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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The outcomes are then 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.

A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

INT Overview (September 2020)

Current Risk Level
- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components
- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & hygiene: Moderate
- Health: (August data): No Data

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Availability &amp; Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

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

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH/AU, REACH/JMP, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data. INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unreliability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.

INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

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

Data collection periods: REACH/AU, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.

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

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Akobo County
Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk: High
IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection: 4
IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection: 4
IPC January 2020 FSL: 4
IPC January 2020 Nutrition: 4

Source: CPC, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be (8)
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported (6)
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source (7)
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat (1)
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating (7)

Livestock
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock (5)
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported (6)
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported (8)

Agriculture
Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average (4)
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms (5)
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms (6)

Markets
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market (8)
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months (7)
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months (7)

Climate
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and 5 year average (4)
Change in crop production at each time step in percentage terms (5)

Risk levels for key sectoral components
Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: (August data) Very High

Trend analysis graph
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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil Centre County
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020

Introduction

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be\(^{(1)}\): 29% Moderate
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported\(^{(1)}\): 7% Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source\(^{(1)}\): 9% Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat\(^{(1)}\): 41% Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating\(^{(1)}\): 0% Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average\(^{(2)}\): +21% High

Markets

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\(^{(2)}\): +11% Moderate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months\(^{(2)}\): +25% Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms\(^{(3)}\): +4% Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average in percentage terms\(^{(3)}\): -3% Low

Footnote:

\(^{(1)}\) INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

\(^{(2)}\) INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.

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

Trend analysis graph

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Availability &amp; Access</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td></td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>-30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>+5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>-16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td></td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph

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

**Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020**

**Introduction**

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

**Livestock**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td>-15% High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+7% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph**

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**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (2), REACH JMMI (3), FSNMS (4), SMART (5), Health - EWARS (6), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (7), CFSAM (8). INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to lack of available NMN data and no IPC provision scores. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectance derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Data collection periods: REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one-month recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil South County
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020

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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild foods that are known to make people sick</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>was reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>90%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used an unsustainable food source</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and</td>
<td>+5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph

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INT Overview (September 2020)
Northern Bahr el Ghazal

Current Risk Level
- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td>-17%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+6%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>-10%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be
46%
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported
6%
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source
4%
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat
50%
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating
0%

Market

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market
0%
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months
+33%
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months
+33%

Nutrition

INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

Health

INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market
0%
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months
+33%
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months
+33%

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH JMMI, SMART, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM - INT data collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Awerial County
Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk: High
IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection: 4
IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection: 3
IPC January 2020 Nutrition: 3
IPC January 2020 FSL: 4

January 2020 INT Risk: Very High

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Low 3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low 48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>Moderate 21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low 46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market 3%
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months +16%
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months -8%

Agriculture
Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average -18%

Climate
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms +2%
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms +5%

Trend analysis graph
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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, SMART, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectivity derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Data collection periods: September 2020.

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

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

**Food Availability & Access**

- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be
- Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating less
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating wild foods

**Livestock**

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

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the 5-year average

**Markets**

- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months

**Climate**

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

**Trend analysis graph**

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**Data collection periods:** REACH JMMI, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected, January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
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INT Overview (September 2020)
Upper Nile

Current Risk Level
Insufficient data
Low
Moderate
High
Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components
Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>+20%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>+2%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markets</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+2%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH: A KH(1), REACH: IRR(2), FSNMS(3), SMART(4), Health: EWARS(5), CHIRPS(6), CFSAM(7), SMART(8). INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GMW data and no IPC projection scores.

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

Risk analysis graph
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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Bor South County
Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020

Introduction
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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Climate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>+222%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>+6%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>+15%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
<th>Climate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+222%</td>
<td>+6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>+15%</td>
<td>+15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td>no data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

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

**Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020**

**Trend analysis graph**

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**Introduction**

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**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Health: August data: High
- Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

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

**Food Availability & Access**

- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 21% Moderate
- Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0% Low
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 29% Moderate
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food of only having children eat: 0% Low
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 79% Very High

**Livestock**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 0% Low
- Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 43% High
- Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 79% Very High

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average: +76% Low

**Markets**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 7% Low

**Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months:**

- No Data

**Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months:**

- No Data

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +10% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +7% Low

