Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Abiemnhom County

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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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.

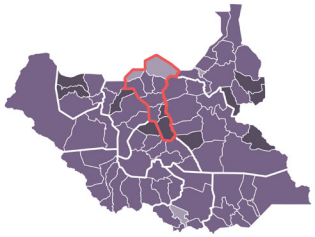
A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

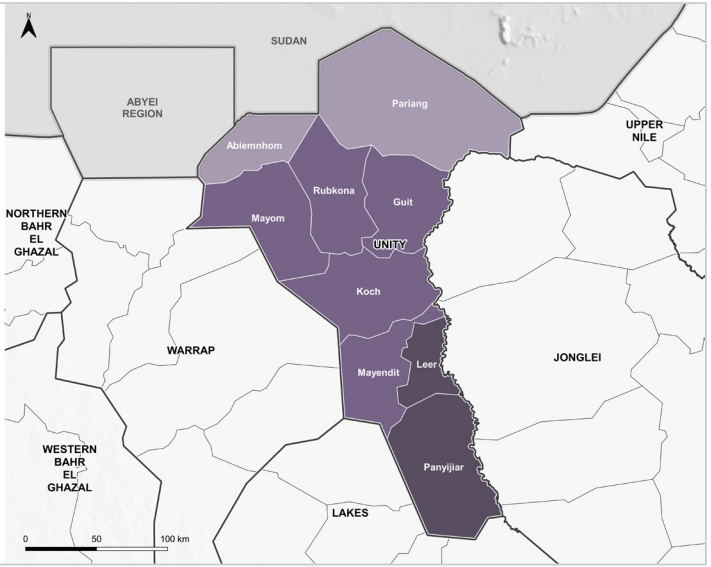
INT Overview (September 2020) Unity

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

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	14%	Moderate
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	27%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	91%	Very High

Agriculture

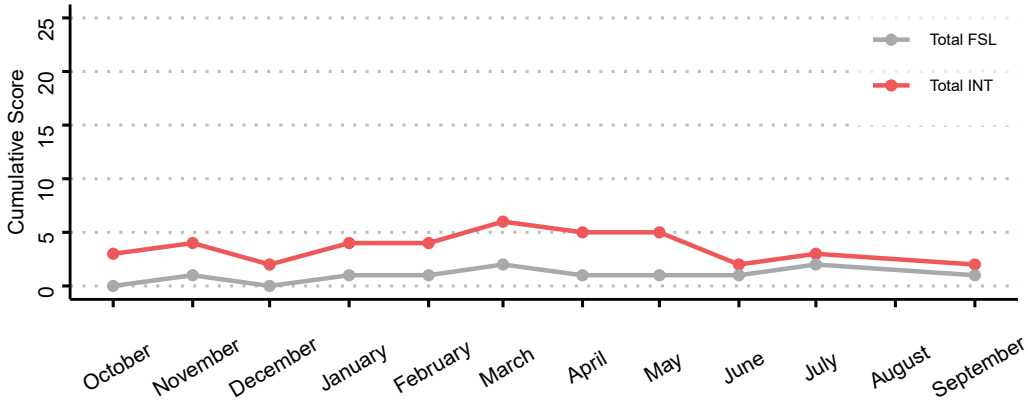
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+119%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+4%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-12%	Moderate

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 [1], REACH JMMI[2], FSNMS[3], SMART[4], Health - EWARS[5], CHIRPS - WFP VAM[6], CLIMIS[7], CFSAM[8].

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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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REACH
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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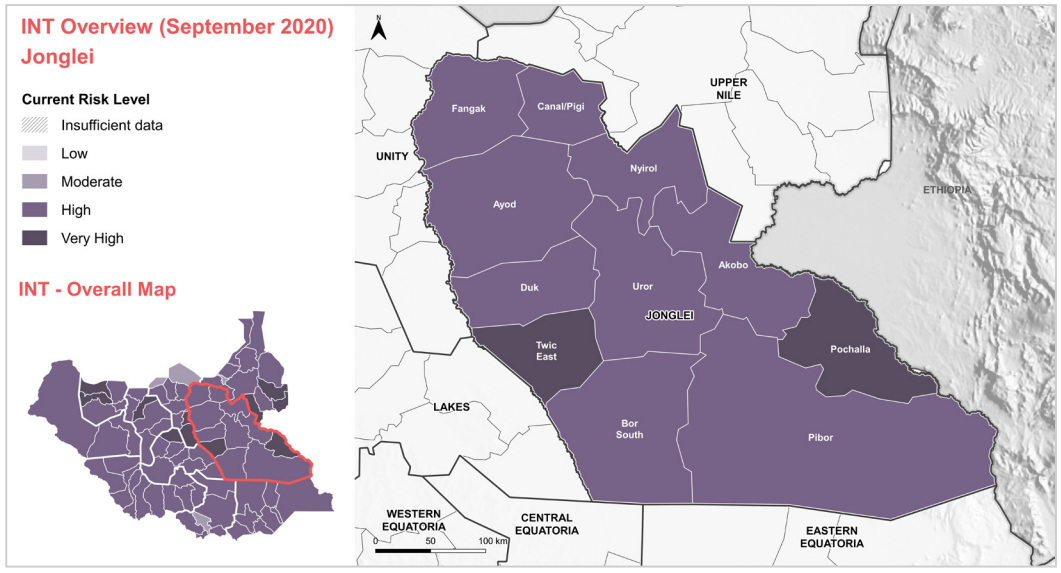


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	1%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	67%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	2%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	4%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	41%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	82%	Very High

Agriculture

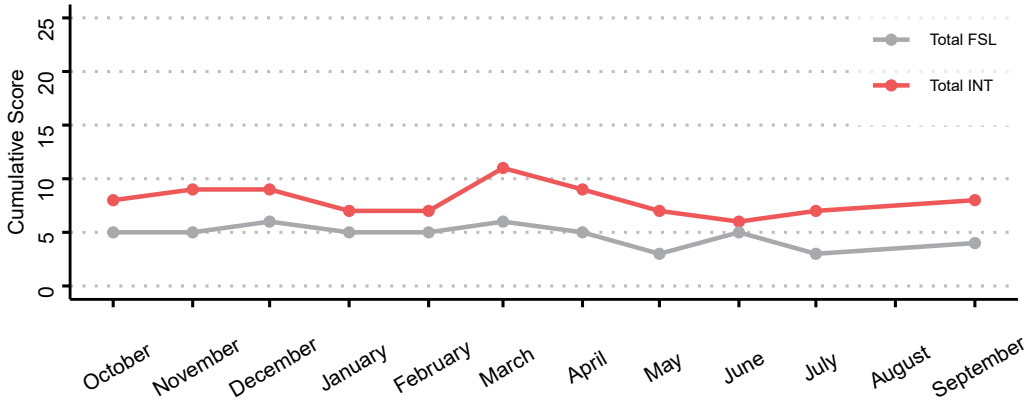
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-12%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+6%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+21%	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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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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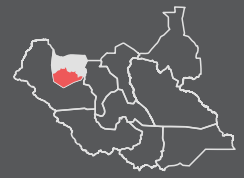
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil Centre County

Northern 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:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	Very High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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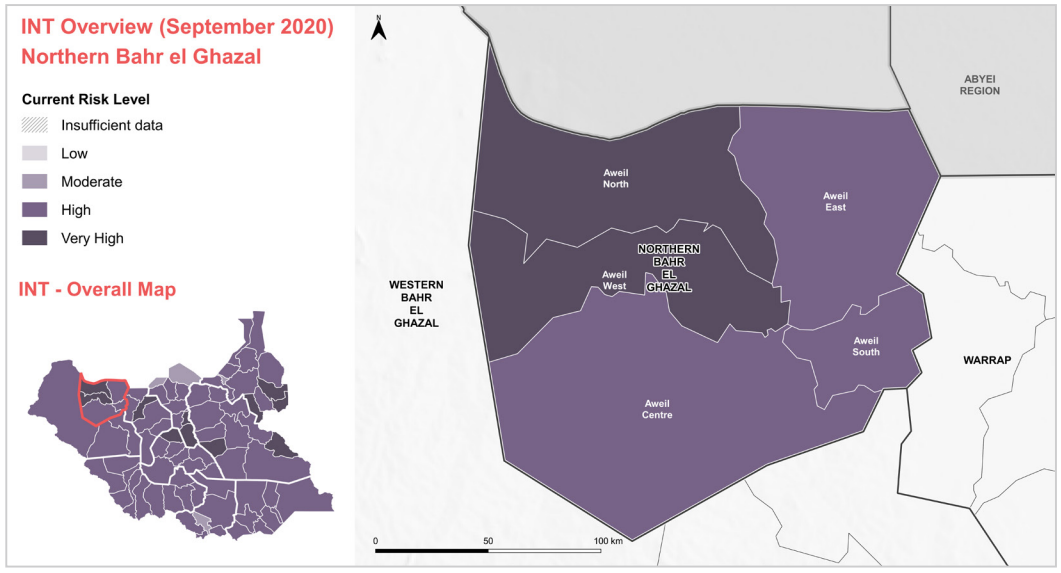

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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

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[7]	+11%	Moderate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+25%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	32%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	44%	Moderate

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+21%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	25%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+4%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-3%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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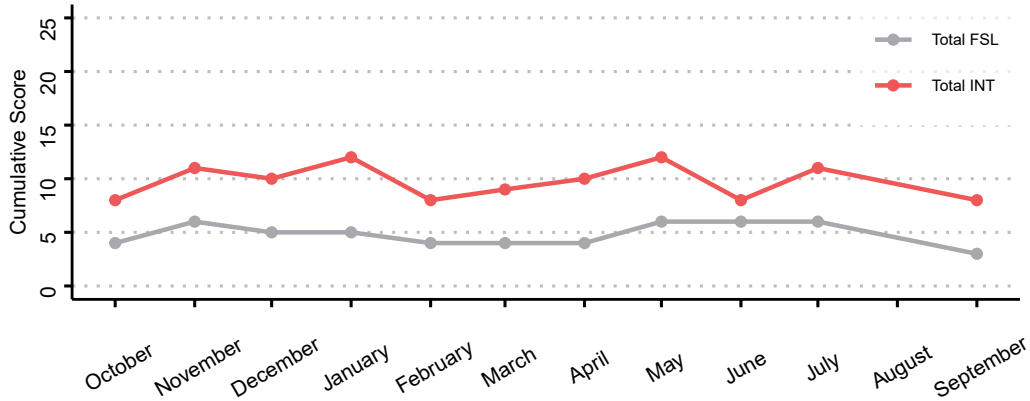

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil East County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	4	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	Very High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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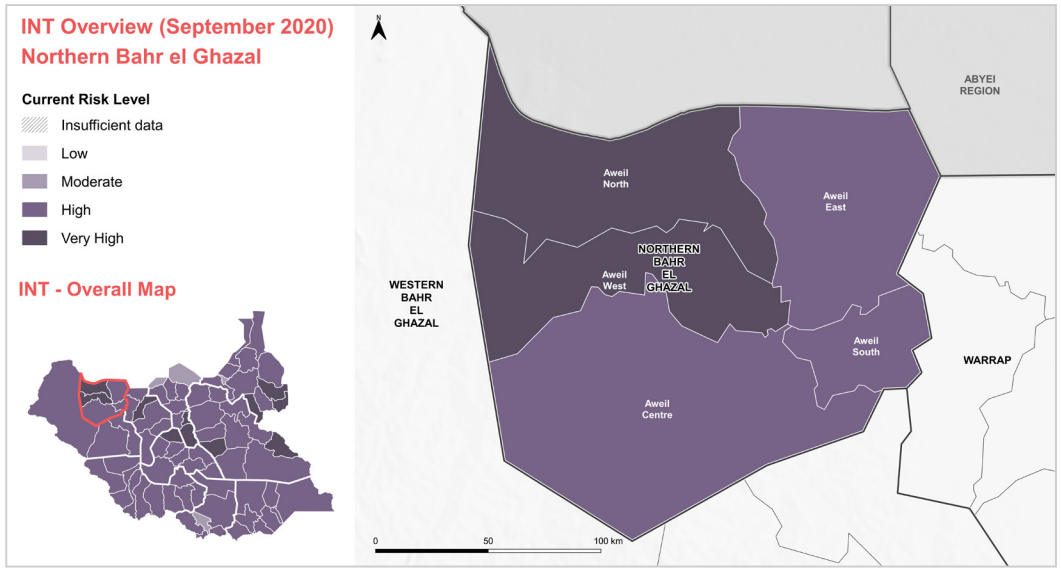

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	37%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	6%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	49%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	-9%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+10%	Moderate

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	51%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	73%	Very High

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-30%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	33%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-16%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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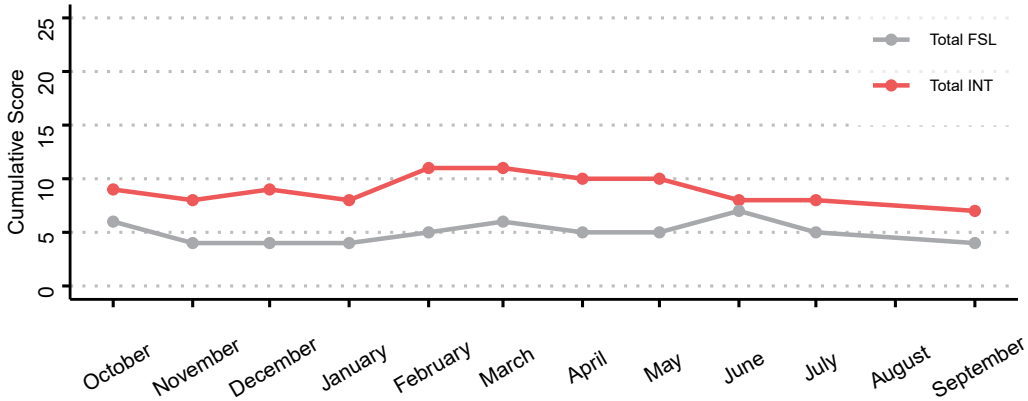

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil North County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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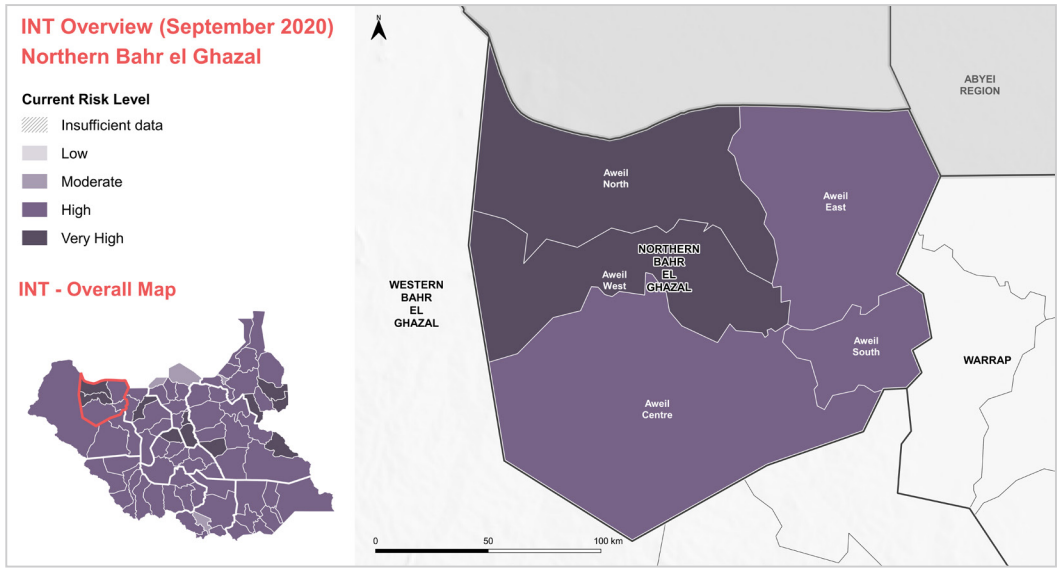

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Very High

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	45%	High
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]	48%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	+23%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+33%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	68%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	87%	Very High

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-15%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	41%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-18%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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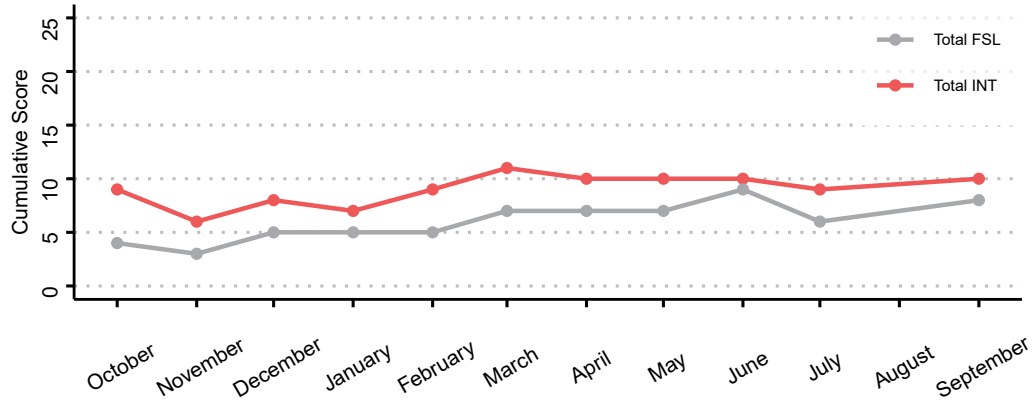

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil South County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal 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:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	4

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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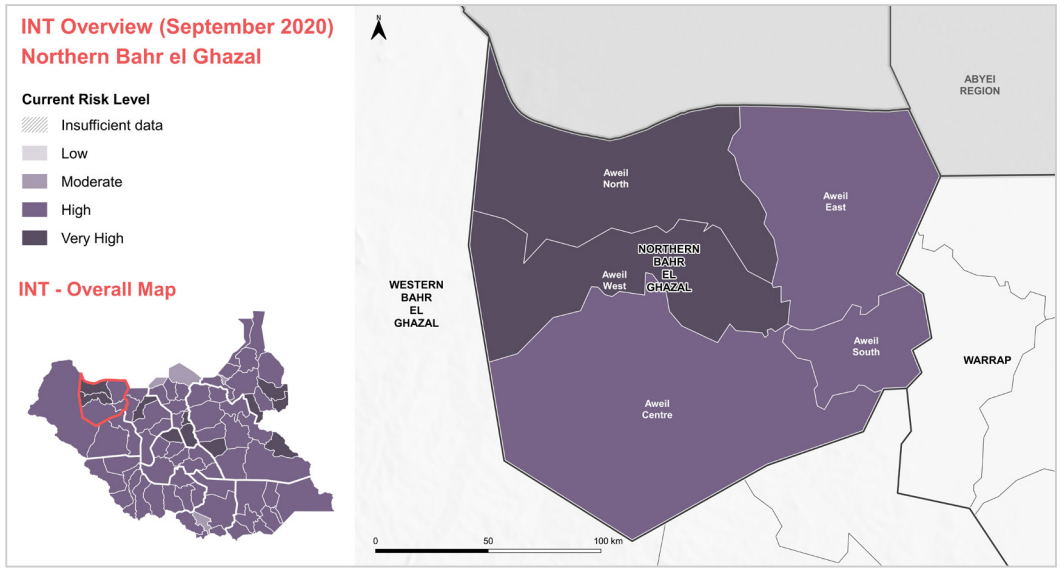


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	55%	High
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]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	69%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	+1%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	55%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	90%	Very High

Agriculture

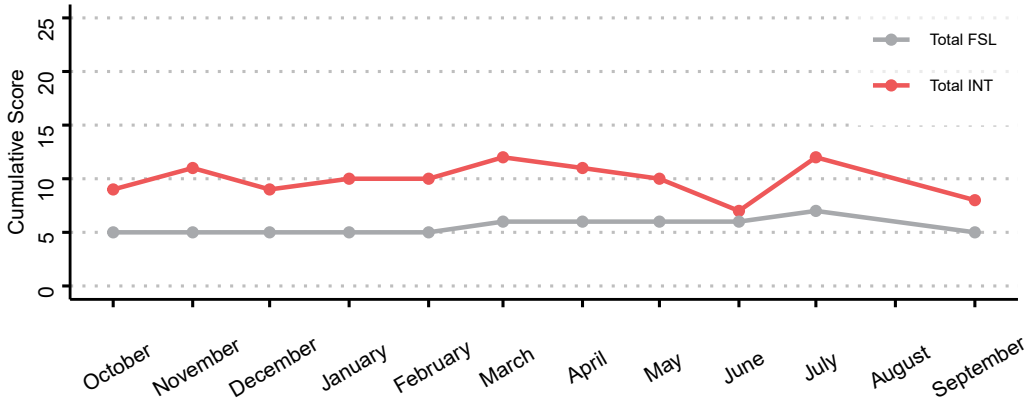
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-7%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	45%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-4%	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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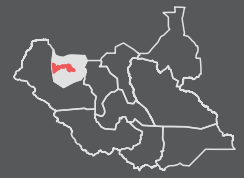
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Aweil West County

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020



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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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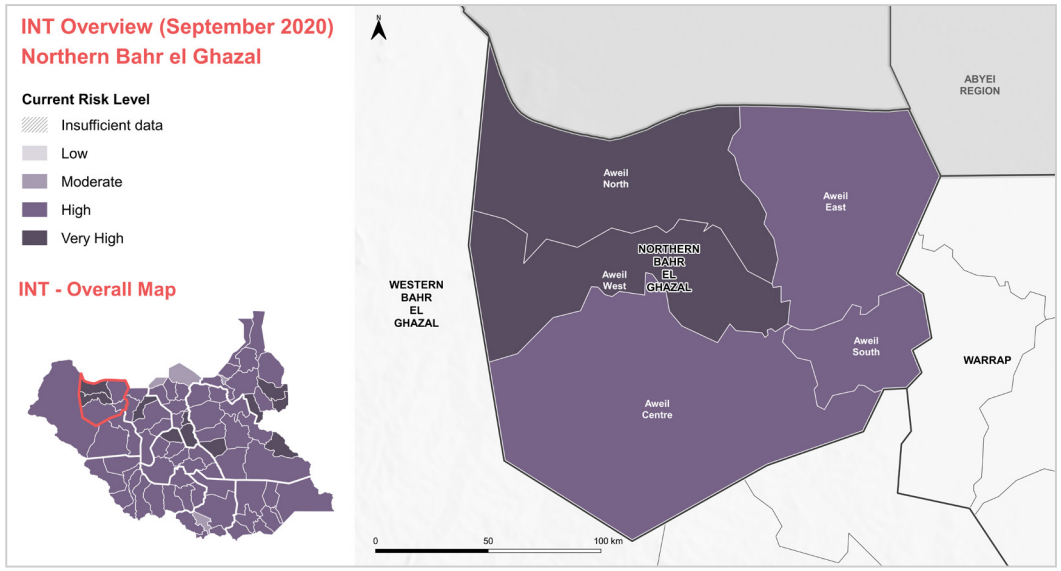

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	46%	High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	6%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	+33%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+33%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	46%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	79%	Very High

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-17%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	40%	Very High

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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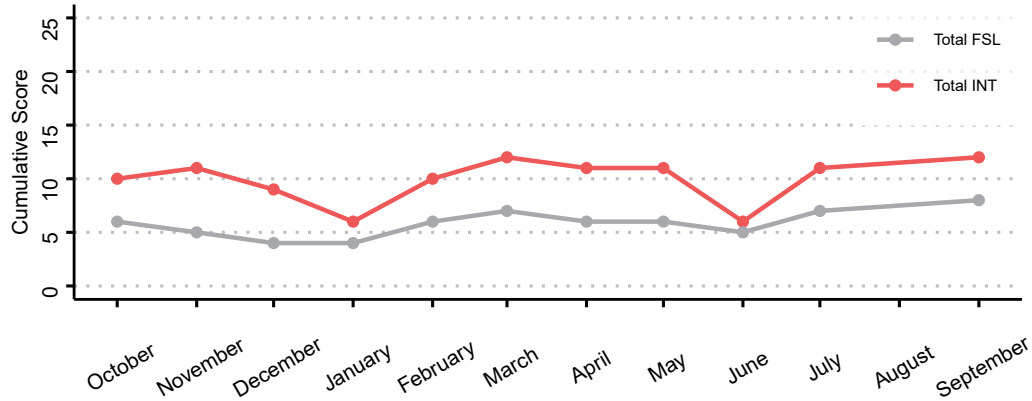

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Awerial County

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
January 2020 INT Risk:	Very High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	3

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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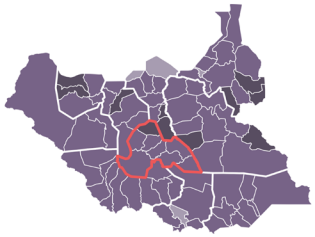
INT Overview (September 2020)

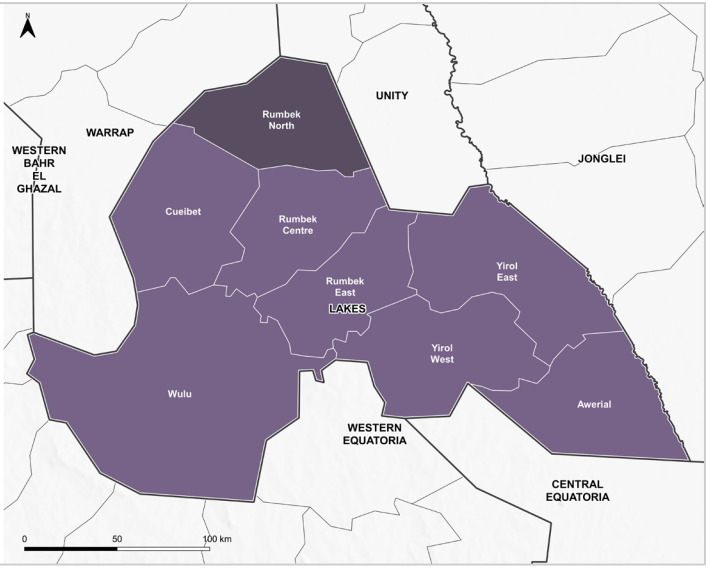
Lakes

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

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	17%	Moderate
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]	7%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	3%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+16%	High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+8%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	48%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	21%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-18%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	46%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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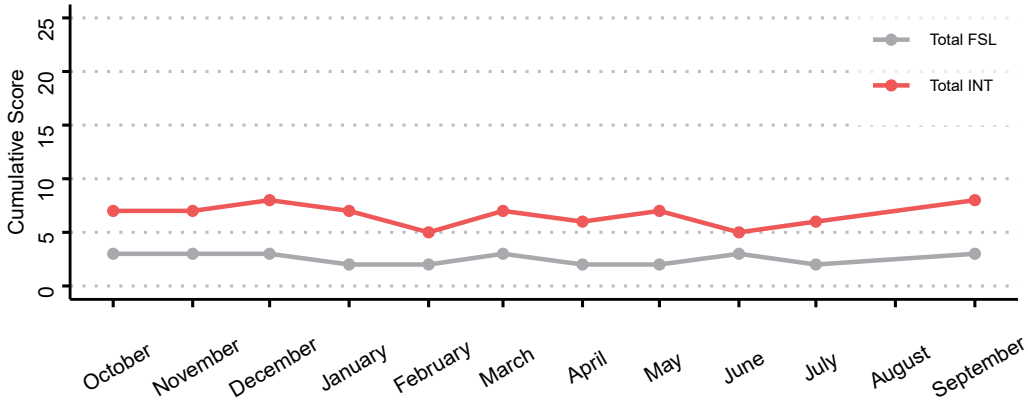

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ayod County

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:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	4	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	4

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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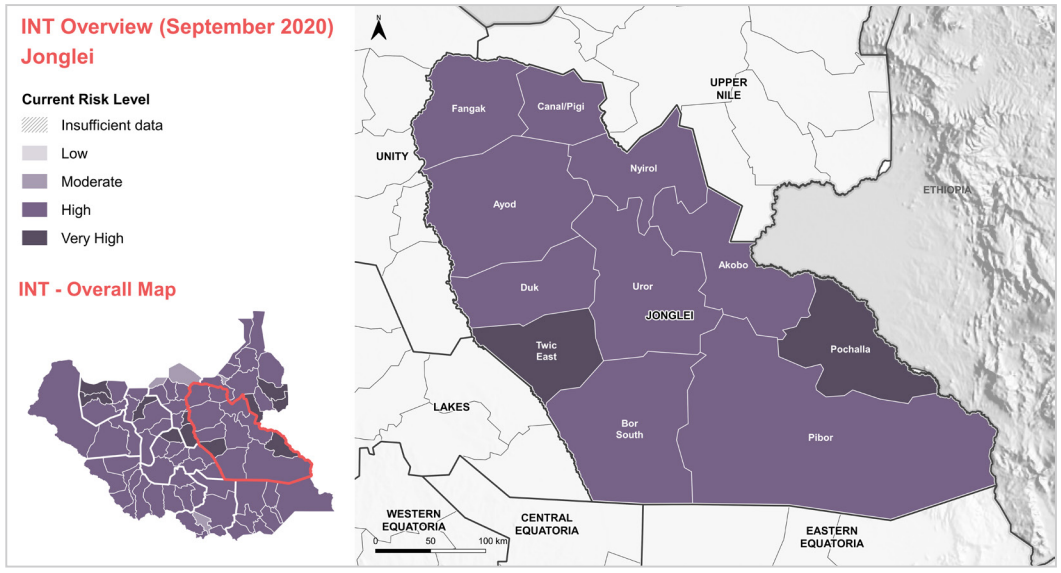

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	2%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	23%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	86%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	39%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	95%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	32%	Moderate

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+47%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	11%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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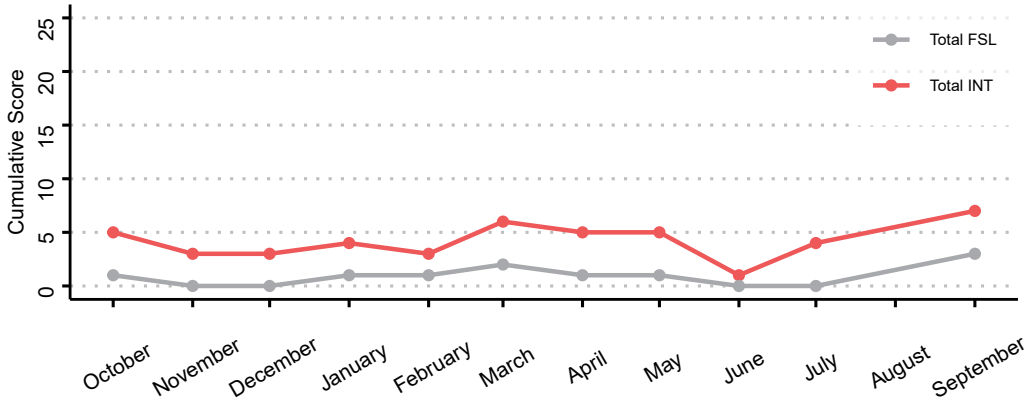

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Baliet County

UpperNile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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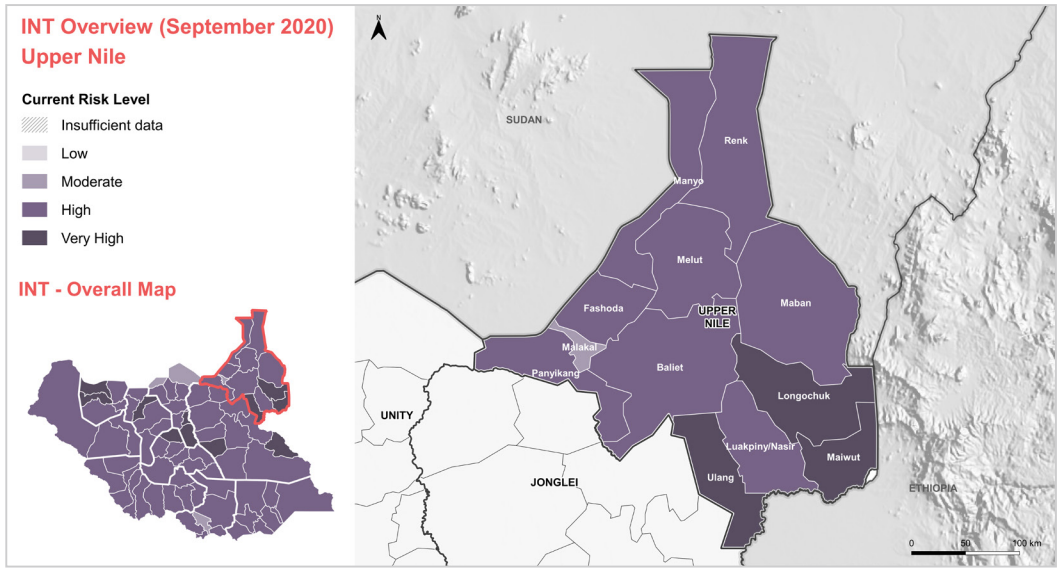


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	21%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	7%	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

Markets

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

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	36%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	7%	Low

