## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Abiemnhom County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	살 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguros (Augus	t Docomb	or 2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	cification

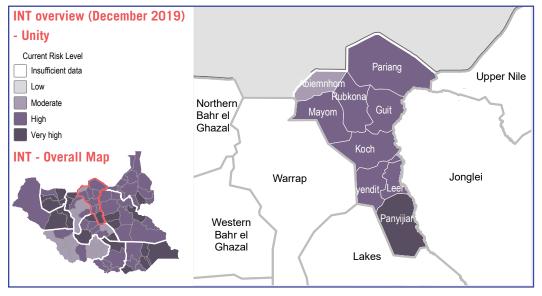
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## December risk level for the four components

🧶 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Moderate

	🚏 Health:	Low
rate	Ъ Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

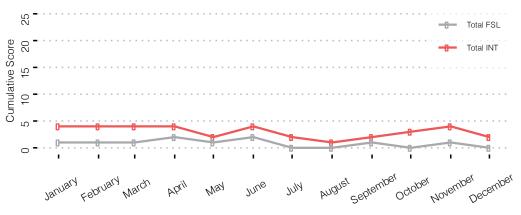
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	11%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no uala		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## 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 month. 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.

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

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH Aok <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMf<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with biannual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an adhoc basis. For further information please visit the <u>INT website</u>.



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





**n%** 

22%

44%

**n%** 

-1.30%

0%

**n%** 

+21%

0%

Lov

Moderate

Moderate

Low

Inw

Low

Low

Inw

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Akobo County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec.):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	🥑 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	st-Decemb	er 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

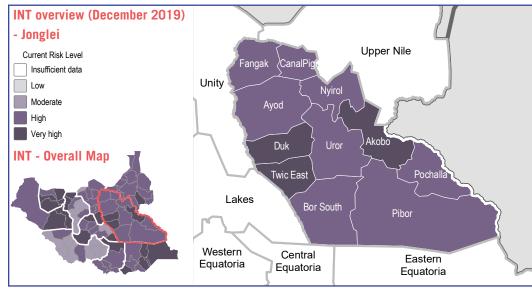
## Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	High	🚏 Health:
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High	🔌 Nutrition:

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## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

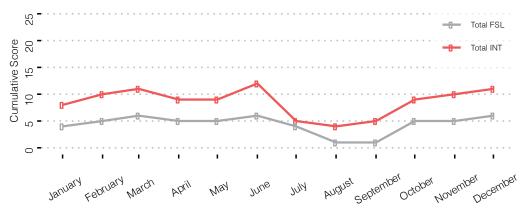
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	8%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	58%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	28%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	14%	Moderate	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	19%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>®</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## 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 month. 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.

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

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Verv High

Verv High



**n%** 

67%

61%

2.80%

+2.80%

56%

14%

+20%

+41%

Lov

Very Higl

High

Low

Inw

Very Hig

Moderate

Inw

Very High

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

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	st-Decemb	er 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

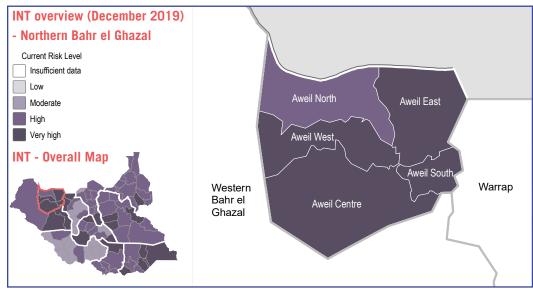
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#### December risk level for the four components

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

🚏 Health:	Very High
놀 Nutrition:	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

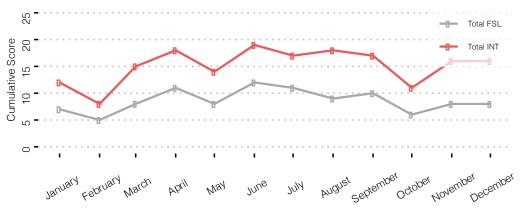
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can $\mbox{be}^{(\eta)}$	30%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	21%	High	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	3.70%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	67%	Very High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(a)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	+15%	Very High	
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+24%	Very High	
across the previous three months(7)			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## Trend analysis graph

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

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22%

56%

33%

81%

-6.90%

41%

49%

+7.60%

+3%

Moderate

High

Moderate

Very High

Inw

Very Hig

Very High

Low

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

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	🥑 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-Decemb	er 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

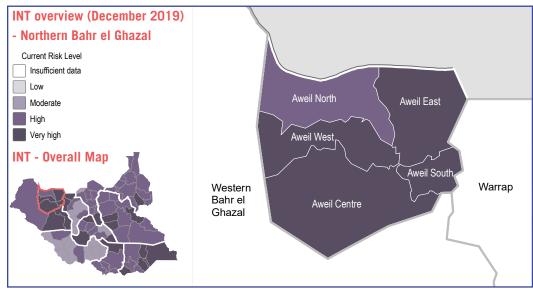
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## December risk level for the four components

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

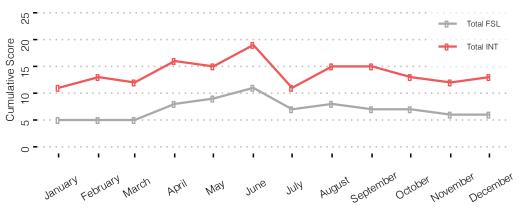
Thealth:	Very High
🔌 Nutrition:	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime \eta}$	31%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\prime)}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	11%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\eta)}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	1.90%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to co with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly ha
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	37%	High	access to milk or dairy
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	3.80%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	7.70%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	+11%	High	
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime \! 7}$	+6.3%	Moderate	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®

## Trend analysis graph

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





3.80%

67%

44%

62%

+5.10%

37%

21%

+18%

0%

Lov

Very High

Moderate

High

Inw

Very Hig

High

Low

Inw

settlements where selling livestock to cope

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)

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

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	IPC FSL Projection (Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eigures (Augur	et December 2	110) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	eification

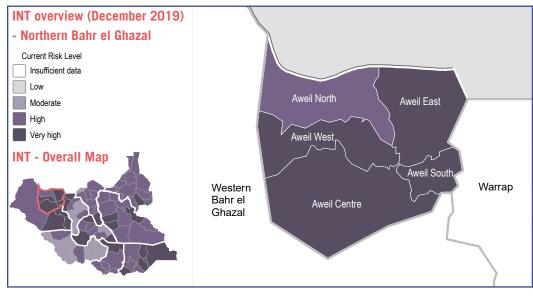
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### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

Thealth:	Very High
Ъ Nutrition:	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

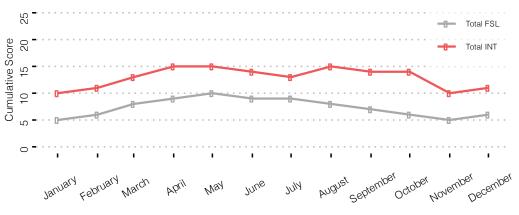
Food Availability & Access			Livestock		
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	40%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$		
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	15%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime \eta}$		
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope		
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	1.80%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>		
unsustainable food source <sup>11</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had		
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	44%	Very High	access to milk or dairy $^{\prime\prime}$		
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	1.80%	Low	Agriculture		
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®		
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>		
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	3.60%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>		
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data	Low	Olimete		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-21%	Low	Climate		
across the previous three months $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>		

## Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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7.30%

75%

38%

62%

-28%

37%

4%

+14%

0%

Lov

Very High

Moderate

High

High

Very Hig

Low

Inw

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

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	🥶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguroo (Augu	at December	2010) Source: IDC Integrated Food Security Dhase Class	aification

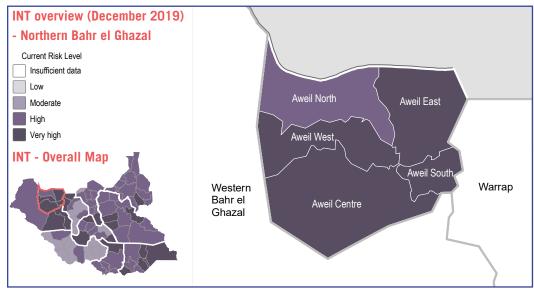
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### December risk level for the four components

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

🚏 Health:	Very High
🎃 Nutrition:	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	26%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	8%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	30%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>(7)</sup>			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	7.40%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data		
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Ratio between ND vi for the current year and

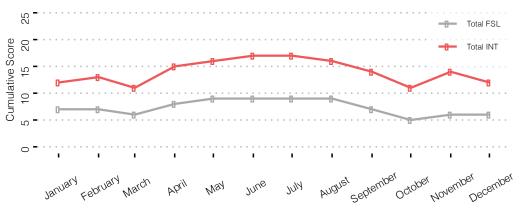
## Trend analysis graph

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average at each time step in percentage terms

average in percentage terms(6)

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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. EWARS. CHIRPS -WFP VAM. CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period. CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-vear recall period. FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



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





3.70%

78%

63%

63%

-4.80%

35%

53%

+8.70%

+1%

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Very Higl

High

High

Inw

High

Very High

Inw

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

Northern Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	IPC Nutrition:	4

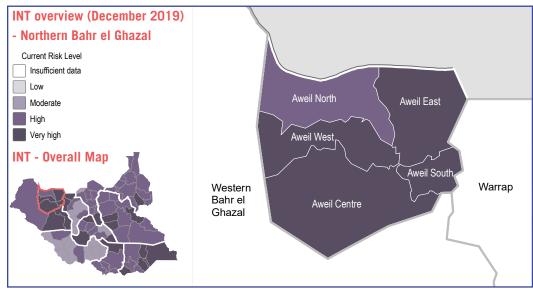
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## December risk level for the four components

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

😵 Health:	Very High
놀 Nutrition:	High

Food Security &	& Livelihoods	(FSL) indicators
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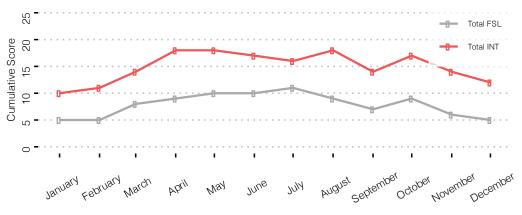
-			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	12%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	15%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	34%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating"			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	4.90%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(a)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-67%	Low	Olimate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-19%	Low	Climate
across the previous three months $^{77}$	-13/0	LOW	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®

## Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AGK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with binnual recall protein, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit.