---

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### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>42%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>79% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+2% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rain fall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>+7% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Cueibet County
Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020

Introduction

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INTroduction

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**Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020**

**INT Overview (September 2020)**

**Current Risk Level**
- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**
- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
- Health: (August data) Very High

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

| Indicator                                                                 | Severity Score | Livestock
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------
| Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be | 11% Low        | Livestock
| Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported | 3% Low         | Livestock
| Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source | 0% Low         | Livestock
| Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat | 58% Very High  | Livestock
| Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating | 5% Low         | Livestock

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +8% Low
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 65% Very High

**Markets**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +1% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: -2% Low

**Food Availability & Access**

- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data

**Trend analysis graph**

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH JMP, SMART, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GIS data and no PC projection scores. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation. Data collection periods: REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMP, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period. EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ezo County
Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk: High
IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection: 2
IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection: 1
IPC January 2020 Nutrition: 1

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators
Food Availability & Access
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be\(^{1}\):
0% Low
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported\(^{1}\):
3% Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source\(^{1}\):
0% Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat\(^{1}\):
0% Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating\(^{1}\):
0% Low

Livestock
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock\(^{2}\):
100% Very High
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported\(^{1}\):
89% Very High
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% Low

Markets
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market:
0% Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months\(^{3}\):
No Data No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months\(^{3}\):
+29% Very High

Climate
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms:
+2% Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms:
+8% Low

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: (August data) Very High

Footnote:
The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected, January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.

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

**Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020**

**Introduction**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>28% Moderate</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>40% Very High</td>
<td>97% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>3% Low</td>
<td>92% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>18% Moderate</td>
<td>35% Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>5% Low</td>
<td>-5% Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>CHIRPS - WFP VAM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the 5 year average</td>
<td>+3% Low</td>
<td>REACH, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM, NDVI, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM, NDVI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>September 2020 FSL</th>
<th>January 2020 FSL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Sanitation &amp; hygiene</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>(August data)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph**

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Availability &amp; Access</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>68%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</strong></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</strong></td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</strong></td>
<td>78%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</strong></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</strong></td>
<td>84%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Markets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</strong></td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</strong></td>
<td>+22%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</strong></td>
<td>+11%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Climate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</strong></td>
<td>+2%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</strong></td>
<td>-9%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

- **Livestock**:
  - Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 3%
  - Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 1%
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by only having children eat: 97%
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly cope with a lack of food by going days without eating: 0%

- **Agriculture**:
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average: +158%

- **Markets**:
  - Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data
  - Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data

- **Climate**:
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the 5 year average: +12%

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

| Food Security & Livelihoods: | Low | Health: (August data) | Very High |
| Water Sanitation & hygiene: | Very High |
| IPC January 2020 FSL: | 2 |
| IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection: | 2 |
| IPC January 2020 Nutrition: | 2 |

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

- **Livestock**
  - Assessment of settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be:
    - 5%: Low
    - 100%: Very High
  
- **Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported**:
  - 0%: Low

- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source**:
  - 0%: Low

- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**:
  - 0%: Low

- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating**:
  - 0%: Low

Markets

- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market**:
  - 0%: Low

- **Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months**:
  - No Data

- **Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months**:
  - +12%: Moderate

Agriculture

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

- **Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported**:
  - 5%: Low

Climate

- **Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms**:
  - +2%: Low

- **Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms**:
  - +13%: Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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- Water Sanitation & hygiene: High
- Health: (August data) Very High
- Agriculture: Low
- Livestock: High

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INT Overview (September 2020) Eastern Equatoria

Current Risk Level
Insufficient data
Low
Moderate
High
Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & hygiene: High
- Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +6% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +5% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +7% Low

Climate

- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +1% Low

Markets

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0% Low
- No Data

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, RRM, EAWS, SMART, Health - EAWS, CHIRPS, WFP, VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. All data collection periods: REACH, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, SMART, CLIMIS, CFSAM. All data collected September 2020 with one-month recall period. EAWS data collected August 2020 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
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A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>-31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

- Assessments show that farmers are selling livestock to cope with a lack of food.
- A decrease in grain prices reflects increased food availability.
- Change in livestock prices compared to the average across the previous three months:
  - Change in white sorghum prices:
    - +31%
  - Change in bean prices:
    - +15%

