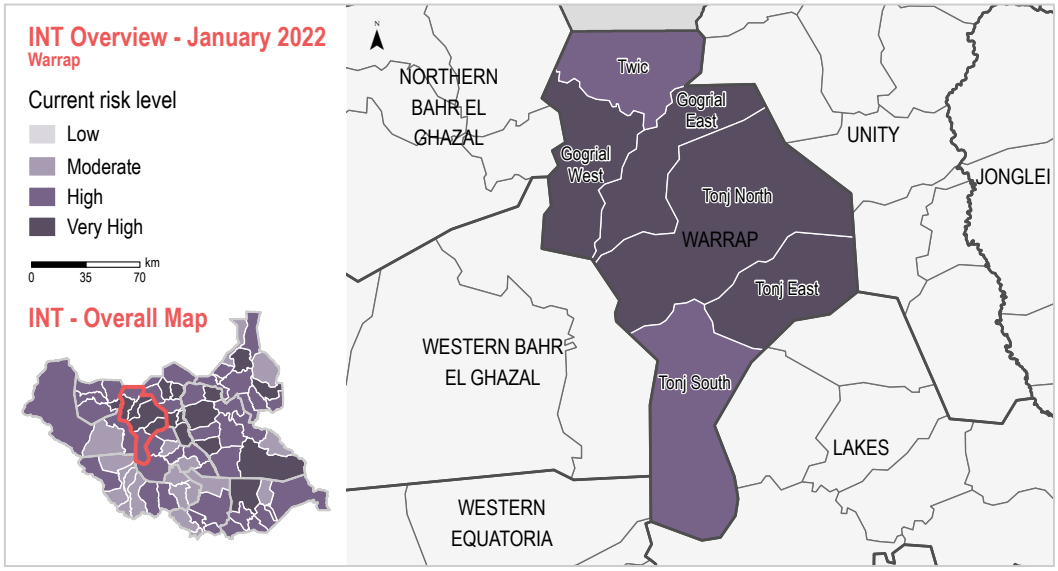


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	33%	Moderate
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	50%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	17%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	8%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	25%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	17%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

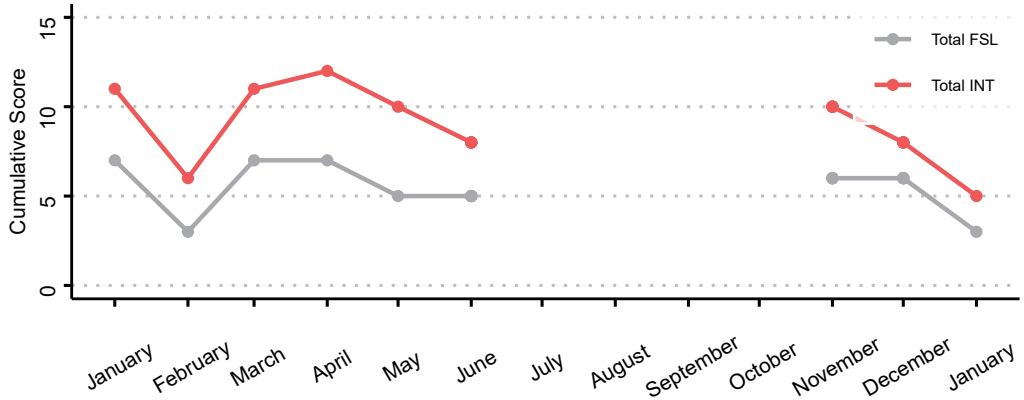
Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-9%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	17%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Torit 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: 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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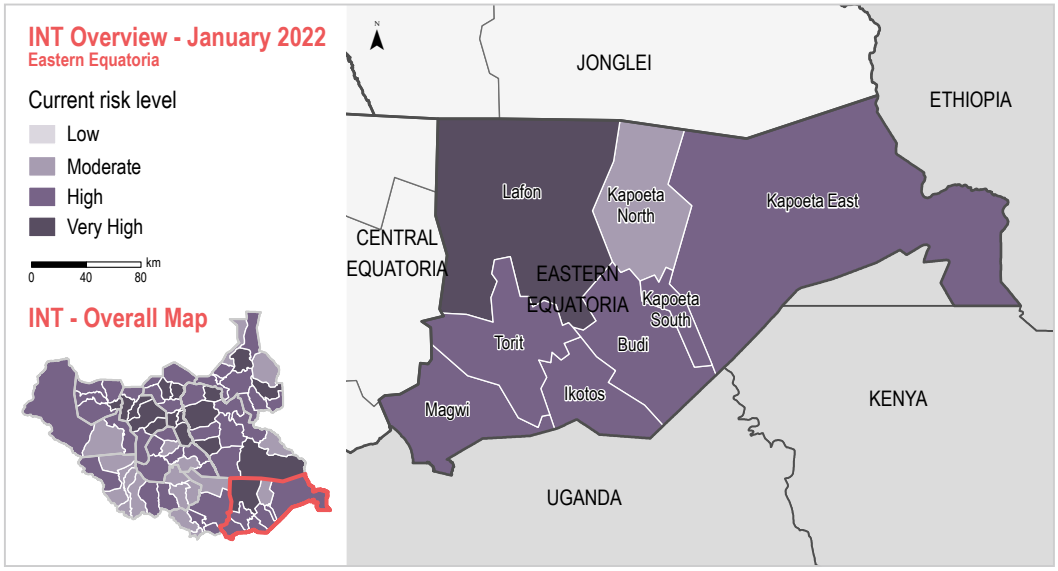