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





2.40%

68%

37%

76%

-4.90%

28%

45%

+6.90%

+1%

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Very Higl

Moderate

High

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High

Very High

Inw

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Awerial County

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	IPC Nutrition:	4

C Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

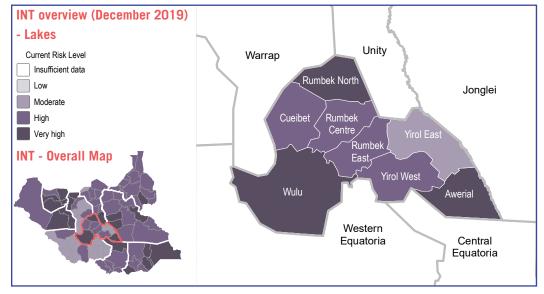
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### December risk level for the four components

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

🐡 Heal	th: Very	High
놀 Nutr	ition: Very	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

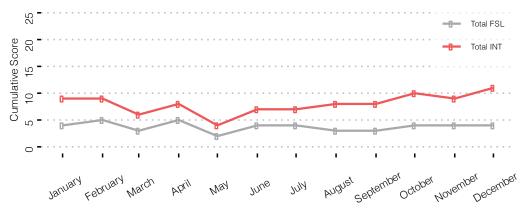
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	2%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	6%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(7)</sup>	28%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(9)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
Change in field here prices compared to the overage	and date		Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## Trend analysis graph

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

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



8%

54%

26%

48%

-33%

22%

63%

+15%

+56%

Lov

High

Low

Moderate

Very High

Moderate

Very High

Low

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ayod County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	We let a sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	놀 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eigurop (Augur	+ Docombo	(2010) Source: IDC Integrated Food Security Diseas Class	aification

#### PC Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classifi

Health:

**Nutrition:** 

Low

Verv High

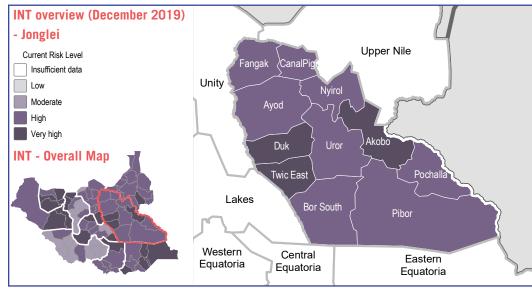
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### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High

Food Securit	y &	Livelihoods	(FSL)	indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>rn</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>m</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	24%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was $reported^{(\eta)}$
unsustainable food source			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\! \prime \eta}$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy $^{(\eta)}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>m</sup>			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(a)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	no data		Climata
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate

## Trend analysis graph

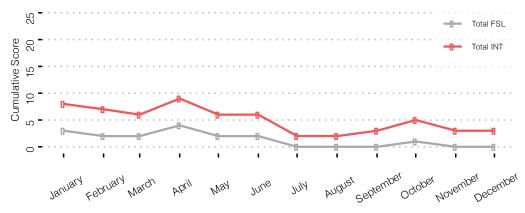
across the previous three months(7)

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Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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





**n%** 

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2 60%

0%

+10%

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1%

+7.70%

+5%

Lov

Moderate

Low

Low

Inw

Low

Low

Low

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Baliet County

UpperNile State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	t-Decemb	er 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

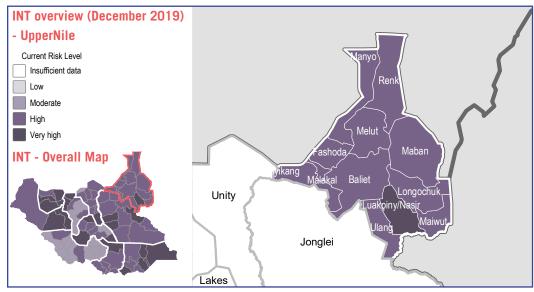
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Verv High

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
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Water Sanitation & hygiene:

8	Health:	Low
al-	Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

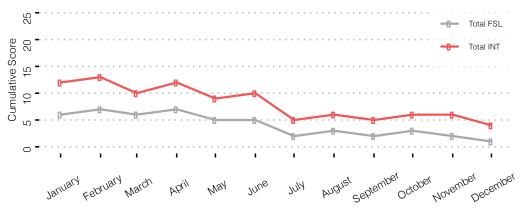
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	19%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	13%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(a)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no dala		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## Trend analysis graph

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

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**n%** 

13%

**N%** 

13%

+28%

19%

83%

+27%

+1%

Lov

Low

Inw

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Inw

Moderat

Very High

Low

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

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	(Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	st-Decemb	er 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

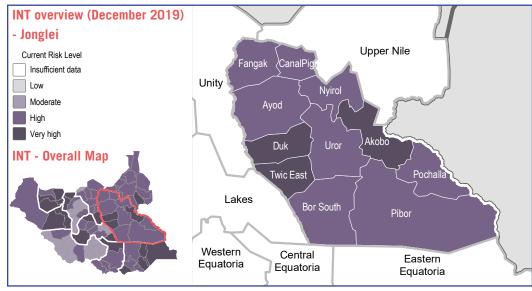
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December risk level for the four components

🧓 Food Security & Livelihoods:	High	🚏 Health:
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High	🔌 Nutrition:

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## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can $\mbox{be}^{(\prime)}$	5%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	12%	Low	with a lack of food was reported
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\!(\eta)}$	73%	Very High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	2.40%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>m</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	7.30%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	+5.50%	Moderate	Olimete
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+109%	Very High	Climate
across the previous three months?	1100/0	tory mgn	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>®</sup>

## 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 month. 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.

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AOK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, OHRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>, NDVI: Normalised Difference Vegetation holex (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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected Jaly 2019 with ising and score and a not ach costs. For further information please visit the <u>INT website</u>.



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

High

High



39%

29%

56%

51%

+8.40%

58%

2%

+24%

+46%

Moderate

Moderate

High

Moderate

Inw

Very Hig

Low

Inw

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍅 IPC FSL:	4	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-Decemb	er 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

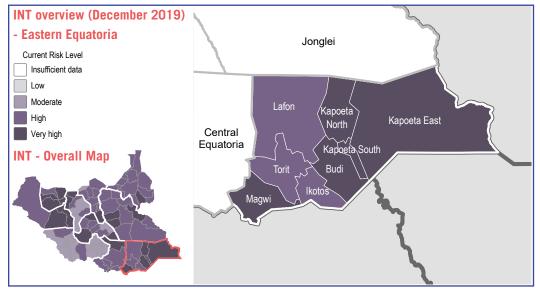
#### Introduction

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.



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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Verv High

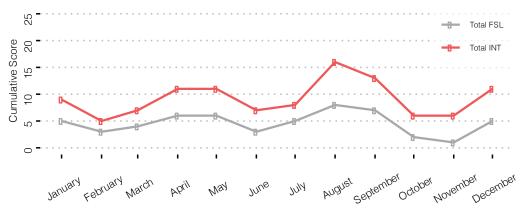
🐡 Health:	Very High
🎃 Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	53%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	12%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	5.90%	Low	with a lack of food was reported(1)
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	5.90%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(f)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	41%	High	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(9)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data	Low	
average across the previous three months $^{\mbox{\tiny (7)}}$			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data	Low	
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

## Trend analysis graph

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

 Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®
 +23%
 Low

 Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms®
 +97%
 Very High average in percentage terms®



5.90%

41%

5 90%

5.90%

-4.50%

0%

45%

High

Low

Low

Inw

Low

Very High

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Canal/Pigi County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	쌀 IPC FSL:	4	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eigures (Augu	t Docombo	r 2010) Source: IDC Integrated Each Security Phase Clas	sification

#### C Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classificat

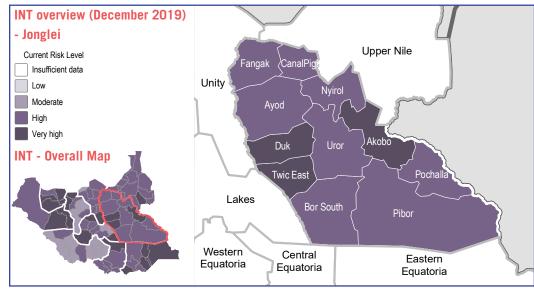
#### Introduction

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#### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High

ods:	Moderate	🐡 Health:	Low
ene:	Very High	🔌 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>	00/		Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>m</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	83%	Very High	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	no data		Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Giiiiale

## Trend analysis graph

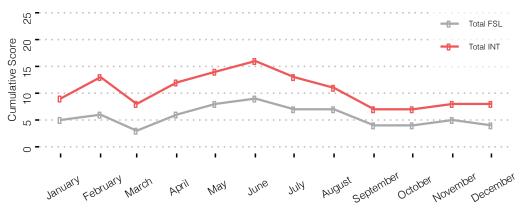
across the previous three months(7)

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Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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





17%

54%

**N%** 

83%

+11%

0%

33%

+27%

+1%

Low

High

Low

Very High

Inw

Low

Very High

Low

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Cueibet County

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	놀 IPC FSL:	4	🥑 IPC Nutrition:	3
			IDC Eiguroo (Augur	t December 20	10) Courses IDC Integrated Food Coourity Dhase Class	aifination

#### PC Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classific

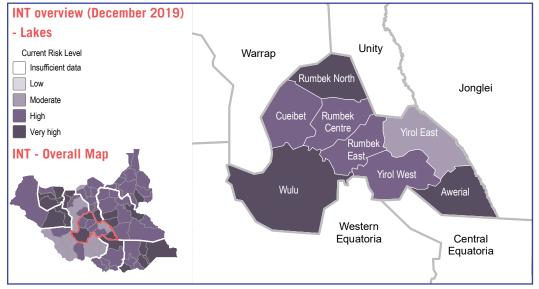
#### Introduction

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December risk level for the four components

. Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

onents		

Health:

**Nutrition:** 

High

High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

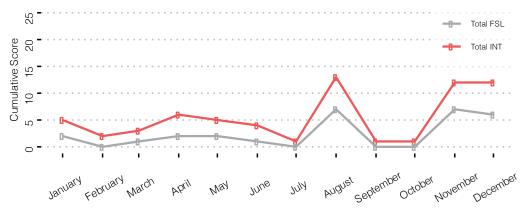
Food Availability & Access Assessed settlements where reported hunger was	25%	Moderate	Livestock Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do
severe or the worst it can be <sup>(i)</sup>	2070	moderate	not possess or have access to livestock <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	23%	High	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>	0.000/		Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	8.30%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \gamma}$	33%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	25%	High	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>m</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional $\mathrm{market}^{\eta}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no uata		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## 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 month. 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.

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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



29%

58%

46%

92%

+2.60%

53%

6%

+9.30%

+10%

Moderate

High

Moderate

Very High

Inw

Very Hig

Low

Inw

Moderate

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Duk County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	4	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	WIPC FSL:	4	• IPC Nutrition:	4

#### IPC Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

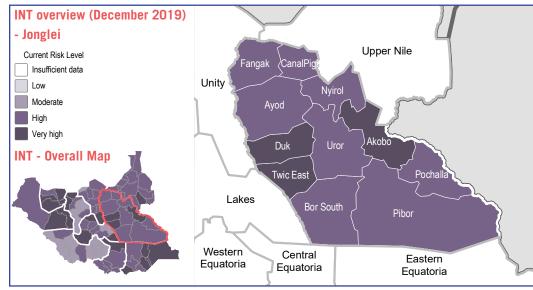
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#### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	A Marce
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High	200

Moderate	🚏 Health:	Very High
Very High	🄌 Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

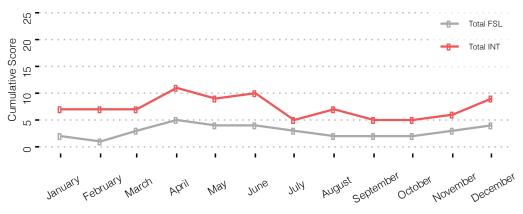
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	13%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	6.70%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	73%	Very High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	13%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(0)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
Observed to Ballilla and and a second to the			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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





27%

20%

73%

60%

+12%

36%

**n%** 

+16%

+11%

Moderate

Moderate

Very High

High

Inw

Very Hig

Low

Inw

Moderate

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ezo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	1
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	.e IPC Nutrition:	1
			IPC Figures (Augus	at-Decembe	r 2019) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

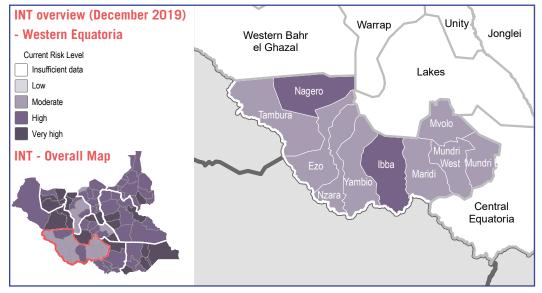
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#### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Modera
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

ods:	Moderate	₩.	Health:
ene:	High	3	Nutrition:

A84. . .

High

Low

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

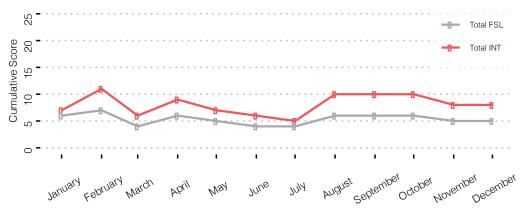
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \prime }$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	7.70%	Low	with a lack of food was reported
unsustainable food source			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	7.70%	Low	access to milk or dairy
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-97%	Low	
average across the previous tillee months.			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

## 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 month. 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.

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AGK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month hecall period. CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with biannual recall previod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the IMT website.