Agriculture

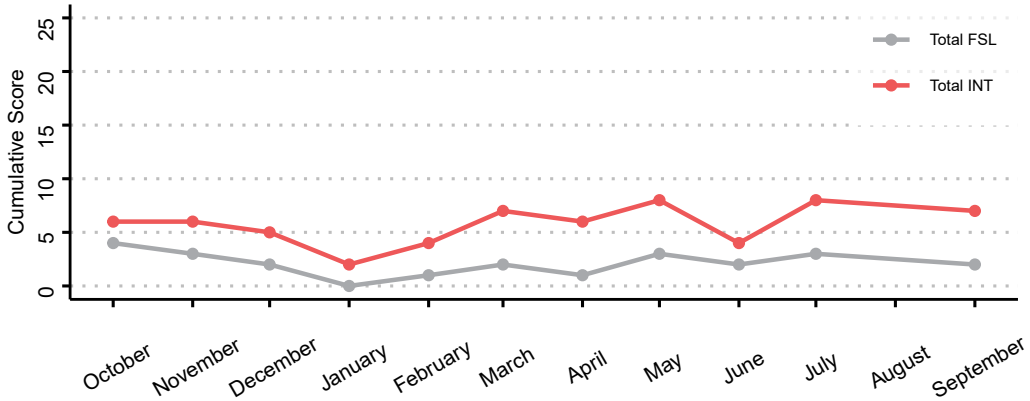
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+20%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	17%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-1%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Bor South County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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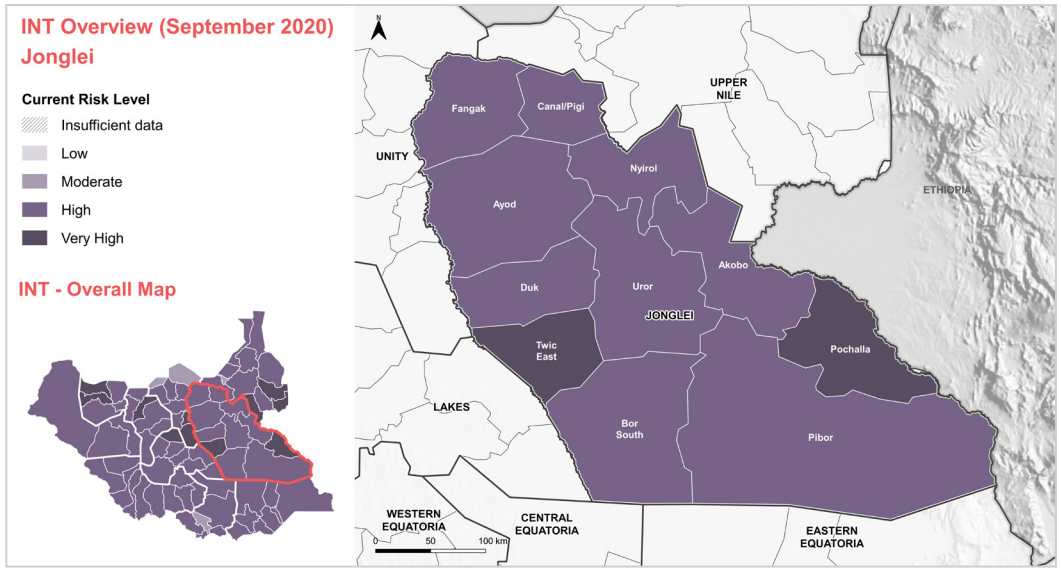


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	20%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	40%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	28%	High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	46%	High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	50%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	38%	Moderate

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+222%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	71%	Very High

Markets

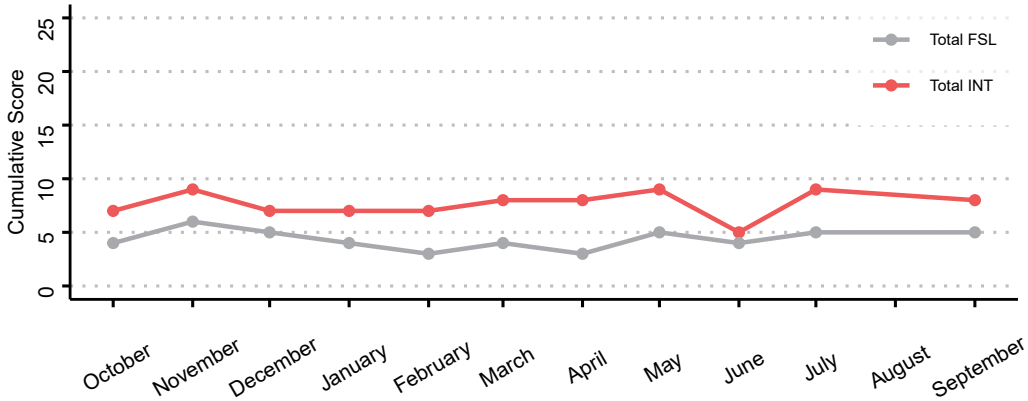
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]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

Climate

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

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

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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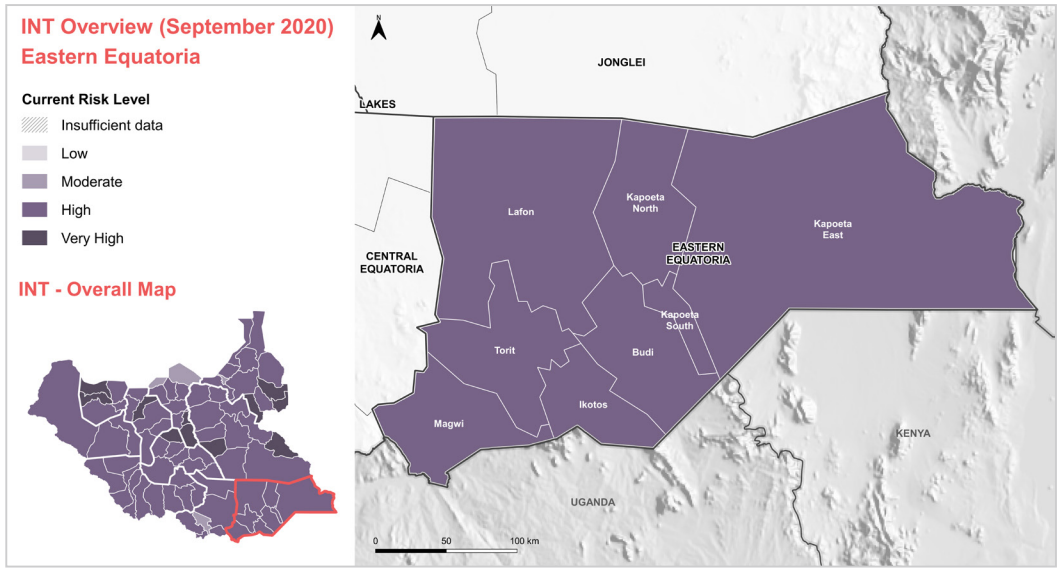


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	29%	Moderate
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]	79%	Very High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	7%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	43%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	79%	Very High

Agriculture

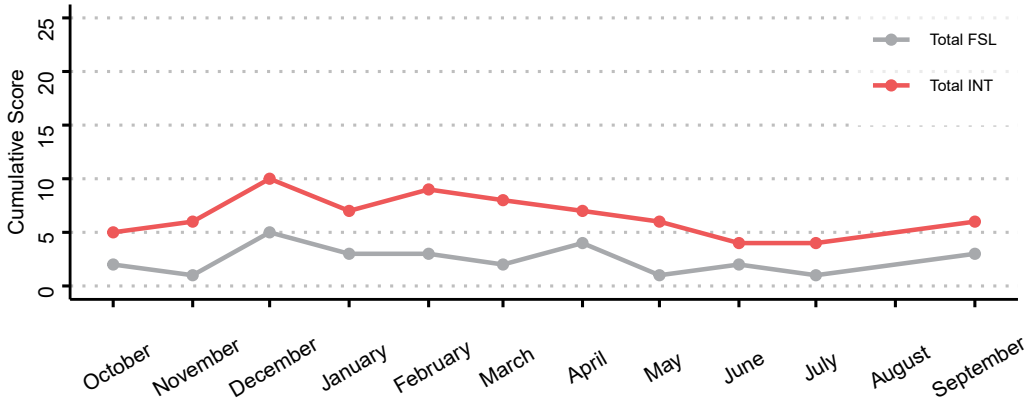
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+76%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	7%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+10%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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 - Canal\Pigi 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:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	4	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	4

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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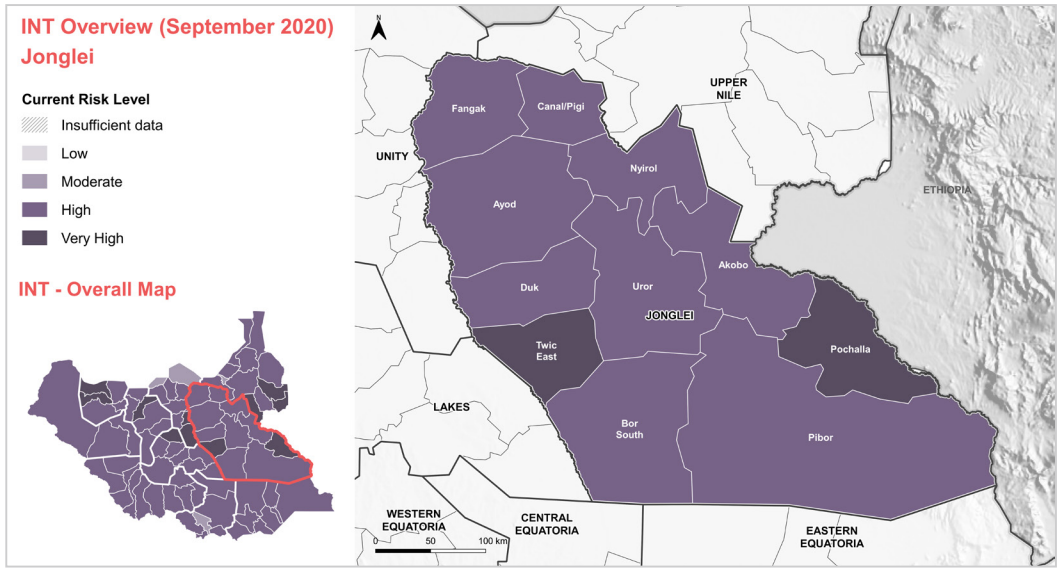


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	13%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	4%	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]	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Livestock

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

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+13%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	7%	Low

Markets

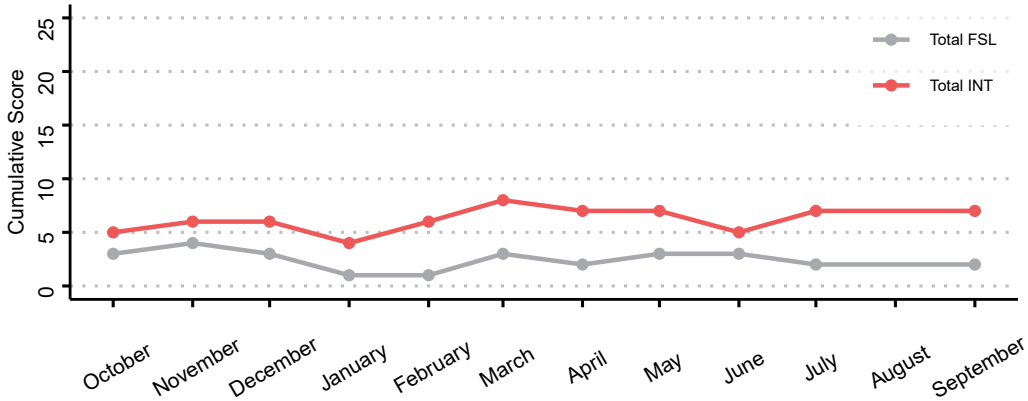
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	79%	Very High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+7%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Cueibet County

Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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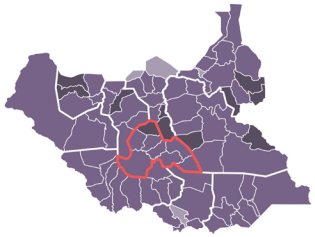
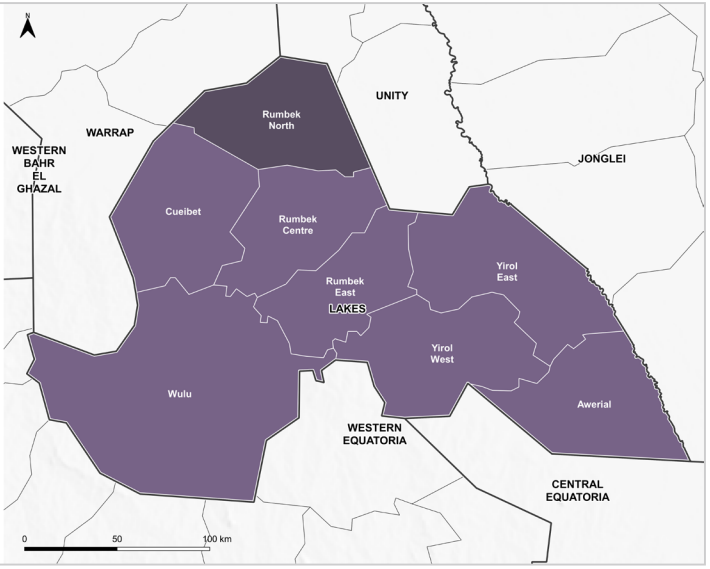
INT Overview (September 2020) Lakes

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	4%	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]	29%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-18%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	42%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	33%	Moderate

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+21%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	25%	High

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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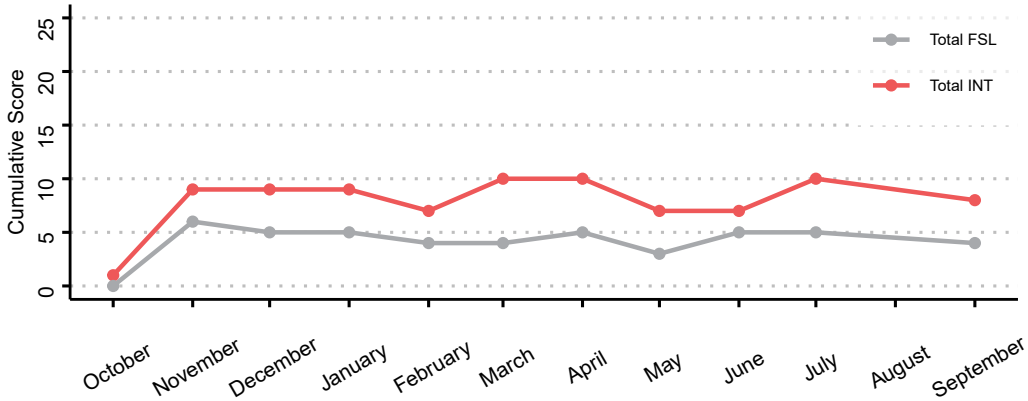

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Duk County

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

Introduction

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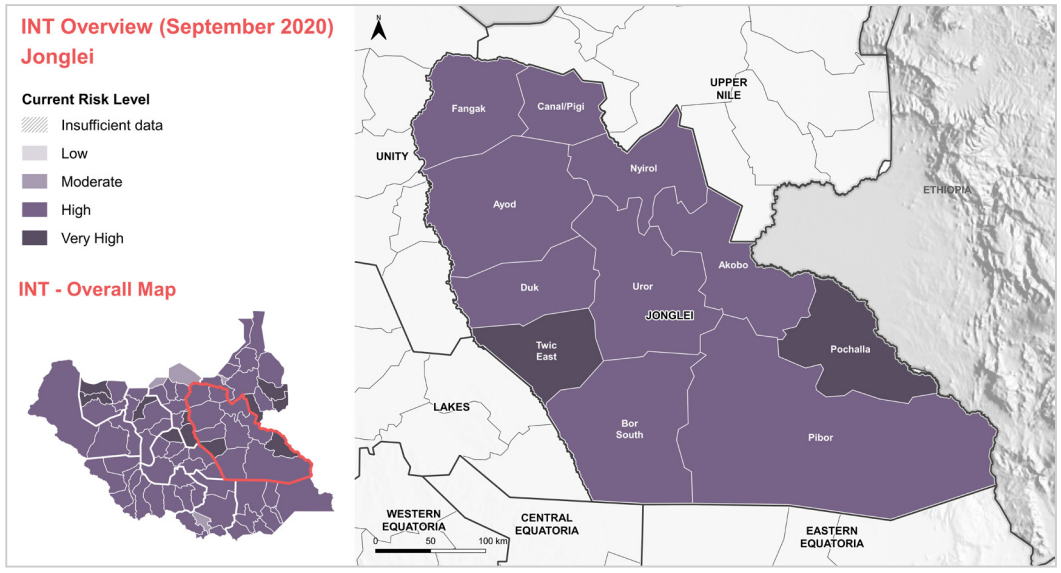


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	11%	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]	58%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	5%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	26%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	47%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	68%	High

Agriculture

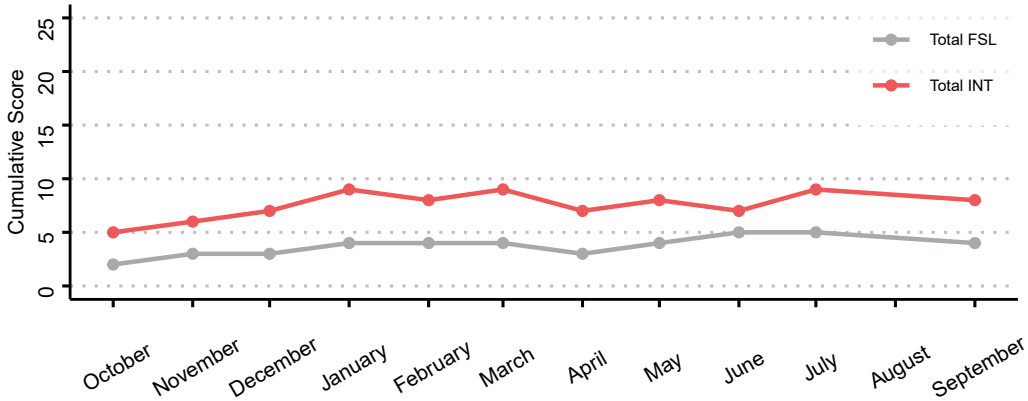
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+8%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	65%	Very High

Climate

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



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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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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
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	1

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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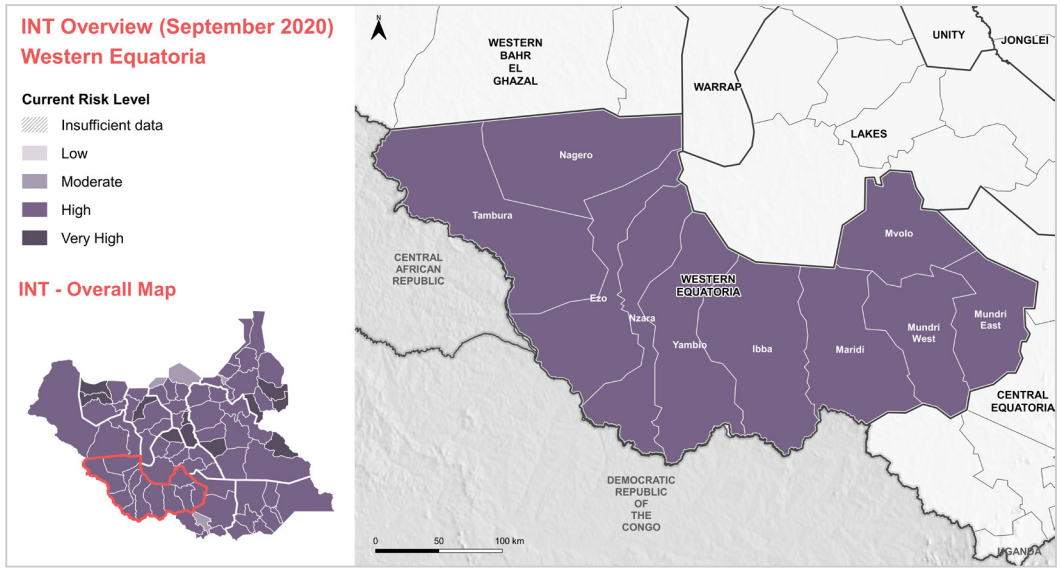


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+29%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	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

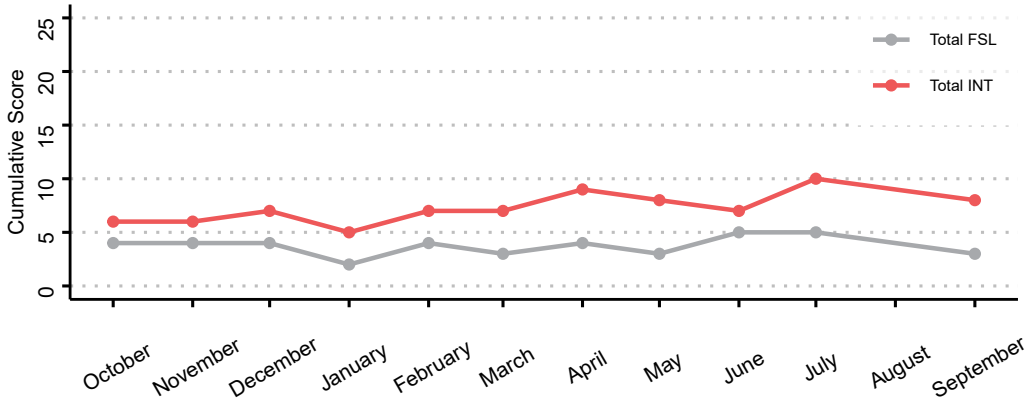
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+8%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	20%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+8%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fangak 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

Introduction

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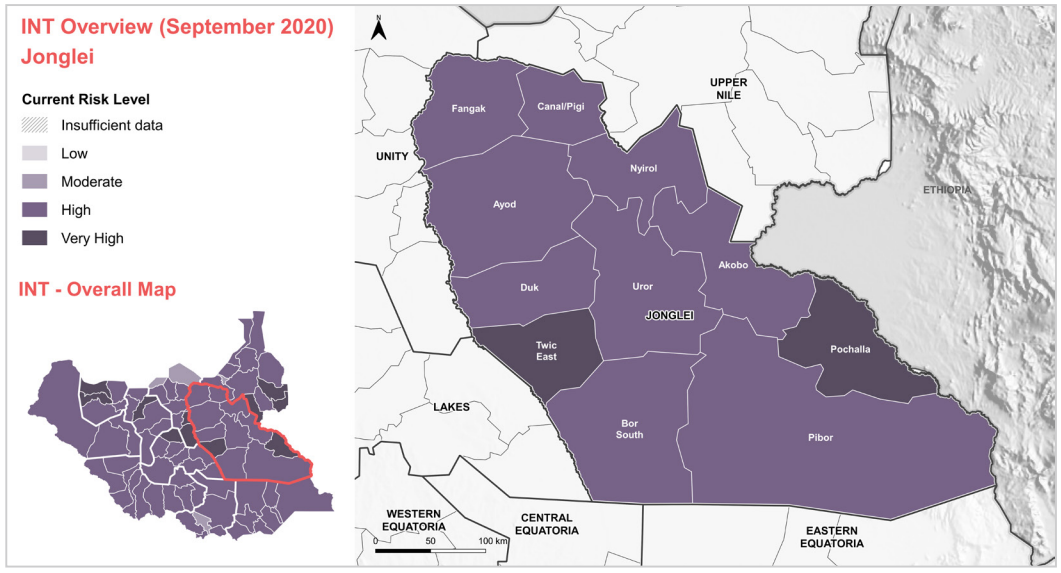


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	28%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	40%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	18%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	5%	Low

Markets

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

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	97%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	92%	Very High

Agriculture

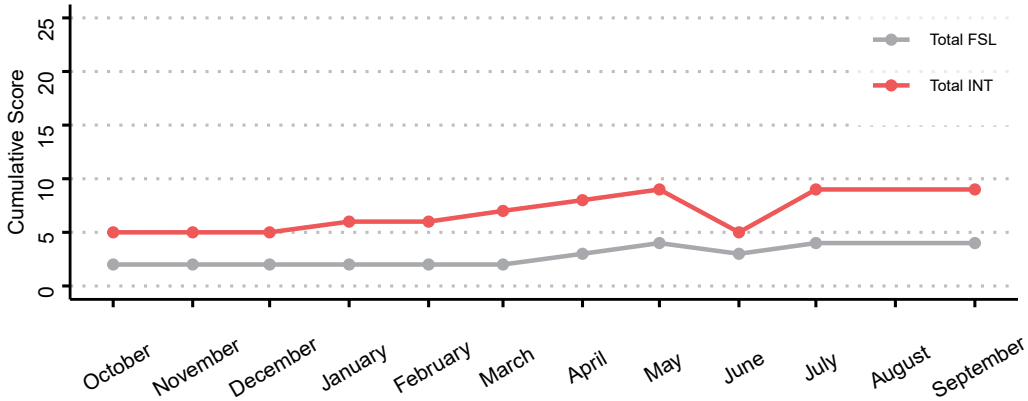
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-5%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	35%	Very High

Climate

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



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fashoda County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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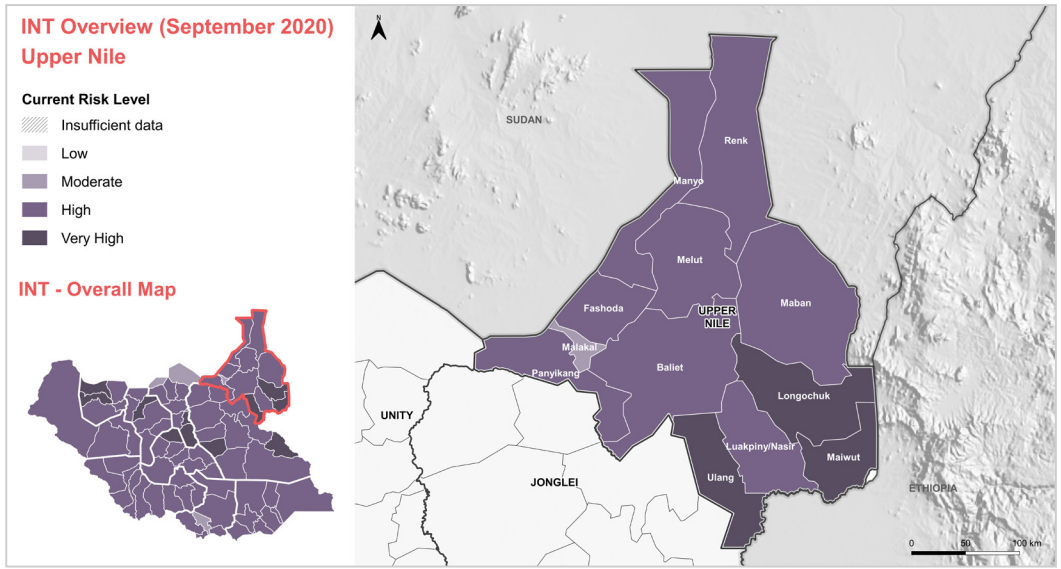

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	68%	Very High
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	51%	High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	34%	Moderate
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]	+40%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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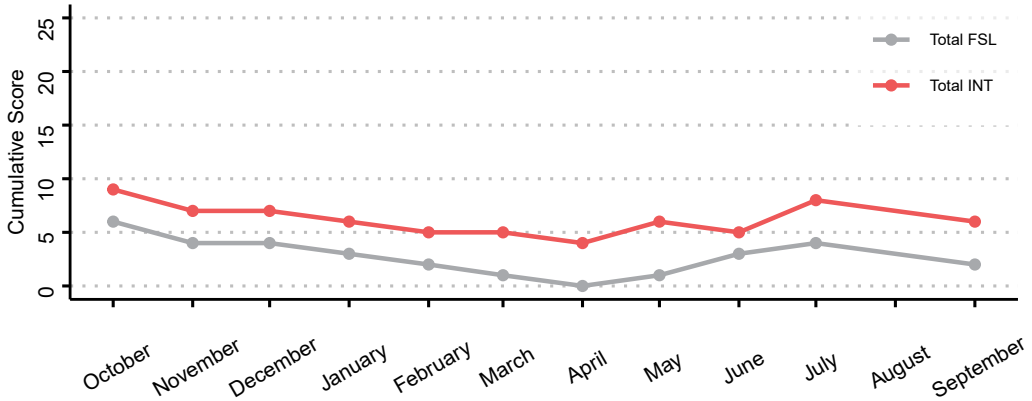

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Gogrial East County

Warrap 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
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	4

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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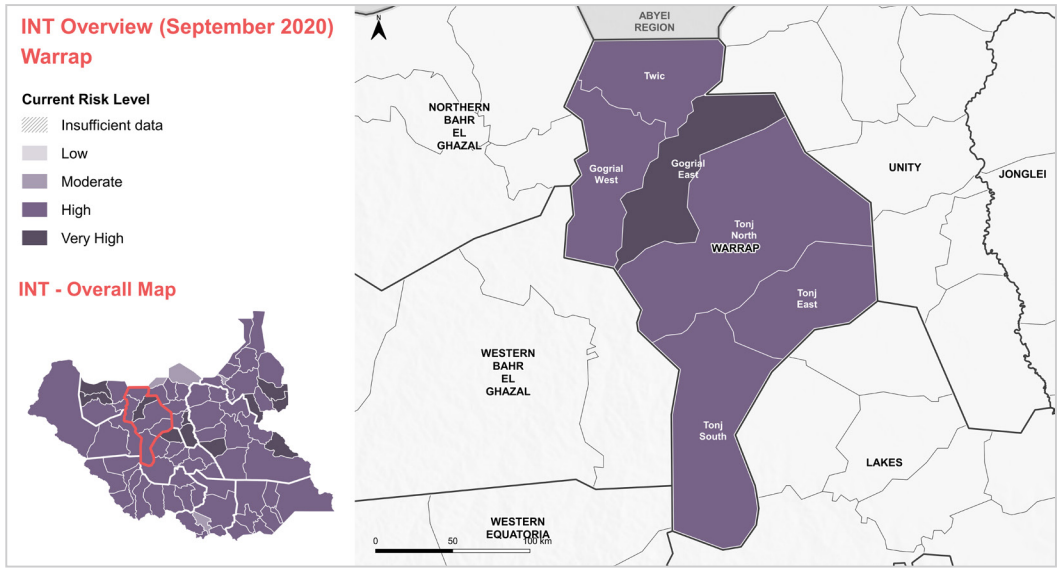

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Very High

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	59%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	78%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	84%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	84%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	73%	Very High

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-12%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	59%	Very High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	22%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+22%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+11%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-9%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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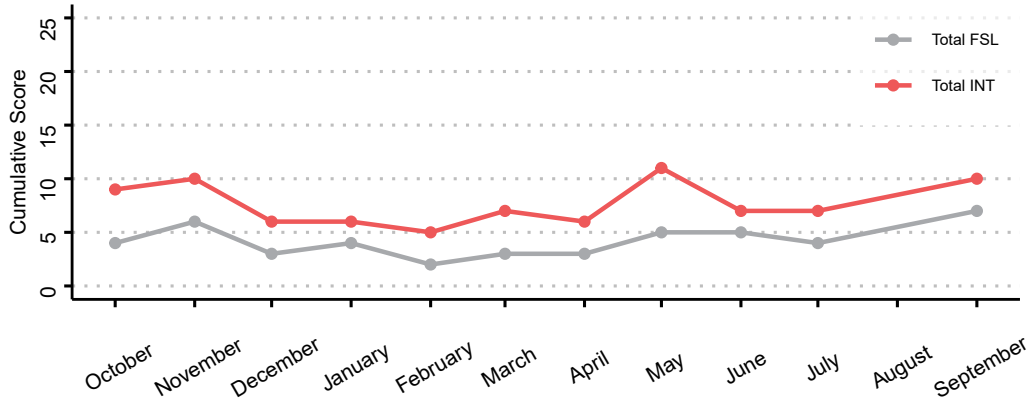

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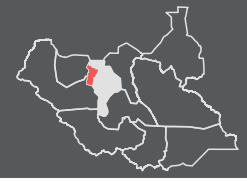
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Gogrial West County

Warrap 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:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**3**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**4**

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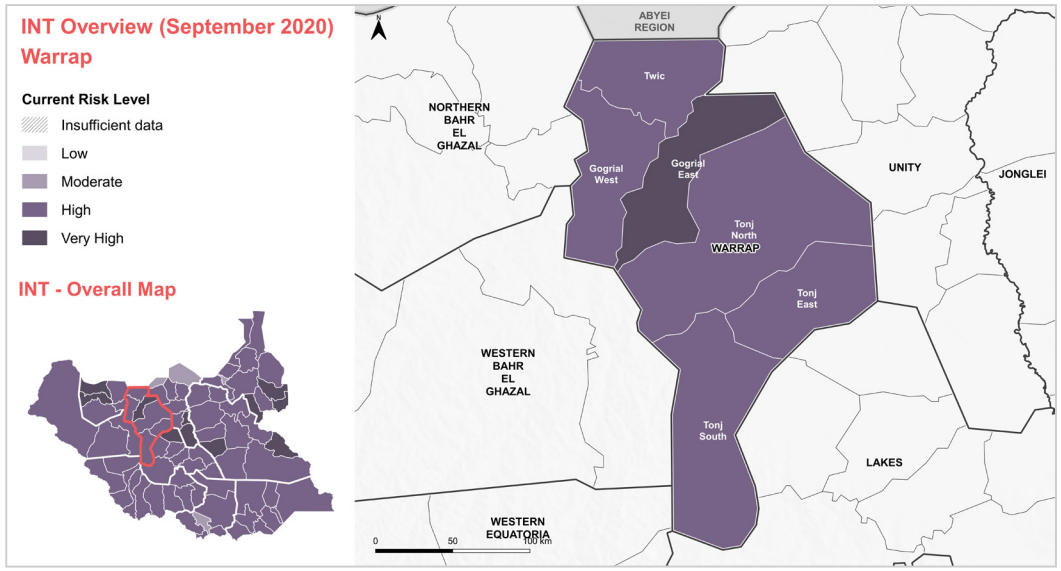