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	13%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	3%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	3%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	5%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	18%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	32%	Moderate

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-7%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	5%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-19%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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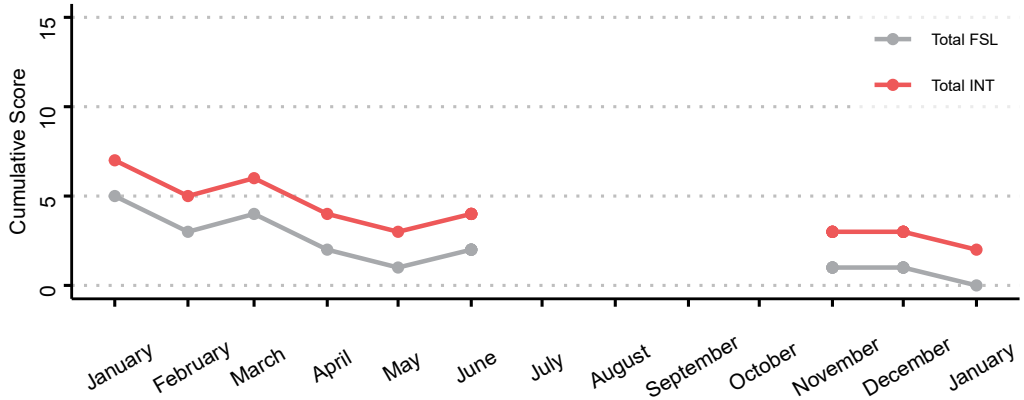

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Twic County

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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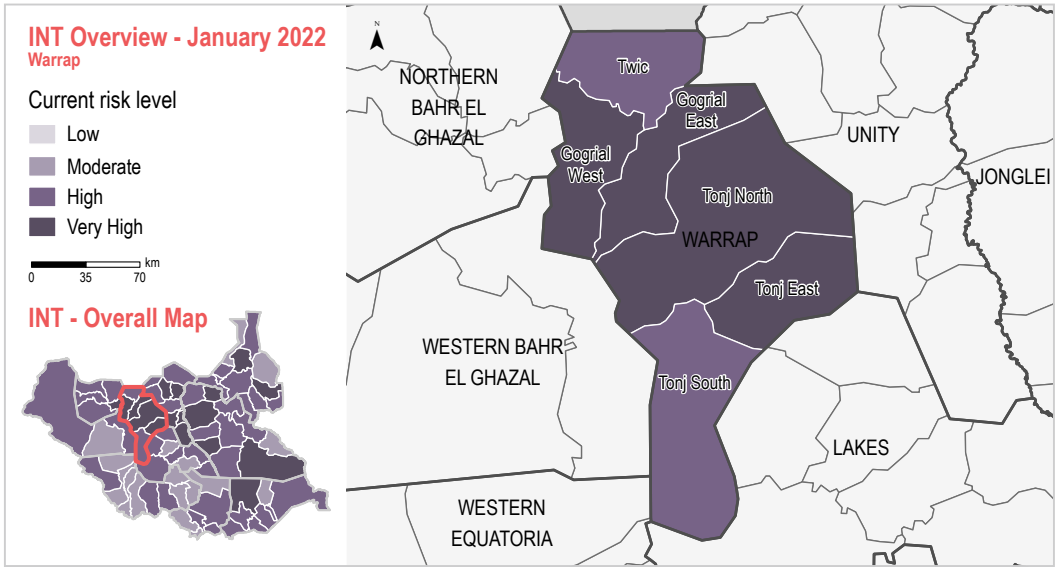

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	27%	Moderate
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	39%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	9%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	3%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	3%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-41%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+64%	Very high

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	39%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	6%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+18%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	3%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+12%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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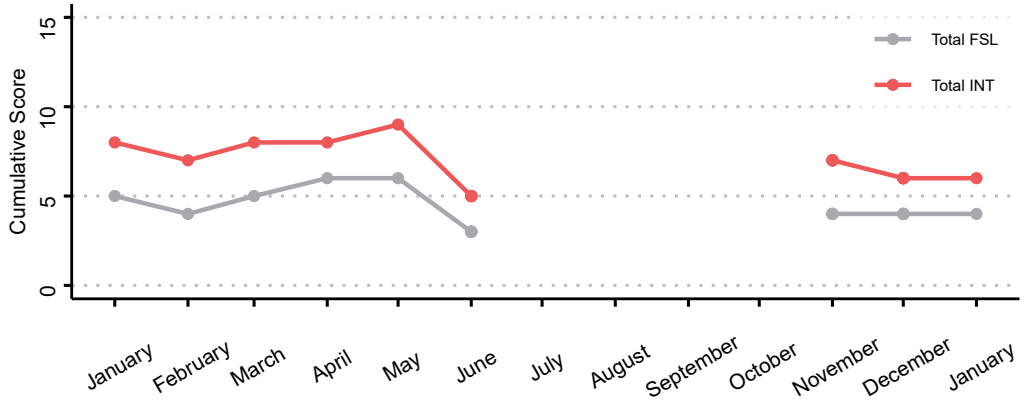