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





85%

85%

23%

100%

+80%

15%

37%

+12%

+29%

Very Hig

Very High

Low

Very High

Inw

Moderate

Very High

Low

High

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fangak County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	Weight IPC FSL Projection	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	.e IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	t-Decemb	per 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

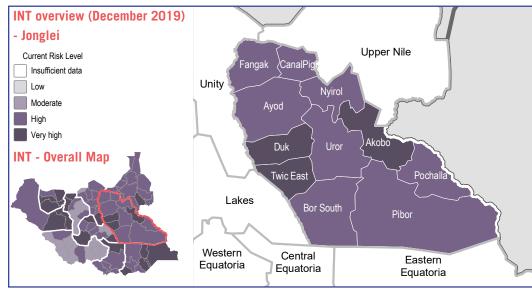
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December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High	ا ك

erate	<b>B</b>	Health:	Moderate
High		Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

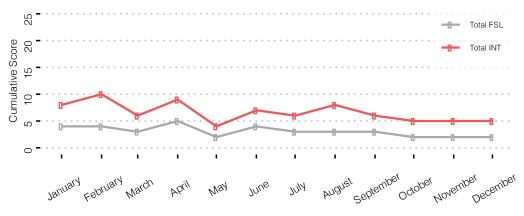
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	42%	Very High	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	6.70%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source	0.70%	LUW	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	3.30%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(0)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	nu uata		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>, 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with bin-nual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hcc basis. For further information please visit the <u>INT website</u>.



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





**n%** 

73%

3 30%

**n%** 

+7.60%

0%

1%

+7.60%

0%

Lov

Very Higl

Low

Low

Inw

Low

Low

Inw

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Fashoda County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	We let a sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	살 IPC FSL:	4	.e IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eigures (Augu	et December	2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

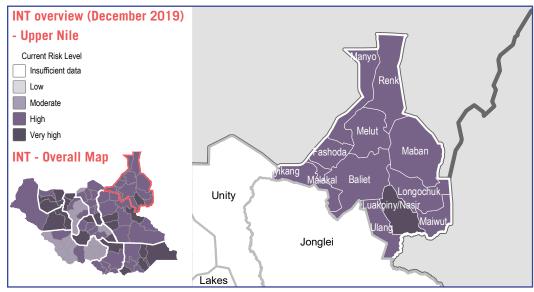
## Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderat

Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	🐡 Health:
Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High	🎃 Nutrition:

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Food Security 8	Livelihoods	(FSL)	indicators
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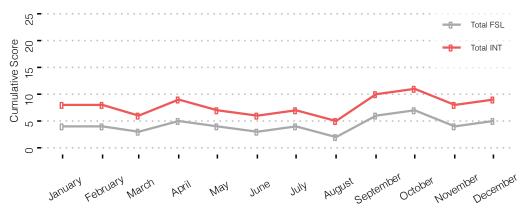
•			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(i)</sup>	17%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	34%	Very High	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	17%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	17%	Moderate	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	50%	High	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data		
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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High

High





33%

**N%** 

100%

+44%

34%

32%

 $+19^{\circ}$ 

0%

Lov

Moderate

Low

Very High

Inw

High

Very High

Inw

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	살 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	t-Decem	her 2019) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

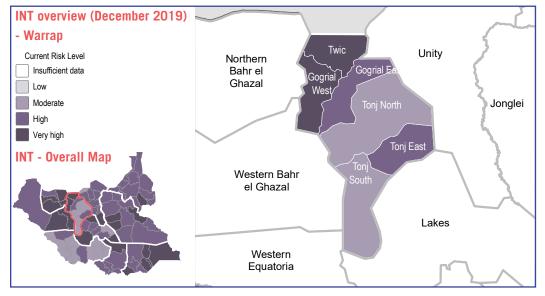
#### Introduction

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December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High

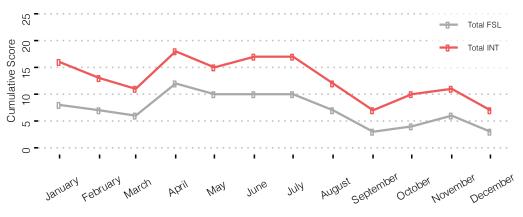
erate	<b>*</b>	Health:	High
High	5	Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	32%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	19%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source	21%	Moderate	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	5.30%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>(7)</sup>			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>m</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	-2.30%	Low	Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-4.9%	Low	Climate
across the previous three months $^{77}$			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

## Trend analysis graph

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**n%** 

79%

84%

89%

+51%

19%

4%

+13%

0%

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)

Lov

Very High

Very High

Very High

Inw

Moderat

Low

Low

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	살 IPC FSL:	3	.e IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eiguros (Augu	t Docombo	2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

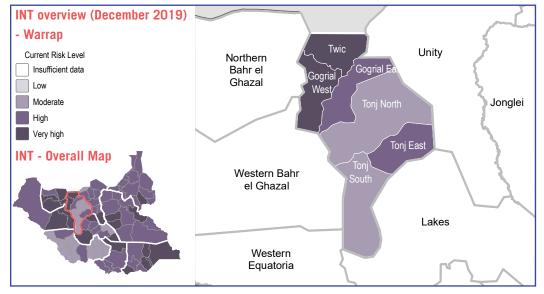
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### December risk level for the four components

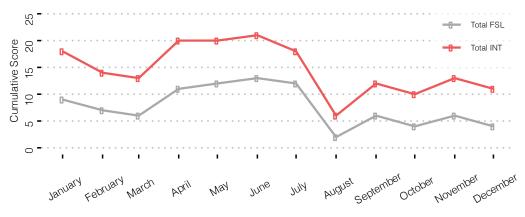
👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	🚏 Health:
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High	ঌ Nutrition:

<b>Food Security</b>	&	Livelihoods	(FSL)	indicators
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-			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime \eta}$	29%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	16%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$
	4.40/		Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	14%	Low	with a lack of food was reported
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	3.60%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without $eating^{(1)}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>®</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	+2.40%	Low	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-1.7%	Low	Climate
across the previous three months?	,		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®

## Trend analysis graph

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

Verv High

Verv High



**n%** 

89%

89%

75%

+69%

25%

41%

+7.40%

0%

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)

Lov

Very Higl

Very High

High

Inw

Moderate

Very High

Inw

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Guit County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	(Sept - Dec.):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguros (Augus	t December 20	110) Source: IPC Integrated Eood Security Phase Clas	cificatio

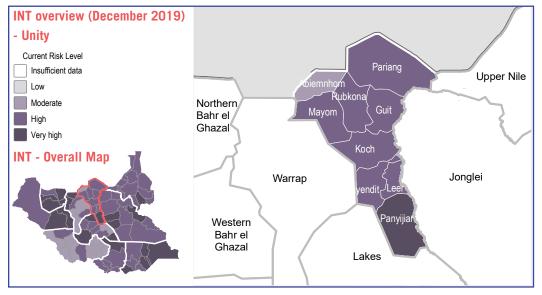
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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High

& Livelihoods:	Moderate	🚏 Health:	High
on & hygiene:	Very High	🔌 Nutrition:	High

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## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

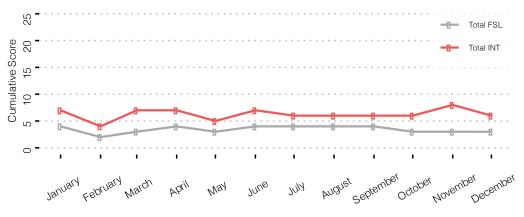
Food Availability & Access			Livestock	
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$	
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	100%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>	
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture	
with a lack of food by going days without eating"			Change in crop production from 5 year average®	
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime \eta}$	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	21%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(a)</sup>	
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		-	
Change in field been prices compared to the overage	no data		Climate	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	iiu udla		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®	

## Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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. EWARS. CHIRPS -WFP VAM. CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period. CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-vear recall period. FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



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





**n%** 

64%

7 10%

36%

17%

39%

+14%

0%

Very Higl

Low

Low

Inw

Moderat

Very High

Inw

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ibba County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	With the second	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	놀 IPC FSL:	3	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	2
			IPC Figures (Augus	t-December 20	19) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

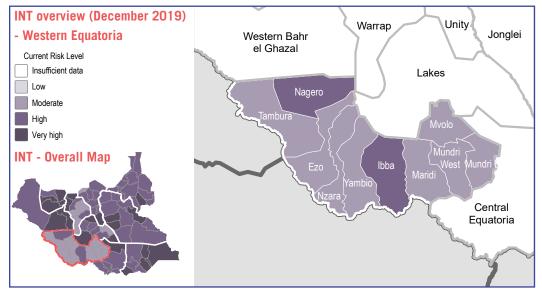
#### Introduction

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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#### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Verv High

藔 Health:	High
ঌ Nutrition:	Moderate

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

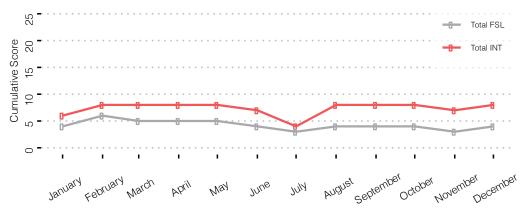
•			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\prime)}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\prime\prime)}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	070	LOW	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating"			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-7.6%	Low	Climate
across the previous three months?	1.0 /0	LUW	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®

## Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. 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.

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AGK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with normation please visit he IMT website.



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





100%

0%

15%

100%

+57%

**n%** 

38%

+14%

+29%

Very Hig

Low

Inw

Very Higl

Inw

Low

Very Hig

Inw

High

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ikotos County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	2
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-December 20	119) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

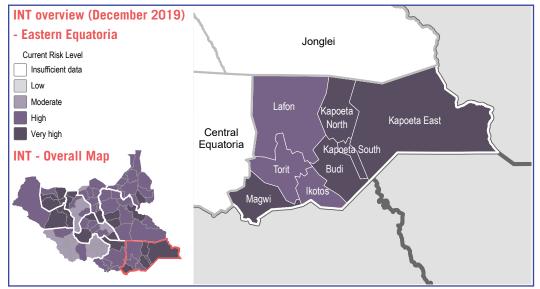
#### Introduction

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Department

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for International

### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High

Tealth:	Very High
🎃 Nutrition:	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

## Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where the <b>consumption of</b> wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> $^{\prime \eta}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by $going \ days \ without \ eating^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Markets	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have	no data

.,	
hange in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data
verage across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	
hange in field bean prices compared to the average	-56%
cross the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	

## Trend analysis graph

С

С

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. 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.

Inw

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had

Change in crop production from 5 year average®

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)

land and agricultural inputs was reported

not possess or have access to livestock<sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where the presence of

livestock diseases was reported

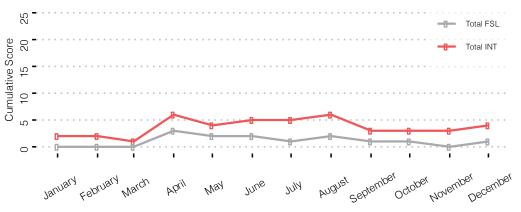
with a lack of food was reported

access to milk or dairy(1)

Agriculture

army worm

Climate



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





no data

no data

no data

no data

+25%

no data

**n%** 

+17%

+84%

Inw

Low

Inw

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Juba County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	쌀 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	3
			IDC Eiguros (Augur	et December 2	010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

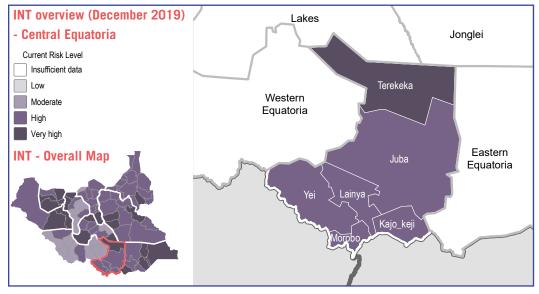
#### Introduction

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## December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

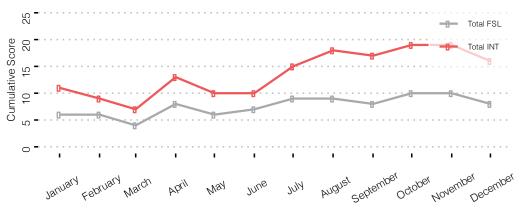
🚏 Health:	Very High
🔌 Nutrition:	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

-					
Food Availability & Access			Livestock		
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	54%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$		
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	38%	Very High	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{(\eta)}$		
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope		
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	4.20%	Low	with a lack of food was reported(1)		
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had		
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	29%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>		
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	13% Moderate		Agriculture		
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®		
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(1)</sup>		
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	33%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>®</sup>		
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	+1.80%	Low			
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-3.4%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>		