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	76%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	33%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	24%	Moderate
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]	24%	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[7]	+52%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+3%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	66%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	97%	Very High

Agriculture

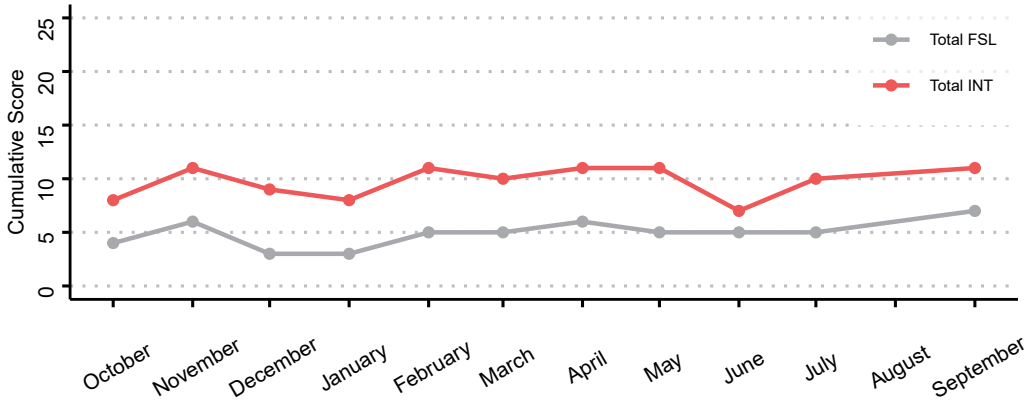
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	53%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+1%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-6%	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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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Guit County

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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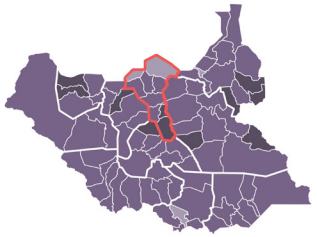
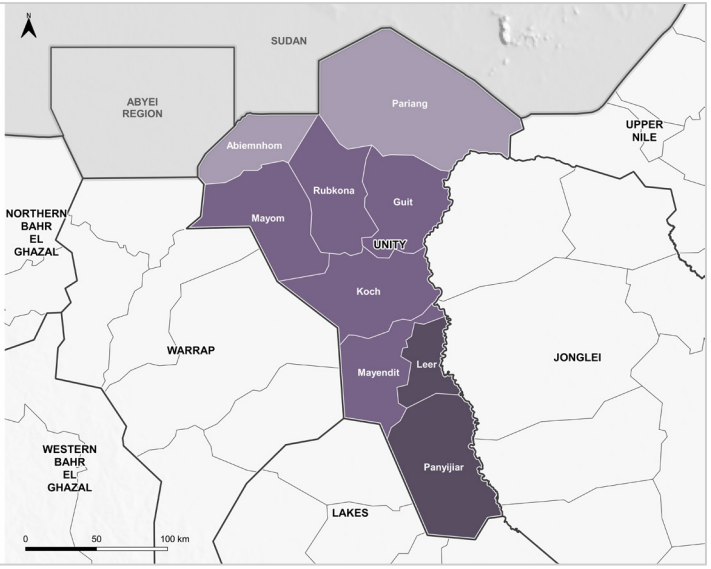
INT Overview (September 2020) Unity

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	1%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	97%	Very High
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	74%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	3%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+158%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	12%	Low

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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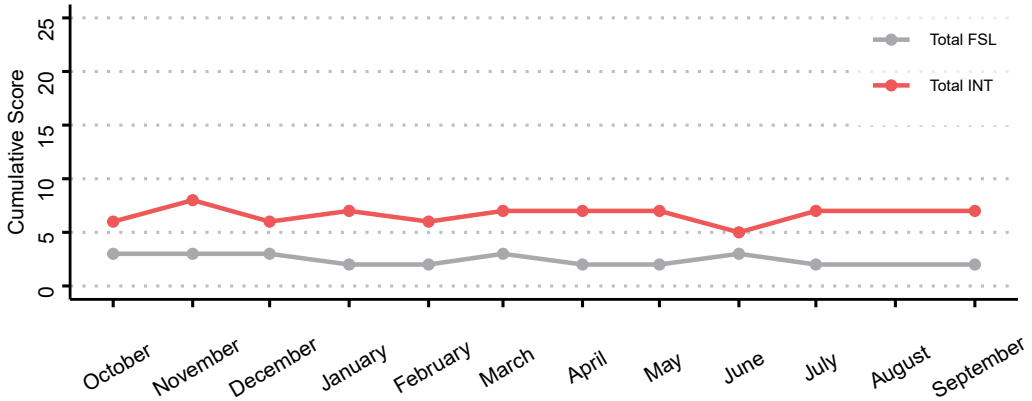

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ibba County

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:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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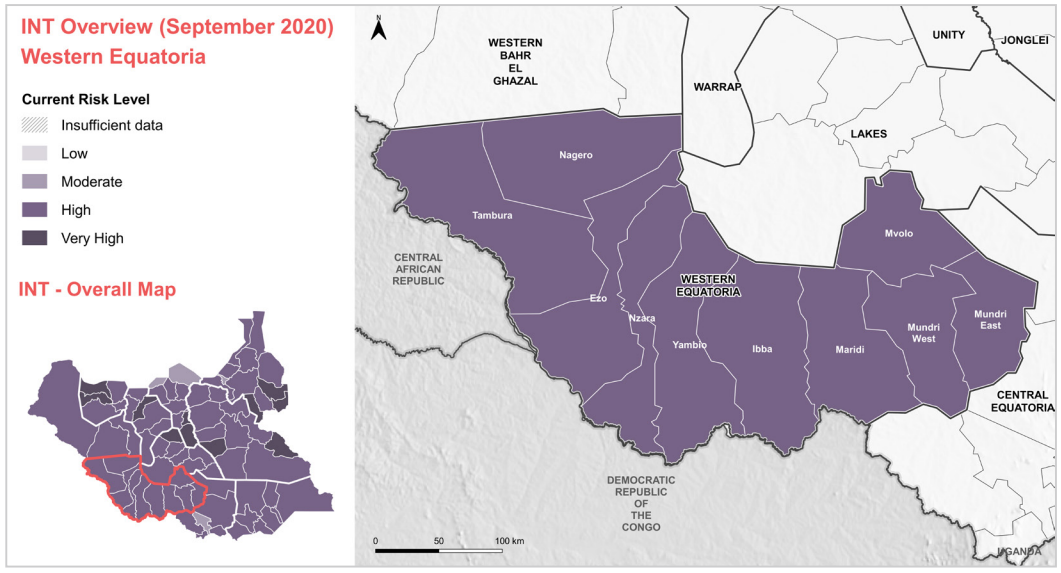


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	10%	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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+12%	Moderate

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

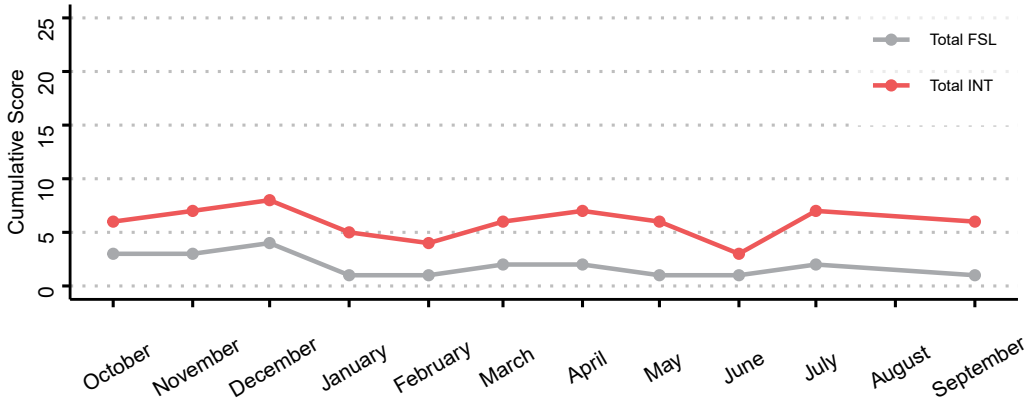
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-5%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	5%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+13%	Moderate

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 - Ikotos County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	3
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	3

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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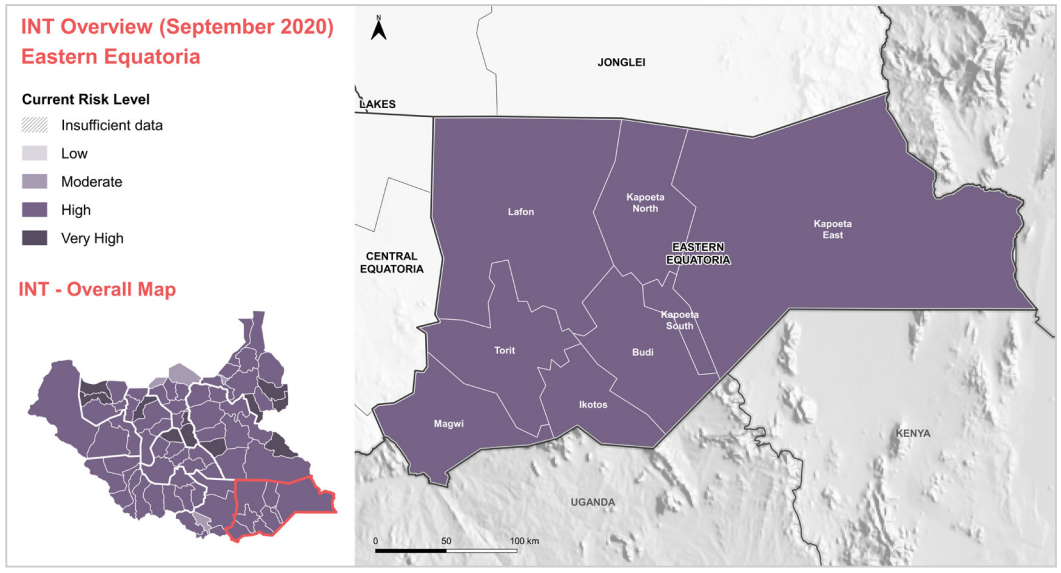


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	40%	High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	27%	High
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]	20%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+1%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	20%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	20%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	7%	Low

Agriculture

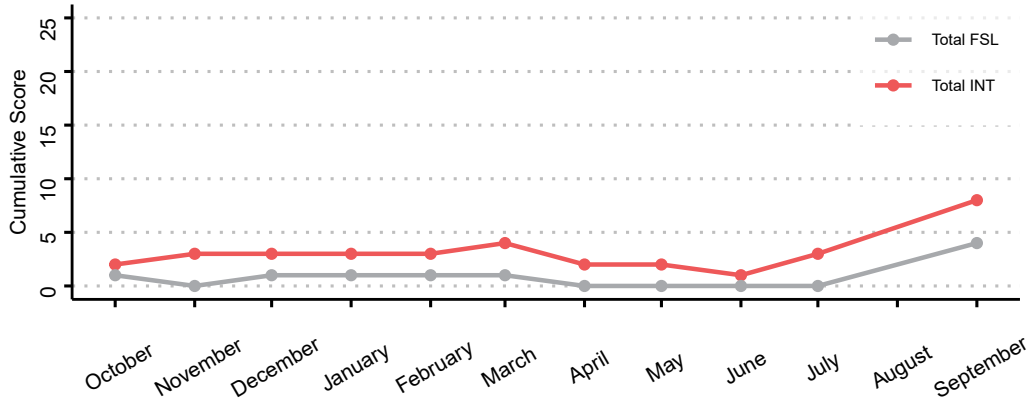
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	33%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+7%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Juba County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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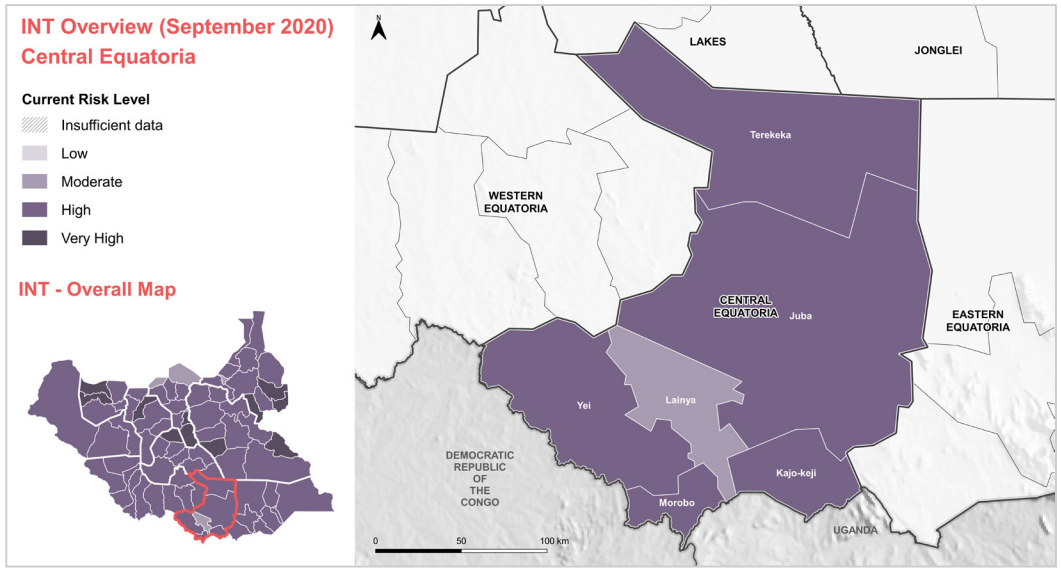


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	65%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	39%	Very High
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]	43%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	22%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	4%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+4%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+8%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	96%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

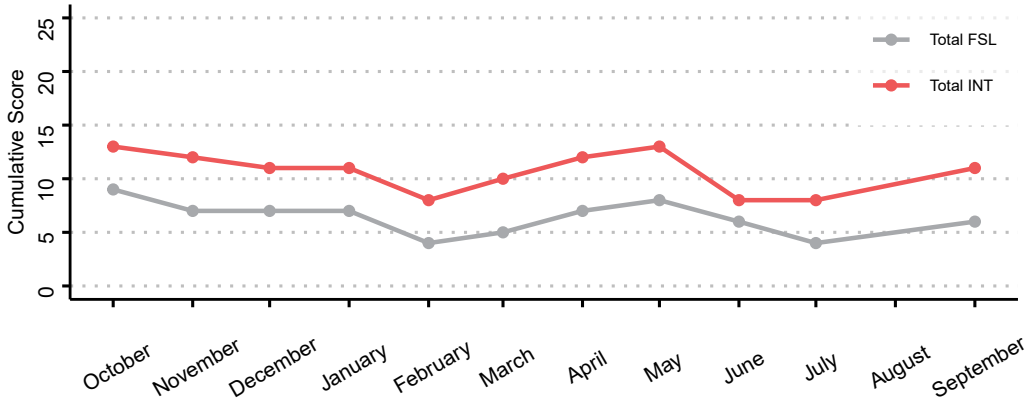
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-31%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	74%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+4%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+6%	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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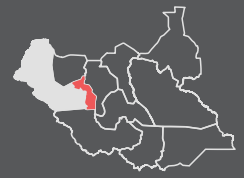
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Jur River County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - September 2020



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January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

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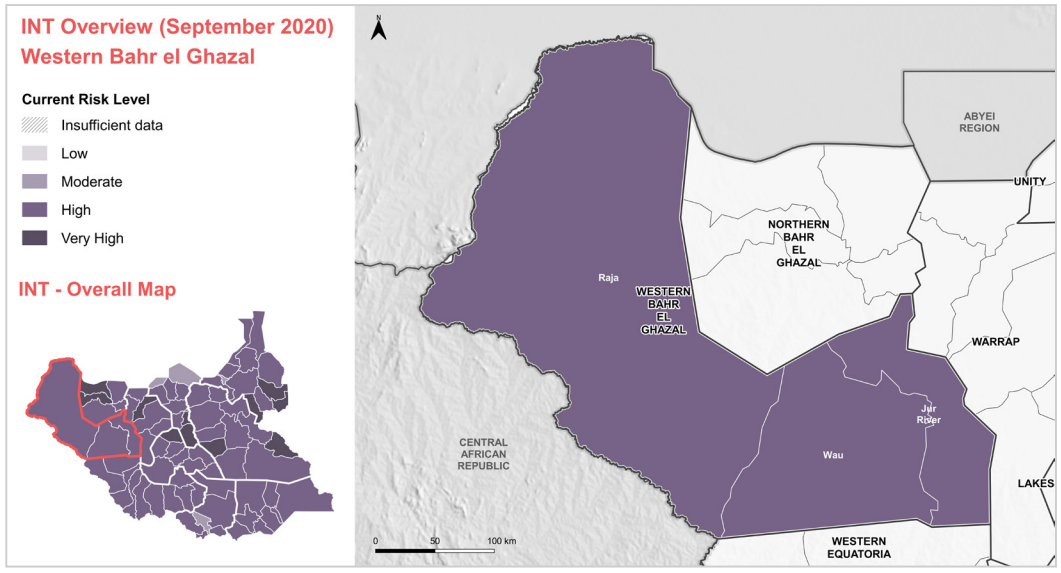


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	28%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	12%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	35%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	23%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	7%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+20%	High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+6%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	26%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	19%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	12%	Low

Agriculture

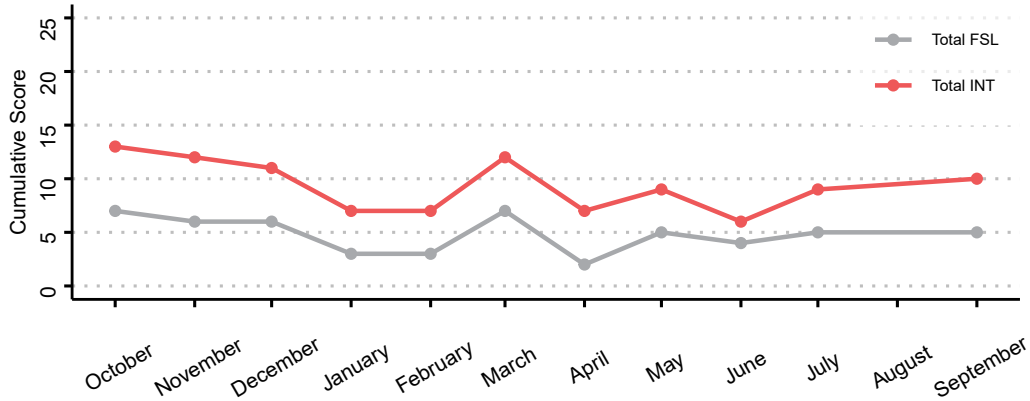
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-83%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	26%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+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.



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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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south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

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

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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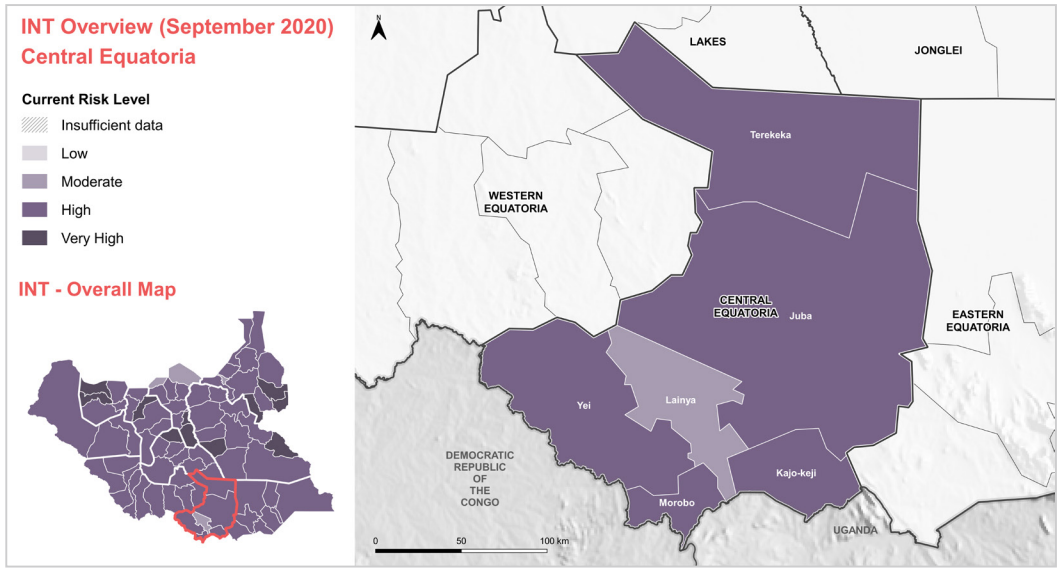


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	18%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	16%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	32%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	11%	Moderate

Markets

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

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	84%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	11%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	32%	Moderate

Agriculture

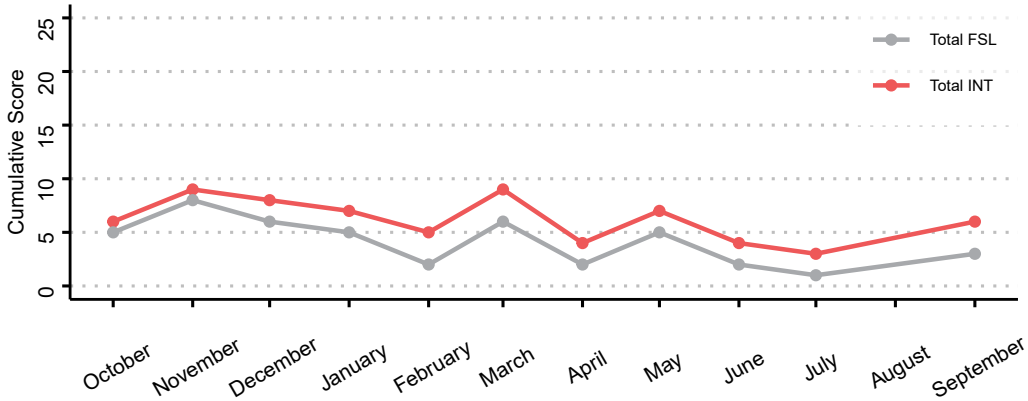
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+44%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	61%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+4%	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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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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REACH Informing more effective humanitarian action

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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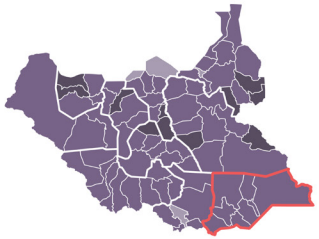
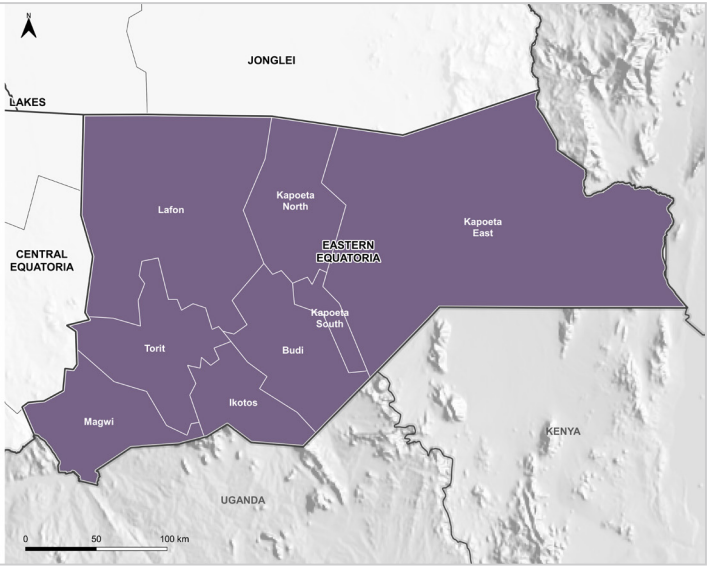
INT Overview (September 2020) Eastern Equatoria

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) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	72%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	19%	Moderate
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]	32%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	13%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	51%	High

Agriculture

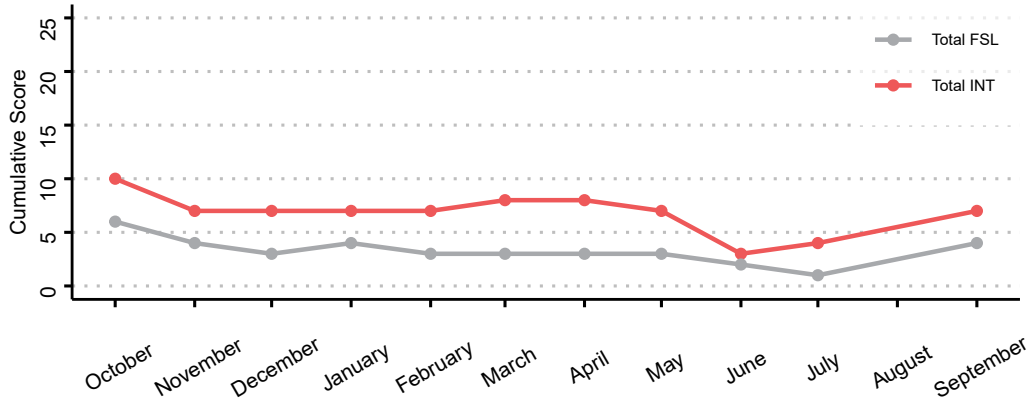
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+13%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	8%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+25%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+29%	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 - Kapoeta North County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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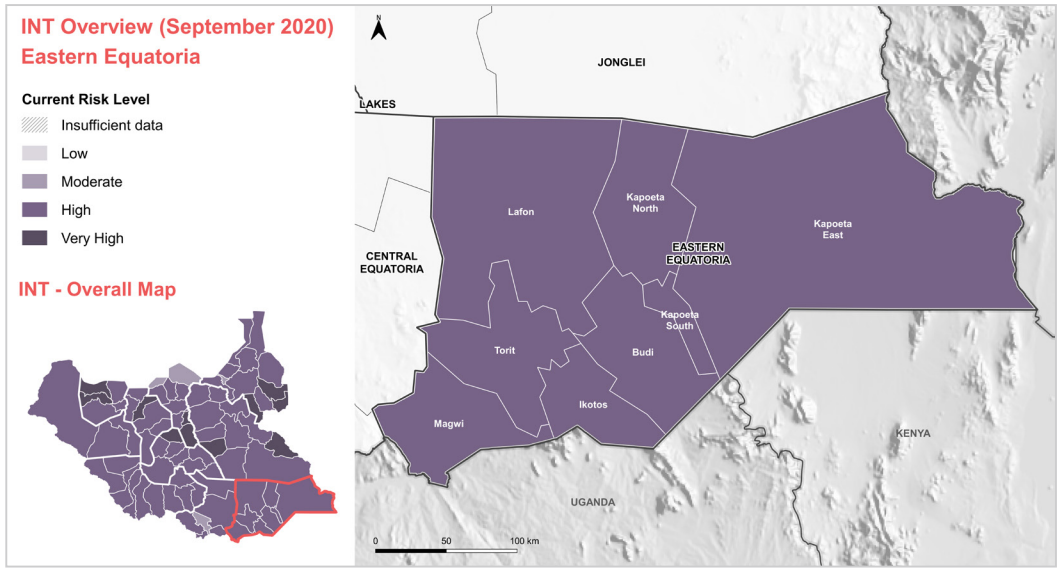


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	96%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	61%	Very High
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

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

Agriculture

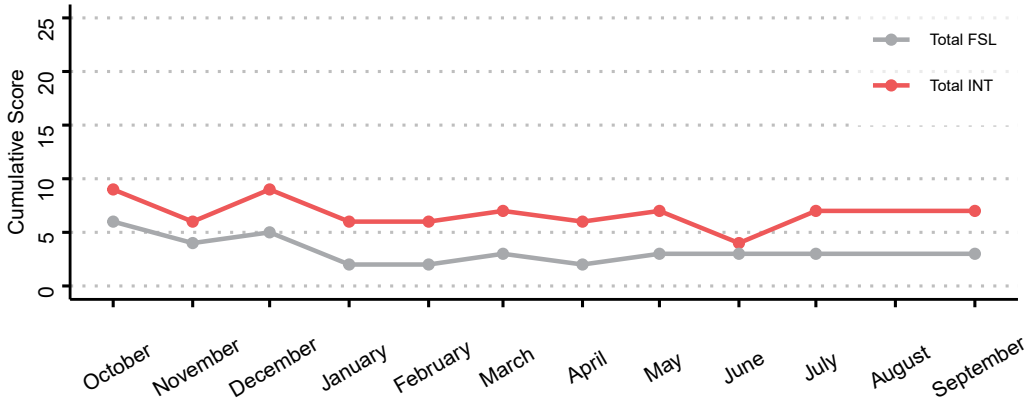
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+46%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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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south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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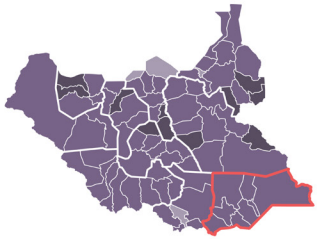
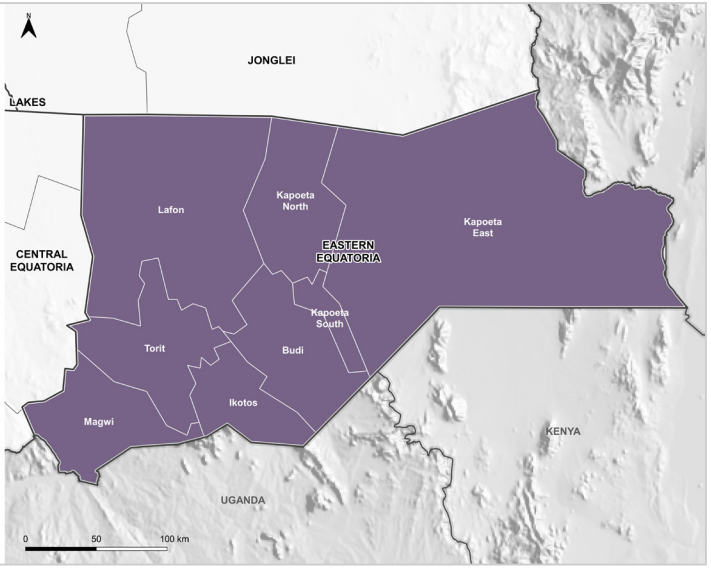
INT Overview (September 2020) Eastern Equatoria

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

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	57%	High
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]	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	14%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	57%	Very 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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	79%	Very High

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-46%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	17%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+22%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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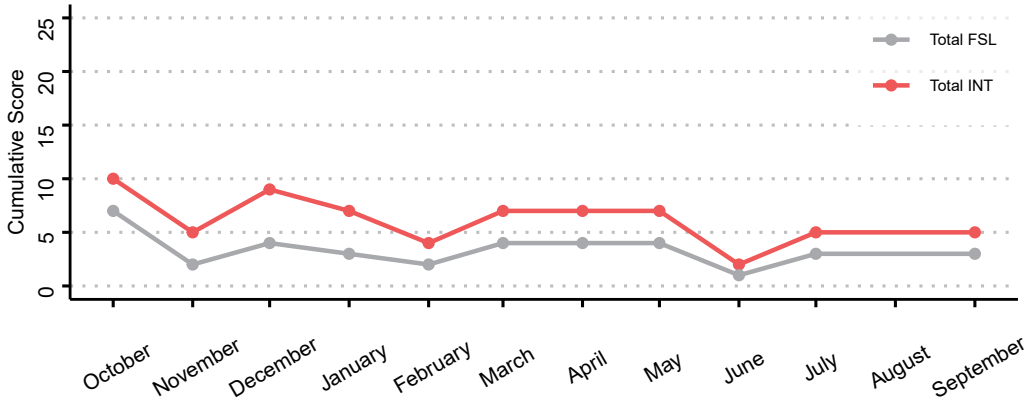

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Koch County

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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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.