Climate

- NDVI data shows a decrease in vegetation coverage:
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms:
  - +4%
- Change in NDVI for the current year and average across the three previous years:
  - +6%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average in percentage terms:
  - +9%

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, NAWG, IFRC, WFP, VAM, CHIRPS, SMART, REACH, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data for September 2020 are calculated using August 2020 EMARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EMARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no PC projection scores. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation. Data collection periods: REACH, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EMARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Jur River County**

**Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020**

### Introduction

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### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

#### Food Availability & Access

- **Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be**: 28% Moderate
- **Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported**: 50% Very High
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source**: 12% Low
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating**: 35% High
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**: 23% High

#### Livestock

- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock**: 26% Moderate
- **Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported**: 19% Low
- **Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported**: 12% Low

#### Agriculture

- **Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average**: -83% Low

#### Markets

- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market**: 7% Low
- **Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months**: +26% High
- **Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months**: +6% Low

#### Climate

- **Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms**: +2% Low
- **Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms**: +2% Low

### Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
Introduction

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td></td>
<td>84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td></td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td></td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>11%</td>
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Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>+44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>+3%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>+4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph

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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: (August data) Very High

Trend analysis graph
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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively.

Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, IPC, SMART, EWS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, IFRC, WFP, MSF, FSNMS, MSF, and Save the Children. INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores. INT water sanitation & hygiene data: INT severity scores for September 2020 do not include WASH indicators due to a lack of available data.

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

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INT Overview (September 2020)

Eastern Equatoria

INT - Overall Map

Current Risk Level
- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
WASH: Very High

Footnote:
The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH.
For further information please visit the INT website.
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Very High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water Sanitation &amp; hygiene</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td></td>
<td>High (April)</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

- **Livestock**
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 0% (Low)
  - Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 29% (Moderate)
  - Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 79% (Very High)

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average: -46% (Low)
  - Climate
    - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +22% (Low)
    - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +3% (Low)

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Koch County
Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

Introduction
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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access
- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 47% (High)
- Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 12% (Moderate)
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source: 53% (Very High)
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 3% (Low)
- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 23% (High)

Livestock
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 7% (Low)
- Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 67% (Very High)
- Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 3% (Low)

Agriculture
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +6% (Low)
-Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 12% (Low)

Markets
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0% (Low)
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data

Climate
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +3% (Low)
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: -10% (Low)

Trend analysis graph
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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
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**INT Overview (September 2020)**

**Current Risk Level**
- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

**Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate

**Health:** (August data) Very High

**Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High

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

**Livestock**
- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be**: 50% Very High
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock^: 29% Moderate

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

**Markets**
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms**: +9% Low
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms**: +23% High

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

**Trend analysis graph**

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

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**Footnote:**

1. INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, ARI, FSNMS, SMART, Health, FSL, WASH, IPC, CP, and FSS. Health - EWARS data collected August 2020 with one-month recall period.
2. Market data collection periods: REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, FSS.
3. CLIMIS data collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the [INT website](#).
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The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, CHIRPS-WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, and CFSAM. For more information please contact:

INT website

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Water Sanitation & Hygiene: Moderate
Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0% No Data</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>0% No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0% No Data</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>0% No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0% No Data</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>0% No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% No Data</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td>0% No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

| Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months | +17% High |
| Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months | +0.06 Low |

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Leer County**

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

### September 2020 INT Risk: Very High

**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:** 3

**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:** 4

**IPC January 2020 FSL:**

**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:** 4

### January 2020 INT Risk: Very High

**IPC January 2020 FSL:**

**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:** 4

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**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’. 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 September 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are then 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.

A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the [INT website](https://www.intphaseclassification.org/).

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**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Very High
- **Health:** (August data) Very High
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** High

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**Trend analysis graph**

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

---

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, AHI, ICRISAT, CSIRO, SMART, ICEX, ECHO, WFP, VAM, IOM, UNICEF, OCHA, CLIMIS, CFSAM, CHIRPS, FAO, and IFPRI. The data is collected and collated monthly, and the severity scores are calculated by averaging the data over the previous three months.

**NDVI:** Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the ratio of the difference between near-infrared and red reflectance to their sum. A positive value equates to high levels of vegetation.

**CFSAM:** The CFSAM data are collected and collated by the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) and the Crop Management Advisory (CMA).