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Twic East County

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

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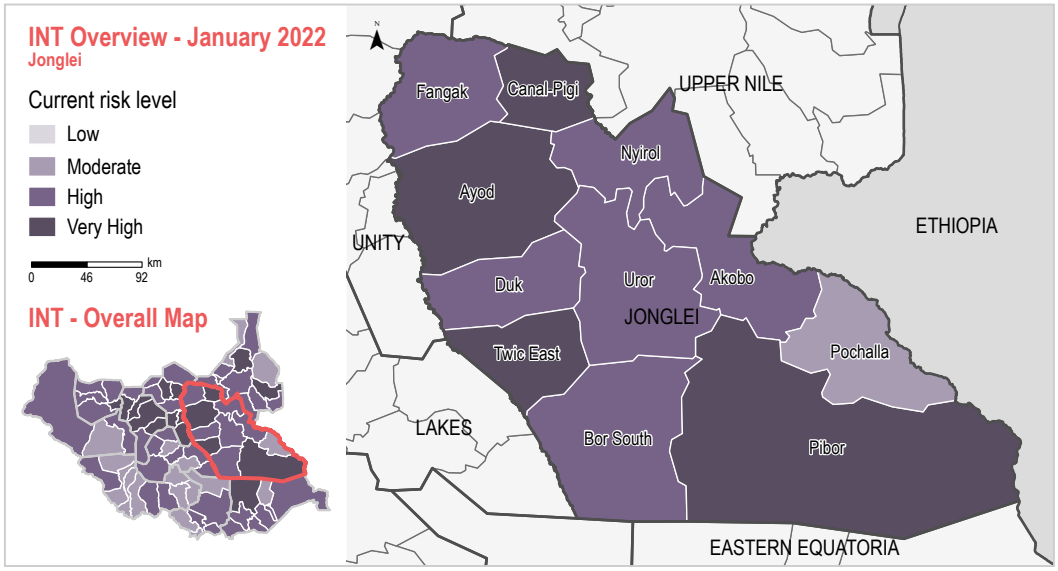

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	69%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	21%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-42%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	100%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-14%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	55%	Very High

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+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)

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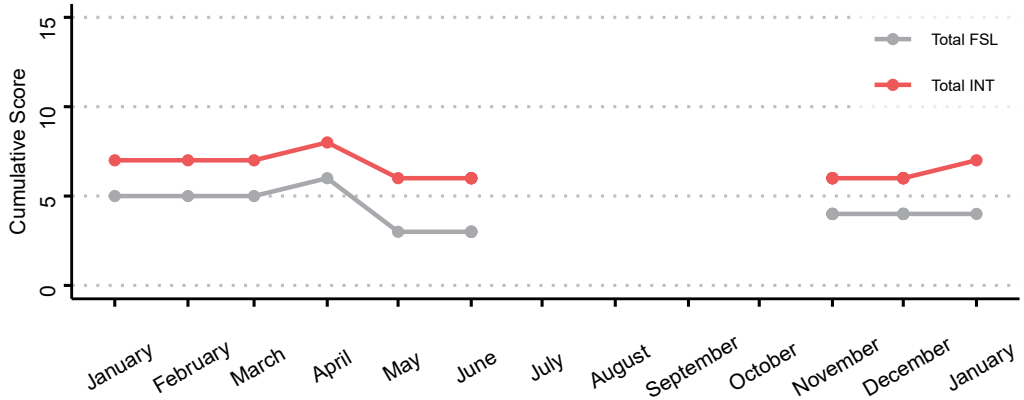

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ulang County

Upper Nile 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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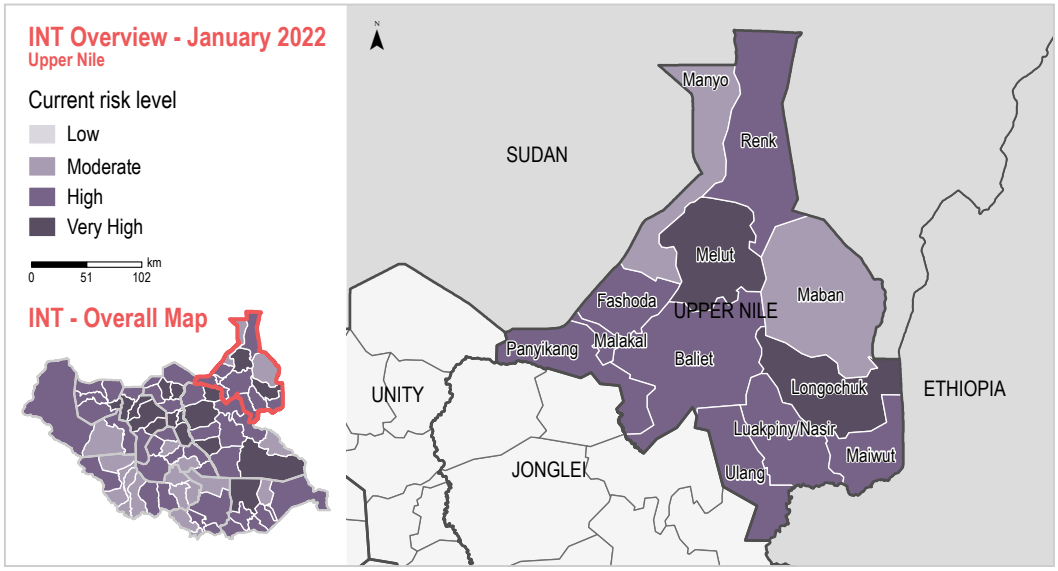

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	39%	Moderate
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	57%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	57%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	11%	Moderate