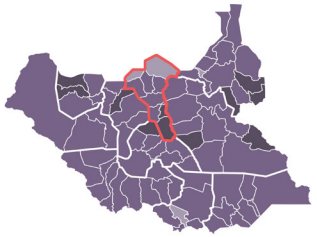
A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

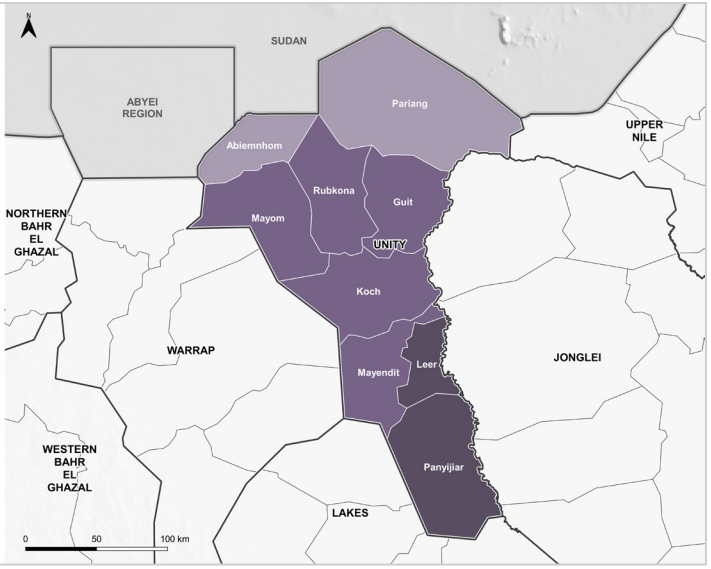
INT Overview (September 2020) Unity

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	47%	High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	12%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	53%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	23%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	67%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	3%	Low

Agriculture

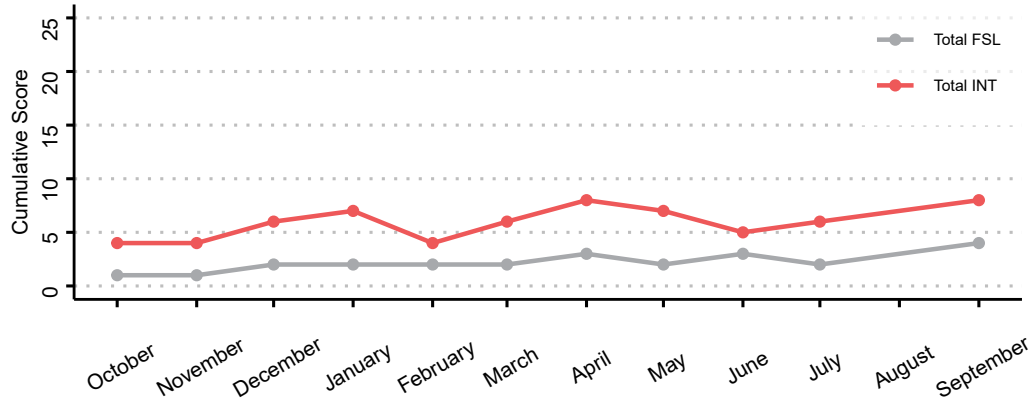
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	12%	Low

Climate

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



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK [1], REACH JMMI[2], FSNMS[3], SMART[4], Health - EWARS[5], CHIRPS - WFP VAM[6], CLIMIS[7], CFSAM[8].

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 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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lafon County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	Very High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High'. 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.

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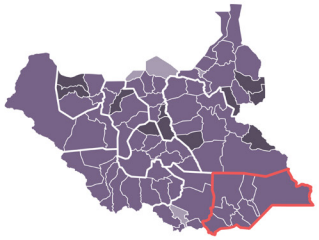
A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

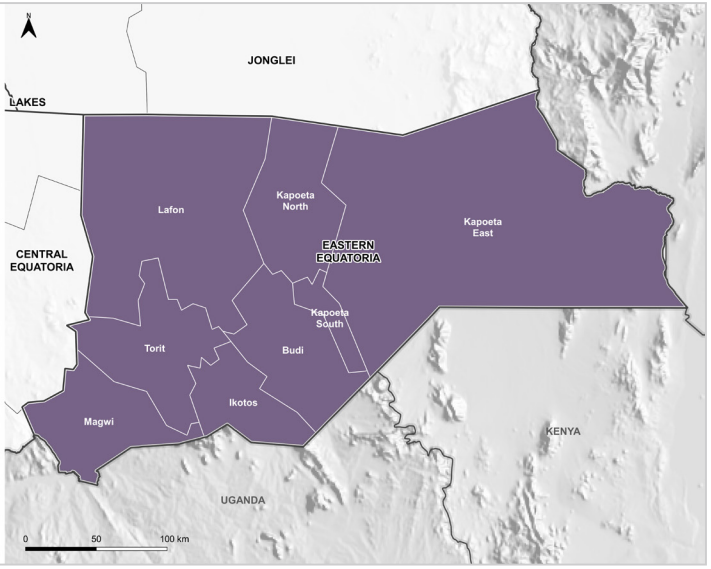
INT Overview (September 2020) Eastern Equatoria

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) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	31%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	13%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	63%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	25%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	38%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-55%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-9%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	25%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	38%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	38%	Moderate

Agriculture

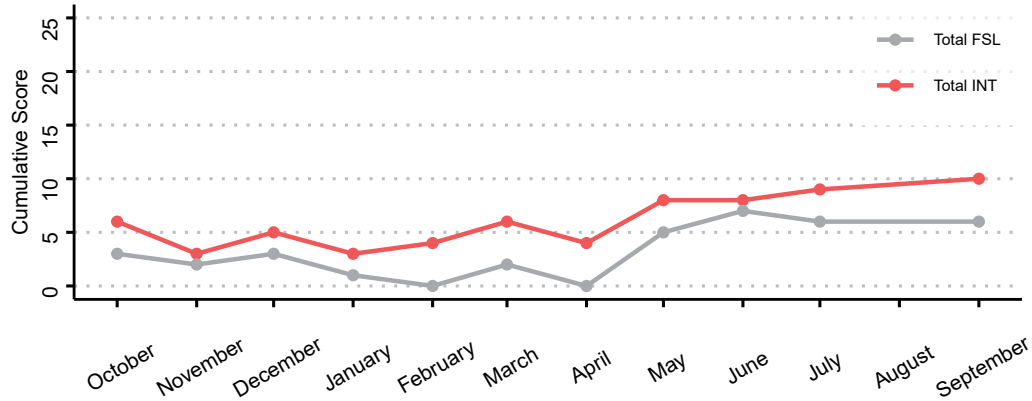
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	54%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+9%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+23%	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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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lainya County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	Moderate	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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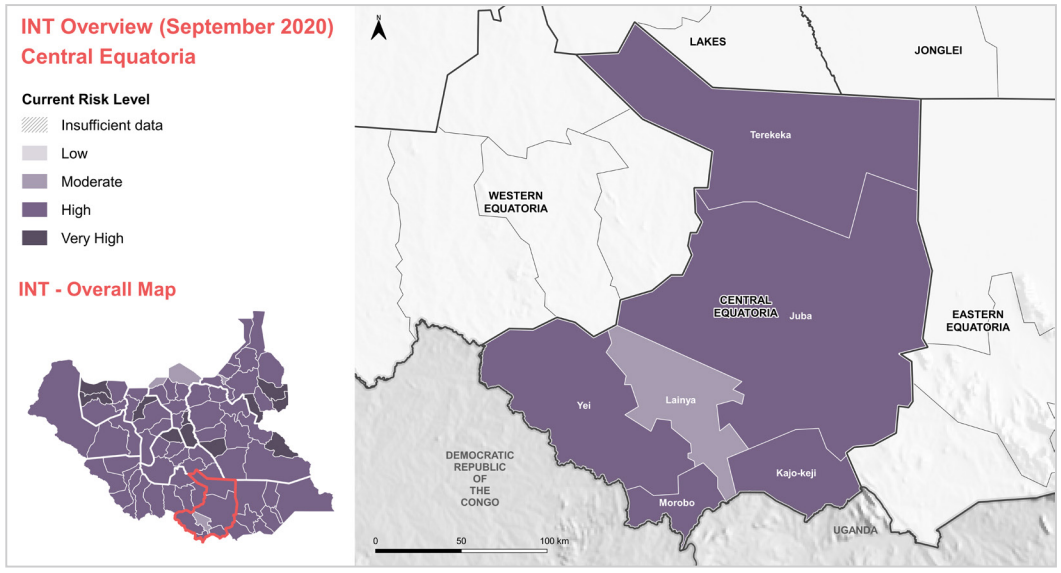

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Moderate

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	No Data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	No Data
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+0.06	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+17%	High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	No Data

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-61%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0	No Data

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+4%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+14%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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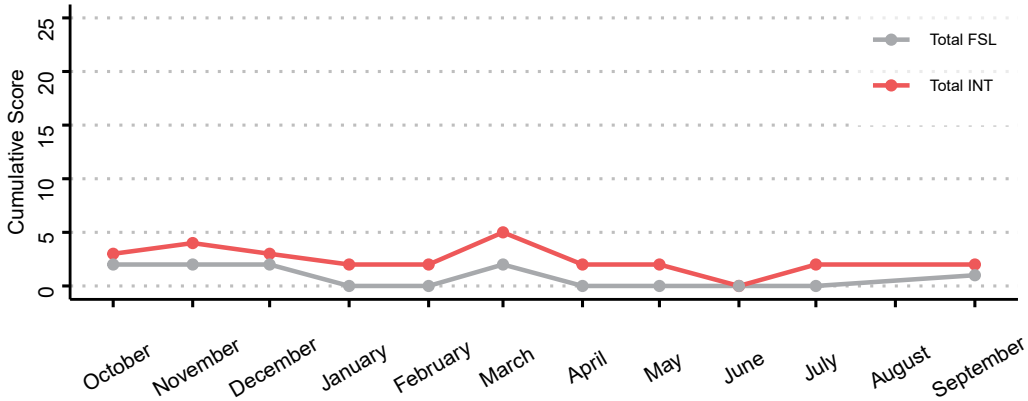

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Leer County

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
January 2020 INT Risk:	Very High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	4

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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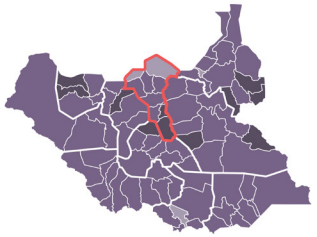
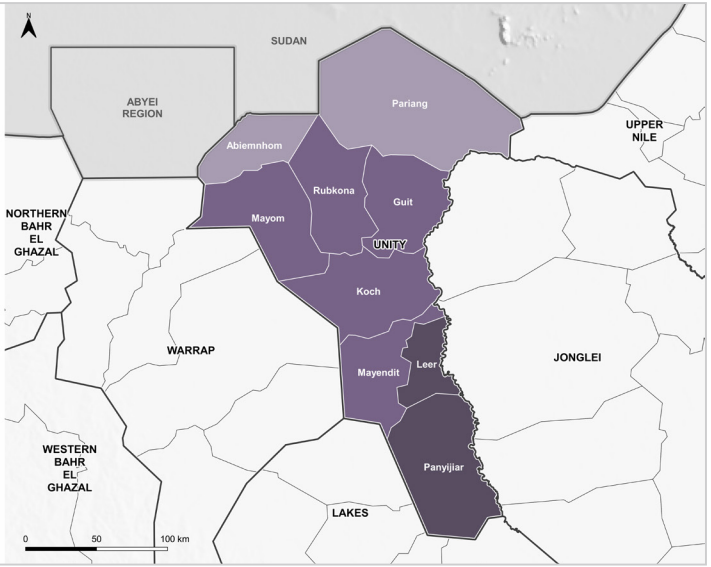
INT Overview (September 2020) Unity

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	33%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	10%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	33%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	47%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	20%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	67%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	40%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	13%	Low

Agriculture

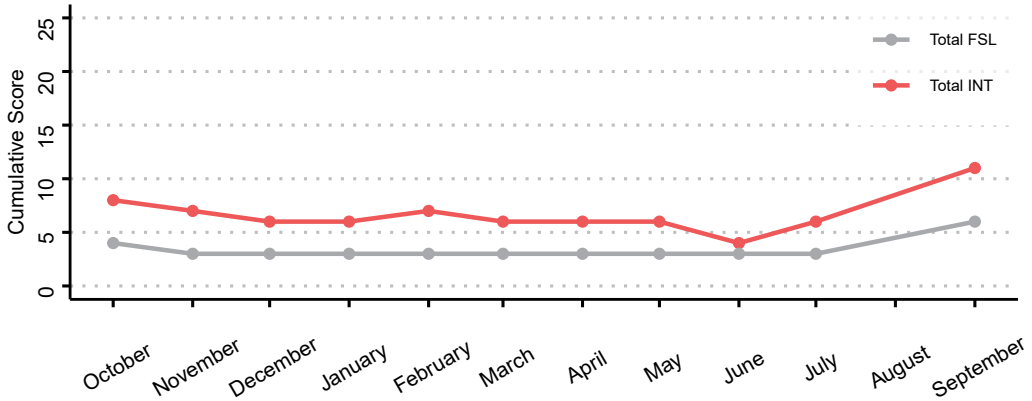
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+163%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	33%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-13%	Moderate

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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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Longochuk County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	Very 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

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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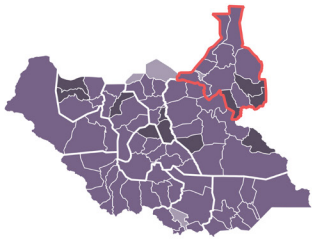
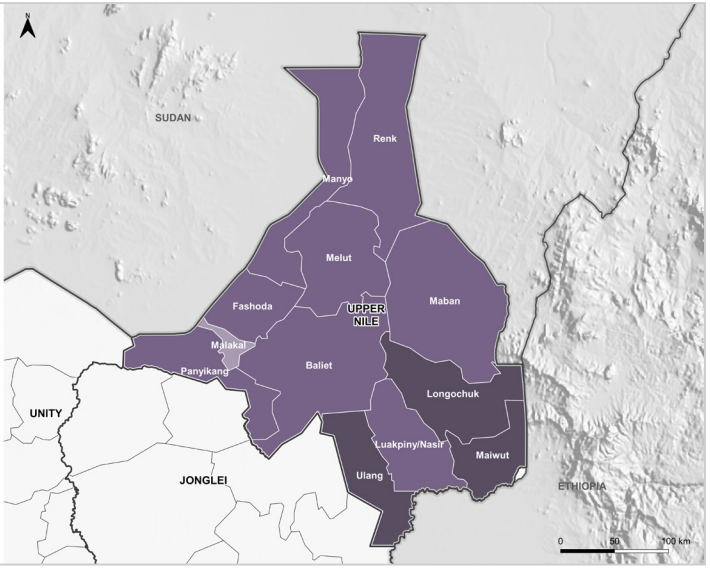
INT Overview (September 2020) Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map





Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	No Data

Markets

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	No Data
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	No Data

Agriculture

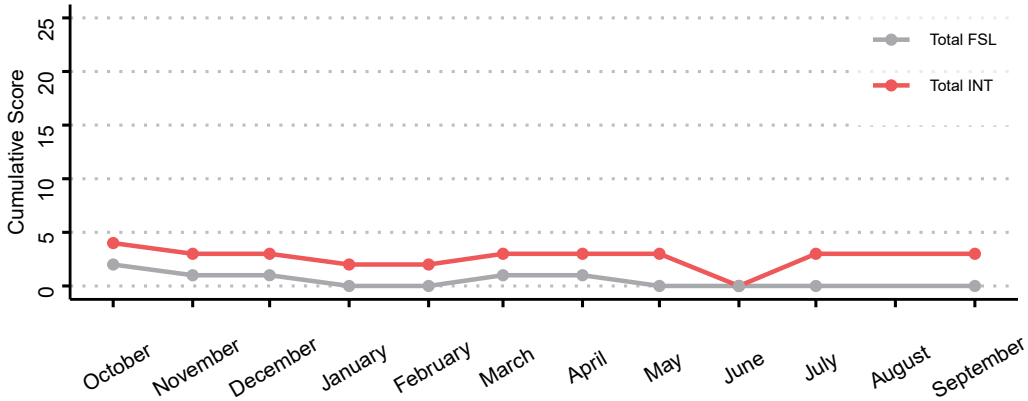
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+63%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0	No Data

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+6%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+5%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Luakpiny\Nasir County

Upper Nile 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:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	4

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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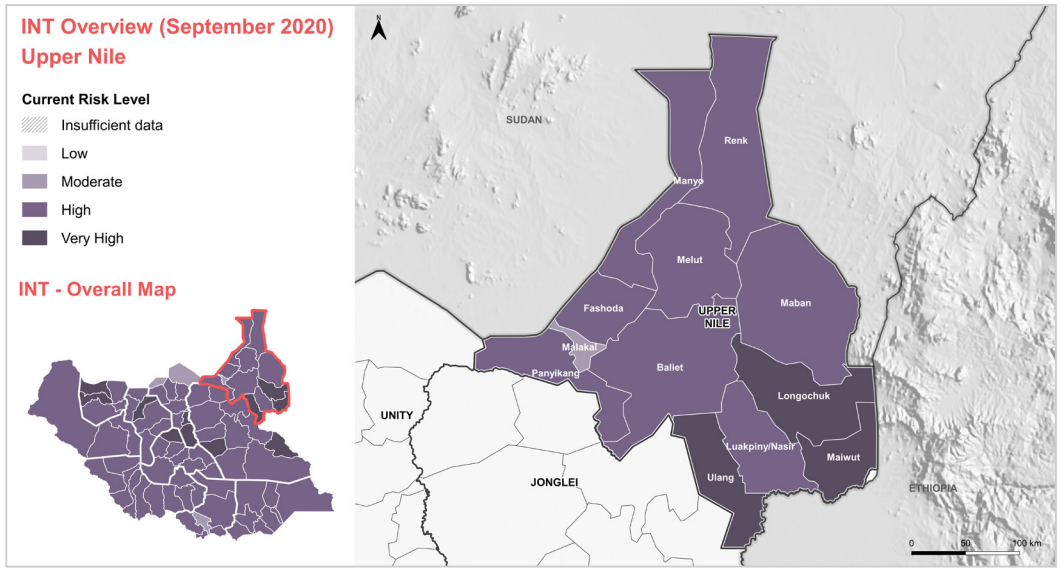


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	23%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	79%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	29%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets

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

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	38%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	100%	Very High

Agriculture

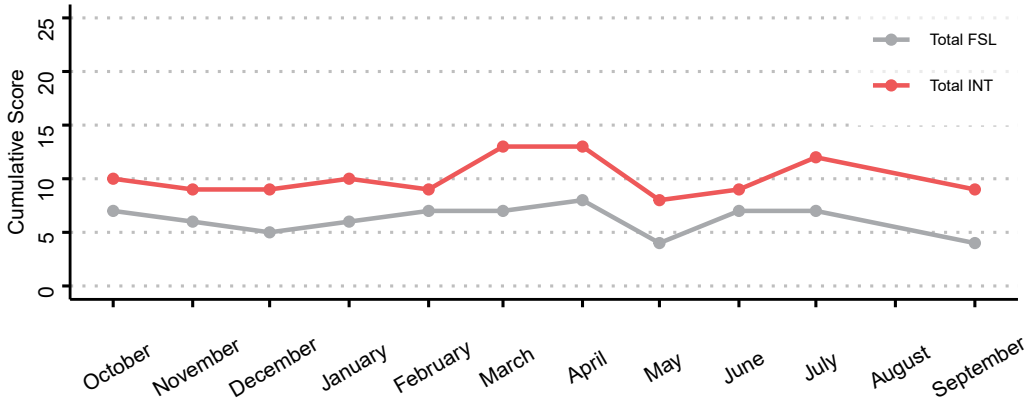
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+5%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	6%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+8%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maban County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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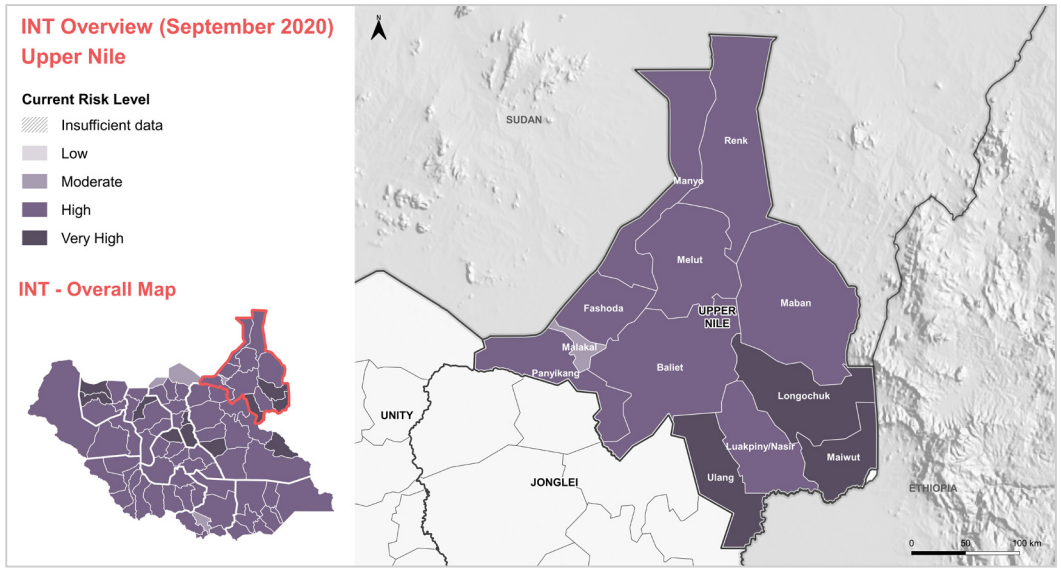


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	23%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	31%	High
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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	15%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-16%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

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

Agriculture

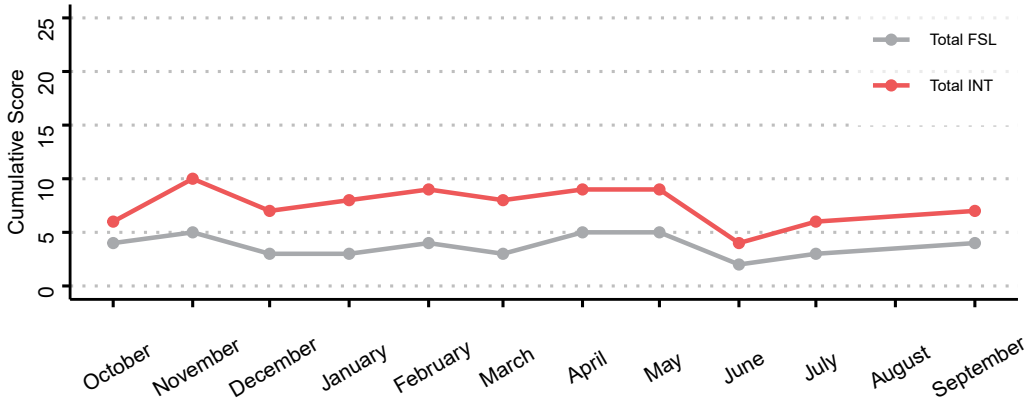
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-66%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	26%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-5%	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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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Magwi County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	**3**	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	**3**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**2**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**3**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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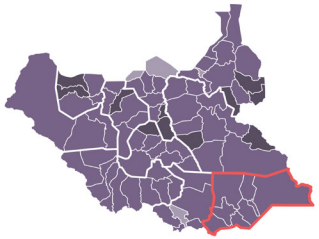
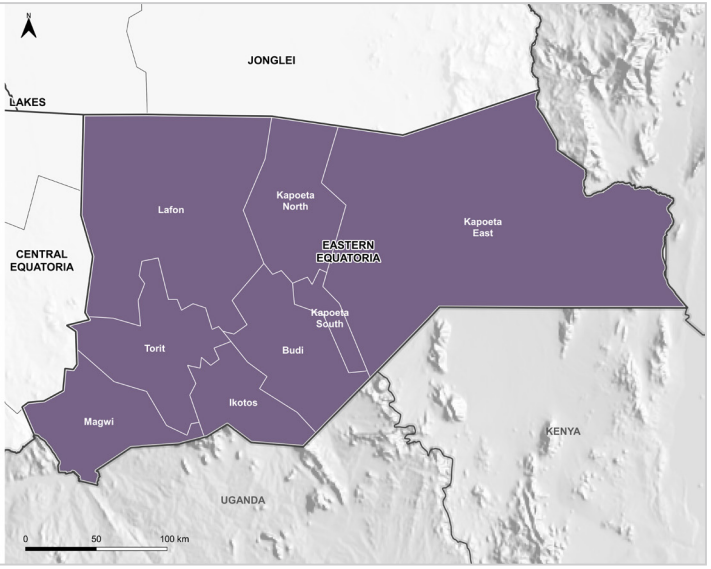
INT Overview (September 2020) Eastern Equatoria

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) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	67%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	50%	Very High
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]	92%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	-18%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-20%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	33%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	25%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+16%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	72%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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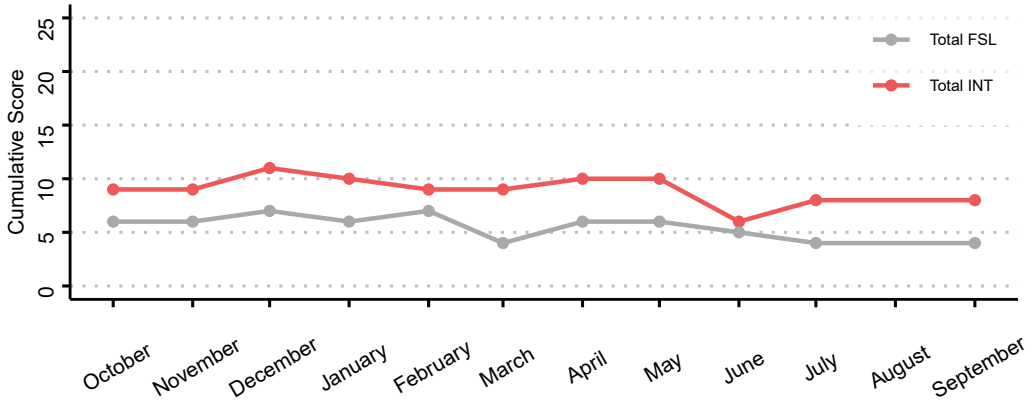

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maiwut County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	Very 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

Introduction

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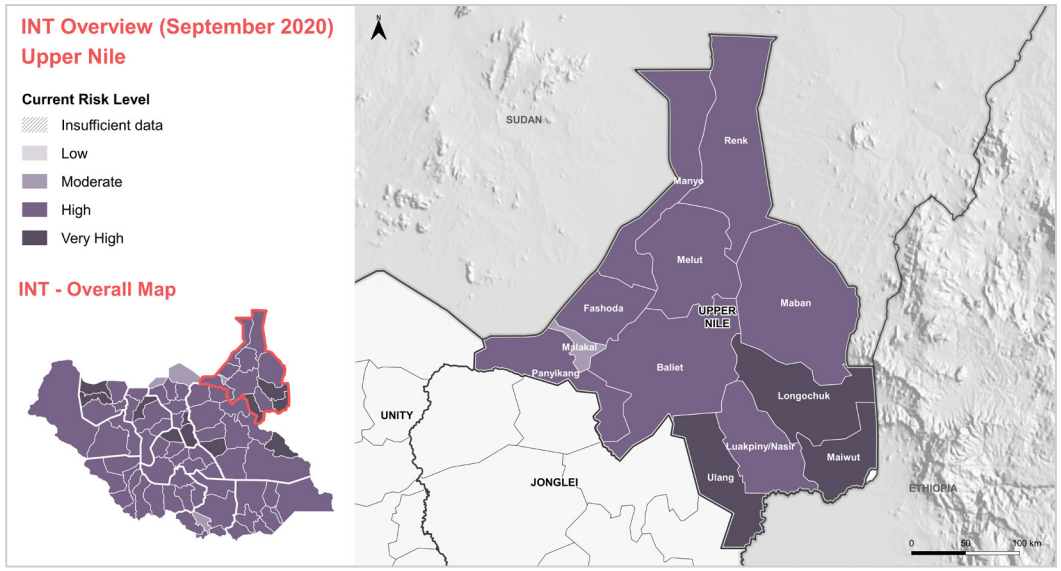

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	No Data

Markets

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	No Data
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	No Data

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-19%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0	No Data

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+31%	Very High

Trend analysis graph

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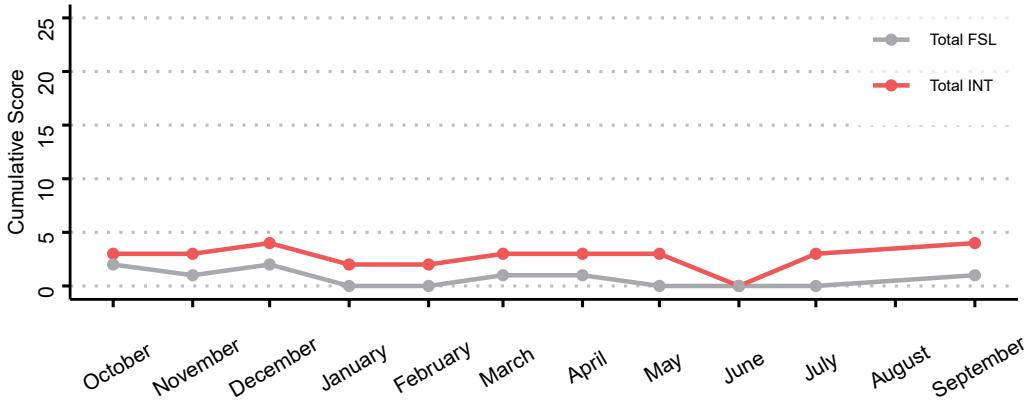

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Malakal County

UpperNile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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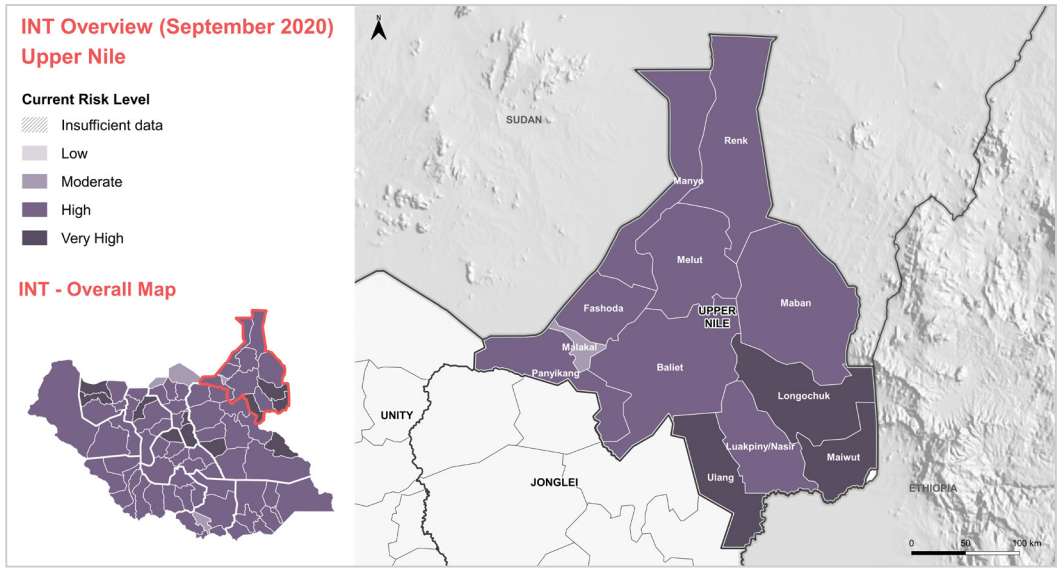


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: High

Health: (August data) No Data

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	16%	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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	74%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	16%	Low

Agriculture

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

Markets

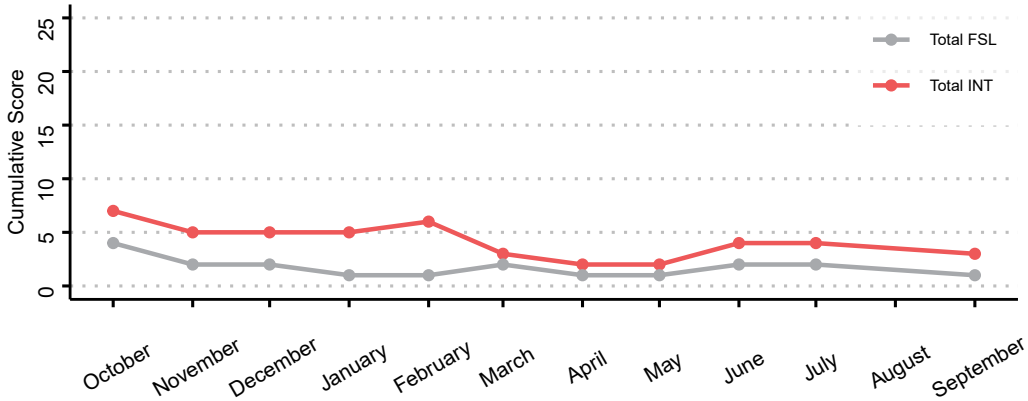
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	32%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+10%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+4%	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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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Manyo County

UpperNile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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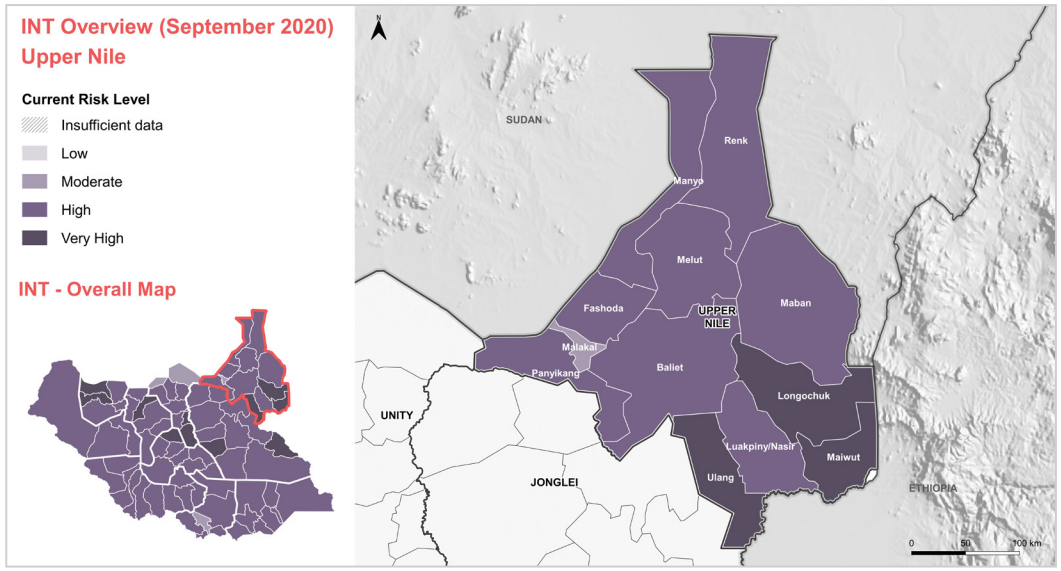
A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.