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

**Data collection periods:** REACH, AHI, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
**Introduction**

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### Trend analysis graph

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**Footnote:** The INT severity scores for August 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.
**Introduction**

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A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the [INT website](#).

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

- **Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it could be**
  - 8% Low
- **Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported**
  - 23% High
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source**
  - 79% Very High
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**
  - 29% High
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating**
  - 0% Low

**Livestock**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock
  - 0% Low
- Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported
  - 38% Moderate
- Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported
  - 100% Very High

**Agriculture**

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

**Markets**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market
  - 17% Low
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months
  - No Data
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months
  - No Data

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms
  - +2% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms
  - +8% Low

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### Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

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**Note:**

- INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM.
- INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.
- INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.
- INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: [REACH](mailto:south.sudan@reach-initiative.org)
Introduction

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The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, and CFSAM. For further information please visit the INT website.

A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Availability &amp; Access</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assesssed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assesssed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assesssed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assesssed settlements where residents reportedly coping with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assesssed settlements where residents reportedly coping with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

| Assesssed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market | 15% | Low | +3% |
| Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months | -16% | Low | -5% |
| Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months | No Data | No Data | No Data |

Risk levels for key sectoral components

| Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate | Health: (August data) Very High | Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High |

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, REACH JIMB, FSMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, and CFSAM. INT health data, INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.

INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

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

The 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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
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A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>92%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>-18%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>-20%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from the five-year average</td>
<td>+16%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>+2%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote:
The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, REACH JMP, FSNRP, SMART™, Health - EMARAS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data, INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EMARAS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EMARAS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data, INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

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

Data collection periods: REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maiwut County
Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

Introduction
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INT Overview (September 2020)
Upper Nile

Current Risk Level
Insufficient data
Low
Moderate
High
Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components
Food Security & Livelihoods: No Data
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: August data

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or the worst it can be (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wild foods that are known to make people sick was</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reported (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an unsustainable food source (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly cope</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with a lack of food by only having children eat (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly cope</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with a lack of food by going days without eating (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assesssed settlements where residents reportedly have</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>no physical access to a functional market (1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average across the previous three months (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>across the previous three months (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the</td>
<td>+3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average at each time step in percentage terms (5)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the</td>
<td>+31%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average in percentage terms (6)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

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For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Malakal County
Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

Introduction
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A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph
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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Manyo County
Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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INT Overview (September 2020)
Upper Nile

Current Risk Level
Insufficient data
Low
Moderate
High
Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components
Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low 13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>33% Very High</td>
<td>Low 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>13% Low</td>
<td>Low 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>Low 0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td>Low 0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Agriculture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>40% High</td>
<td>+14% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>-7% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Climate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td>+10% Low</td>
<td>-10% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Data collection periods: REACH, JMR, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
**Introduction**

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**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Low
- **Health:** (August data) High
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High

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

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

**Markets**  
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0%  
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +14%  
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +21%

**Climate**  
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +2%  
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +4%

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**Trend analysis graph**

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**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** High
- **Health:** (August data) No Data

**Trend analysis graph**

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For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

**Food Availability & Access**

- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 18% Low
- Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 0% Low
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source: 59% Very High
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 0% Low
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 5% Low

**Livestock**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 0% Low
- Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 64% Very High
- Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 5% Low

**Markets**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional mark: 0% Low
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +3% Low
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: -17% Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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Intervention

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Footnote:

INT data: INT severity scores for September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

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

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH (1-8), REACH JMMI (2), FSNMS (3), SMART (4), Health - EWARS (5), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (6), CLIMIS (7), CFSAM (8).
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**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators**

**Livestock**
- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 6%
- Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 8%
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 17%
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 11%
- Assessed settlements where reported no physical access to a functional market: 0%

**Severity Score**: Low - 2

**Agriculture**
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average: +14%

**Climate**
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the previous year: +2%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the previous year: -7%

**Markets**
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0%
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +3%

**Resources**
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data

**Severity Score**: Moderate - 1

**Livelihood Access**
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +3%

**Severity Score**: Low - 1

**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) Indicators**

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**Agriculture**
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average: +14%

**Climate**
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the previous year: +2%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the previous year: -7%

**Markets**
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0%
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +3%