## Trend analysis graph

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



71%

8.30%

**N%** 

100%

+17%

63%

20%

+22%

+102%

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)

Very Hig

Low

Low

Very High

Inw

Very Hig

High

Inw

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

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	With the second	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	W IPC FSL:	3	IPC Nutrition:	3

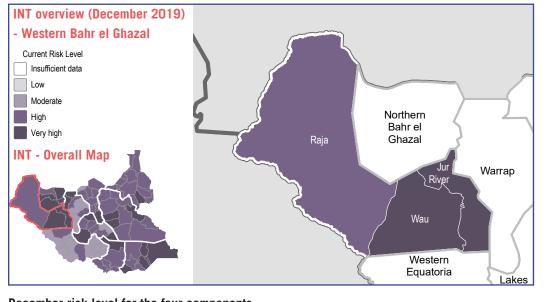
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## December risk level for the four components

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

 Health:	Very High
Nutrition:	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

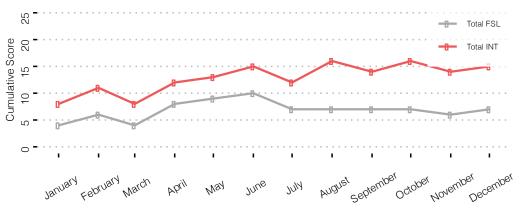
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	21%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	23%	High	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	7.50%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>	7.30%	LUW	with a lack of food was reported?
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	39%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	34%	High	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating"			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	18%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>77</sup>	+99%	Very High	
Change in field here prices compared to the success	1009/	Low	Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-100%	LUW	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

## 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 month. 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.

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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





49%

10%

7 50%

100%

+18%

17%

54%

+9.70%

+4%

High

Low

Low

Very High

Inw

Moderate

Very High

Low

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

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	2		2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	IPC Nutrition:	2
			IDC Eigurop (Augu	of Docombo	r 2010) Courses IDC Integrated Eagl Coourity Dhase Class	ification

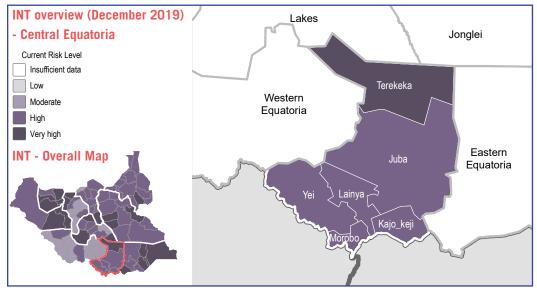
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## December risk level for the four components

ROM THE AMERICAN PEOPL



Development

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	87%	Very High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>m</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\!(\eta)}$	73%	Very High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	13%	Moderate	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	6.70%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>77</sup>	no data		
			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime \gamma}$	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®

## Trend analysis graph

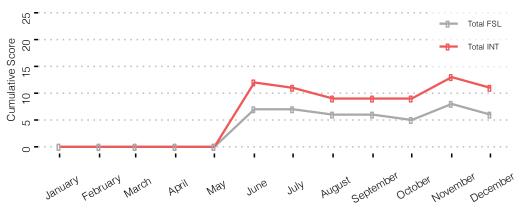
REACH

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



27%

27%

**N%** 

100%

+129%

36%

30%

+14%

+151%

Moderate

Moderate

Low

Very High

Inw

Very Hig

Very High

Inw

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	(Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguroo (Augu	at December	v 2010) Source: IBC Integrated Food Soourity Dhase Class	aification

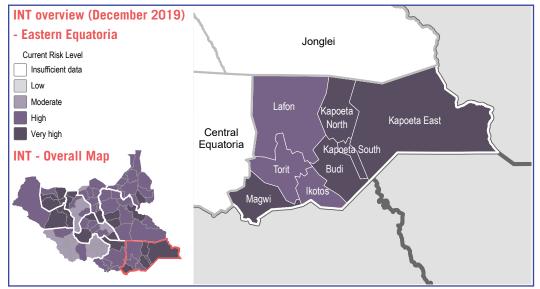
#### Introduction

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



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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Verv High

🚏 Health:	High
놀 Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

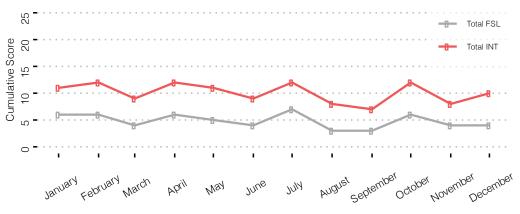
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	40%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	12%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\eta)}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported(1)
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	15%	Moderate	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating"			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	56%	High	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(I)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-14%	Low	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+46%	Very High	Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	770 %	very night	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## 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 month. 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.

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

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AGK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with normation please visit he IMT website.



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



**n%** 

52%

19%

**n%** 

+26%

1%

4%

+39%

+120%

Lov

High

Low

Low

Inw

Low

Low

Inw

Very Higl

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	(Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguroo (Augur	t December	or 2010) Courses IDC Integrated Eard Coourity Dhase Class	aification

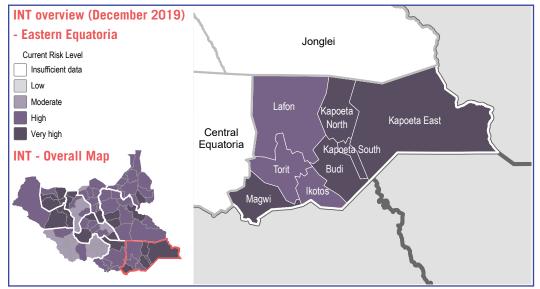
#### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High

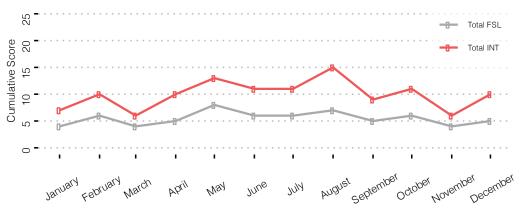
🏶 Health:	Very High
w Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

		Livestock	
40%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$	
15%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	
0%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	
450/		Assessed settlements where residents reportedly l	
15%	Moderate	access to milk or dairy	
0%	Low	Agriculture	
		Change in crop production from 5 year average®	
		Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(1)</sup>	
40%	High	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>	
no data			
ne dete		Climate	
no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>®</sup>	
	15% 0% 15% 0%	15% Moderate 0% Low 15% Moderate 0% Low 40% High no data	

## Trend analysis graph

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



60%

10%

**n%** 

-2.70%

3%

49%

+35%

+72%

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)

Very Hig

Low

Low

Inw

Low

Very High

Inw

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

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eigurge (Augus	t December 20	110) Source: IPC Integrated Eood Security Phase Clas	cificatio

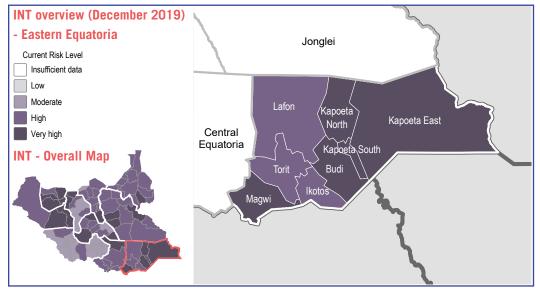
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### December risk level for the four components

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

🚏 Health:	Very High
🎃 Nutrition:	Very High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

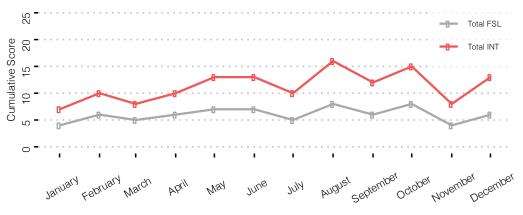
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	33%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	21%	High	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime\prime}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> ( $^{\eta}$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without $eating^{\prime \eta}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	8.30%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime 7}$	+63%	Very High	Olimete
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+11%	High	Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

## Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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**n%** 

42%

17%

**n%** 

+15%

14%

64%

+31%

+111%

Lov

High

Low

Low

Inw

Low

Very High

Inw

Very Higl

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Koch County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	Wept - Dec):	3		3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eigurge (Augur	et December 2	010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

#### Irce: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase

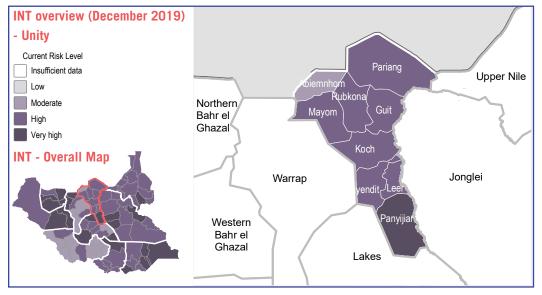
#### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

🧓 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

Jiieinta			
Low	🐡 Health:	High	
High	ab Nutrition:	High	

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

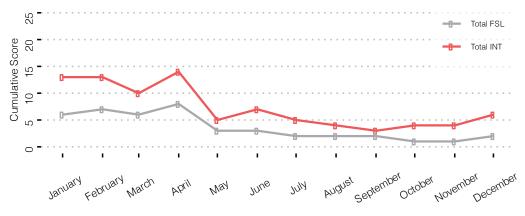
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can $\mbox{be}^{(\eta)}$	34%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	12%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>	45%	High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	7.90%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	16%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>®</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data		
average across the previous three months $^{(\! 7\!)}$			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			

## Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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



5%

47%

24%

32%

-0.10%

9%

18%

+20%

0%

Low

High

Low

Low

Inw

Low

Moderate

Low

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lafon County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	With the second	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-December 20	119) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

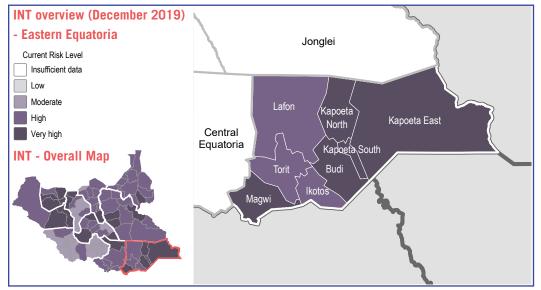
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Health:

**Nutrition:** 

High

High

#### December risk level for the four components

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

Food Security &	Livelihoods	(FSL)	indicators

no data

## Food Availability & Access Assessed settlements where reported hunger was

severe or the worst it can be <sup>(7)</sup>	no uata
Assessed settlements where the <b>consumption of</b> <b>wild foods that are known to make people sick</b> was reported <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> $^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$	no data

#### Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $\!\!\!^{(\eta)}$	no data	
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	+196%	Very High
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	+19%	Very High

## Trend analysis graph

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Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had

Change in crop production from 5 year average®

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)

land and agricultural inputs was reported

not possess or have access to livestock<sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where the presence of

livestock diseases was reported

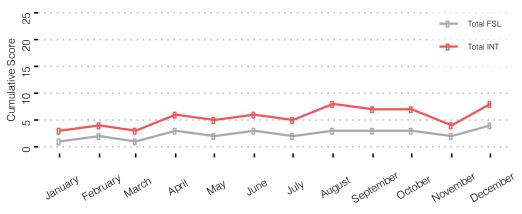
with a lack of food was reported

access to milk or dairy(1)

Agriculture

army worm

Climate



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





no data

no data

no data

no data

+57%

no data

21%

+31%

+67%

Inw

High

Inw

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Lainya County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🄌 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	2
			IDC Eigurge (Augus	et December 20	10) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

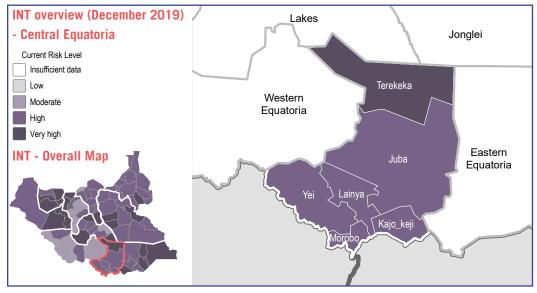
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## December risk level for the four components

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

🐡 Health:	High
ab Nutrition:	Moderate

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

## Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported $^{\prime \eta}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an $\mbox{unsustainable food source}^{\mbox{rr}}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without $eating^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Markets	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	no data

change in white sorghum prices compared to the verage across the previous three months $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	no data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+76%

## Trend analysis graph

С

С

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. 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.