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

		Severity Score
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]	33%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	13%	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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	40%	High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	13%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

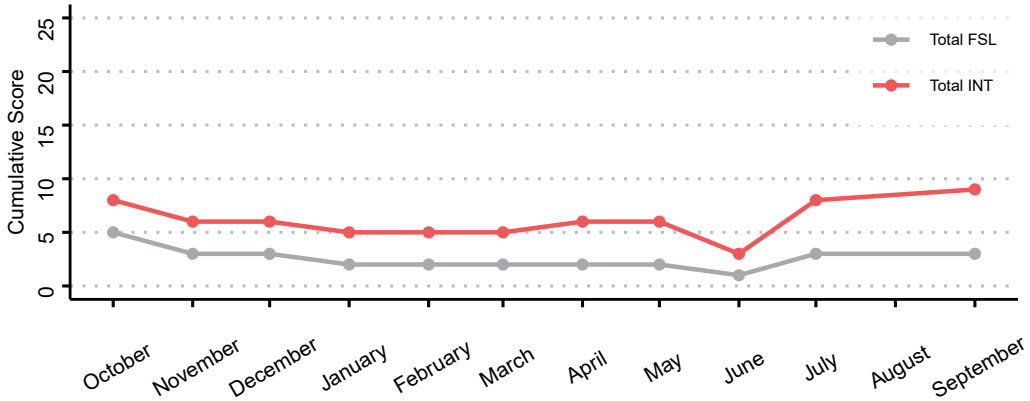
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+14%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	40%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+10%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-7%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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 - Maridi 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:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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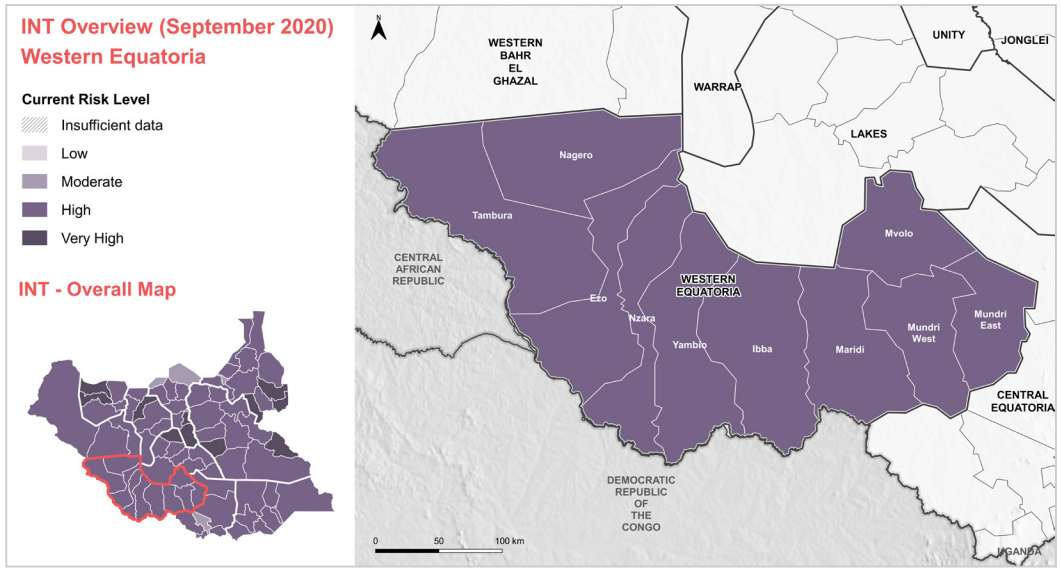


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	0%	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

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[7]	+14%	Moderate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+21%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	10%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	10%	Low

Agriculture

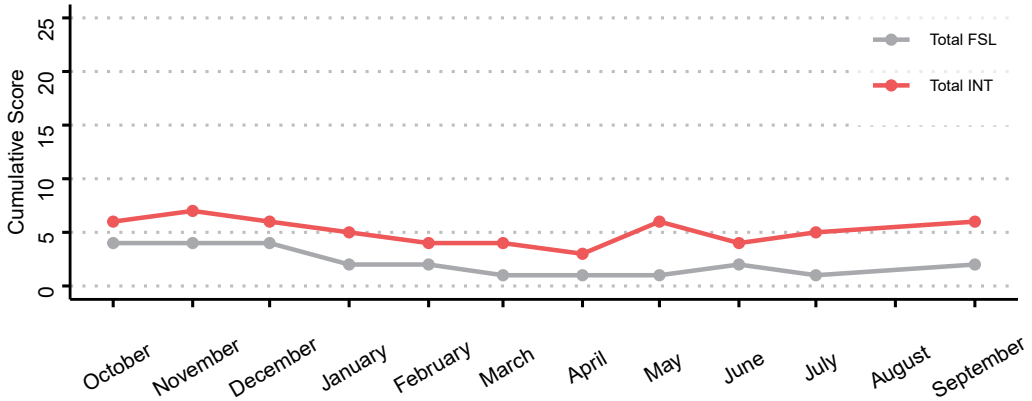
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+4%	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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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayendit County

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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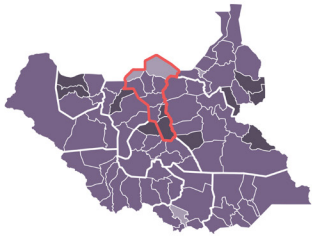
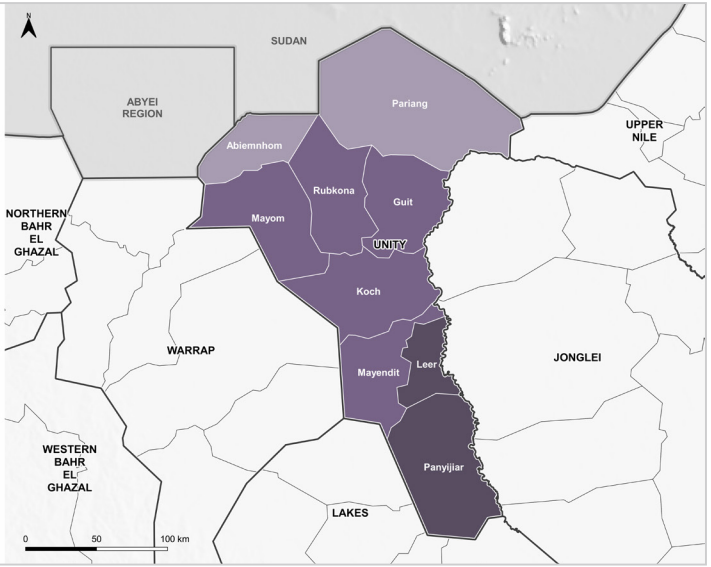
INT Overview (September 2020) Unity

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) No Data

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	26%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	9%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	30%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	65%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	13%	Moderate

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	61%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	48%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	30%	Moderate

Agriculture

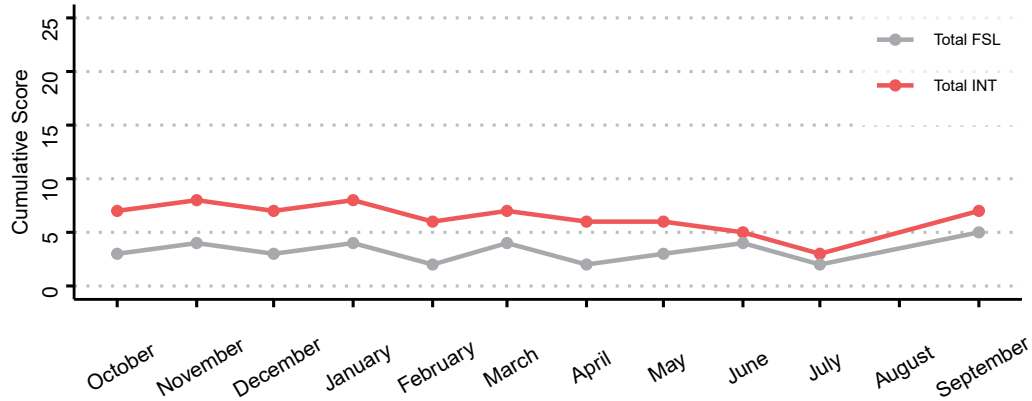
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+2%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	36%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	-1%	Moderate
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-11%	Moderate

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 - Mayom County

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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- Moderate
- High
- Very High

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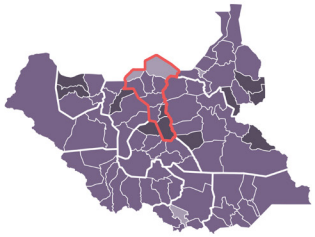
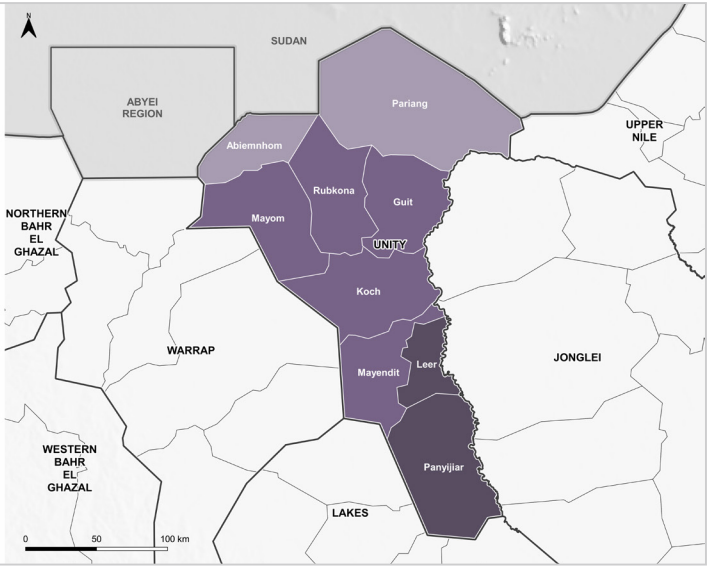




Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	18%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	59%	Very High
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]	5%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	64%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	5%	Low

Agriculture

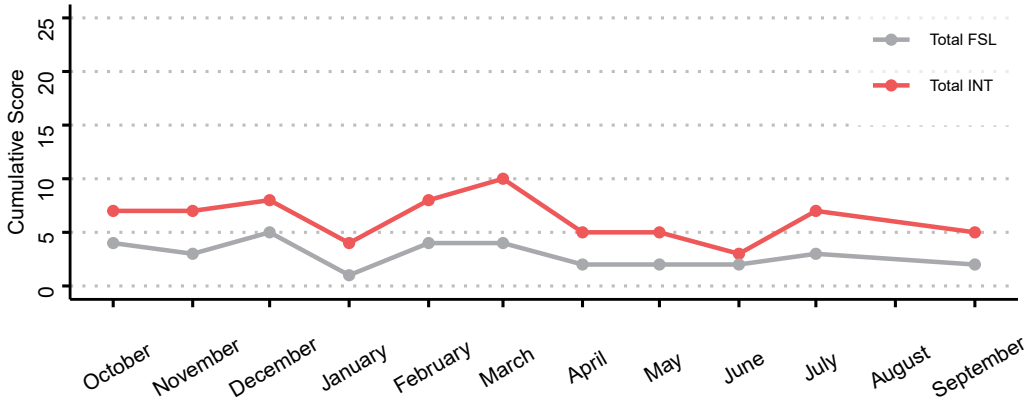
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+24%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	3%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-17%	Moderate

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 - Melut County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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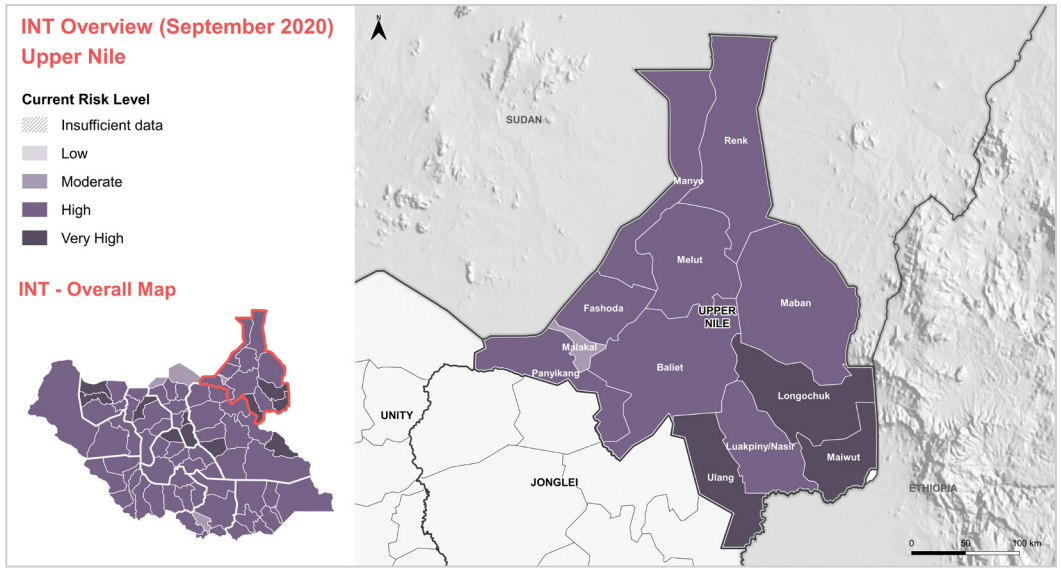

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	24%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	24%	Moderate
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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	6%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

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

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-19%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	16%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-12%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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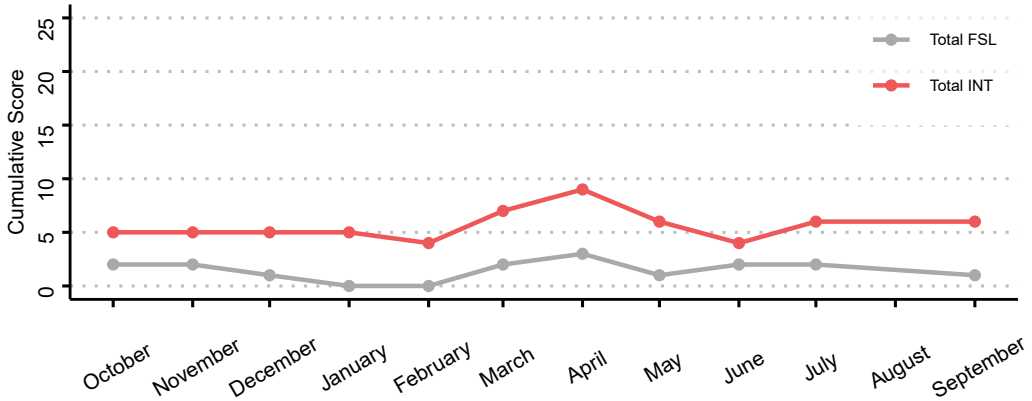

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Morobo County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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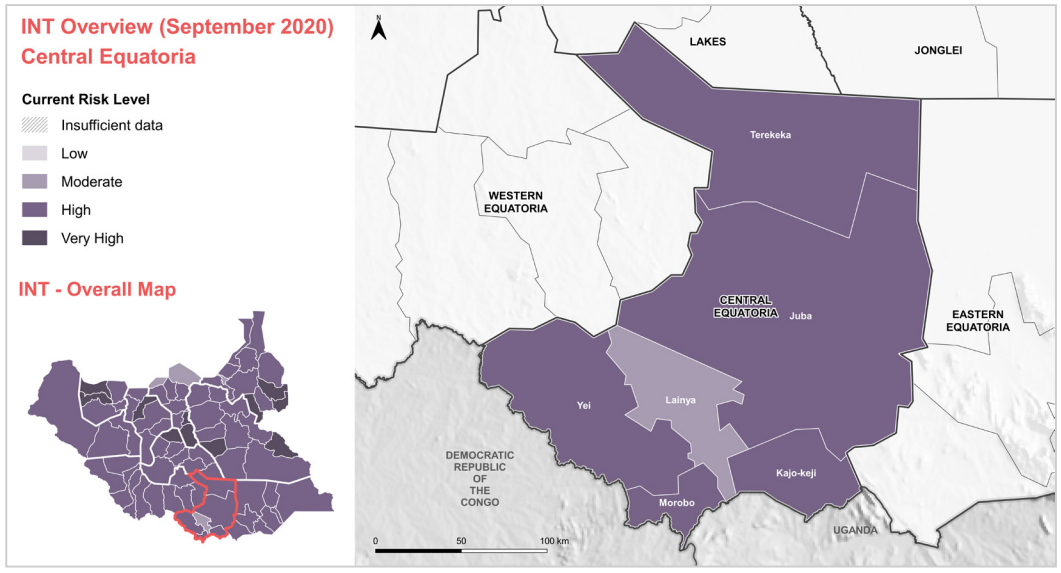


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	36%	High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	23%	High
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]	27%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	91%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	27%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

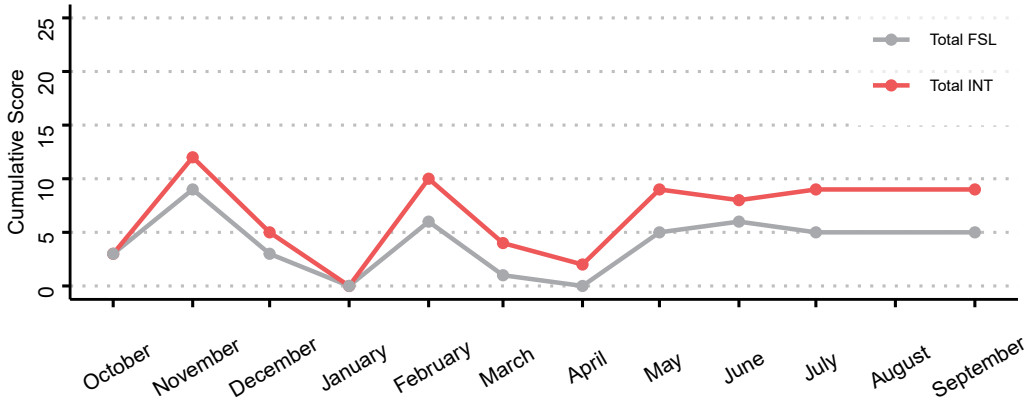
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-66%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0.36	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+13%	Moderate

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 - Mundri East 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:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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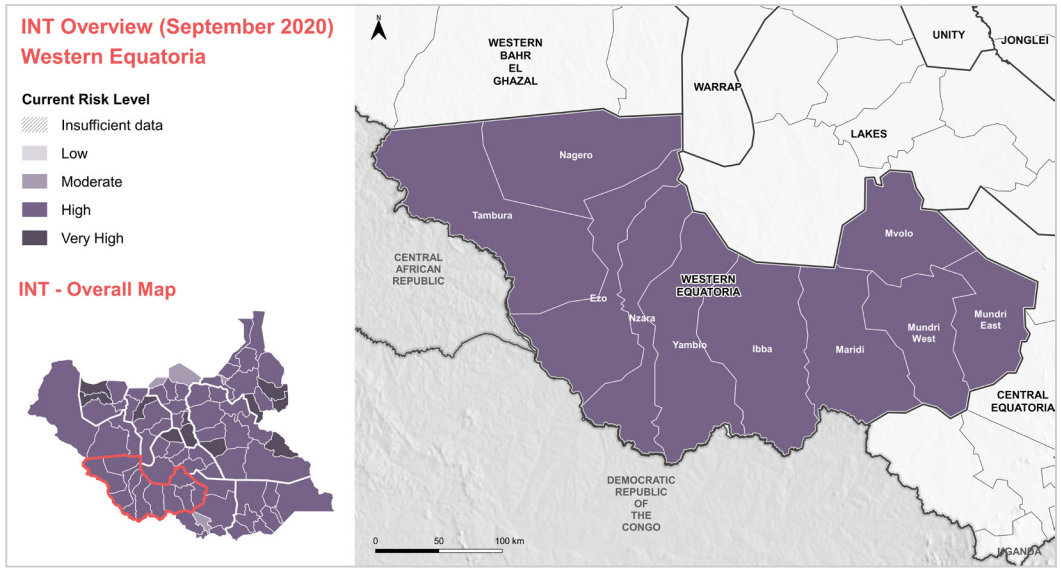

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	6%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	17%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	11%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+3%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	33%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	39%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	39%	Moderate

Agriculture

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

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-7%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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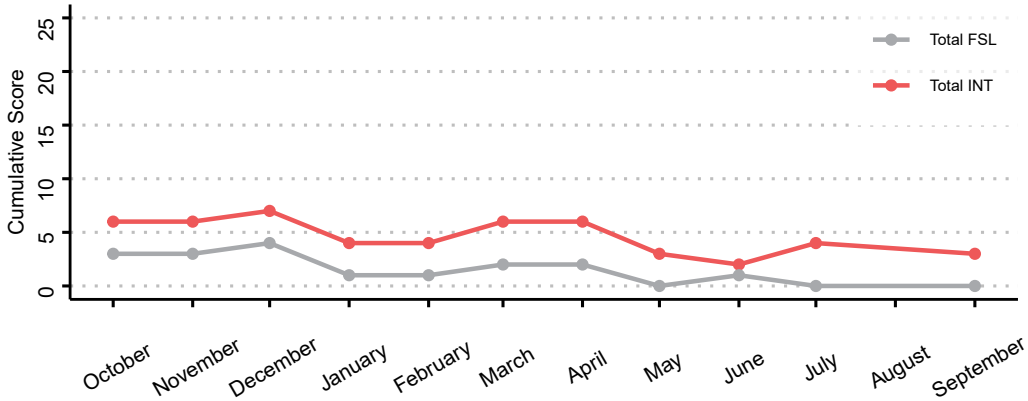

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mundri West County

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:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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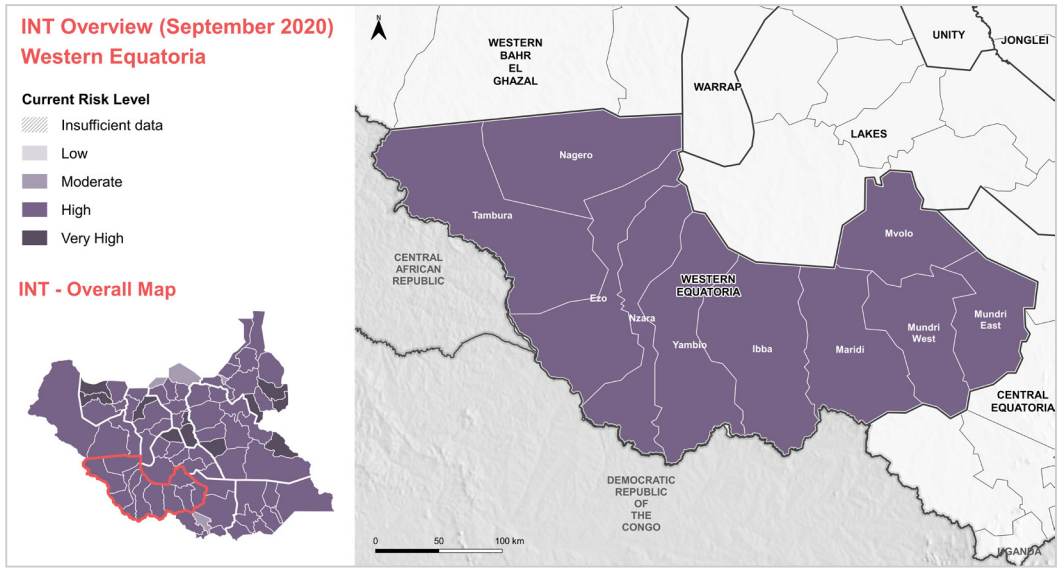


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	4%	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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+43%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	54%	High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	38%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	62%	High

Agriculture

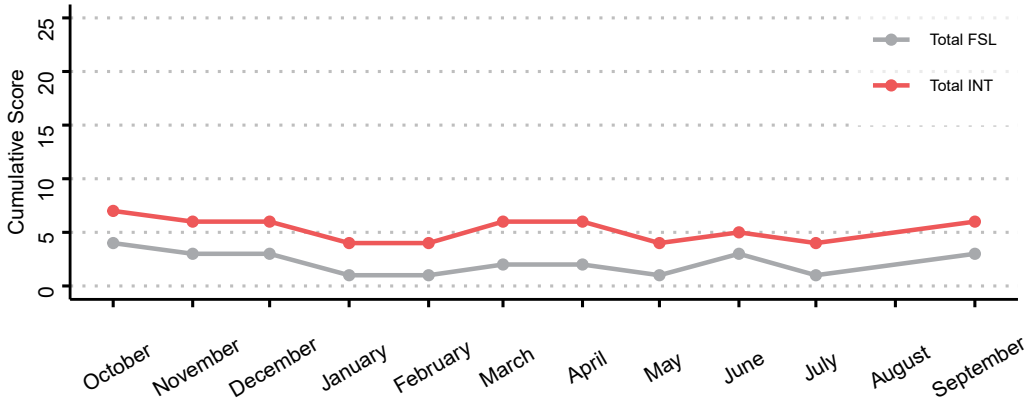
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-15%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mvolo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	1
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	1

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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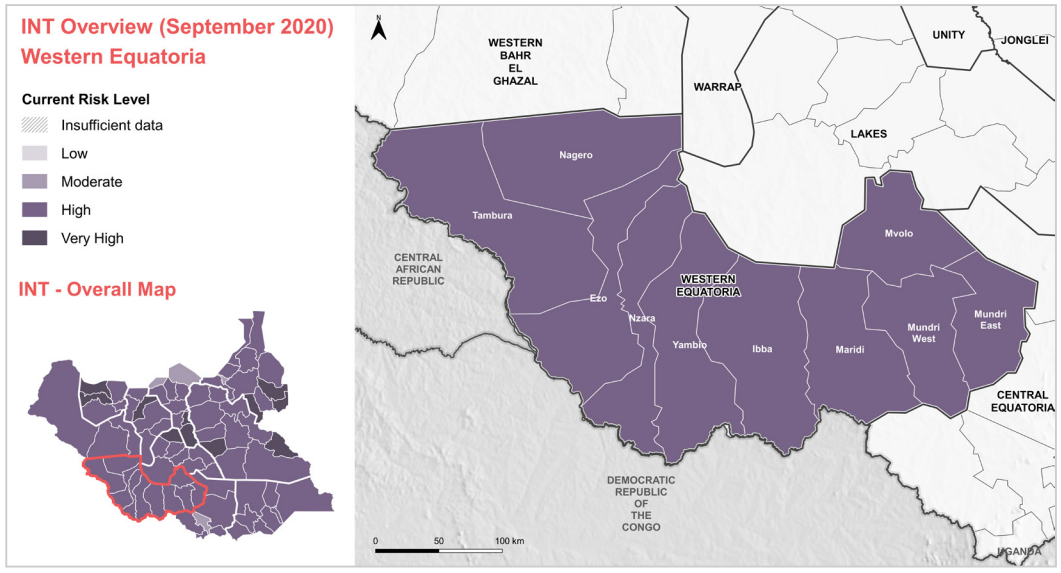

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	8%	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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	39%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	28%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	56%	High

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+56%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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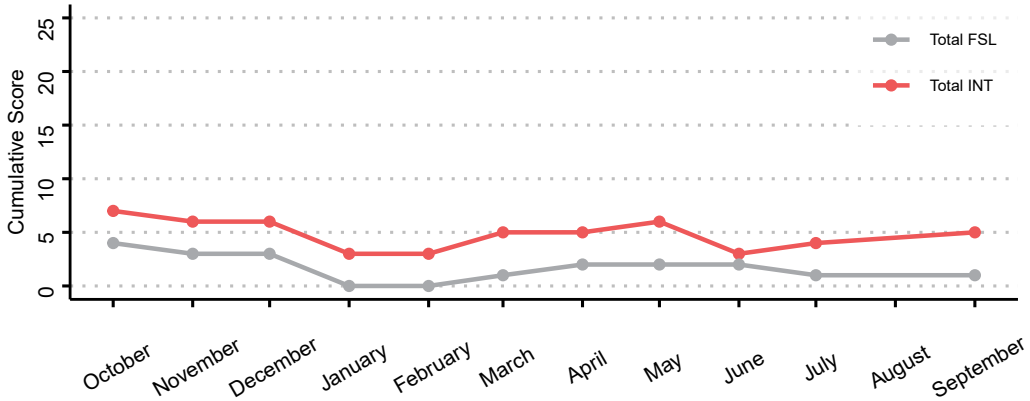

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nagero County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	1
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	1

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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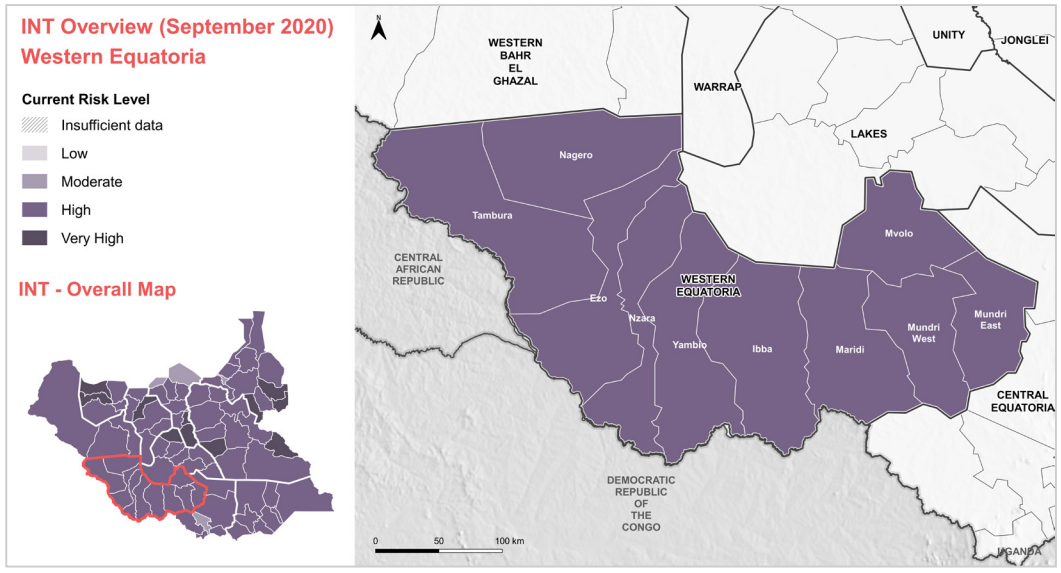


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	83%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	25%	High
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]	33%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	83%	Very 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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	50%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	17%	Low

Agriculture

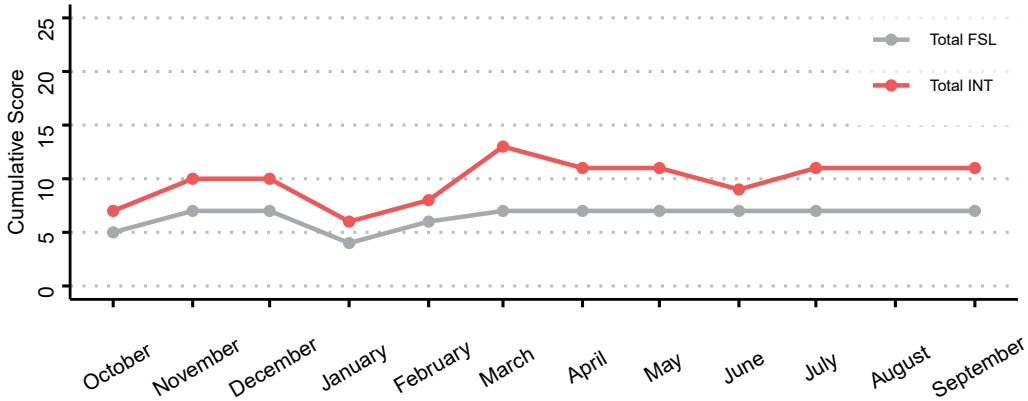
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	56%	Very High