**Severity Score**: Moderate - 1

**Livelihood Access**
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +3%

**Severity Score**: Low - 1

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

**Food Availability & Access**

- **Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be**
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: 54%
  - Severity Score: High
- **Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported**
  - Severity Score: 4%
  - Livestock: 38%
  - Severity Score: Moderate
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source**
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: 62%
  - Severity Score: High
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: 0%
  - Severity Score: Low
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating**
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: 0%
  - Severity Score: Low

**Markets**

- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market**
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: Low
  - Severity Score: +2%
  - Climate: Low

**Trend analysis graph**

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mvolo County
Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

Introduction

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<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>+56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

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

Data collection periods: REACH AOk, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected, January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

**Food Availability & Access**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>33%</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>+3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>+9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Climate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the 5 year average</td>
<td>+6%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>+9%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td>+6%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>83%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Trend analysis graph**

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nyirol County
Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk: High
IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection: 4
IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection: 4

January 2020 INT Risk: Very High
IPC January 2020 FSL: 4
IPC January 2020 Nutrition: 4

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>Very High Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported (3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported (4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Climate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms (5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>+2% Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms (6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>+9% Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms (6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High
- **Health:** (August data) Very High

Footnote:
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Data collection periods:
- REACH collected, January 2020 with one-year recall period
- FSNMS collected, January 2020 with one-year recall period
- SMART collected, September 2020 with one-month recall period
- EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period
- CFSAM collected, September 2020 with one-month recall period

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

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
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A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

Temperature

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low
Health: (August data) High
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Trend analysis graph

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south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
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Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: Very High

Trend analysis graph

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>96%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>-1%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>-13%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>+30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

 Markets

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

 Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms</td>
<td>+6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Low, Moderate, High, Very High
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High
- **Health:** (August data) Low, No Data, Moderate, Very High

Trend analysis graph

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For more information on this fact sheet please contact: REACH - reach.south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pariang County
Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

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

Livestock
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock

Agroclimate
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average

Markets
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months

Climate
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the 5 year average in percentage terms

Trend analysis graph
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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively.

Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH/AK, REACH/JMM, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GHM data and no IPC protection scores.

NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
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A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>September 2020 Projection</th>
<th>October 2020 Projection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock availability</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices</td>
<td>+20%</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices</td>
<td>+5%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Climate</td>
<td>+42%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH (1), SMART (2), REACH JMMI (3), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (4), SMART (5), Health - EWARS (6), CHIRPS - WFP VAM (7), CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: low = 1, high = 4, very high = 5
- **Health**: (August data) = 1, very high = 5
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene**: very high = 5

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACHsouth.sudan@reach-initiative.org
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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>September 2020 Projection</th>
<th>January 2020 FSL</th>
<th>IPC January 2020 FSL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Livestock

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

Markets

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months

Agriculture

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

Climate

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

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Raja County
Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk: High

IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection: 3
IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection: 1
IPC January 2020 FSL: 3
IPC January 2020 Nutrition: 1

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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Forecasts annual change in crop production from 5 year average&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>No Data</td>
<td>No Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph
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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

Food Availability & Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Risk levels for key sectoral components

- Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
- Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
- Health: (August data) Very High
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Renk County**

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

**Introduction**

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

**Livestock**

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

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average

**Markets**

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

**Climate**

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

---

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods**: Moderate, Very High
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene**: Very High
- **Health**: (August data) Very High

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**Trend analysis graph**

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively.

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### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

**Food Availability & Access**
- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be:
  - Low: 13%
  - Moderate: 3%
  - High: 88%
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock:
  - Low: 0%
  - Moderate: 68%
  - High: 8%
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat:
  - Low: 0%
  - High: 8%
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating:
  - Low: 0%
  - High: 8%

**Markets**
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market:
  - Low: 0%
  - Moderate: 0%
  - High: 0%

**Livestock**
- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms:
  - Low: +52%
  - High: +5%

**Climate**
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms:
  - Low: -19%
  - Moderate: -9%

### Footnote:

The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, FSNMS, SMART Health, EWARS Health, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, IFPRI, FCSAM. INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectance derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

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INT Overview (September 2020)

Current Risk Level

- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be(1)</td>
<td>26% Moderate</td>
<td>44% High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported(1)</td>
<td>7% Low</td>
<td>48% High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source(1)</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
<td>48% Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat(1)</td>
<td>22% High</td>
<td>35% High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating(1)</td>
<td>19% Moderate</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market</td>
<td>4% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months(6)</td>
<td>+8% Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months(6)</td>
<td>+16% High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average(5) +6% Low
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the average at each time step in percentage terms(5) +1% Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms(5) -8% Low

Climate

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average for August and September 2020 in percentage terms(8) +22% Moderate
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average for 5 year period(8) -26% Low

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, SMART, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.