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	43%	High
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	54%	High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+35%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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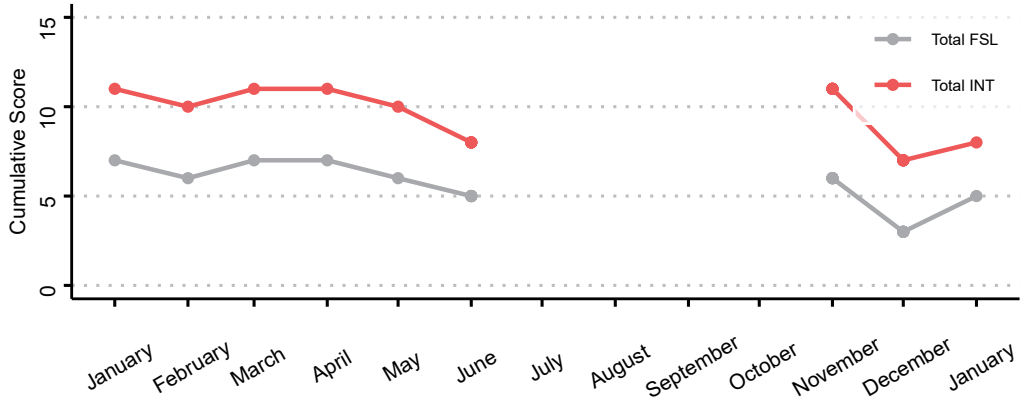

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Uror County

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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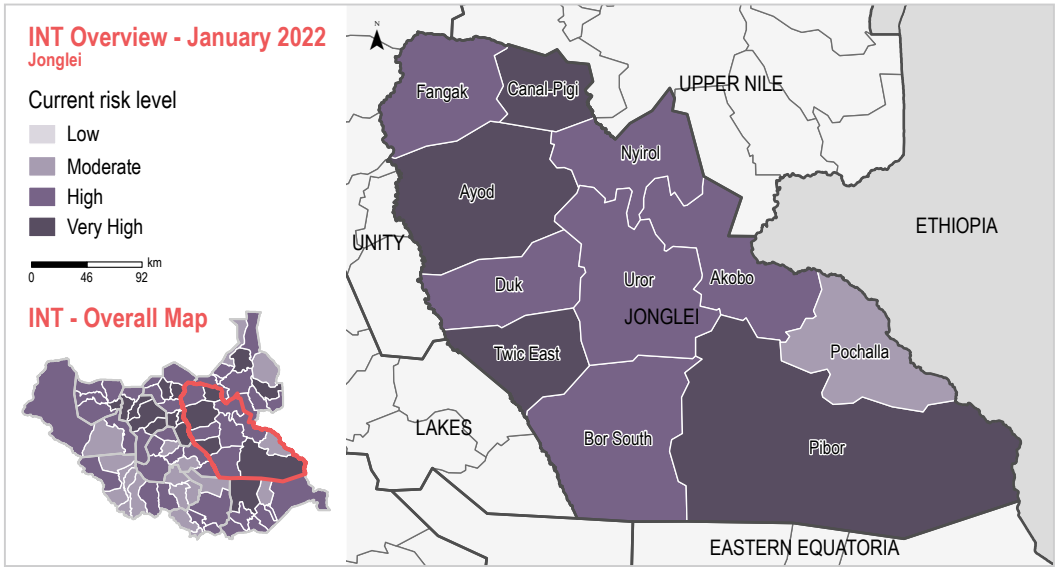

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	100%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	91%	Very High

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	9%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+19%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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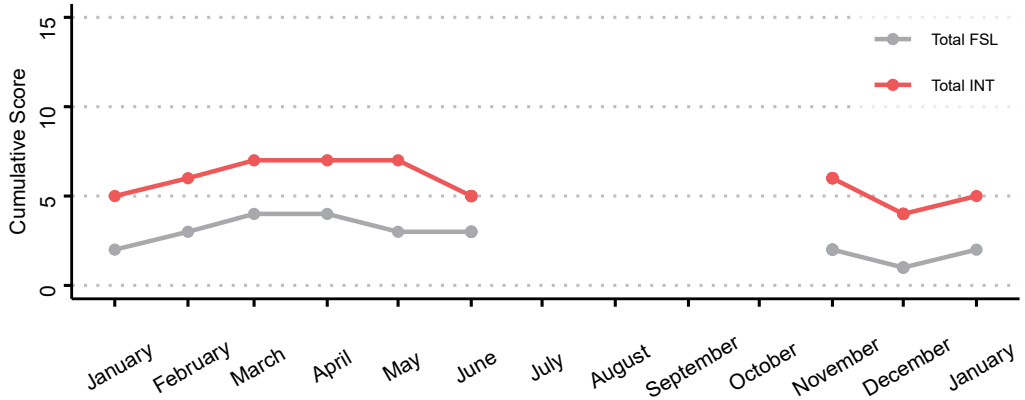

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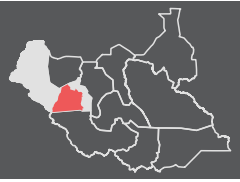
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wau County