Climate

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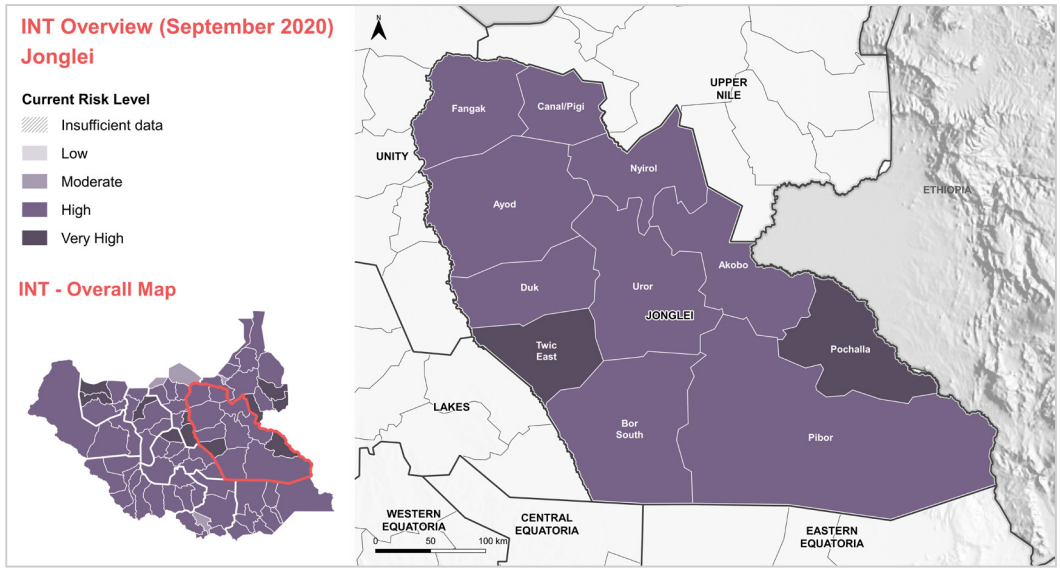


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	75%	Very High
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	88%	Very High

Agriculture

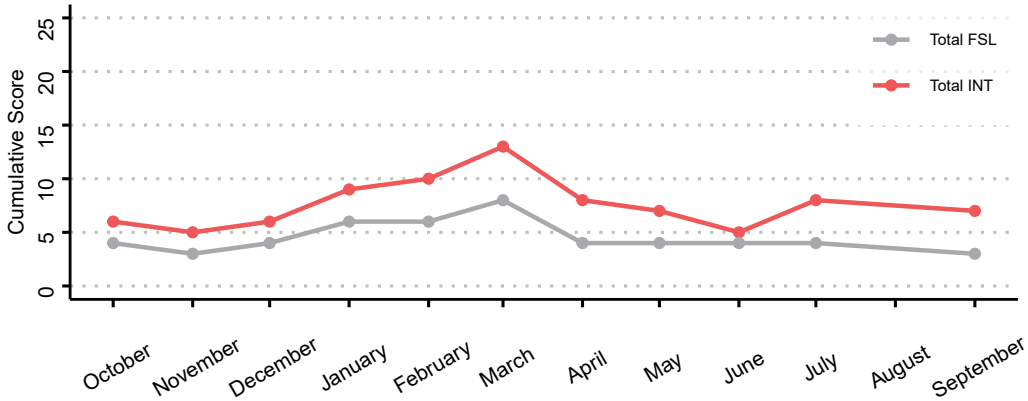
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-16%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nzara 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
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	1

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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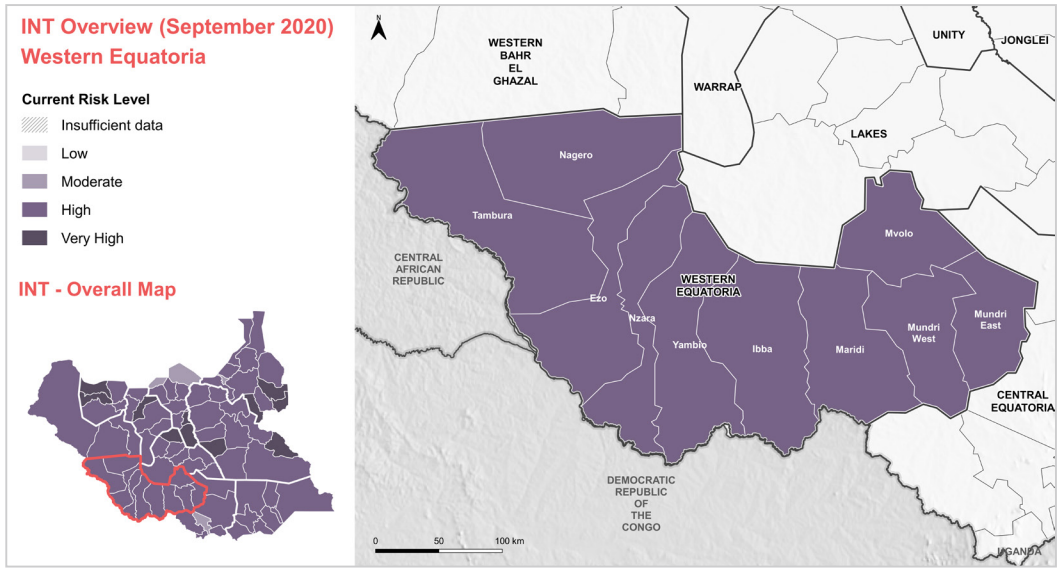

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	0%	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

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[7]	+6%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	94%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	69%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	56%	High

Agriculture

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

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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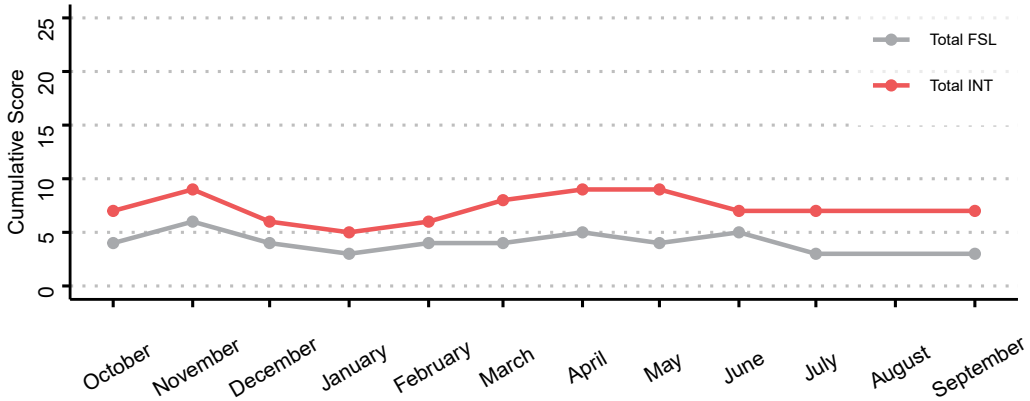

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyijiar County

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	Very 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:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	4

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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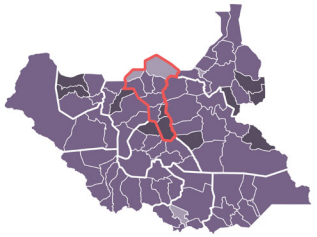
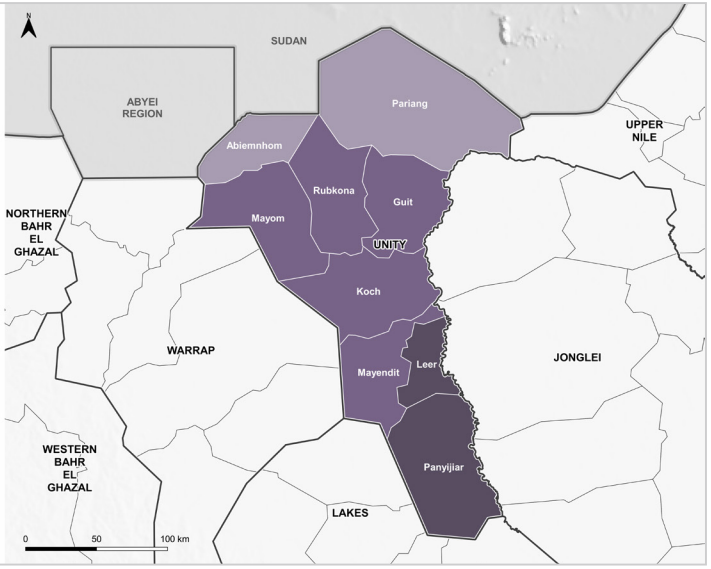
INT Overview (September 2020) Unity

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	38%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	9%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	49%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	96%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	58%	Very 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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	40%	High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	56%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	49%	Moderate

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+37%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	67%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	-1%	Moderate
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-13%	Moderate

Trend analysis graph

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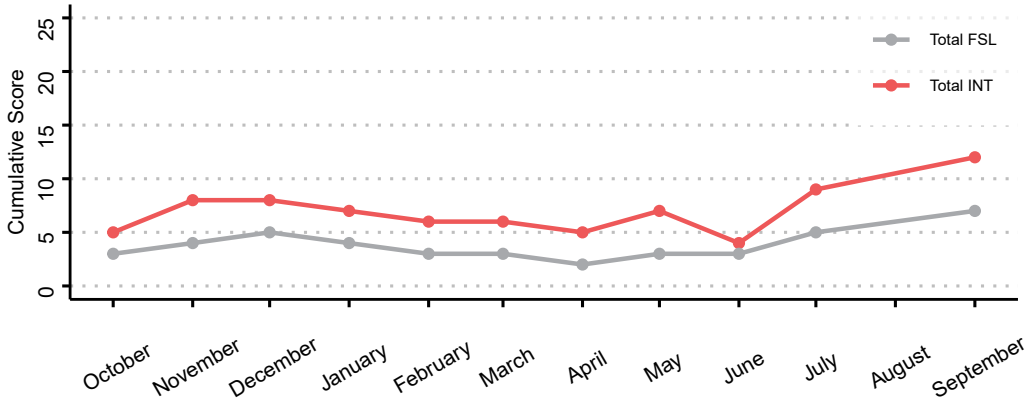

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyikang County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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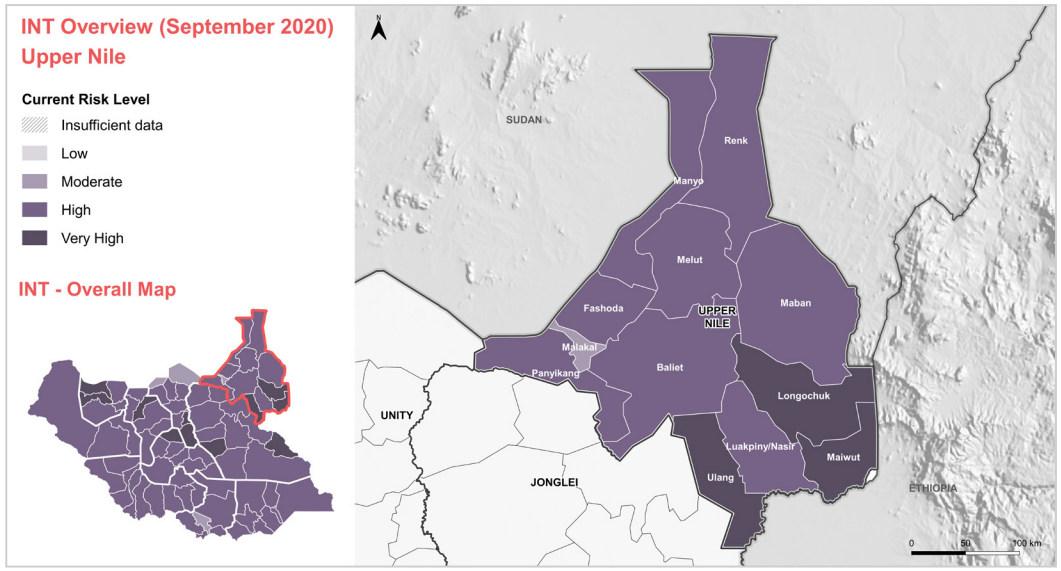

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	24%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	2%	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]	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+30%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	17%	Moderate

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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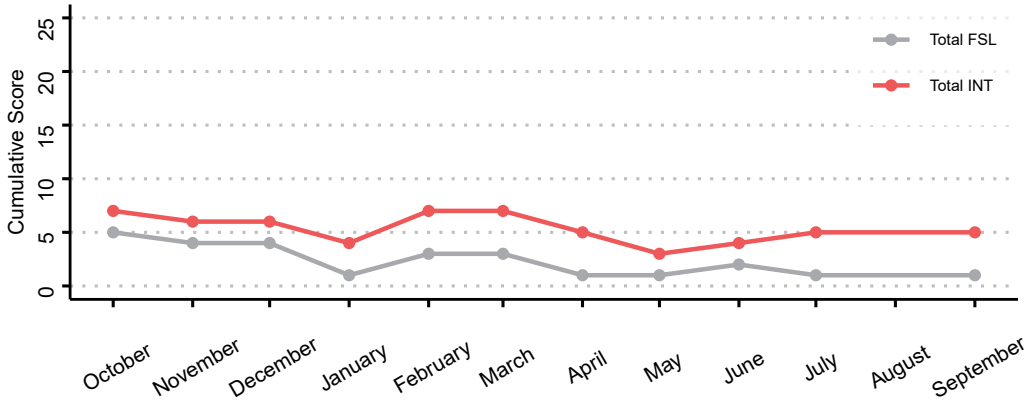

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pariang County

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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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.

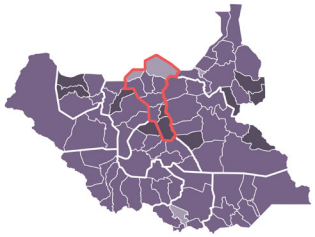
A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

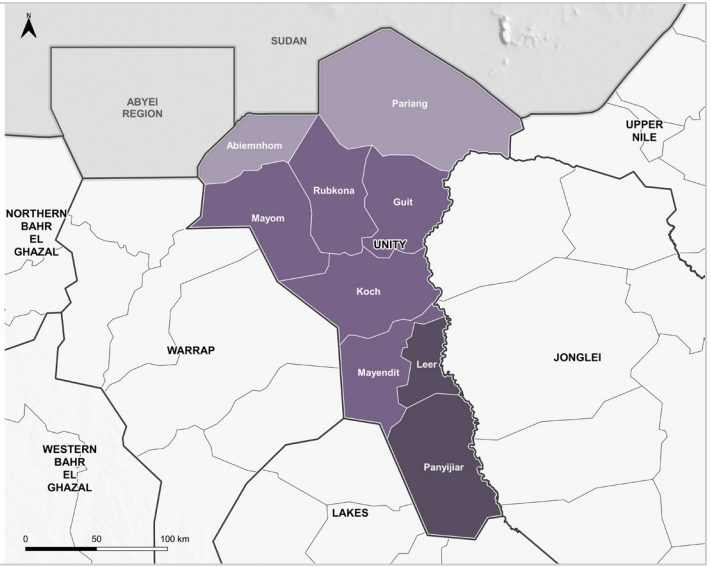
INT Overview (September 2020) Unity

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

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	15%	Moderate
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	29%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	90%	Very High

Agriculture

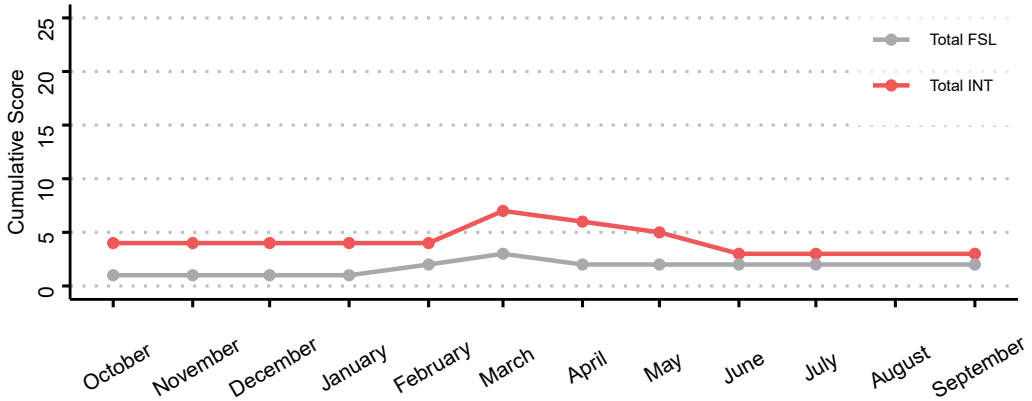
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-21%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	2%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-4%	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.



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK [1], REACH JMMI[2], FSNMS[3], SMART[4], Health - EWARS[5], CHIRPS - WFP VAM[6], CLIMIS[7], CFSAM[8].

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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pibor 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:**	**3**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**4**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**3**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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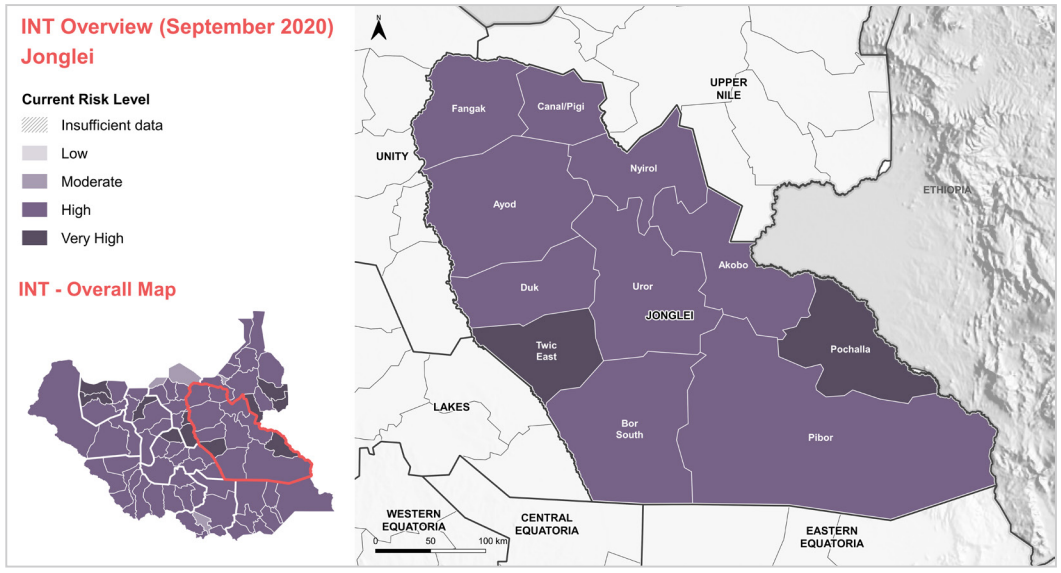


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	No Data

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	No Data
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+5%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+20%	High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	No Data

Agriculture

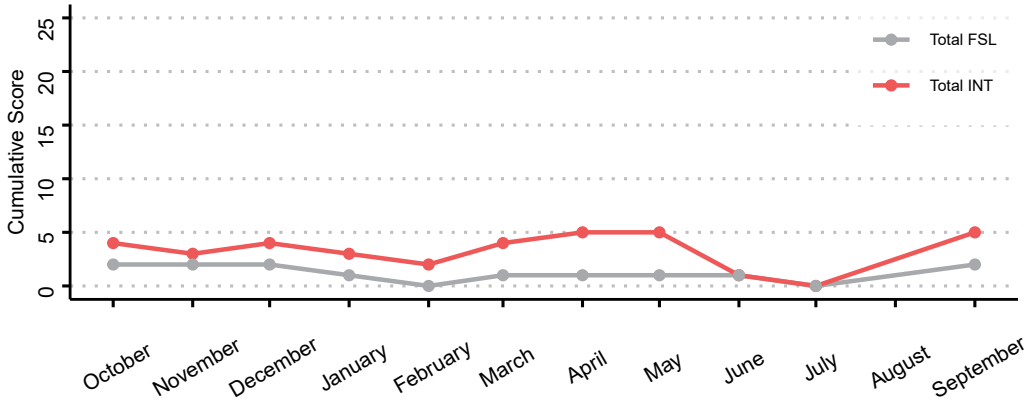
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+4%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0	No Data

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+6%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+42%	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 - Pochalla County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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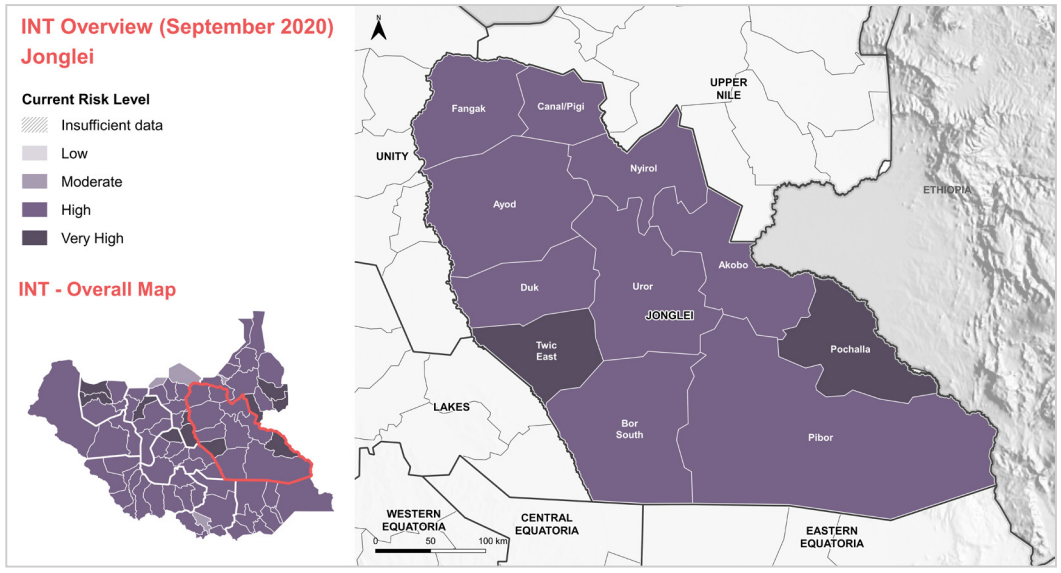


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	No Data

Markets

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	No Data
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	No Data
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	No Data

Agriculture

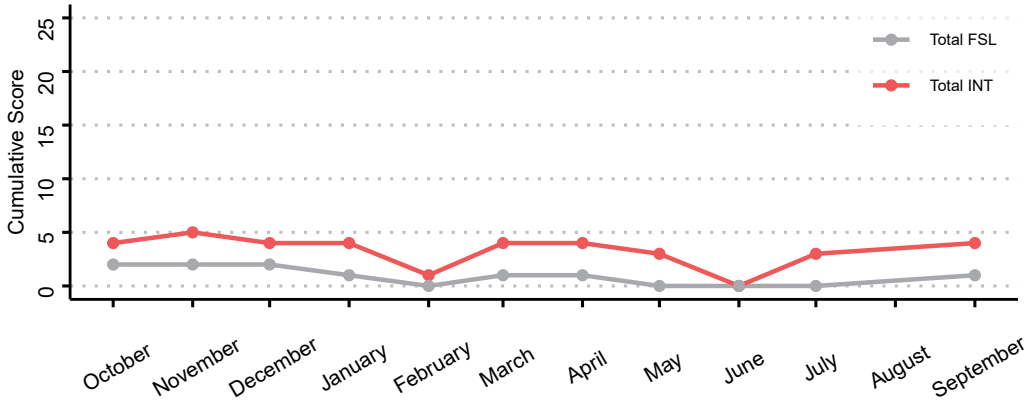
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+13%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	0	No Data

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+28%	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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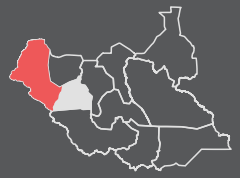
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Raja County

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
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	1

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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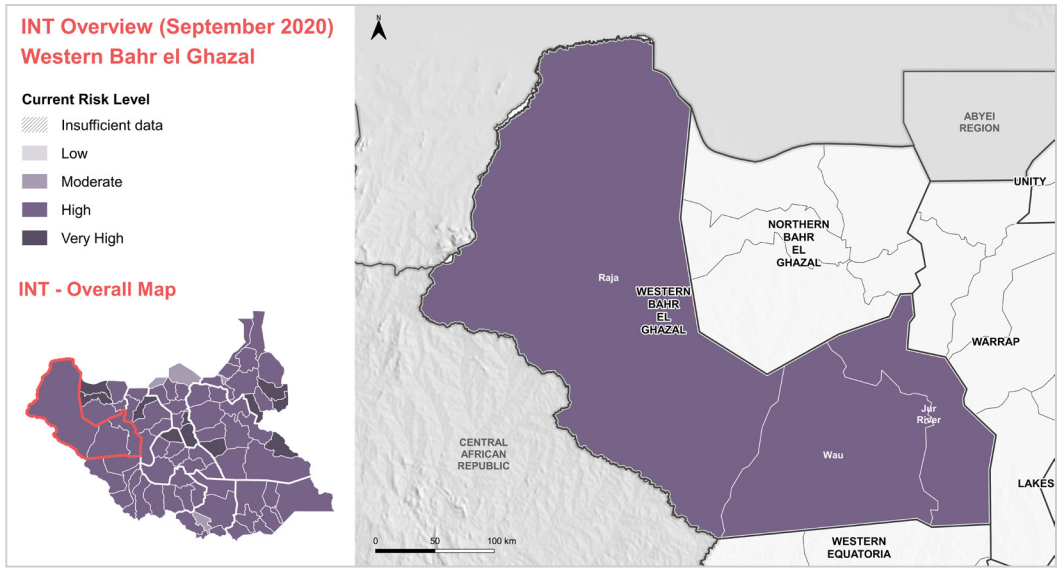

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	28%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	13%	Moderate
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]	6%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	14%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	94%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	6%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-26%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	37%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-1%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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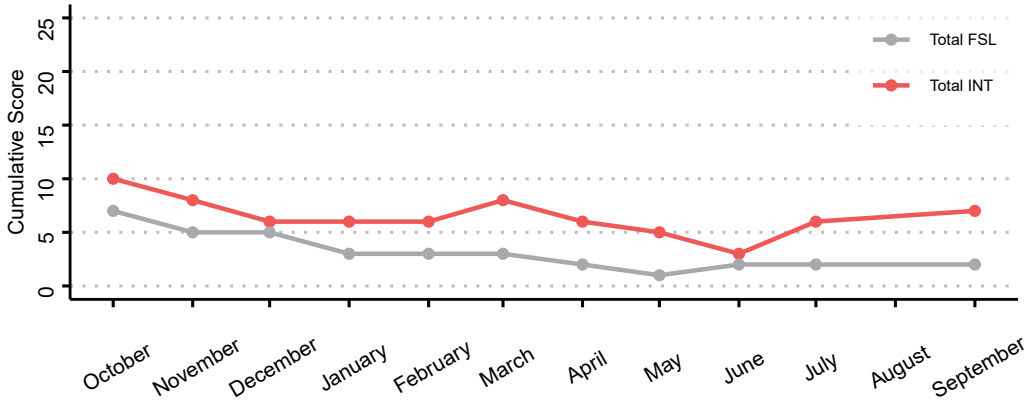

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Renk County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

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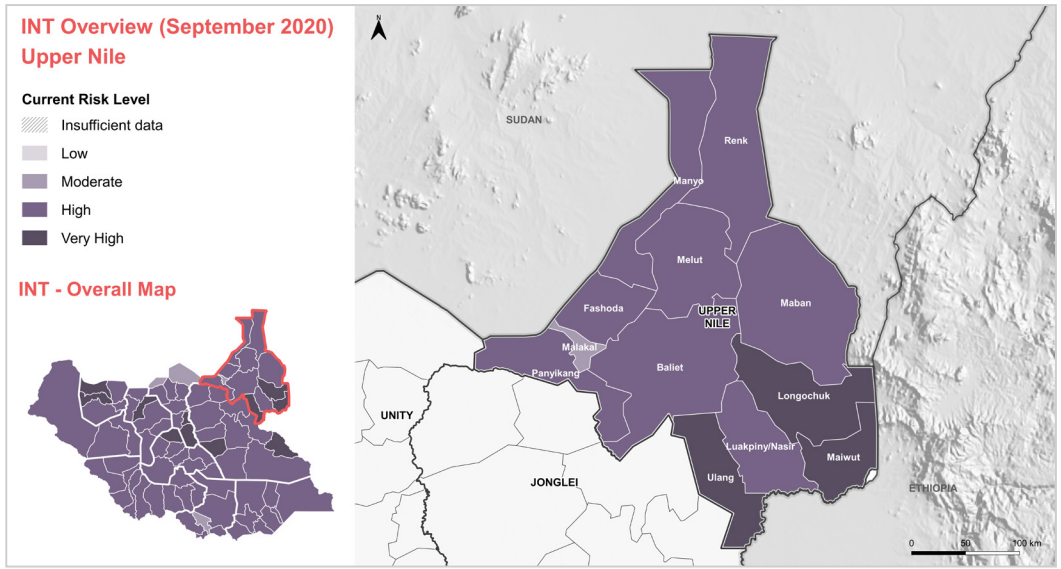

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	34%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	19%	Moderate
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

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	35%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-2%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	3%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-35%	High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	20%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+4%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-7%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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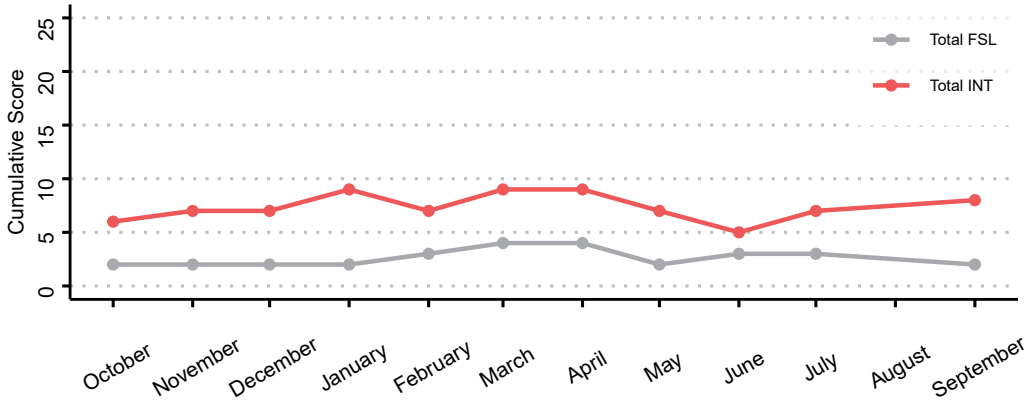

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NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is the measure of green vegetation surface reflectancy derived from remote-sensing. A positive score equates to high levels of vegetation.

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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rubkona County

Unity State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High'. 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.