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### Risk Levels for Key Sectoral Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods:</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Health: (August data)</th>
<th>Very High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Sanitation &amp; hygiene:</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) Indicators

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be\(^{(1)}\):
    - 17% Low
  - Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported\(^{(1)}\):
    - 7% Low
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source\(^{(1)}\):
    - 0% Low
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat\(^{(1)}\):
    - 21% High
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating\(^{(1)}\):
    - 10% Moderate

- **Livestock**
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock\(^{(1)}\):
    - 31% Moderate

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average\(^{(1)}\):
    - +25% Low

- **Markets**
  - 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\(^{(1)}\):
    - +9% Low
  - Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months\(^{(1)}\):
    - -1% Low

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms\(^{(1)}\):
    - +1% Low
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms\(^{(1)}\):
    - -9% Low

### Footnote

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods (FSL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods (FSL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods (FSL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods (FSL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH

south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
Introduction

The Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system aims at providing an overview of emerging and ongoing intersectoral needs at county level in South Sudan, in order to facilitate evidence-based decision-making. To do so, it draws from multiple up-to-date sources of data from the four emergency sectors: Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Health, and Nutrition. This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as ‘Low’, ‘Moderate’, ‘High’, or ‘Very High’. 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 September 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are then 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.

A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively.

Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, FSNMS, SMART, and CLIMIS. All collected September 2020 or with one-month recall period. CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
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### INT Overview (September 2020)

**Western Equatoria**

- **Current Risk Level**
  - Insufficient data
  - Low
  - Moderate
  - High
  - Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Low
- **Health:** (August data) Very High
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

#### Food Availability & Access

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Agriculture

- **Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average**
  - +26% | Low

#### Markets

- **Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms**
  - +3% | Low
- **Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms**
  - +6% | Low

#### Climate

- **Change in crop production**
  - +26% | Low

### Trend analysis graph

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*Footnote:* The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, IPCC, SMART, FSNMS, SMART, Health, EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP-VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

Data collection periods: REACH, CHIRPS, WPV, VAM, SMART, FSNMS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected August 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, FSL collected January 2020 with one year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Terekeka County
Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

**Introduction**

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**Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.**

**Footnote:**
INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM, SMART, SMART Health - EWARS, CARO, WRAP, CLIMPS, SFAM. INT health data is collected by survey and household data collection (modeled) through WFP VAM. INT FSL data is collected by REACH through a mixed methods approach (modeled). The data for the current period is collected during September 2020. The 12-month period is the average of the previous 12-month period. Data collection periods: REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.

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

- **Livestock**
  - Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be(1)
    - Severity Score: 59%
    - Livestock: High
  - Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported(1)
    - Severity Score: 32%
    - Livestock: Very High
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat(1)
    - Severity Score: 9%
    - Livestock: Low
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating(1)
    - Severity Score: 14%
    - Livestock: Moderate
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock(1)
    - Severity Score: 0%
    - Livestock: Low

- **Markets**
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms(4)
    - Severity Score: +28%
    - Markets: Low
  - Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average across the previous three months(6)
    - Severity Score: +6%
    - Markets: Low

- **Agriculture**
  - Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average(2)
    - Severity Score: +28%
    - Agriculture: Low

- **Climate**
  - NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
    - Severity Score: +0.06
    - Climate: Low

**Footnote:**
- **Eastern Equatoria**
  - Data collection periods: REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.

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**INT Overview (September 2020)**

**CENTRAL EQUATORIA**

**Current Risk Level**
- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**
- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High
- **Health:** August data

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

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**INT Overview (September 2020)**

**Warrap**

**Current Risk Level**

- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Low
- **Health:** (August data) High
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reported using an unsustainable food source</td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td></td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>-3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>-6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 3%
- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: -0.07
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +3%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: -6%

**Footnote:**

- NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
- INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.
- INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available SMART data and no IPC projection scores.
- NFAS: Normalised Food Availability Score (NFAS) is a household food security indicator that combines plant food availability, animal food availability, and access to food, as derived from the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC). The scores are based on the availability and access of plant and animal foods, and are not statistically generalisable.