Western Bahr el Ghazal 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

Introduction

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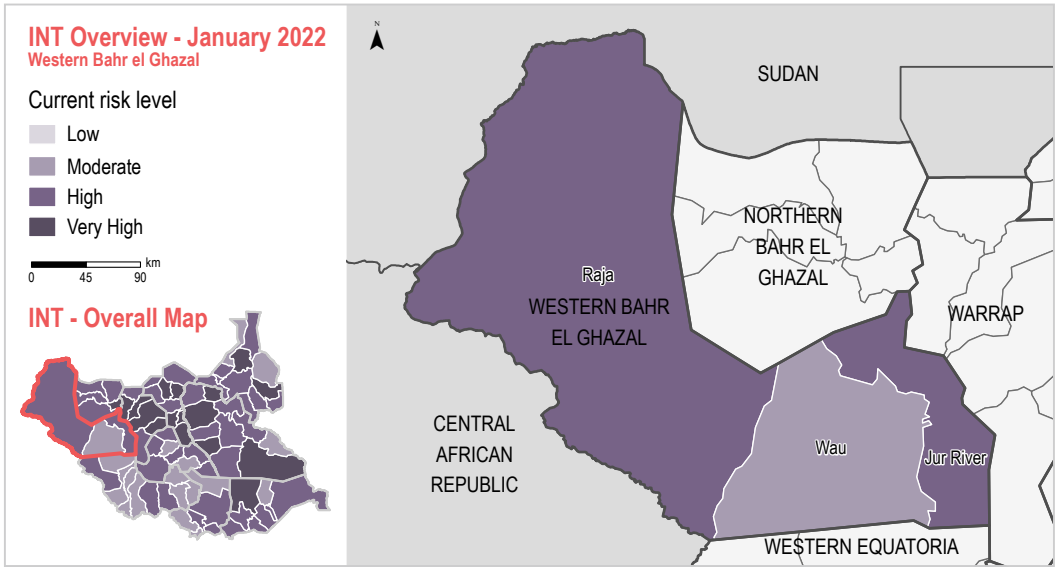

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: Moderate
Health: High
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	2%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	35%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-4%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	58%	High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+29%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	2%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+8%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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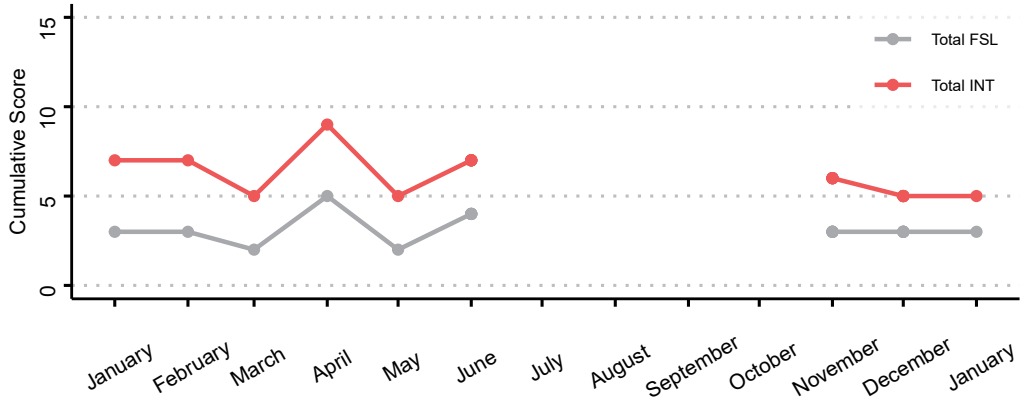

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wulu County

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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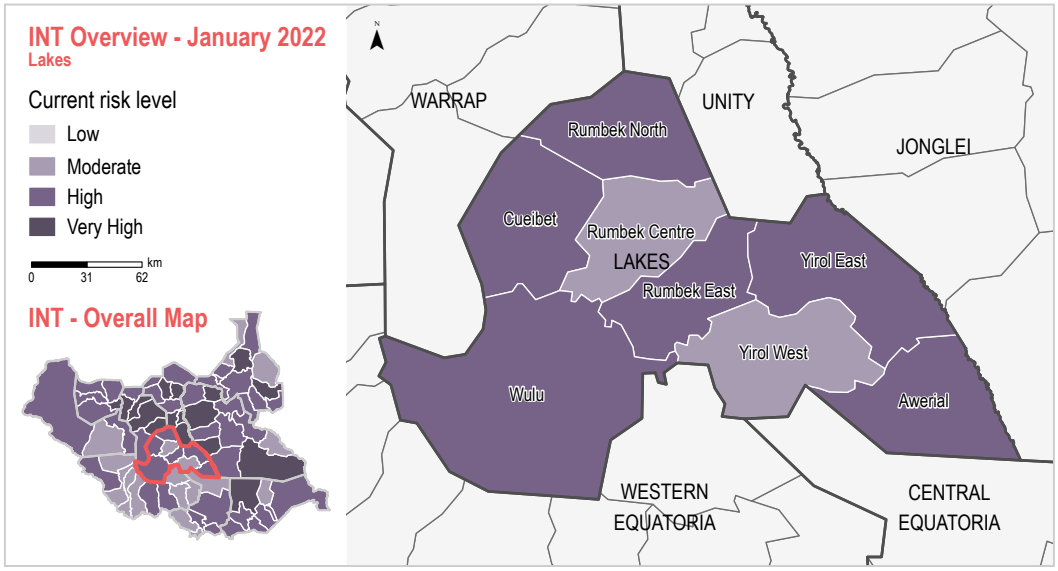

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	Low
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	60%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets

% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+5%	Moderate

Livestock

		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	80%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+12%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+14%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