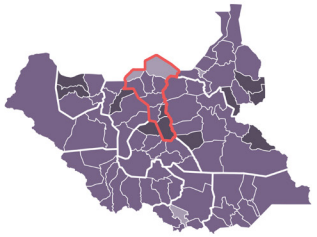
A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

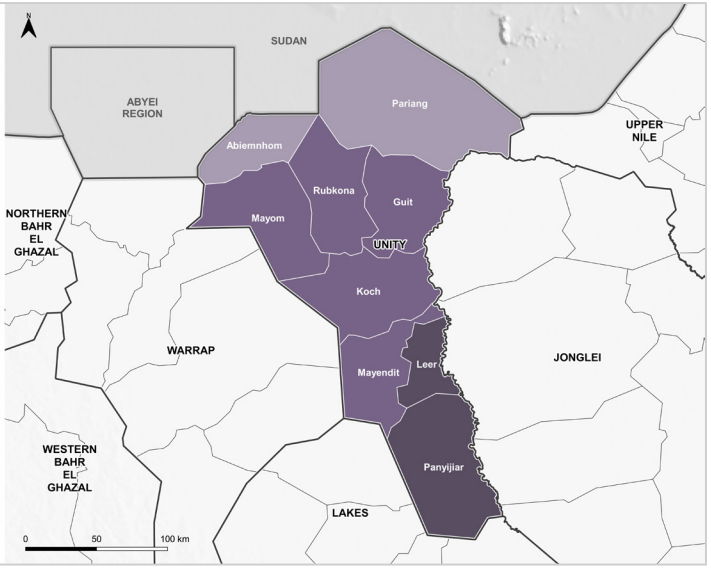
INT Overview (September 2020) Unity

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	13%	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]	88%	Very High
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	68%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	8%	Low

Agriculture

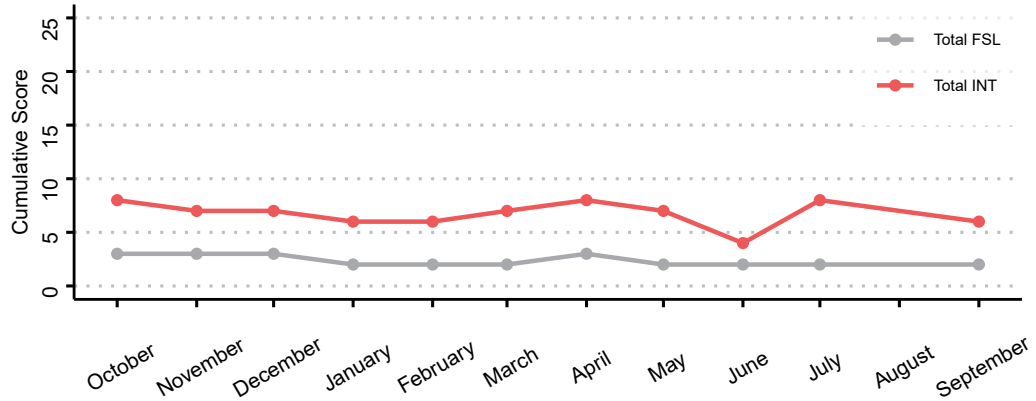
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+52%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	8%	Low

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	**3**	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	**2**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**3**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**2**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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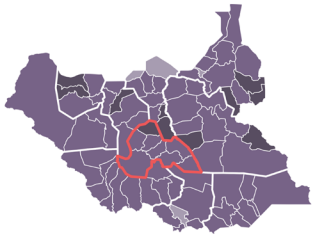
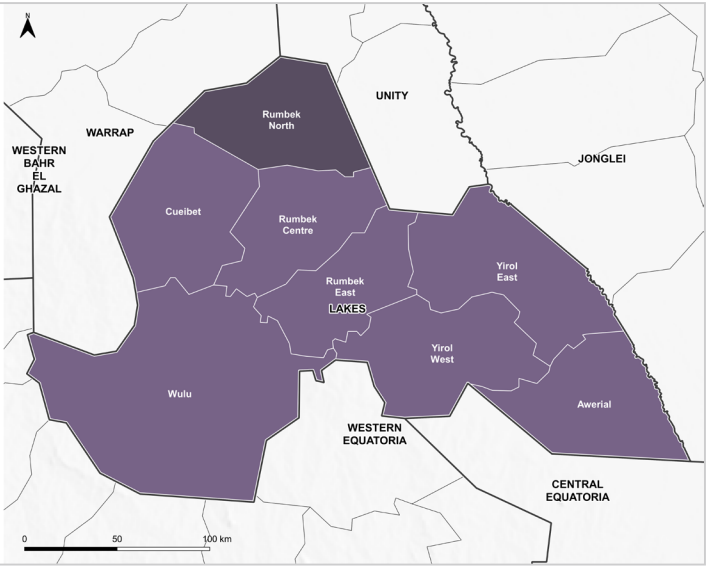
INT Overview (September 2020) Lakes

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	26%	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]	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	22%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	19%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	4%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+8%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+16%	High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	44%	High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	48%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	48%	Moderate

Agriculture

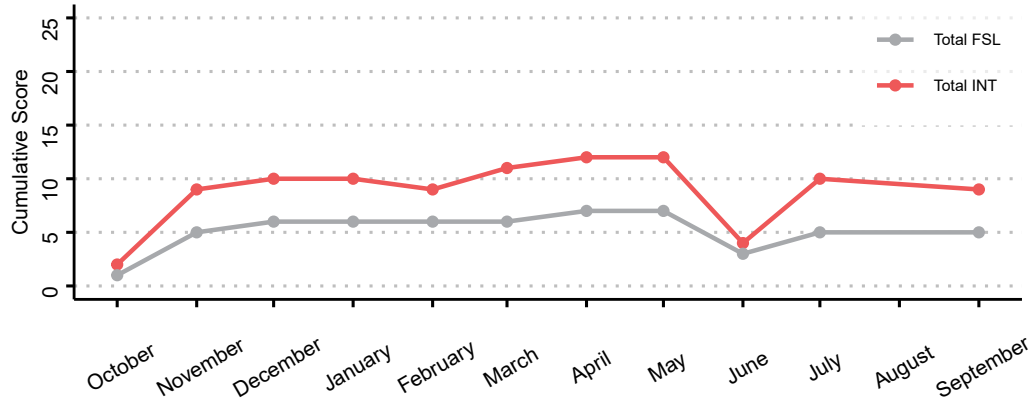
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+6%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	35%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+1%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-8%	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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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rumbek East 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:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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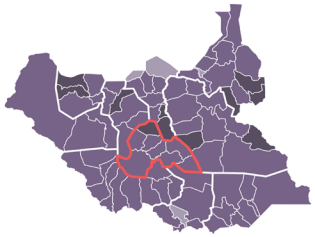
A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

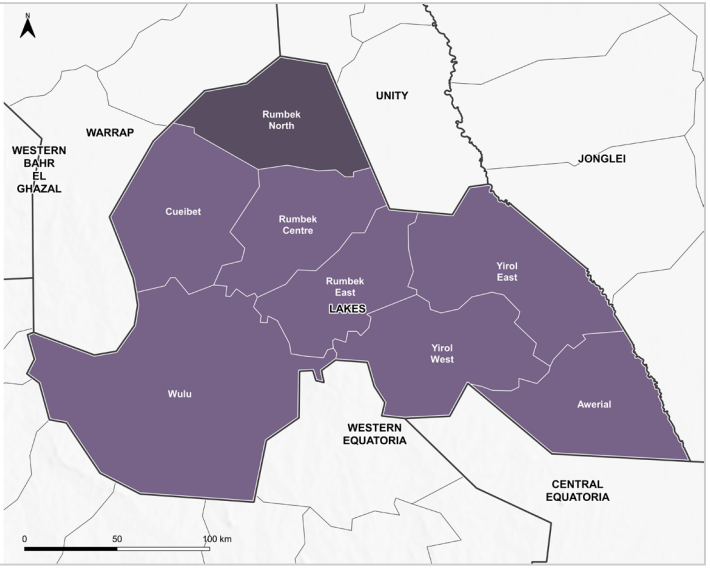
INT Overview (September 2020) Lakes

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

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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 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]	21%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	10%	Moderate

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[7]	+9%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-1%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	31%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	59%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	59%	High

Agriculture

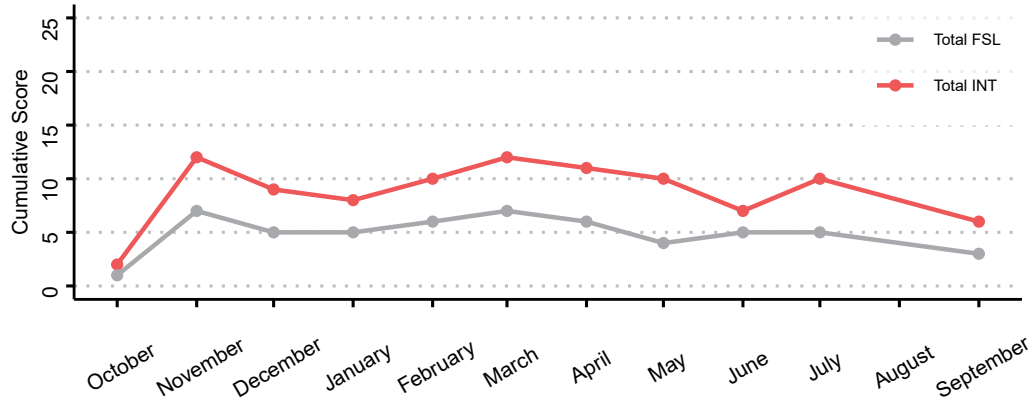
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+25%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	22%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+1%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-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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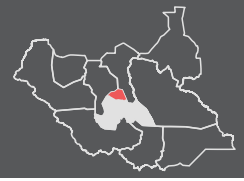
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rumbek North County

Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020



September 2020 INT Risk:	Very High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	4	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	Very High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	4	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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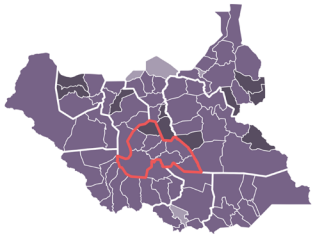
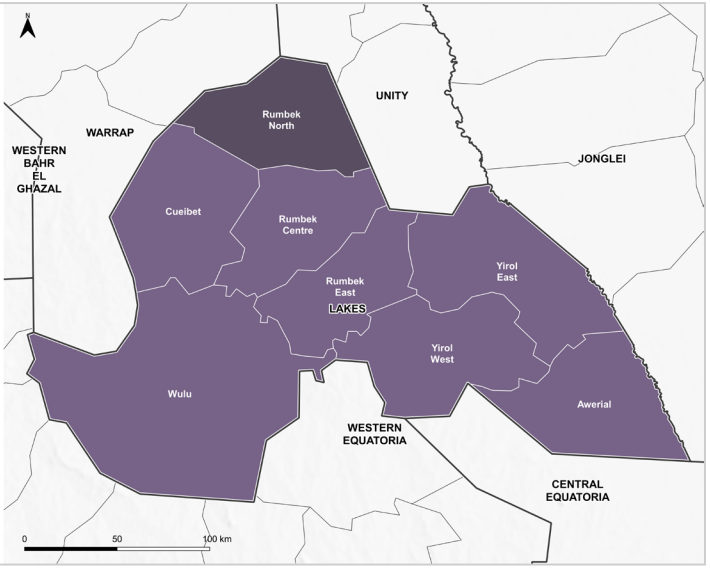
INT Overview (September 2020) Lakes

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	76%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	15%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	18%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	35%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	29%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	12%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	18%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	65%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	35%	Moderate

Agriculture

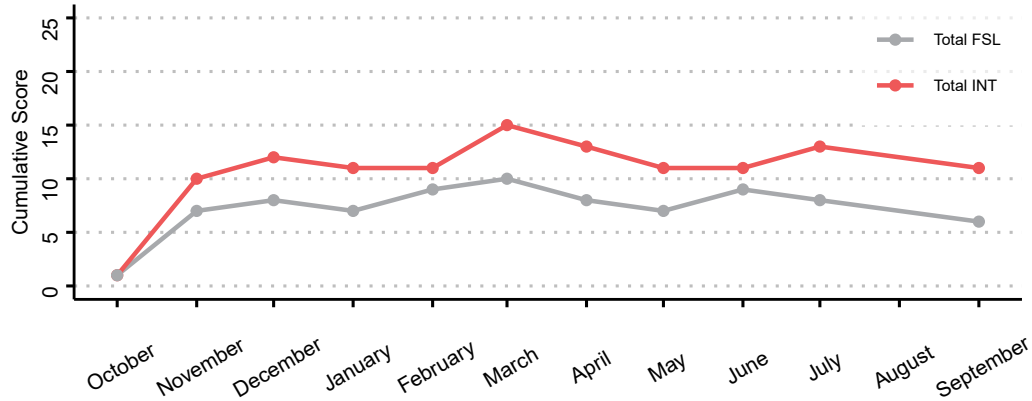
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-30%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	55%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+4%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tambura 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**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**2**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**1**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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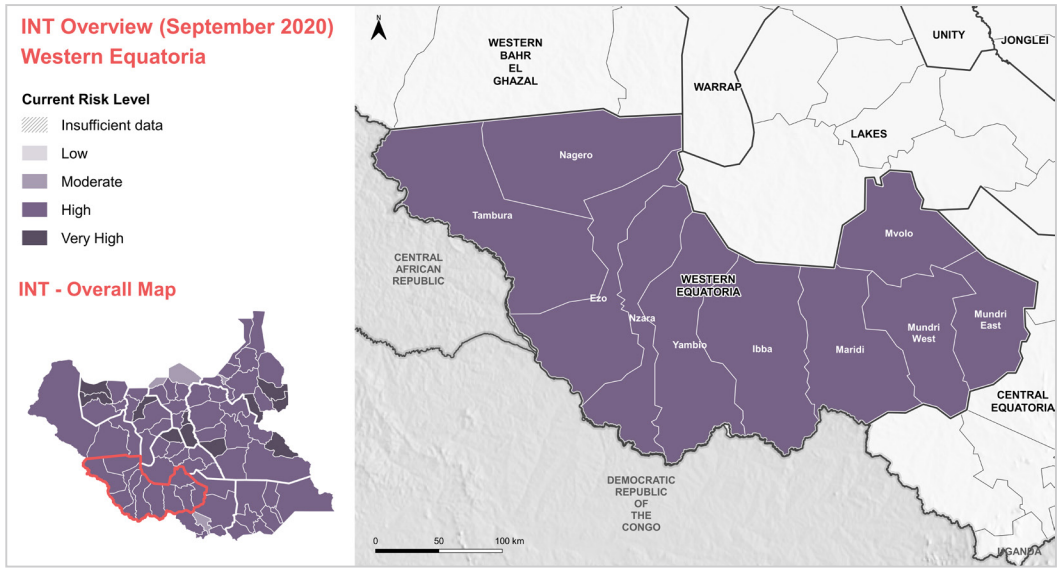


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	6%	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]	6%	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]	6%	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[7]	+-5%	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+20%	High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	71%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	65%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	24%	Low

Agriculture

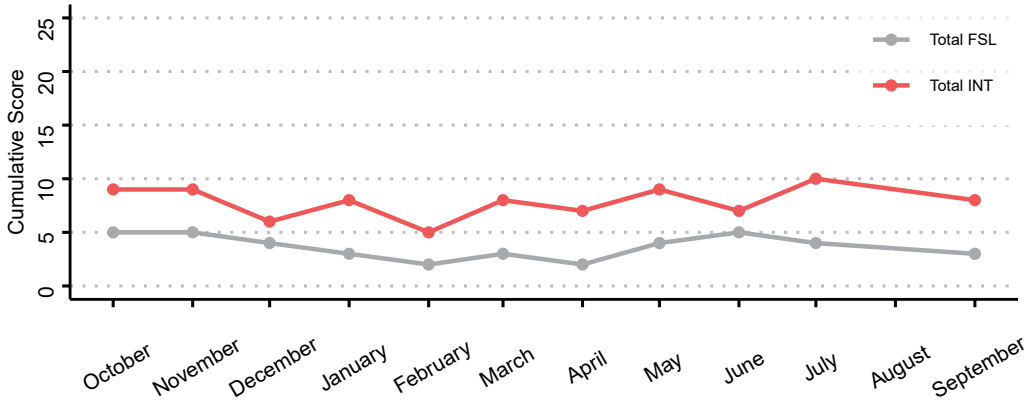
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+26%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	6%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+6%	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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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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	**3**	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	**1**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**3**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**1**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

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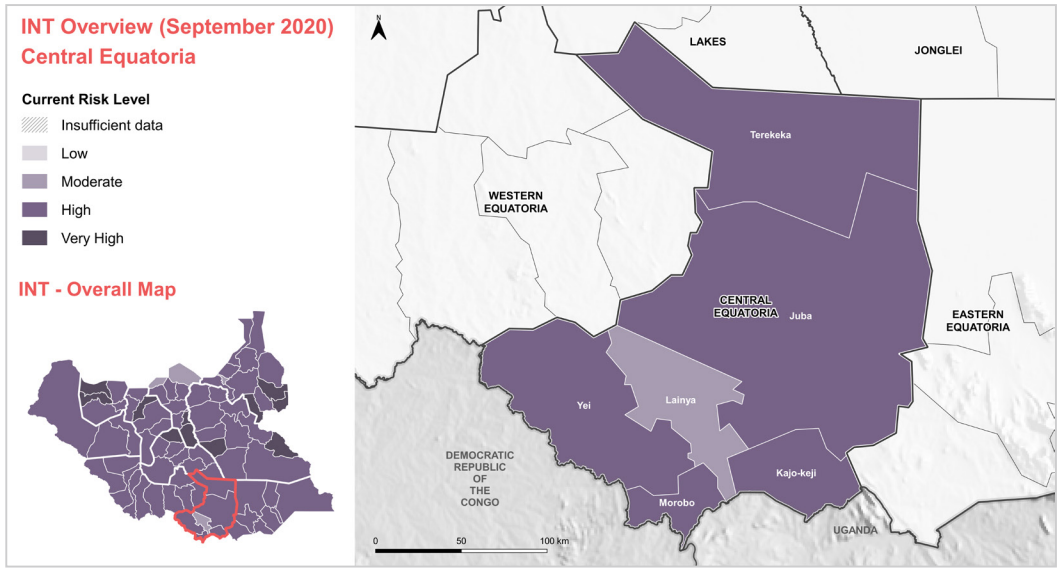


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	59%	High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	32%	Very High
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]	14%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	+0.06	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+6%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	36%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	68%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	32%	Moderate

Agriculture

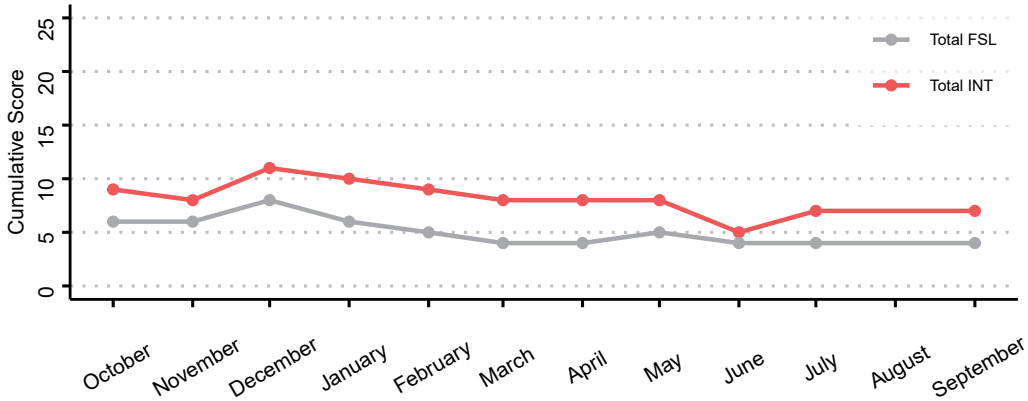
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+28%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	53%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+4%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj East County

Warrap State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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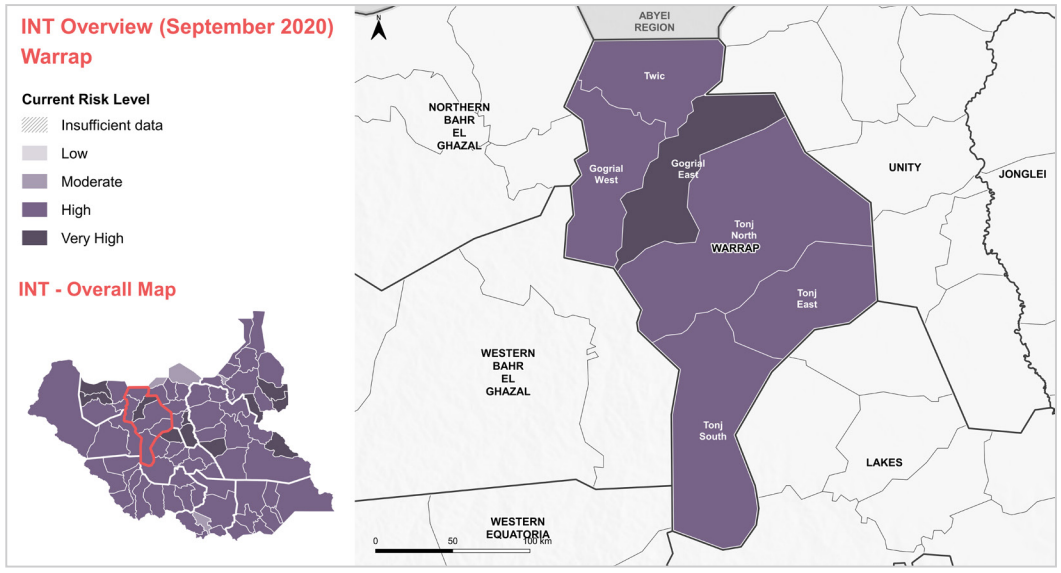


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	36%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	57%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	21%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	36%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	64%	Very High

Markets

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

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	93%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	36%	Moderate

Agriculture

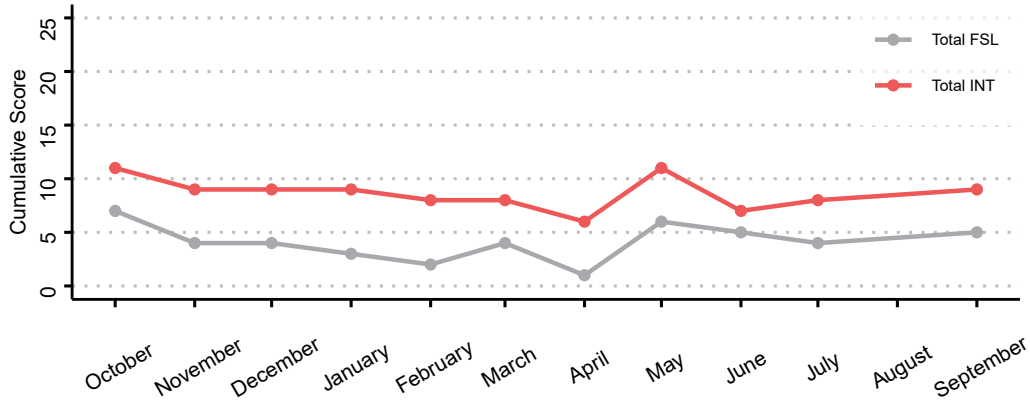
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-9%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	26%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-5%	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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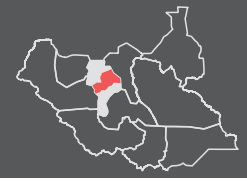
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj North County

Warrap State - South Sudan - September 2020



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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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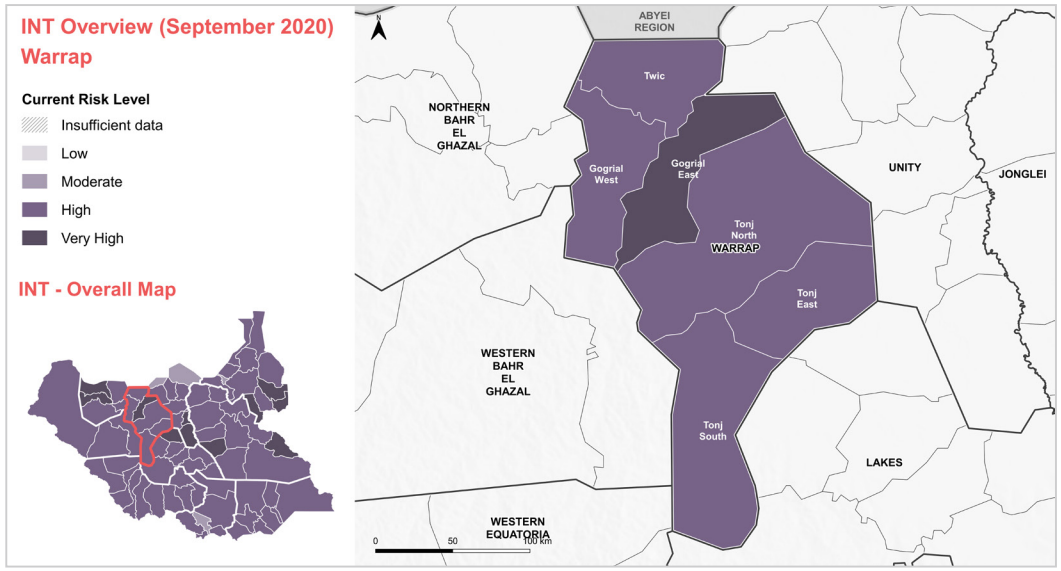

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	19%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	19%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	11%	Moderate

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	3%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	-0.07	Low
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	6%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	56%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	22%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-3%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	2%	Low

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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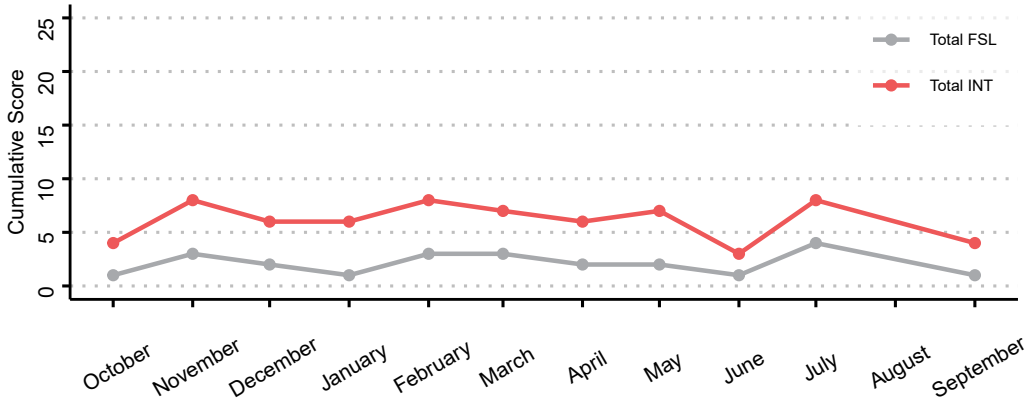

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tonj South County

Warrap State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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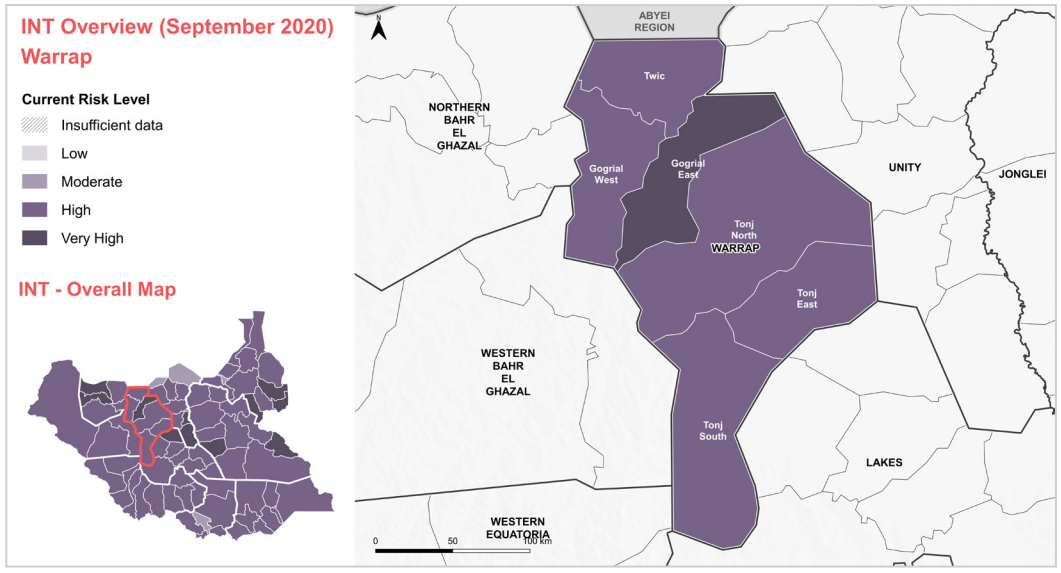

Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	27%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	23%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	7%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	7%	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[7]	+15%	Moderate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+5%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	20%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	47%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	7%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+29%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	9%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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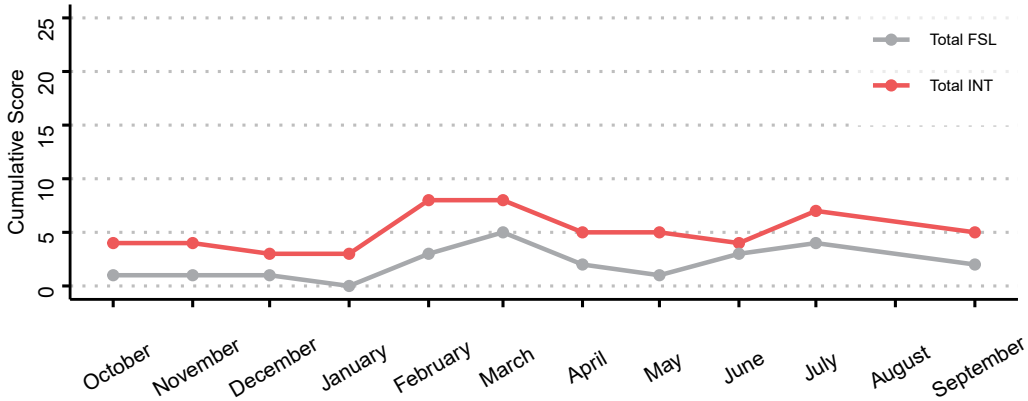

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Torit County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	**3**	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	**3**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**2**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**3**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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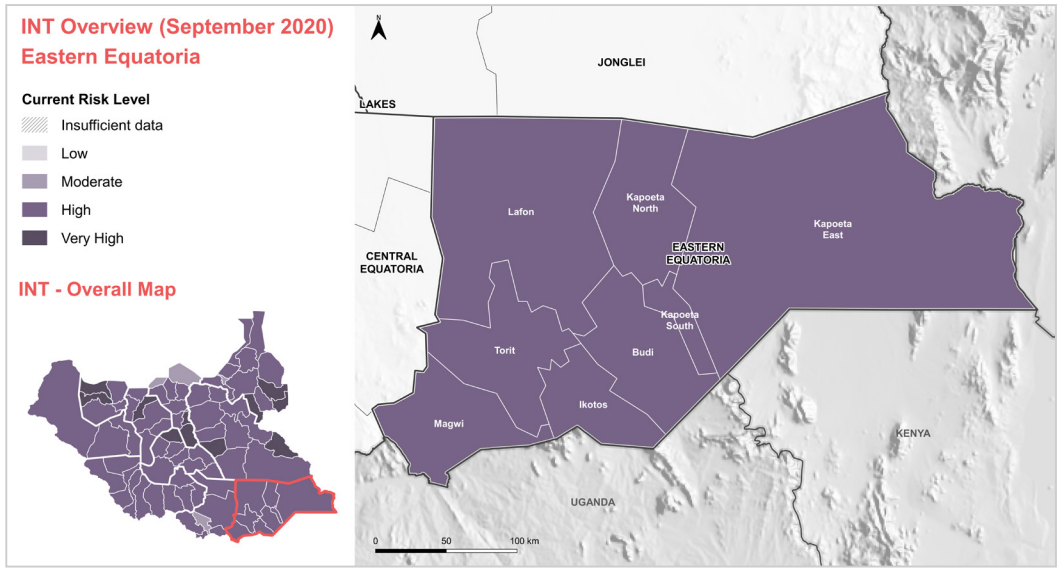


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	27%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	13%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	7%	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

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[7]	+97%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+11%	Moderate

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	20%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	13%	Low

Agriculture

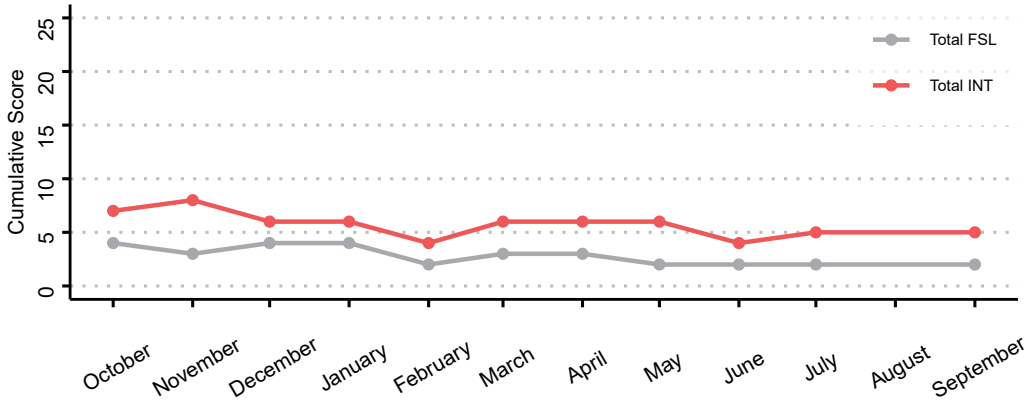
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+5%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	40%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+4%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+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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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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south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Twic County

Warrap State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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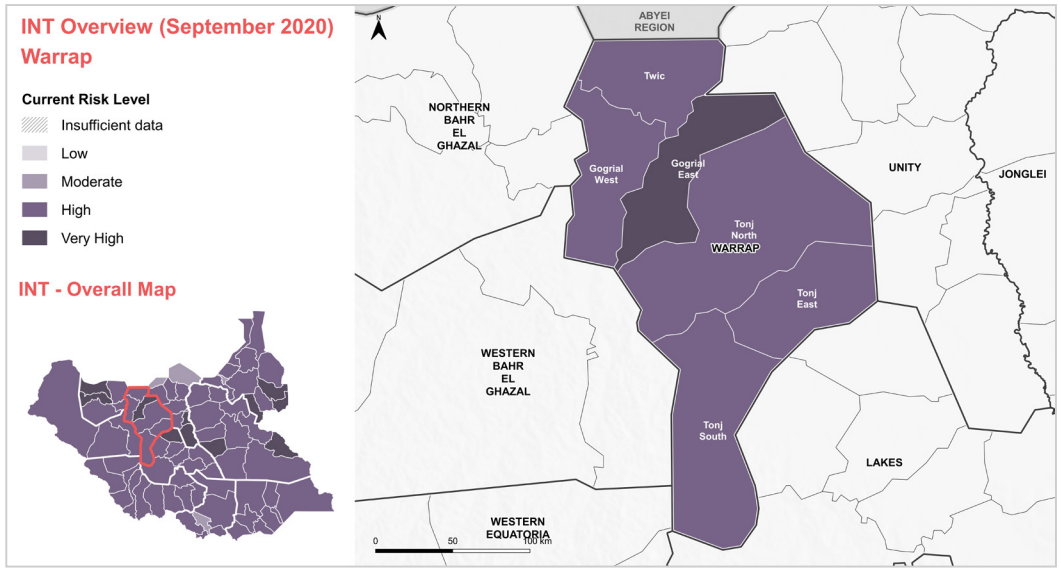


Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	64%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	43%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	25%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	14%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	31%	High

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	22%	Moderate
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+17%	High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+26%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	61%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	69%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	36%	Moderate