**Trend analysis graph**

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj South County**

**Warrap State - South Sudan - September 2020**

**Introduction**

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**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food Security &amp; Livelihoods:</th>
<th>Low</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water Sanitation &amp; hygiene:</td>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health:</td>
<td>August data</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **Food Availability & Access**
  - Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 27% Moderate
  - Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 23% High
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source: 7% Low
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 7% Low
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 7% Low

- **Livestock**
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 20% Moderate
  - Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 47% High
  - Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 7% Low

- **Markets**
  - Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 9% Low

- **Climate**
  - Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: 4% Moderate

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**Trend analysis graph**

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**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

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

Data collection periods: REACH, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT severity scores for August 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. **Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

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**Data collection periods:** REACH, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM.

For more information on this factsheet please contact:

**REACH**
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

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**Image Note:**

The INT website provides detailed information and resources related to the Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) system in South Sudan. It offers tools and data for humanitarian actors to support evidence-based decision-making and prioritisation.

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Introduction
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INT Overview (September 2020)
Eastern Equatoria

Current Risk Level
- Insufficient data
- Low
- Moderate
- High
- Very High

INT - Overall Map

Risk levels for key sectoral components
Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health (August data): High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
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<td>13%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by eating sparingly</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food Availability & Access

Markets
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months

Livestock
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock
Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported

Climate
Ratio between NDVI for the current year and the five year average
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in 5 year terms

INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.

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

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INT Overview (September 2020)
Warrap

Current Risk Level
Insufficient data
Low
Moderate
High
Very High

INT - Overall Map

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>64% Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>43% Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>25% Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>14% Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>31% High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock</td>
<td>61% Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported</td>
<td>36% Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported</td>
<td>48% Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average</td>
<td>0% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+5% Low</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between the average across the previous three months and the 5 year average</td>
<td>16% Moderate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between the average across the previous three months and the 5 year average</td>
<td>26% Very High</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relevant sources:
INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.
INT health data: INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication.

Footnote:
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Trend analysis graph
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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High
Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High
Health: (August data) High

For more information on this factsheet please contact:
REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
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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A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.
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**INT Overview (September 2020)**

**Upper Nile**

- **Current Risk Level**
  - Insufficient data
  - Low
  - Moderate
  - High
  - Very High

**INT - Overall Map**

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

**Food Security & Livelihoods:**
- High

**Water Sanitation & hygiene:**
- Very High

**Health:**
- (August data)
- Very High

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

**Food Availability & Access**

- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be
  - 35% Moderate

- Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported
  - 42% Very High

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source
  - 69% Very High

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat
  - 50% Very High

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating
  - 0% Low

**Livestock**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock
  - 0% Low

**Markets**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market
  - 94% High

- Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months
  - No Data

- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months
  - No Data

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average
  - +10% Low

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

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average
  - +0% Low

**INTERNS**

- INT data: INT severity scores for September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores.

**Source:** INT website

**Footnote:**
- The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, FSNM, SMART, SMART, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM, FSNM.
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**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High
- **Health:** (August data) Very High

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Livestock</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>93%</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Markets**

- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market:** 0% Low
- **Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months:** No Data
- **Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months:** No Data

**Climate**

- **Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms:** +6% Low
- **Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average for the current year and the average in percentage terms:** +10% Low

**Trend analysis graph**

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### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

**Food Availability & Access**
- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be ($^3$): 2%
- Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported ($^3$): 5%
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source ($^3$): 2%
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat ($^3$): 6%
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating ($^3$): 2%
- Assessment of households where farmers sold livestock to cope with a lack of food ($^3$): 0%

**Markets**
- Assessment of households where there is no physical access to a functional market ($^3$): 0%
- Change in the average white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months ($^3$): +34%
- Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months ($^3$): 0%

**Livestock**
- Assessment of households that do not possess or have access to livestock ($^3$): 72%
- Assessment of households where livestock diseases were reported ($^3$): 2%