Very High

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had

Change in crop production from 5 year average®

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

average at each time step in percentage terms

average in percentage terms(6)

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

land and agricultural inputs was reported

not possess or have access to livestock<sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where the presence of

livestock diseases was reported

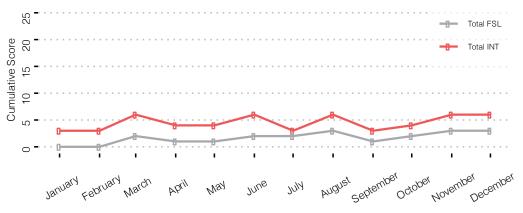
with a lack of food was reported

access to milk or dairy(1)

Agriculture

army worm

Climate



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK <sup>10</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>20</sup>, FSNMS<sup>30</sup>, SMART<sup>40</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>50</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>40</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>71</sup>, CFSAM<sup>40</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with biannual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT vebsite.



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





no data

no data

no data

no data

+19%

no data

29%

+12%

+110%

Inw

High

Inw

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Leer County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	4	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:		IPC Nutrition:	4

rce: IPC - Integrated Food Security P

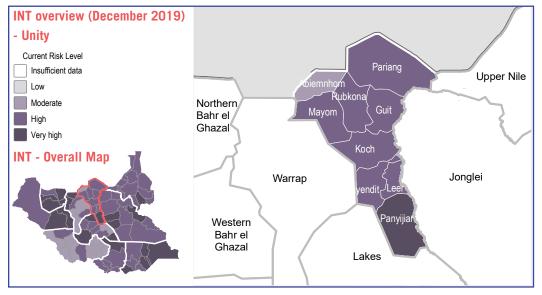
### Introduction

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## December risk level for the four components

	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

Sanitation	& hygiene:	High

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Health:

Nutrition:

High

High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

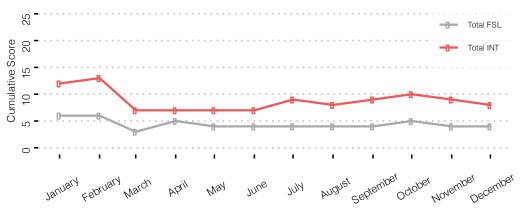
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can $\mbox{be}^{(\eta)}$	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	16%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	96%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	3.60%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	3.60%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(0)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>77</sup>	no data		
Change in field been prices compared to the overage	no data		Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(7)}$	nu data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## 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 month. 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.

average at each time step in percentage terms<sup>16</sup> Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



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#### essed settlements where residents reportedly do nossess or have access to livestock

٢.		$\sqrt{-}$
	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	تر

82%

29%

3 60%

86%

+4.40%

13%

21%

+6.20%

+1%

Very High

Moderate

Low

Very High

Inw

Low

High

Inw

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Longochuk County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3		4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-December 2	019) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

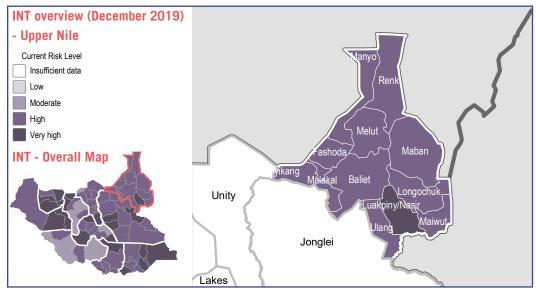
#### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Moderate

- Contraction of the contraction	Health:	Very	High
2	Nutrition:	Very	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

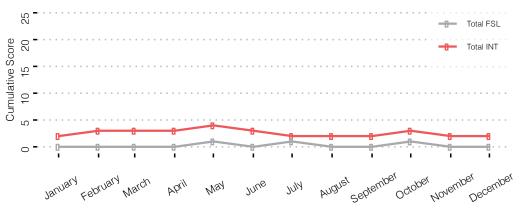
## Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(7)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an $\mbox{unsustainable food source}^{(\eta)}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\!\eta}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without $eating^{(!)}$	no data
Markets	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	no data

Change in white sorghum prices $compared$ to the average across the previous three $months^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data

## Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. Based on the convergence of evidence, the higher the total number of indicators scoring high or very high, the greater the risk of emergency needs in a given county - the maximum cumulative count of FSL and INT indicators being 17, and 26, respectively.



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Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy <sup>(7)</sup>	no data
a	

### Agriculture

Change in crop production from 5 year average®	+15%	Low
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	no data	
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm $^{\mbox{\tiny CP}}$	13%	Moderate

## Climate

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>	+33%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>	+18%	Moderate



## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Luakpiny/Nasir County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	W IPC FSL Projection	3	(Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-Decemb	er 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

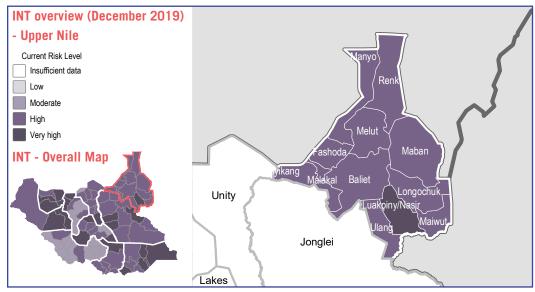
#### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

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

- Alexandre	Health:	High	
2	Nutrition:	Very	High

## Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

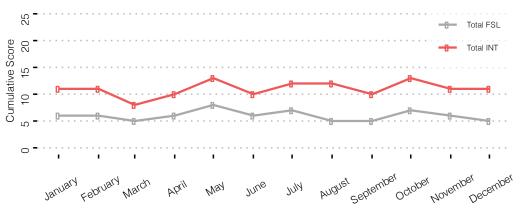
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	5%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	21%	High	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	76%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	19%	Moderate	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	33%	High	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	9.50%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(0)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## Trend analysis graph

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average at each time step in percentage terms<sup>®</sup> Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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**n%** 

76%

100%

**n%** 

+5.30%

9%

**n%** 

+21%

+2%

Lov

Very High

Very High

Low

Inw

Low

Low

Low

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maban County

**Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019** 

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	.e IPC Nutrition:	3
			IDC Eiguros (Augus	t Decembe	r 2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

#### IPC Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase

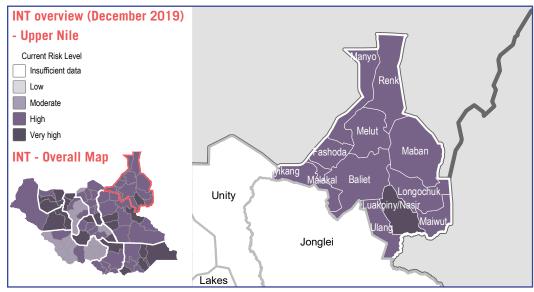
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#### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
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l	Water	Sanitation	&	hygiene:	High
L.	water	Samualium	ĸ	ilygiene:	nıgı 🛛

Tealth:	Very High
놀 Nutrition:	High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

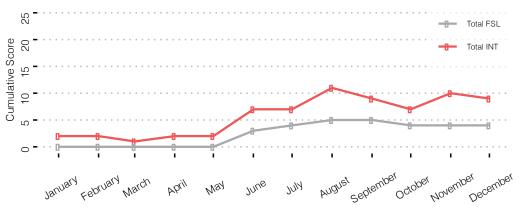
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	15%	Moderate	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	54%	High	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>®</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	+50%	Very High	
average across the previous three months $^{\!(7)}$			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	+25%	Very High	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

## **Trend analysis graph**

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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For more information on this factsheet please contact: REACH south.sudan@reach-initiative.org its where residents reportedly **do** 15%

0%

**N%** 

46%

-19%

18%

35%

+26%

+2%

Low

Low

Moderate

Moderate

Moderate

Very High

Inw

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Magwi County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	3
			IPC Eigures (Augu	et December	2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

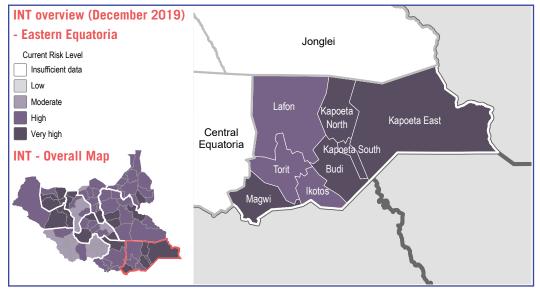
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### December risk level for the four components

🥑 Fo	od Security	& Livelihoods:	Very High
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-	Water	Sanitation	8	hvoiene.	High
	<b>Walci</b>	Samuation	x	ilygicile:	nigii

🐡 Health:	High
놀 Nutrition:	Very Hig

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

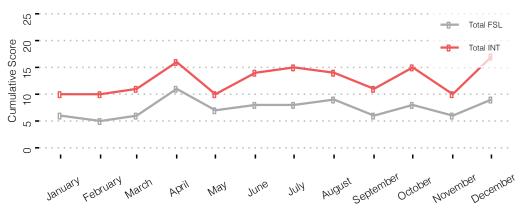
•			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime \eta}$	75%	Very High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	32%	Very High	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>177</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	88%	Very High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	+10%	High	
average across the previous three months?			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	-26%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>®</sup>

### 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 month. 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.

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AGK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with binnual recall protein, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the <u>INT website</u>.



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



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+17%

+84%

Moderat

Inw

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Inw

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Very High

Inw

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maiwut County

**Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019** 

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	4	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguroo (Augur	t Decemb	or 2010) Source: IDC Integrated Eard Security Phase Class	aification

C Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classificat

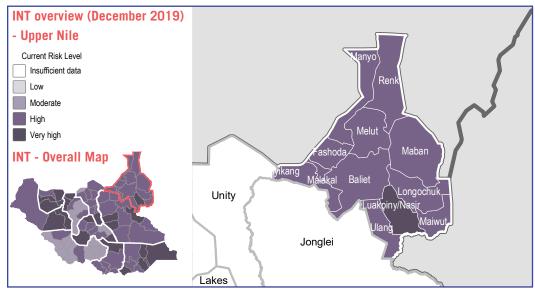
### Introduction

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December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

🐡 Health:	High
놀 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

### Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime \eta}$	no data
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an $\mbox{unsustainable food source}^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children ${\rm eat}^\eta$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without $eating^{(!)}$	no data
Markets	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	no data

Change in white sorghum prices ${\rm compared}$ to the average across the previous three ${\rm months}^{\prime \eta}$	no data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data

### Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. 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.

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had

Change in crop production from 5 year average®

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)

land and agricultural inputs was reported

not possess or have access to livestock<sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where the presence of

livestock diseases was reported

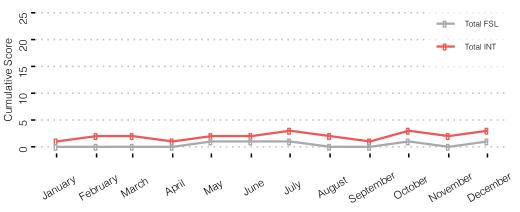
with a lack of food was reported

access to milk or dairy(1)

Agriculture

army worm

Climate



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(5)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(9)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected Descher 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with binnual recall preiod, and SMART's survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit. He III vessite.