Agriculture

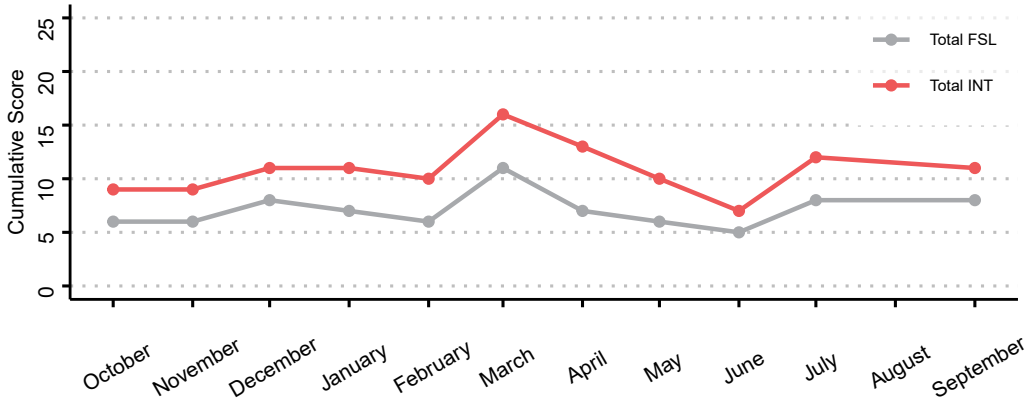
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	48%	Very High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+5%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-16%	Moderate

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 - Twic East County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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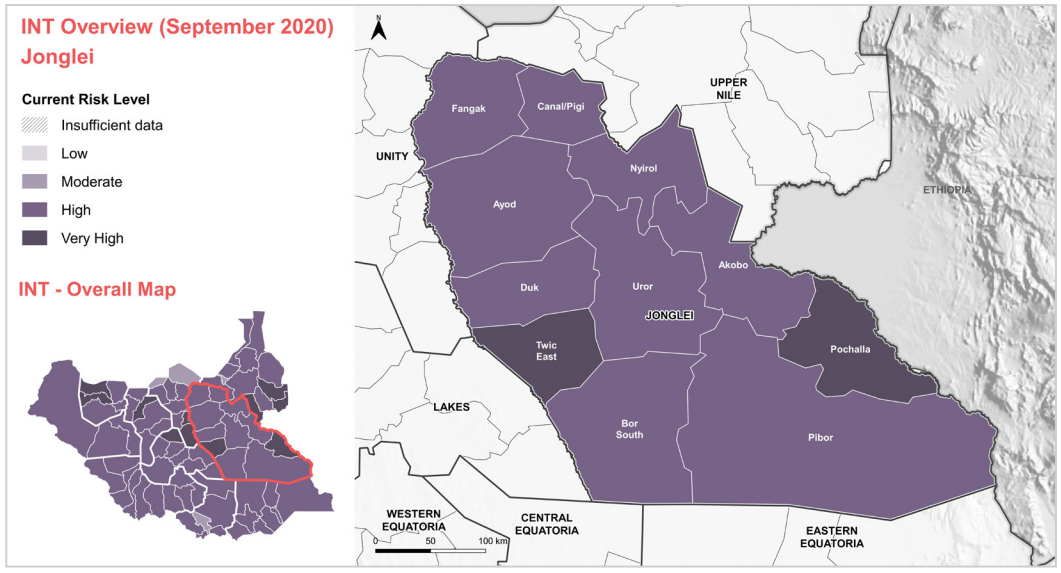


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: High

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	4%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	43%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	50%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	79%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	14%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	29%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-8%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	98%	Very High

Markets

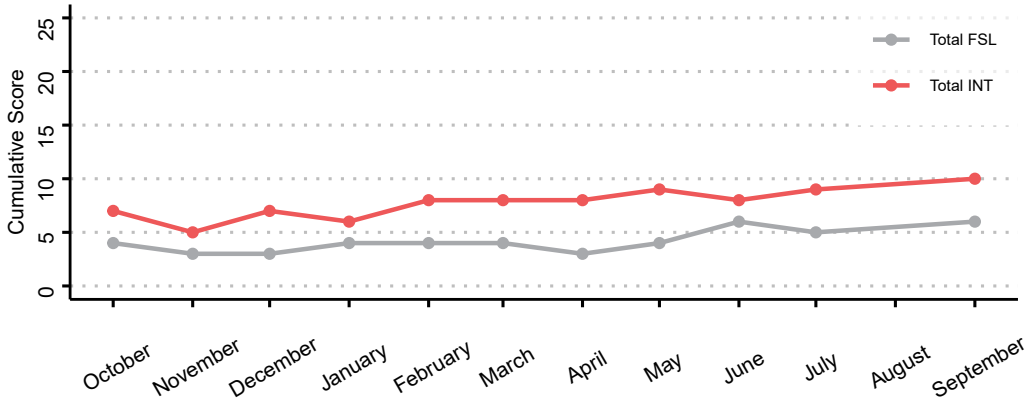
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	0%	Low
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]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

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	0%	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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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ulang County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	Very 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

Introduction

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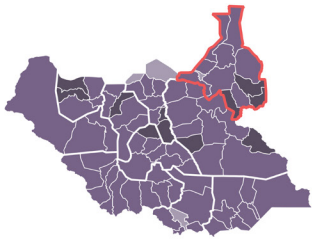
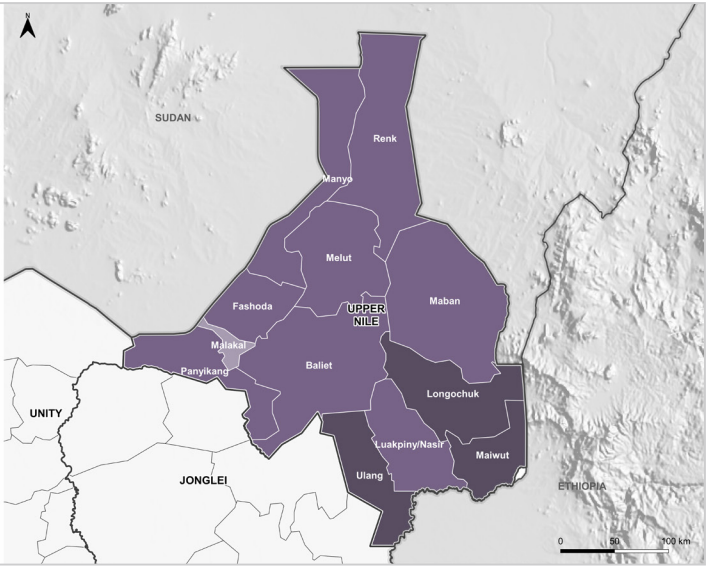
INT Overview (September 2020)
Upper Nile

Current Risk Level

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

INT - Overall Map





Risk levels for key sectoral components

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

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	35%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	42%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	65%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	50%	Very High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	Low

Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have **no physical access to a functional market**[1]	54%	High
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	54%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	100%	Very High

Agriculture

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

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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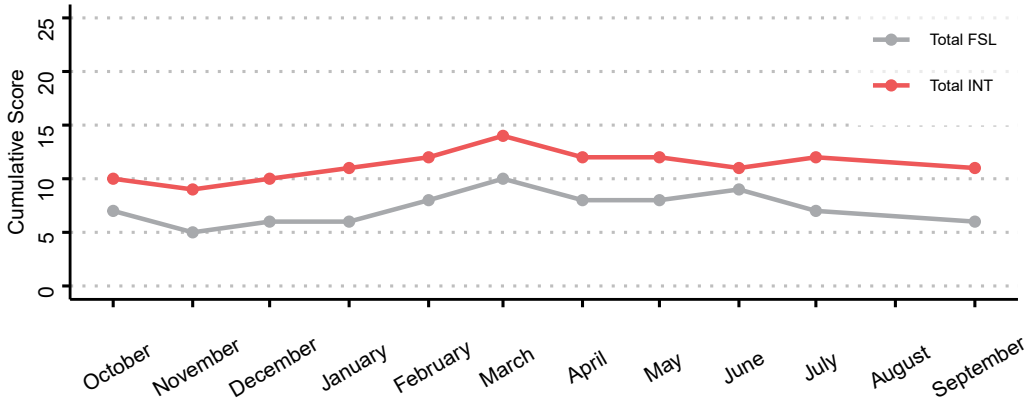

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Uror County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - September 2020

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

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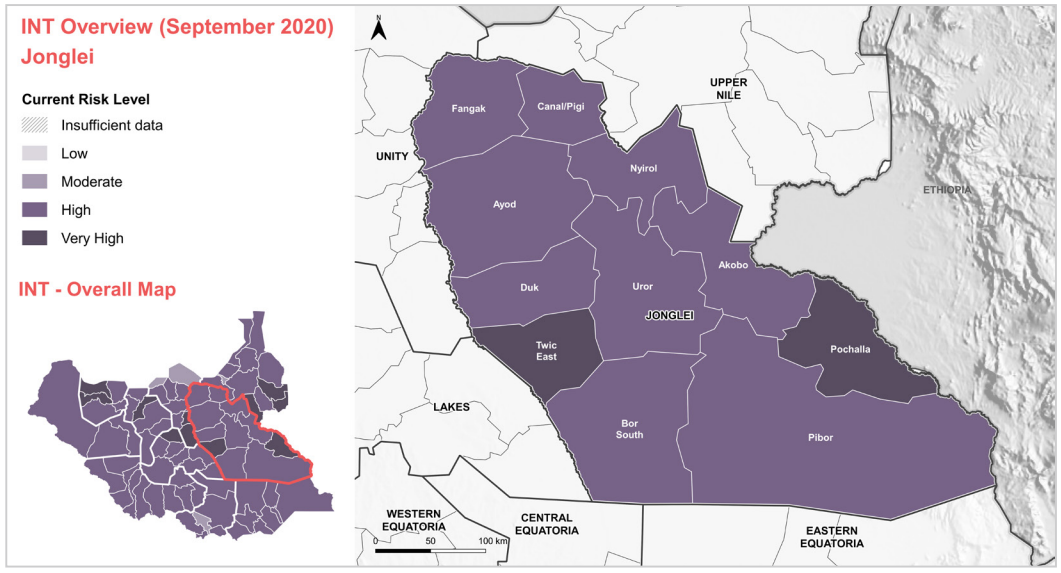

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	93%	Very High
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

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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	31%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	83%	Very High

Agriculture

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

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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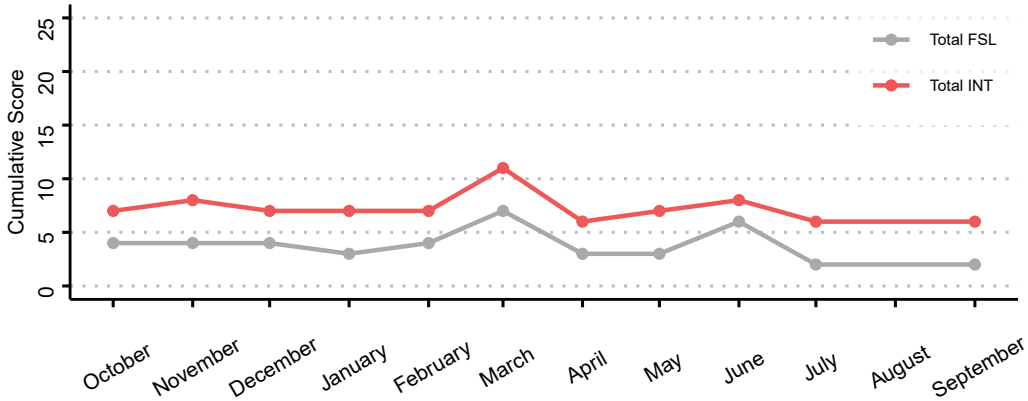

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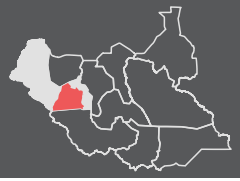
Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wau County

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
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	1

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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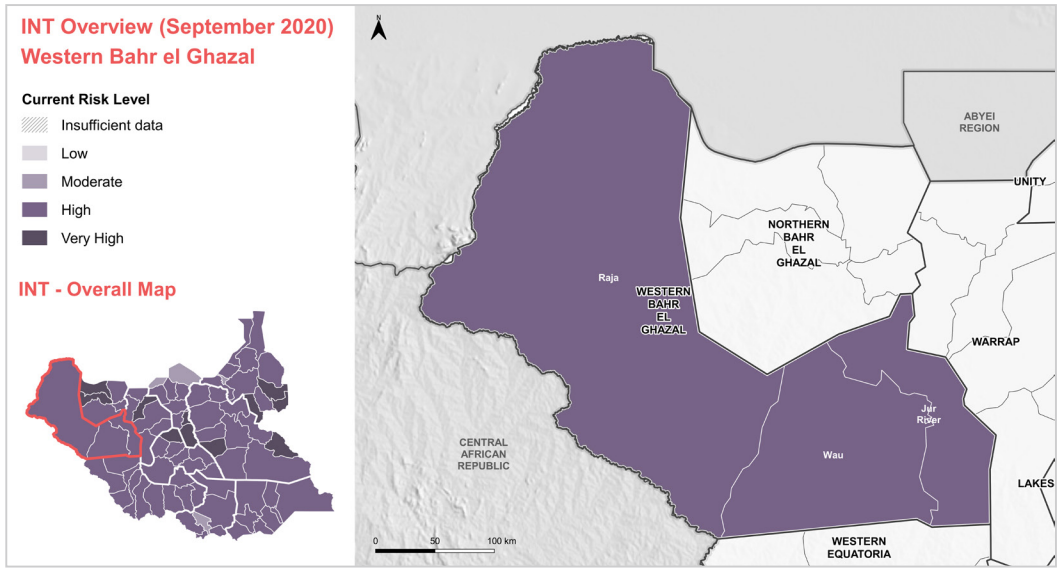


Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	2%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	2%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	6%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	2%	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[7]	+34%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	0%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	72%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	2%	Low

Agriculture

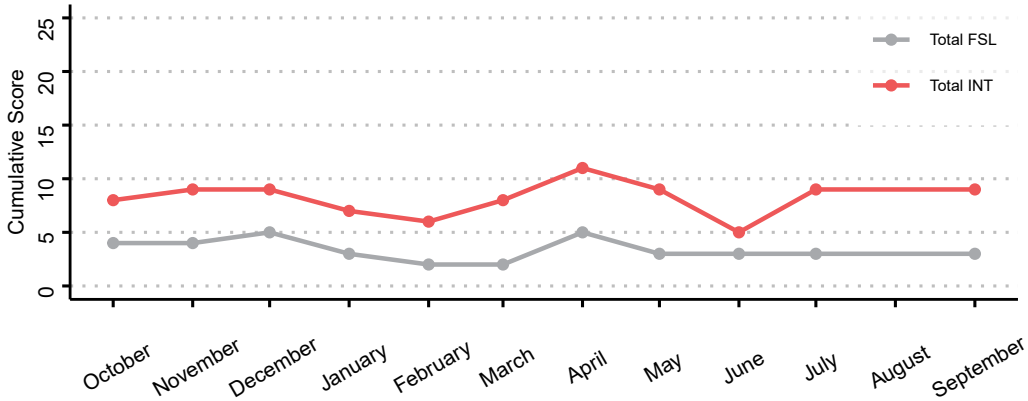
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-2%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	30%	High

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	-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.



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wulu County

Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	3	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	1
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	2	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	1

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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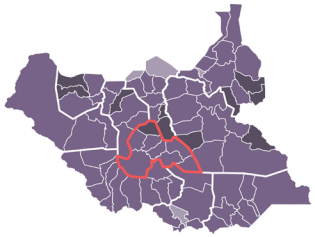
INT Overview (September 2020)

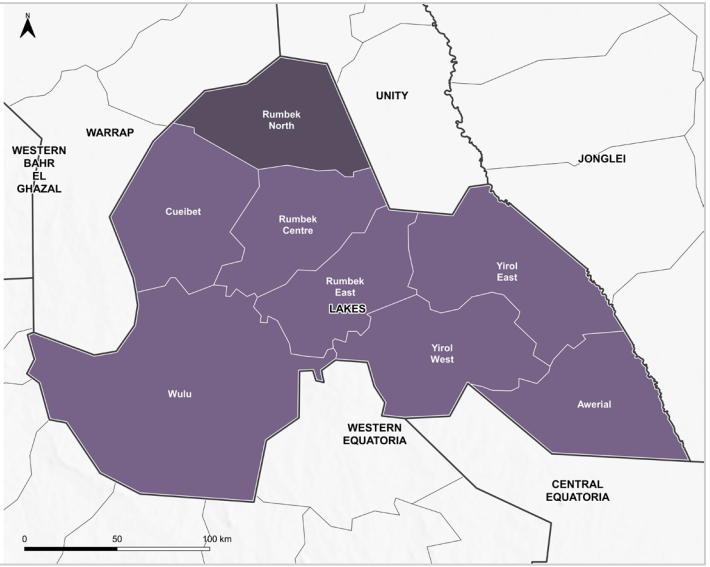
Lakes

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

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	18%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	9%	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]	18%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	9%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	No Data	No Data

Livestock

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

Agriculture

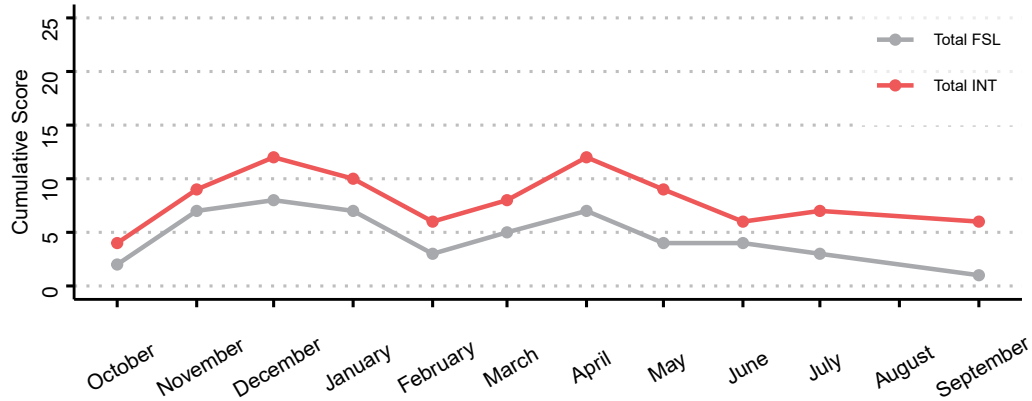
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+36%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	15%	Moderate

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+2%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+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.



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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yambio 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**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**3**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**1**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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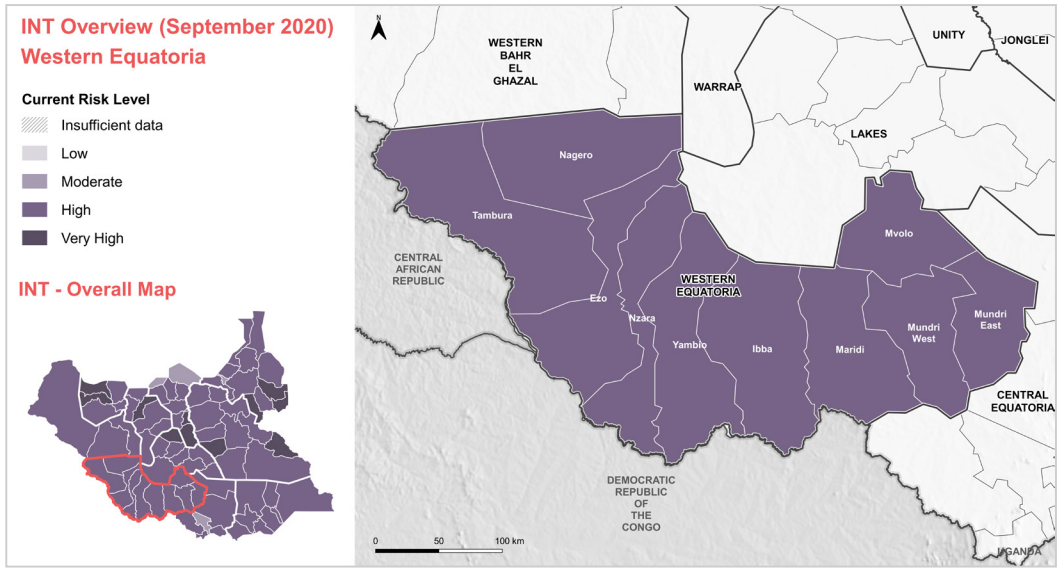

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Low

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) Very High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **only having children eat**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	6%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+14%	Moderate

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	91%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	50%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	21%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+16%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	24%	Moderate

Climate

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

Trend analysis graph

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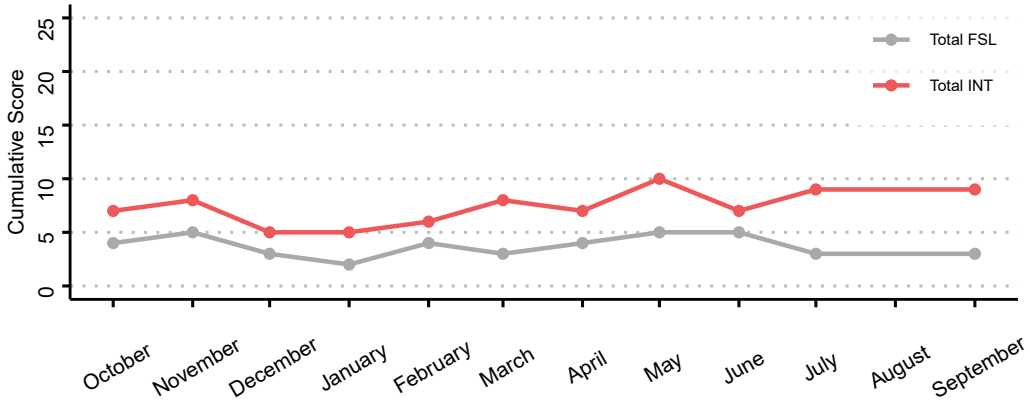

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yei County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	**3**	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	**2**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**3**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**2**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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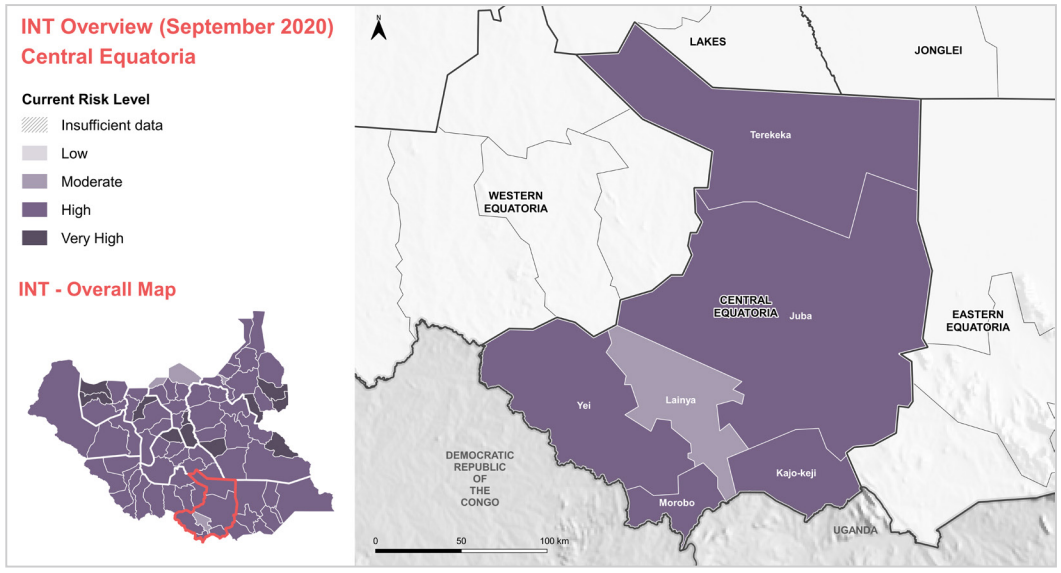

Risk levels for key sectoral components

Food Security & Livelihoods: Moderate

Water Sanitation & hygiene: Very High

Health: (August data) High

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access

		Severity Score
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]	40%	Very High
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]	33%	High
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by **going days without eating**[1]	0%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+8%	Low

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	100%	Very High
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	87%	Very High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	0%	Low

Agriculture

Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	-51%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	11%	Low

Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms[6]	+3%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms[6]	+7%	Low

Trend analysis graph

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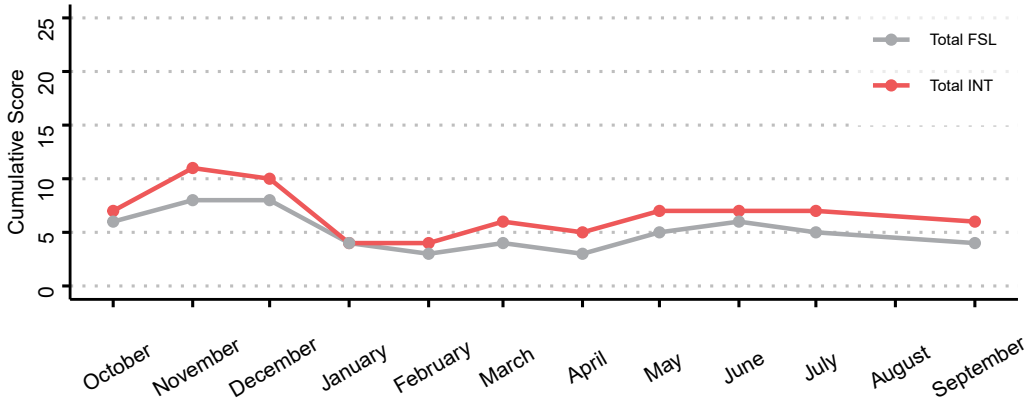

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Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yirol East County

Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020

September 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	4	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	2
January 2020 INT Risk:	High	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	3	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	2

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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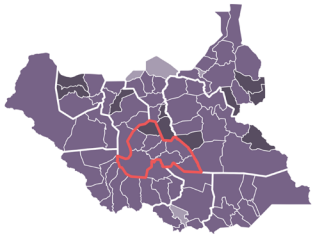
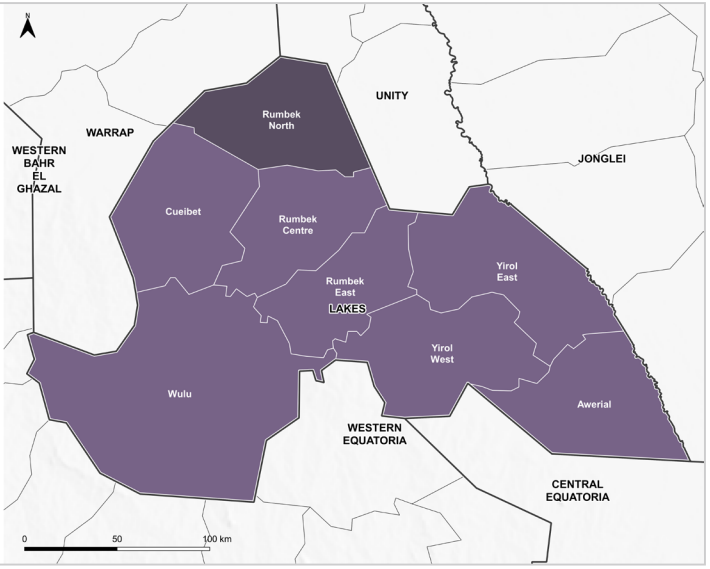
INT Overview (September 2020) Lakes

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	5%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	6%	Low
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an **unsustainable food source**[1]	8%	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]	20%	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[7]	No Data	No Data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+43%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	8%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	40%	High
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	43%	Moderate

Agriculture

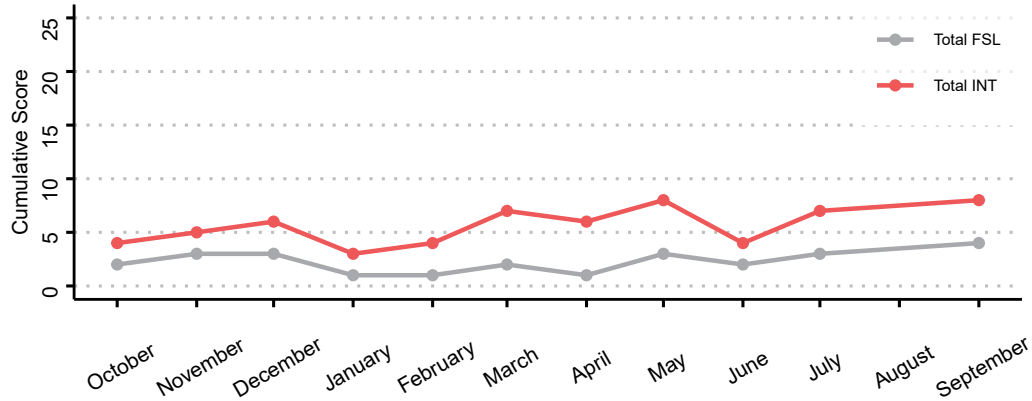
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+12%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	47%	Very High

Climate

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



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK [1], REACH JMMI[2], FSNMS[3], SMART[4], Health - EWARS[5], CHIRPS - WFP VAM[6], CLIMIS[7], CFSAM[8].

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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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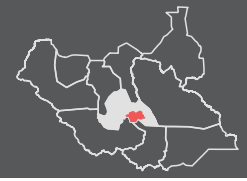
south.sudan@reach-initiative.org

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - September 2020



September 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC FSL May - July 2020 Projection:**	**3**	**IPC Nutrition May - July 2020 Projection:**	**2**
January 2020 INT Risk:	**High**	**IPC January 2020 FSL:**	**3**	**IPC January 2020 Nutrition:**	**2**

Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

Introduction

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

This data is then fed into an analytical framework that reflects the current risk level of intersectoral or sectoral emergency needs in each county. Each of the indicators has pre-determined thresholds that can classify the county risk level as 'Low', 'Moderate', 'High', or 'Very High'. 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.

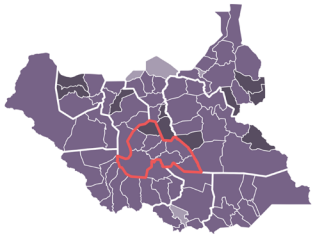
A comprehensive overview of the INT methodology, including indicator metadata and thresholds, is located on the INT website.

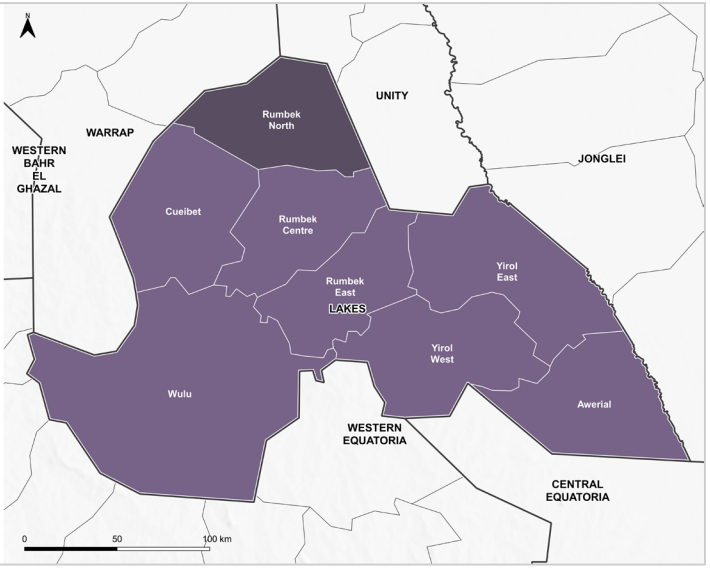
INT Overview (September 2020) Lakes

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

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where reported **hunger was severe or the worst it can be**[1]	3%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick** was reported[1]	4%	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]	28%	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[7]	+62%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months[7]	+45%	Very High

Livestock

		Severity Score
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly **do not possess or have access to livestock**[1]	0%	Low
Assessed settlements where the **presence of livestock diseases** was reported[1]	33%	Moderate
Assessed settlements where **selling livestock to cope with a lack of food** was reported[1]	55%	High

Agriculture

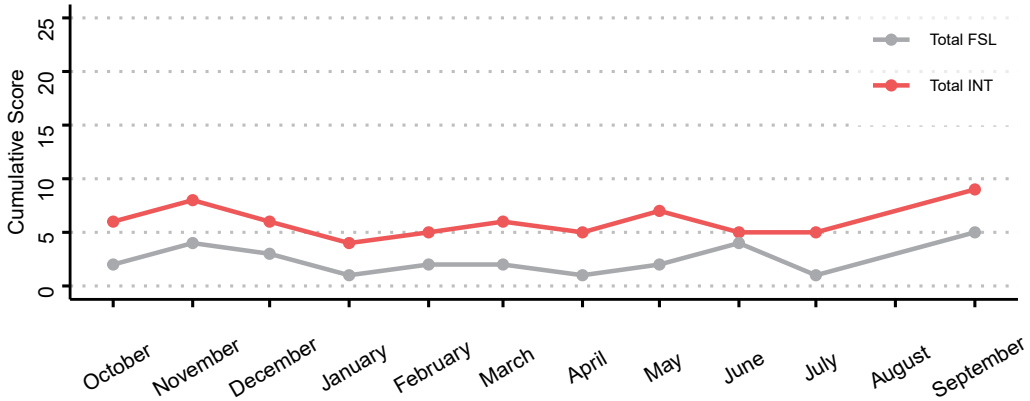
Forecasted annual **change in crop production** from 5 year average[8]	+47%	Low
Assessed settlements where **inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs** was reported[1]	43%	Very High

Climate

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



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