**Agriculture**
- Forecasted annual change in crop production from the average for the previous five years ($^3$): -2%

**Climate**
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the five-year average ($^3$): +2%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms ($^3$): -2%

### Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
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Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food Availability &amp; Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agriculture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average</td>
<td>+36%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Markets

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

Climate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Severity Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms</td>
<td>+2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the five year average</td>
<td>+2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trend analysis graph

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.
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**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators**

**Food Availability & Access**
- Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be**2**
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: Low
- Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported**3**
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: Low
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source**4**
  - Severity Score: 3%
  - Livestock: Low
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**5**
  - Severity Score: 3%
  - Livestock: Low
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating**6**
  - Severity Score: 6%
  - Livestock: Low

**Markets**
- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market**7**
  - Severity Score: 0%
  - Livestock: Low

**Climate**
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average for the current year and the five year average**8**
  - Severity Score: +16%
  - Livestock: Low

**Footnote:**
- The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH, JMMI, SMART, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM, and REACH JMMI
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### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yei County

**Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020**

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

**Food Availability & Access**

- **Severity Score**: Livestock
  - Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be: 0%
  - Assessed settlements where consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported: 40%
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly used an unsustainable food source: 0%
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat: 33%
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating: 0%

- **Severity Score**: Markets
  - Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market: 0%
  - Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months: No Data
  - Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months: +8%

**Livestock**

- Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock: 100%
- Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported: 87%
- Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported: 0%

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: -51%
- Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported: 11%

**Climate**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +3%
- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms: +7%

#### Trend analysis graph
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Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

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Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH/CH/INT, REACH/JMP, FS/NB, SMART, Health - EMWAS, CHIRPS, VAM, EWARS, CLIMIS, CFSAM, CPC/USDA, Climate - EMWAS, and the Inter Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG). The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) initiative for contextualisation and to support humanitarian decision-making and prioritisation.

For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org
**Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators**

**Food Availability & Access**
- **Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be**: 5% Low
- **Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported**: 6% Low
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source**: 8% Low
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat**: 0% Low
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating**: 20% High

**Livestock**
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock**: 8% Low
- **Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported**: 40% High
- **Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported**: 43% Moderate

**Markets**
- **Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market**: 0% Low

**Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months**
- No Data

**Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months**
- +43% Very High

**Agriculture**
- **Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5-year average**
  - +12% Low
- **Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms**
  - -1% Low
- **Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms**
  - +1% Low

**INT nutrition data**
- **INT severity scores for August 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to the unavailability of GAM data.**
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**Footnote:**
- NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.
- CFSAM: Complex Food Security Analysis Model (CFSAM) is the measure of food insecurity at household level. A positive score equates to high levels of food insecurity.

**INT methodology overview**

INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, EWS, FSNMS, SMART, Health - EWARS, CHIRPS, WFP, VAM, CLIMIS, CFSAM. INT health data, INT severity scores for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data, INT severity scores for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores. INT severity scores for September 2020, INT nutrient figures for August and September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation. Data collection periods: REACH AoK, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS - All collected September 2020 with one-month recall period, EWARS data collected August 2020 with one month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2020 with one-year recall period. For further information please visit the INT website.

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Food Security & Livelihoods:** Moderate
- **Water Sanitation & hygiene:** Very High
- **Health:** (August data) Very High

**Risk levels for key sectoral components**

- **Low**
- **Moderate**
- **High**
- **Very High**
**Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yirol West County**

**Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020**

**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'. 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 September 2020, and are not statistically generalisable.

The outcomes are then 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.

A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the [INT website](https://reach-website.org).

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

**Food Availability & Access**

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<td>3%</td>
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<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Agriculture**

- Forecasted annual change in crop production from 5 year average: +47%

**Markets**

- Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms: +1%

**Climate**

- Ratio between rainfall for the current year and average in percentage terms: -2%

**Trend analysis graph**

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 - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively. Due to a lack of available data for August 2020, no severity scores were calculated.

**Footnote:** The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK, SMART, FSNMS, CHIRPS, WFP VAM, JMMI, CLIMIS, CFSAM, and others. The INT health data for September 2020 are calculated using August EWARS health data as proxy due to the unavailability of September EWARS data at the time of publication. INT nutrition data: INT severity scores for September 2020 do not include nutrition figures due to a lack of available GAM data and no IPC projection scores. NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

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