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





no data

no data

no data

no data

-2.70%

no data

1%

+24%

+24%

Inw

Low

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Malakal County

**UpperNile State - South Sudan - December 2019** 

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	With the second	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec.):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	살 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	st-December 20	19) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

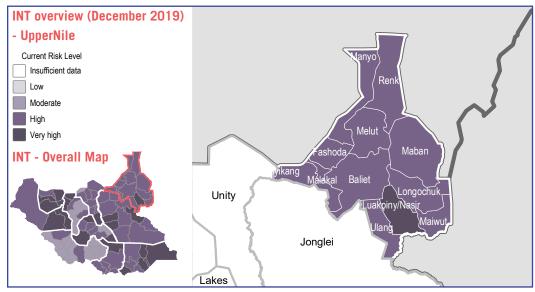
### Introduction

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December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High

😵 Health:	Very High
🍆 Nutrition:	High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

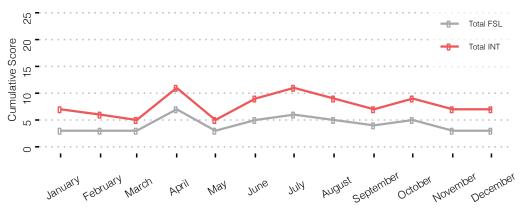
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	11%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	11%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data		
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			the output of the output year and

### Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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

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Inw

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### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Manyo County

UpperNile State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguroo (Augur	+ Docomb	or 2010) Source: IDC Integrated Eacd Security Disea Class	aification

#### C Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classificat

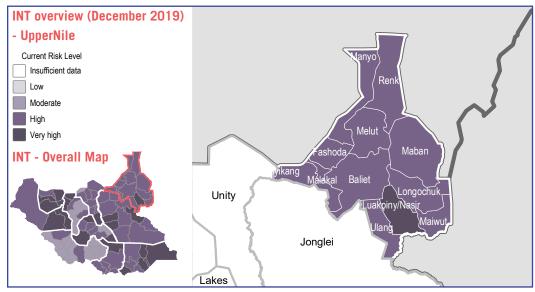
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### December risk level for the four components

Water Sanitation

|--|

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	Health:	High	
3	Nutrition:	Very Hi	gł

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	20%	High	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\left( \eta \right) }$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(i)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime\eta}$	20%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(2)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data		
average across the previous three months(7)			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		

Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	

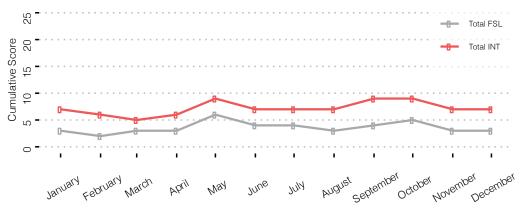
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Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK <sup>10</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>20</sup>, FSNMS<sup>30</sup>, SMART<sup>40</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>50</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>40</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>71</sup>, CFSAM<sup>40</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected Describer 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with biannual recall previod, and SMART's survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT vebsite.



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





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Inw

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Very High

Low

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Maridi County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	살 IPC FSL:	2		2
			IPC Eigures (Augu	et December	2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

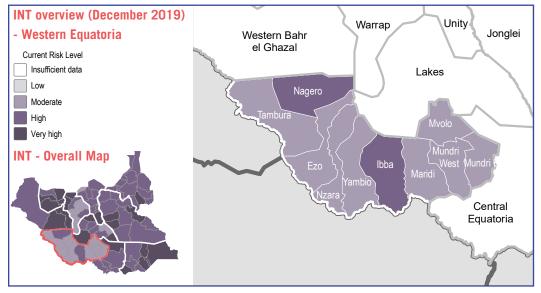
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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

藔 Health:	Low
🏊 Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

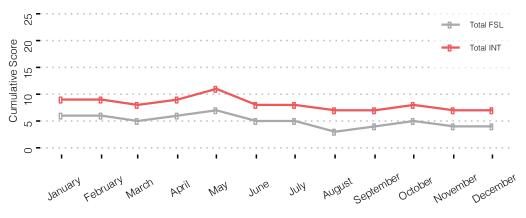
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can $\mbox{be}^{(\prime)}$	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	14%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{(\prime)}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	7.10%	Low	with a lack of food was reported(1)
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{(\prime)}$	7.10%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	7.10% Low		Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	7.10%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data	Low	
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data	Low	
across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>, 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-minth recall period. CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with biannual recall preiod; and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit. He <u>INT website</u>.



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





93%

14%

21%

93%

+29%

7%

60%

+16%

+41%

Very Hig

Low

Low

Very Higl

Inw

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Very High

Inw

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayendit County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	t-Decemb	er 2019) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

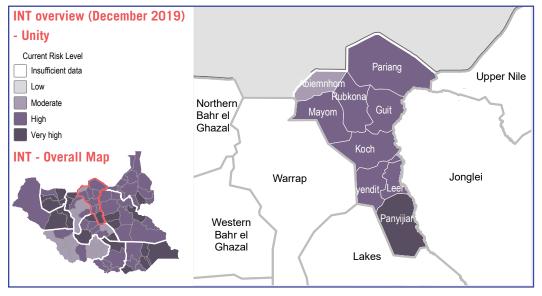
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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
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ater	Sanitation	&	hygiene:	High
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🚏 Health:	Very High
🔌 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

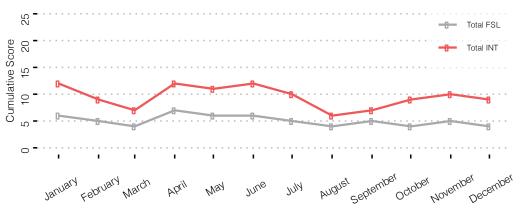
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can $\mbox{be}^{(\eta)}$	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	11%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>	83%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	5.60%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	2.80%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	11%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	no data		Olimete
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources. including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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. EWARS. CHIRPS -WFP VAM. CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period. CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-vear recall period. FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



W:

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36%

61%

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67%

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86%

**- 9**%

0%

Moderate

Very High

Low

High

Inw

Moderate

Very High

Low

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mayom County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3		3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	쌀 IPC FSL:	3	🥑 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eiguros (Augus	t December 2	010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

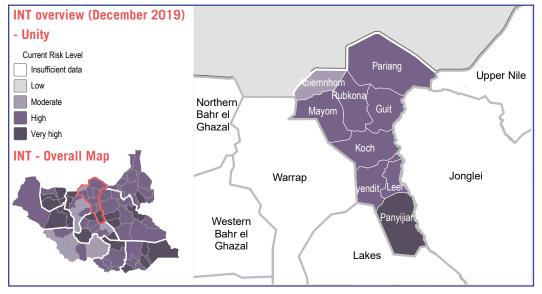
### Introduction

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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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

er	Sanitation	&	hygiene:	High

Tealth:	Moderate
놀 Nutrition:	High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

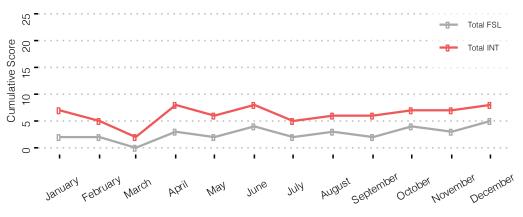
Food Availability & Access			Livestock	
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	43%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\eta}$	
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	12% Moderat		Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	52%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>	
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	14%	Moderate	Agriculture	
with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>(7)</sup>			Change in crop production from 5 year average®	
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	43%	High	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>	
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data			
<b>.</b>	no data		Climate	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no uata		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and	

### 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 month. 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.

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

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources. including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



**n%** 

76%

33%

19%

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13%

32%

+18%

0%

Lov

Very High

Moderate

Low

Inw

Low

Very High

Low

Inw



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

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Melut County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	쌀 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eigures (Augu	t Decemb	ar 2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

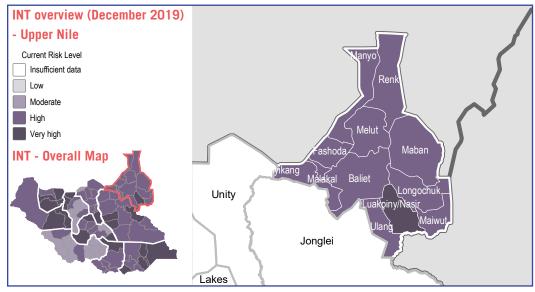
#### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

🚏 Health:	High
ঌ Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

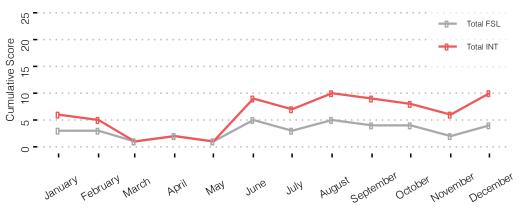
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	14%	Low	with a lack of food was reported(1)
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat( $^\eta$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year $average^{\scriptscriptstyle (0)}$
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!\prime\prime\prime}$	6.90%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	+58%	Very High	
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+23%	Very High	
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

### 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 month. 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.

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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





3.40%

3.40%

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-25%

9%

32%

+18%

0%

Lov

Low

Low

Low

High

Low

Very High

Inw

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Morobo County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	2
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-December 20	19) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

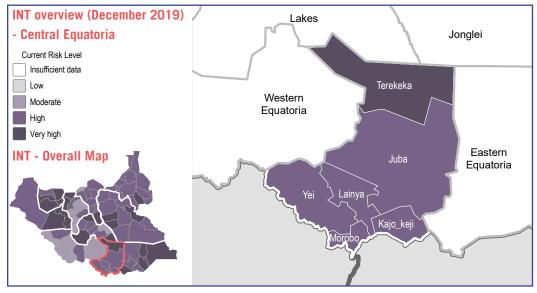
### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
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÷,	Water	Sanitation	&	hygiene:	Hig

🏶 Health:	High
🍛 Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

### Food Availability & Access

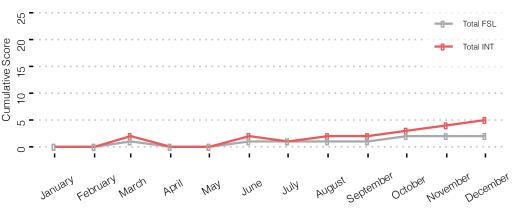
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where the <b>consumption of</b> wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an $\mbox{unsustainable food source}^{\mbox{rr}}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> $^{\!(\eta)}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by $going \ days \ without \ eating ''$	no data
Markets	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have	no data

.,	
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data

### Trend analysis graph

no physical access to a functional market

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



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ssessed settlements where residents reportedly do ot possess or have access to livestock <sup>17</sup>	no data	
ssessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> vestock diseases was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	no data	
ssessed settlements where selling livestock to cope ith a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>	no data	
ssessed settlements where residents reportedly had cccess to milk or dairy $^{\scriptscriptstyle (1)}$	no data	
griculture		

# Change in crop production from 5 year average<sup>(0)</sup> +85% Low Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported<sup>(1)</sup> no data Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm<sup>(2)</sup> 60% Very High

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>	+7.80%	Low
Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>	+119%	Very High



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

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	2
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-Decemb	er 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

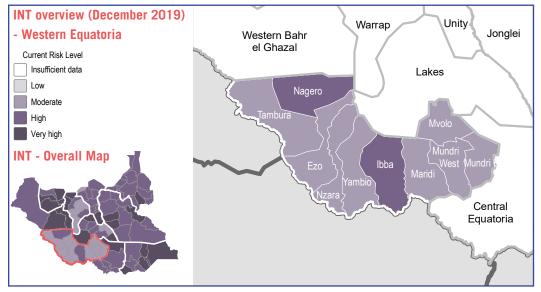
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December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

藔 Health:	Low
놀 Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	5%	Low	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
	00/		Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\!(\eta)}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	9.10%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(9)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{(\!7\!)}$	-99%	Low	Olimete
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+30%	Very High	Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>		,	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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64%

18%

55%

82%

+28%

0%

31%

+20%

+61%

Very Hig

Low

High

Very High

Inw

Low

Very High

Inw

Very Higl

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

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	We for the second secon	2		2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	W IPC FSL:	3	IPC Nutrition:	2

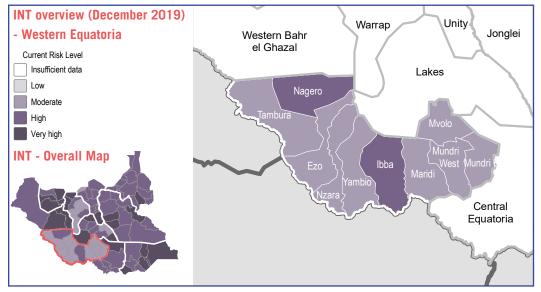
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December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

🚏 Health:	Low
ab Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

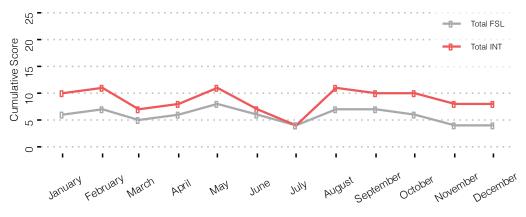
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime 9}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> $^{\prime\eta}$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-98%	Low	Olimete
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+1.2%	Low	Climate
across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	T1.2 %	LUW	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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





100%

22%

22%

78%

+29%

**n%** 

47%

+18%

+58%

Very Hig

Moderate

Low

High

Inw

Low

Very High

Inw

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Mvolo County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	Wept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	WIPC FSL:	3	IPC Nutrition:	2

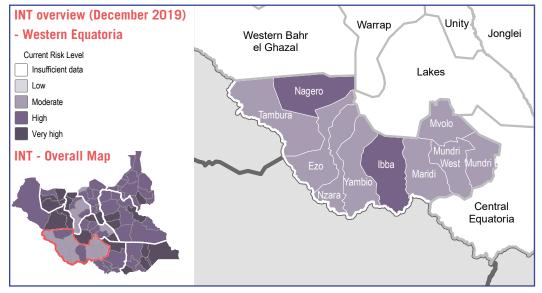
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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Verv High

🚏 Health:	Low
놀 Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

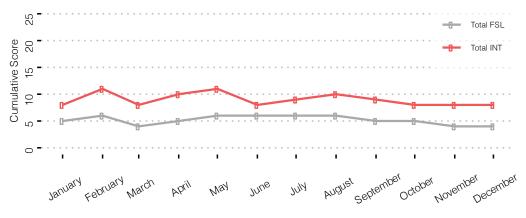
-			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	15%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source"			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(9)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Olimete
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months?			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(1)</sup>, 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period. CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with binnual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an advice task. For further information please visit. He III website.