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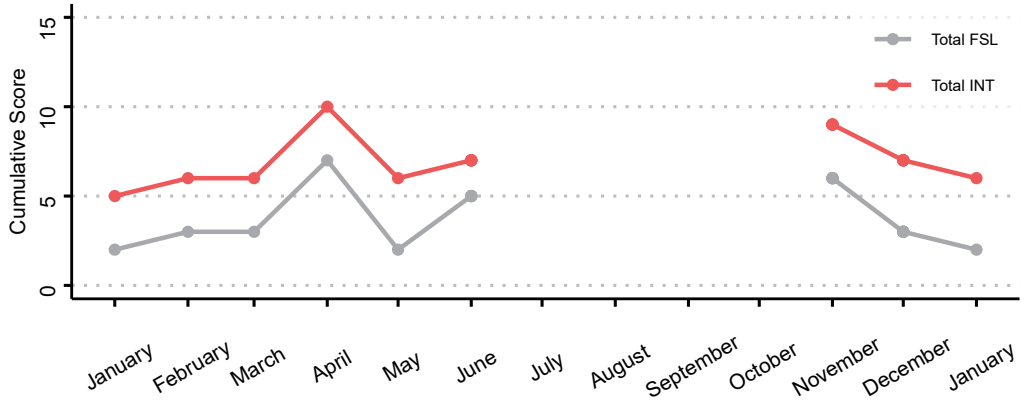

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yambio County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

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

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

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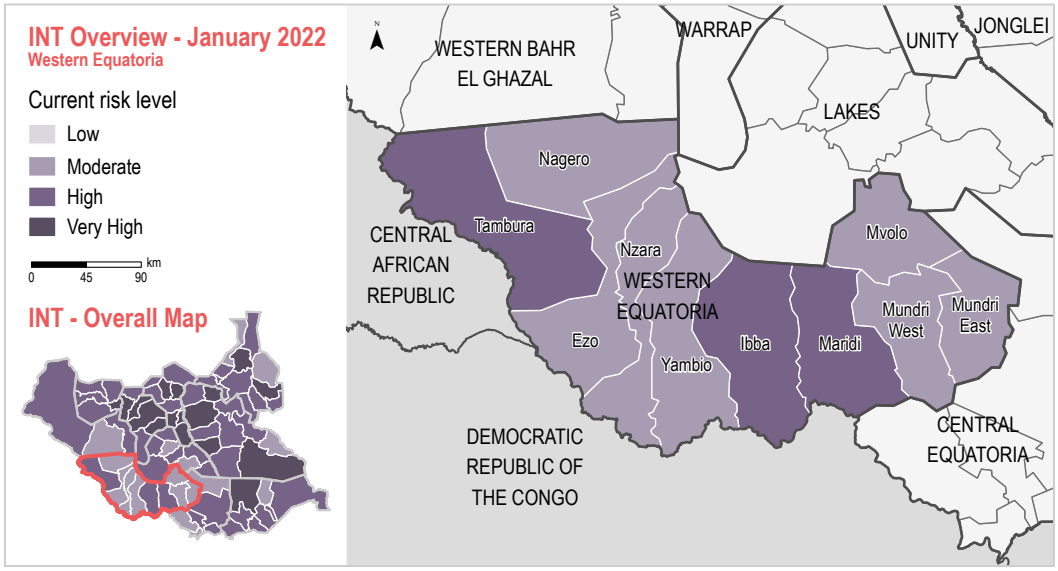

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	3%	Low
% 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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	16%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	1%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	3%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	32%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	25%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	1%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+18%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+13%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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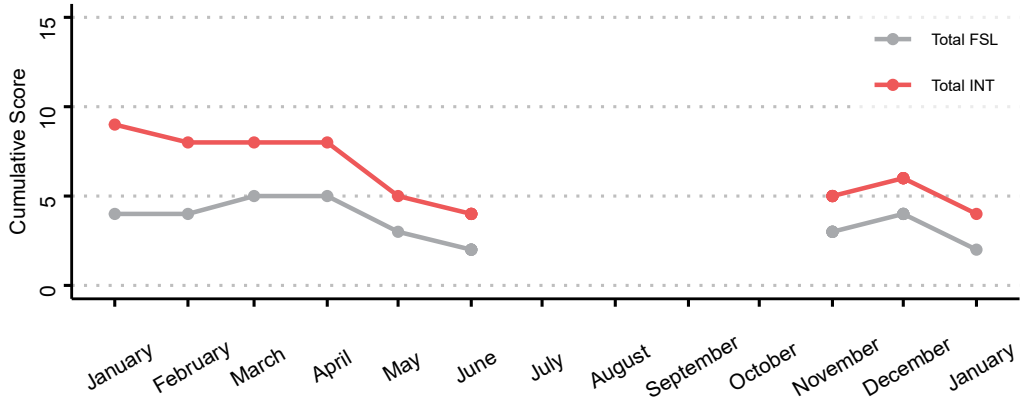

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yei County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - January 2022

January 2022 INT Risk: Moderate
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

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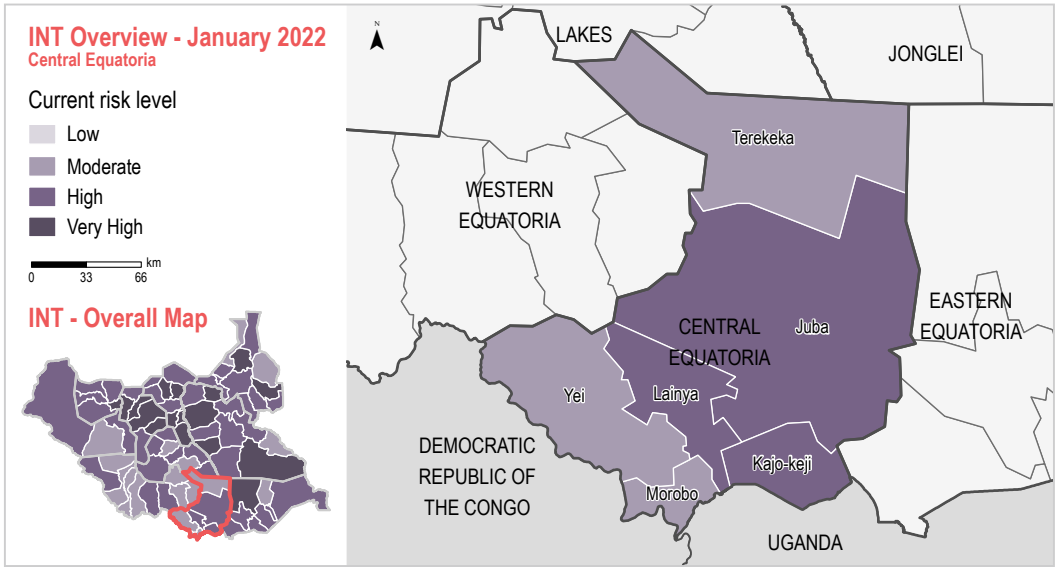


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	4%	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 residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	8%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-32%	Low
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+45%	Very high

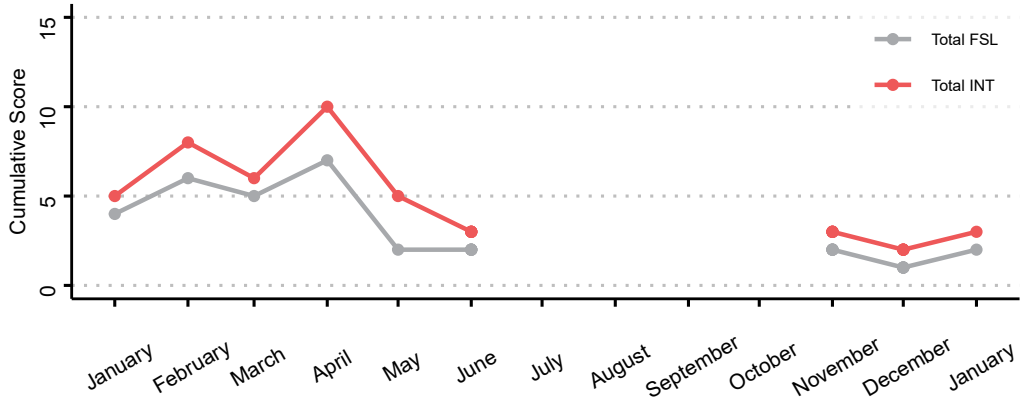
Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+16%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	4%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+17%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+15%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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



Footnote: *The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK[1], REACH JMMI[2], FSNMS+[3], SMART[4], Health - EWARS[5], CHIRPS - WFP VAM[6], CLIMIS[7], CFSAM[8].*
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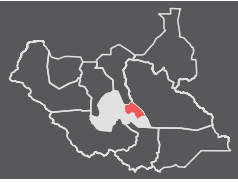
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yirol East County

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

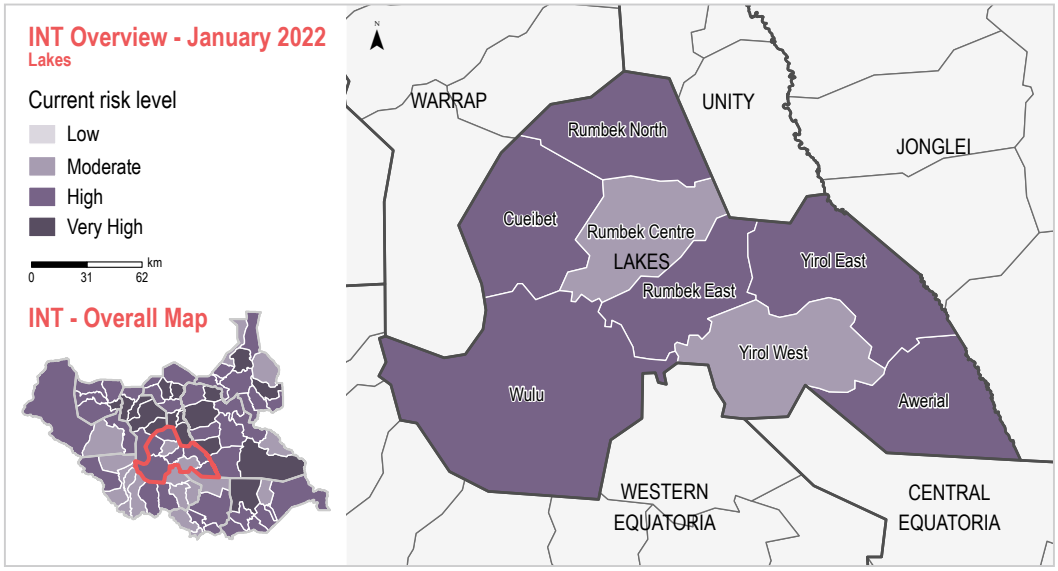
INT risk level taken from REACH Integrated Needs Tracking System. IPC figures from IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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 ToR for a detailed explanation of indicators and thresholds used). This allows humanitarian actors to compare the relative needs between counties and how these change over time to aid response prioritisation. The more indicators converge on 'High' or 'Very High' in a county, the more likely it is that emergency needs are at their greatest severity in that county. Therefore, the findings presented in this factsheet should be considered indicative of the broad overall and FSL needs in the respective county in January 2022, and are not statistically generalisable.

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



Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	14%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	28%	Moderate
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	48%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	7%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-29%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	62%	Very high
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	7%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+11%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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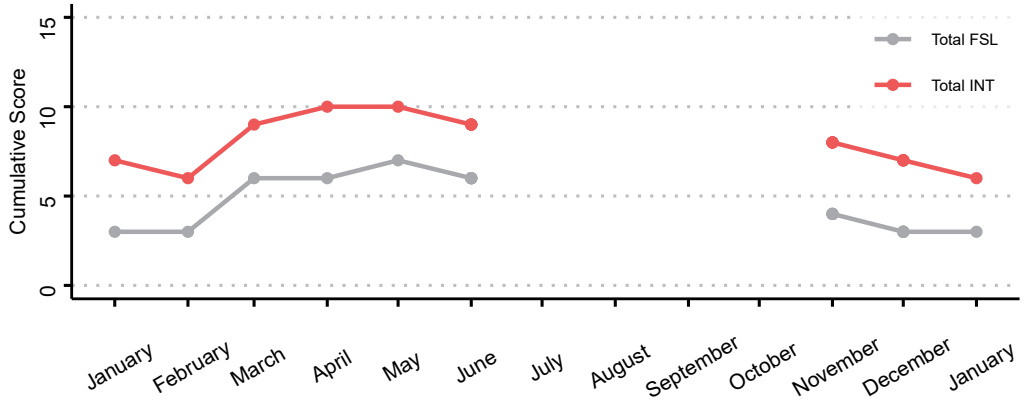

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yirol West County

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

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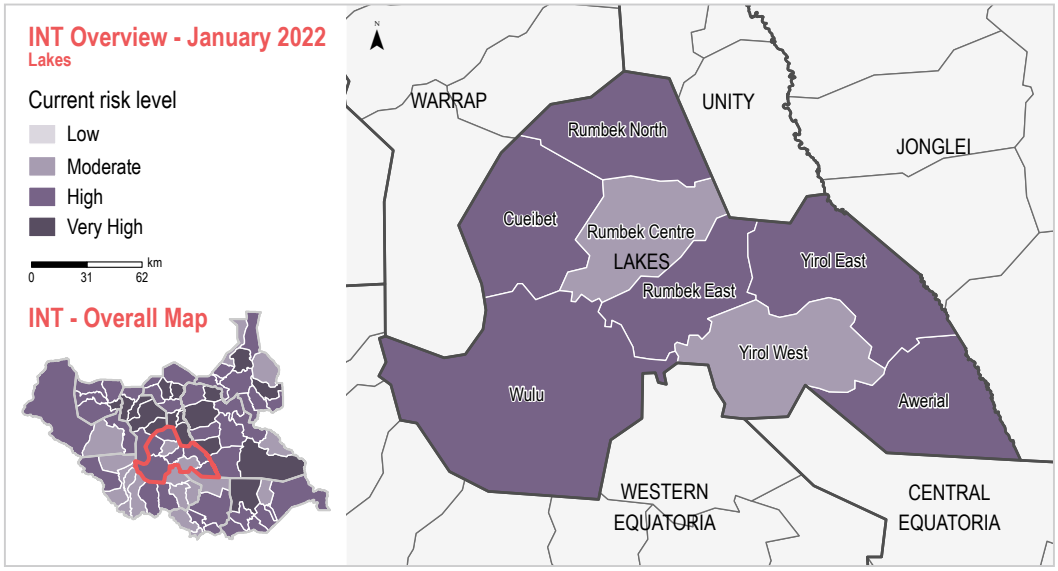

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & Hygeine: High
Health: Low
Nutrition: High

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

Food Availability & Access		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	8%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	44%	High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	44%	Very High
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	Low
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly **coped with lack of food by going days without eating**[1]	4%	Low

Livestock		Severity Score
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not **possess or have access to livestock**[1]	4%	Low
% of assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	40%	High
% of assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	16%	Low

Agriculture		
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+7%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	8%	Low

Markets		
% of assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
% change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No data	No data
% change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-40%	Low

Climate		
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+15%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	Low

Trend analysis graph (January 2021 - January 2022)

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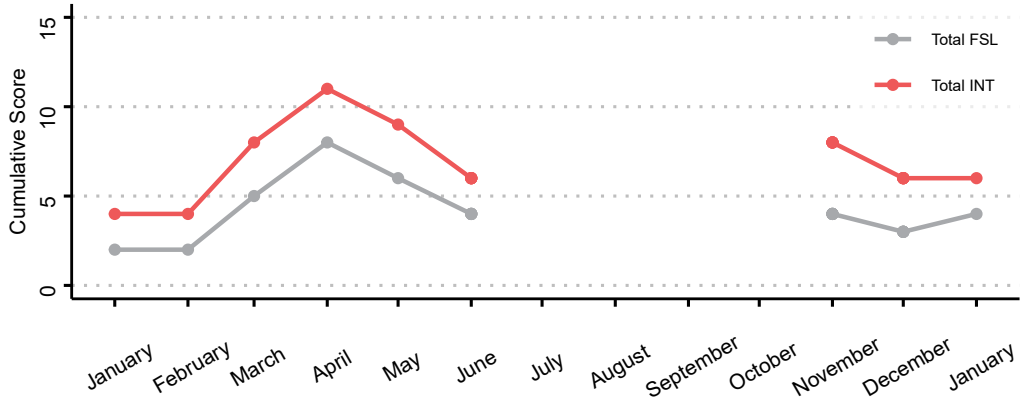

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