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





70%

20%

40%

70%

+41%

**n%** 

53%

+24%

+39%

Very Hig

Moderate

Moderate

High

Inw

Low

Very High

Inw

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nagero County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	IPC FSL Projection (Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	🥶 IPC Nutrition:	2
			IDC Eiguroo (Augu	nt Docombor (	2010) Source: IDC Integrated Eacd Security Disco Class	aification

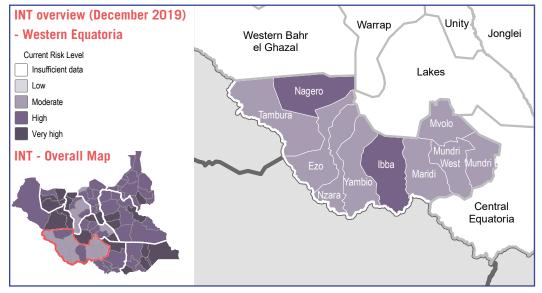
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### December risk level for the four components

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

	Low
놀 Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

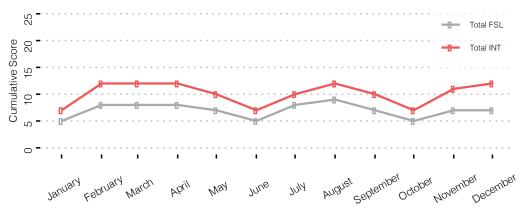
-			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	17%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	17%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	50%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\!(\eta)}$	50%	Very High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	17%	Moderate	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>(1)</sup>			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>m</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Olimete
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months?	autu		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®

### Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. 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.

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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





100%

17%

50%

100%

+5.80%

33%

17%

+12%

+31%

Very Hig

Low

High

Very High

Inw

High

Moderate

Inw

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

Health:

**Nutrition:** 

High

Verv High

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eigurop (Augus	+ Decembe	(2010) Source: IDC Integrated Food Security Diseas Class	aifination

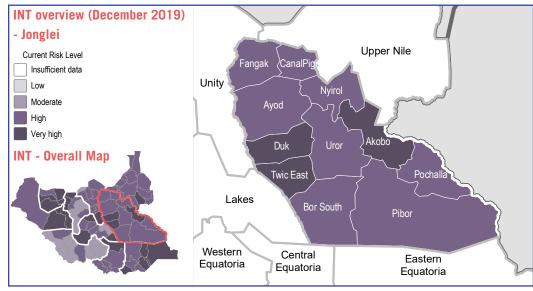
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December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Moderate

Jency needs in each	with a lack of food by only having children eat <sup>(1)</sup>
rate', 'High', or 'Very	with a lack of food by only having children eat
se prioritisation. The	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped

reported<sup>(1</sup>

### Markets

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime 7}$	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data	

Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

4%

2%

71%

4.20%

**n%** 

Inw

Low

Verv Higl

Inw

Inw

Inw

Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was

Assessed settlements where the consumption of

wild foods that are known to make people sick was

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped

with a lack of food by going days without eating

severe or the worst it can be

unsustainable food source

### Trend analysis graph

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Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had

Change in crop production from 5 year average®

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)

land and agricultural inputs was reported

not possess or have access to livestock

livestock diseases was reported

with a lack of food was reported

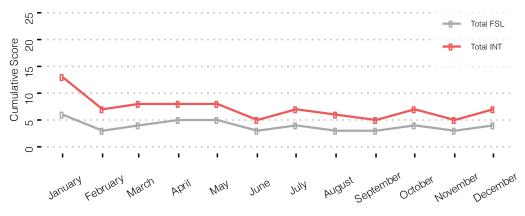
access to milk or dairy(1)

Agriculture

army worm

Climate

Assessed settlements where the presence of



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**n%** 

54%

100%

4.20%

+3.10%

0%

34%

+23%

0%

Lov

High

Very Hig

Low

Inw

Low

Very High

Low

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Nzara County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	1
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	쌀 IPC FSL:	3	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	1
			IPC Figures (Augus	t-Decem	per 2019) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

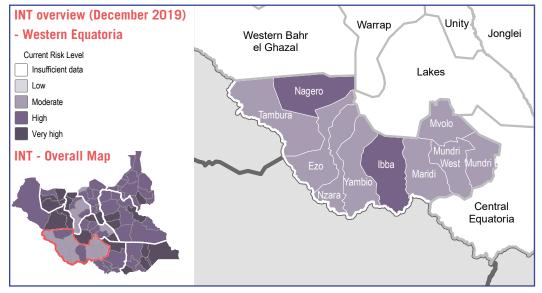
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December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderat
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

100ds:	Moderate	F Health:	Low
giene:	High	놀 Nutrition:	Low

<b>Food Security</b>	&	Livelihoods	(FSL)	indicators
----------------------	---	-------------	-------	------------

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\prime)}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\!(\prime\prime)}$
unsustainable food source <sup>m</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat <sup>m</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>going days without eating</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Agriculture Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-25%	Low	Olimete
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	+18%	Very High	Climate Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>49</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Very Hig

Moderate

Low

Very High

Inw

Moderate

Very High

Inw

High

24%

12%

100%

+76%

20%

58%

+13%

+24%

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyijiar County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	(Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguroo (Augur	t December	or 2010) Courses IDC Integrated Eard Coourity Dhase Class	aification

#### C Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

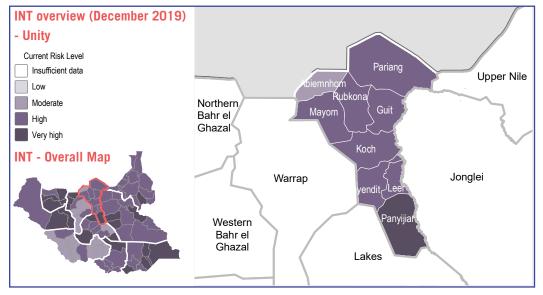
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### December risk level for the four components

<b>.</b> 🥑 I	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High

💠 Health:	Very High
🔌 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	17%	Low	
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported $^{\prime \eta}$	30%	High	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an $\ensuremath{\textbf{unsustainable food source}^{(t)}}$	45%	High	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^\eta$	17%	Moderate	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$	7%	Low	
Markets			ļ
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	10%	Low	
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!(\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	no data		

### Trend analysis graph

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Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had

Change in crop production from 5 year average®

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)

land and agricultural inputs was reported

not possess or have access to livestock<sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where the presence of

livestock diseases was reported

with a lack of food was reported(1)

access to milk or dairy(1)

Agriculture

army worm

Climate

14%

90%

59%

34%

+0.90%

5%

24%

+7.90%

+3%

Lov

Very Higl

High

Low

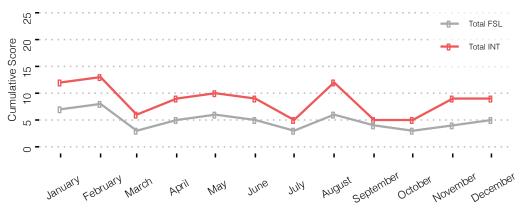
Inw

Low

High

Inw

Inw



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### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Panyikang County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	살 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eigures (Augus	t Decemb	or 2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

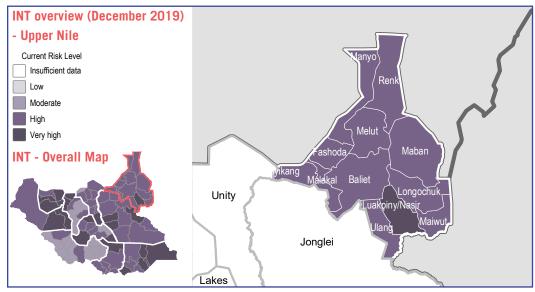
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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene	Verv High

y & Livelihoods:	High	🚏 Health:	Higl
tion & hygiene:	Very High	🔌 Nutrition:	High

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### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	13%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	32%	Very High	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	25%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
unsustainable food source	23/0	wouerate	
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	25%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data		
average across the previous three months(7)			
			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		

### Trend analysis graph

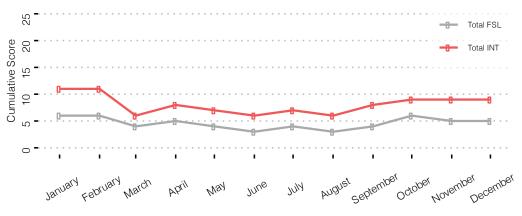
across the previous three months(7)

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. 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.

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



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



**n%** 

75%

**N%** 

100%

+3.10%

25%

23%

+17%

0%

Lov

Very Higl

Low

Very High

Inw

High

High

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pariang County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	IPC FSL Projection (Sept - Dec):	3	(Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	쌀 IPC FSL:	3	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Figures (Augus	st-December 2	19) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

#### IPC Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase

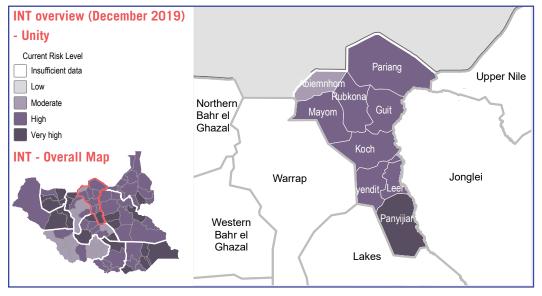
### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

🏶 Health:	High
🔌 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

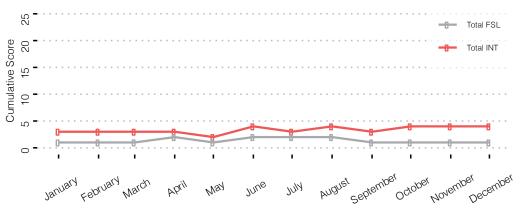
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	1%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	2.10%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data		
average across the previous three months $^{(\! 7\!)}$			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			

### Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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



**n%** 

21%

25%

**n%** 

-0.90%

0%

29%

+13%

0%

Lov

Moderate

Low

Low

Inw

Low

High

Low

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pibor County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	놀 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	3
			IDC Eigurop (Augus	t December 20	10) Source: IDC Integrated Eacd Security Disea Class	aification

#### C Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classifica

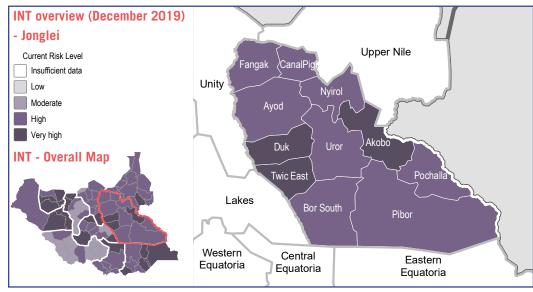
### Introduction

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December risk level for the four components

🧓 Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

High	🚏 Health:	High
High	<b>b</b> Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

### Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(i)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where the consumption of vild foods that are known to make people sick was eported <sup>(7)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an $\textit{insustainable food source}^{(\eta)}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> $^{(\eta)}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>going days without eating</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Markets	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	no data

Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\! (\! \eta )}$	no data	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data	

### Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. 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.

Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had

Change in crop production from 5 year average®

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)

land and agricultural inputs was reported

not possess or have access to livestock<sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where the presence of

livestock diseases was reported

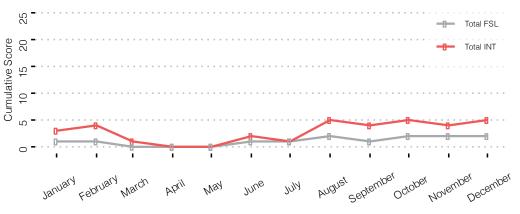
with a lack of food was reported

access to milk or dairy(1)

Agriculture

army worm

Climate



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AGK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with normation please visit he IMT website.



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





no data

no data

no data

no data

-6.30%

no data

84%

+17%

+63%

Inw

Very High

Inw

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Pochalla County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	놀 IPC FSL:	3	.e IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eigurge (Augus	t December 20	10) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

#### IPC Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Clas

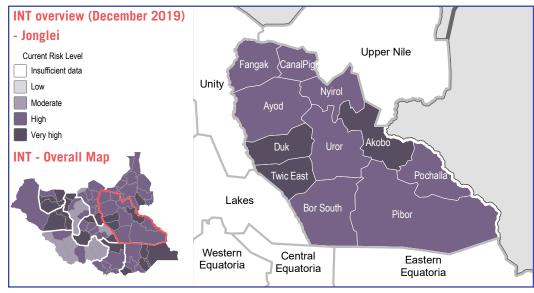
### Introduction

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December risk level for the four components

🧓 Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

igh	🐡 Health:	High
igh	놀 Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

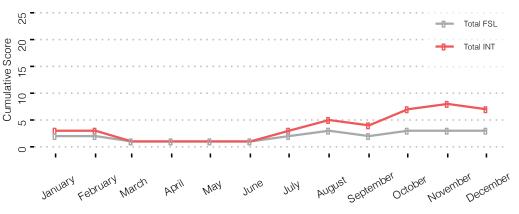
### Food Availability & Access

Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where the <b>consumption of</b> wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported <sup>(9)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> $^{\prime \eta}$	no data
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$	no data
Markets	

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

### Trend analysis graph

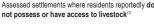
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Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> livestock diseases was reported <sup>(1)</sup>	no data
Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	no data

no data

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had no data access to milk or dairy<sup>(1)</sup>

#### Agriculture

Livestock

Change in crop production from 5 year average®	-34%	Very High
Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	no data	
Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm $^{\rm op}$	25%	High
Climate		

# Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms<sup>(6)</sup> +17% Low Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the average in percentage terms<sup>(6)</sup> +69% Very Hig average in percentage terms<sup>(6)</sup>



# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Raja County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	With the second	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High		3	.e IPC Nutrition:	3
			IDC Eiguroo (Augur	t December 20	10) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	aification

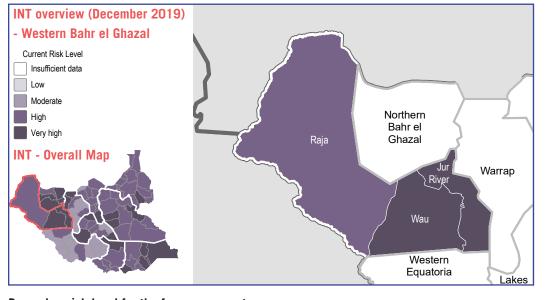
#### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Very High
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Moderate

	Health:	High
3	Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

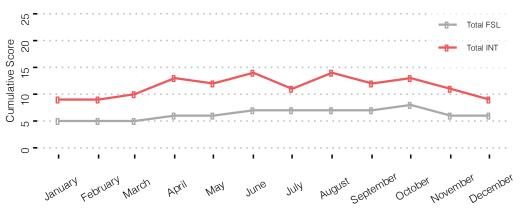
•			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	29%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\eta)}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	8%	Low	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	2.60%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $\!\!\!\!\!^{(\!\eta\!)}$	26%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	16%	Moderate	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating ${}^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $\!\!^{(\prime)}$	2.60%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!(\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	no data		Olimate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK <sup>10</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>20</sup>, FSNMS<sup>30</sup>, SMART<sup>40</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>50</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>40</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>71</sup>, CFSAM<sup>40</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected Describer 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with biannual recall previod, and SMART's survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT vebsite.



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





95%

2.60%

**N%** 

100%

-50%

46%

42%

+7.90%

+10%

Very Hig

Low

Low

Very High

Very High

Very High

Very High

Inw

Moderat

## Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Renk County

Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	With the second	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	5
			IDC Eigurop (Augur	t December 20	(10) Source: IDC Integrated Food Security Disea Class	ification

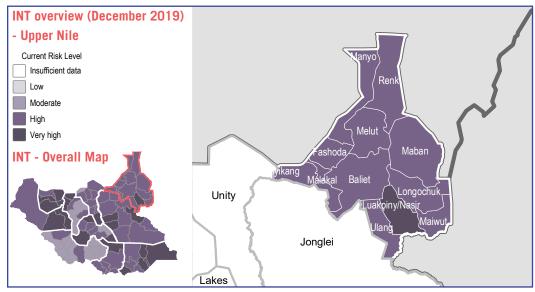
### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Verv High

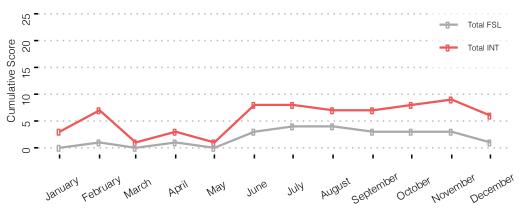
₩ ₩	Health:	Very High
3	Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	5%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	16%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	7.70%	Low	with a lack of food was reported(1)
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	10%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-26%	Low	Olimate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-50%	Low	Climate
across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	-00/0	LOW	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®

### Trend analysis graph

The graph below shows the aggregate number of indicators at high and very high thresholds which are included in the INT for each month. 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.



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



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



Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)

2.60%

0%

**N%** 

7.70%

-12%

16%

76%

+19%

0%

Lov

Low

Low

Low

Moderate

Moderate

Very High

Low

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Rubkona County

Unity State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	(Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	.e IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eigurop (Augur	at Decembe	r 2010) Source: IDC Integrated Eard Security Diseas Class	aifination

#### ii o rigures (riegas: becember 2013), odarec. <u>ii o</u>

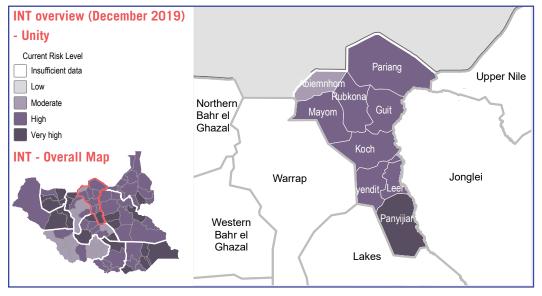
### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
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Water Sanitation &	k hygiene:	High
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	Health:	Very	High
3	Nutrition:	Very	High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

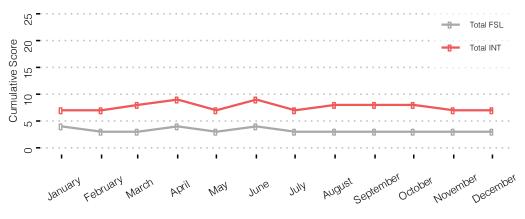
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	15%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	96%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>(7)</sup>			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	23%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>®</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		
	ne dete		Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

### Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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





7.70%

62%

7 70%

19%

+0.70%

21%

30%

+20%

0%

Lov

Very Higl

Low

Low

Inw

Moderate

Very High

Low

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	3
			IDC Eiguros (Augus	t Docomh	or 2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

#### C Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classificat

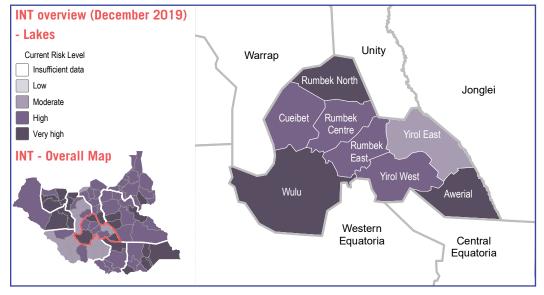
### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

藔 Health:	High
ঌ Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

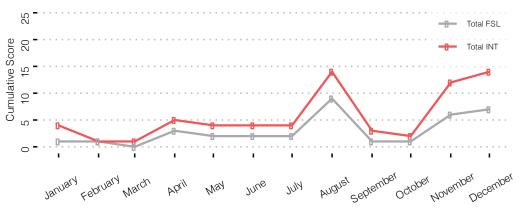
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	47%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	16%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children $eat^{\prime\eta}$	44%	Very High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	25%	High	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		
• .			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

### Trend analysis graph

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

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



34%

47%

41%

100%

+3.20%

56%

53%

+17%

+6%

Moderat

High

Moderate

Very High

Inw

Very Hig

Very High

Low

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

Health:

**Nutrition:** 

High

High

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	Weight IPC FSL Projection	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	.e IPC Nutrition:	3
			IPC Figures (Augus	st-Decemt	per 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

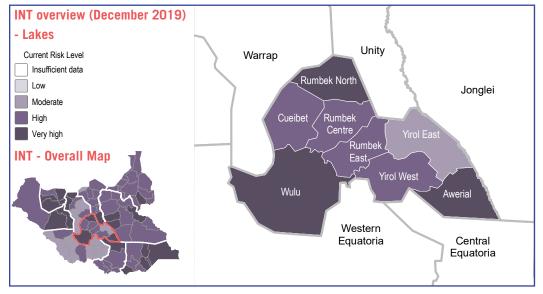
### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

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

Food Security	/ &	Livelihoods	(FSL)	indicators

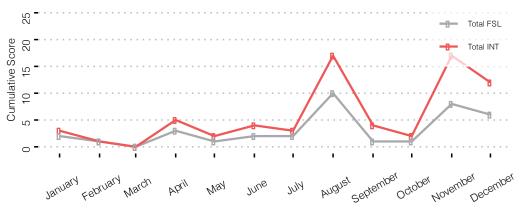
•				
Food Availability & Ac	cess			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hur severe or the worst it can be $^{\!\!(\prime)}$	iger was	67%	Very High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consum wild foods that are known to make peop		17%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents rep	ortedly use an	4.80%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was $\text{reported}^{m}$
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>				Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents rep with a lack of food by <b>only having childre</b>		0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly cop		4.80%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without	eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average $^{\scriptscriptstyle (0)}$
Markets				Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents rep no physical access to a functional mark		4.80%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compa average across the previous three months		no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to	the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months(7)	0			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

### Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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



43%

90%

48%

100%

+0.70%

57%

21%

+17%

+10%

High

Very High

Moderate

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Inw

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	3
			IDC Eigurop (Augu	of Docombo	r 2010) Source: IDC Integrated Eacd Security Diseas Class	aification

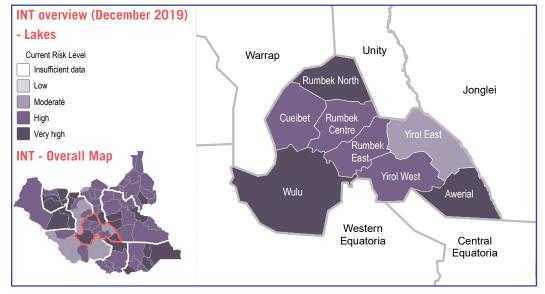
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### December risk level for the four components

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

Frealth:	Very High
놀 Nutrition:	High

Food Security	& Livelihoods	(FSL) indicators
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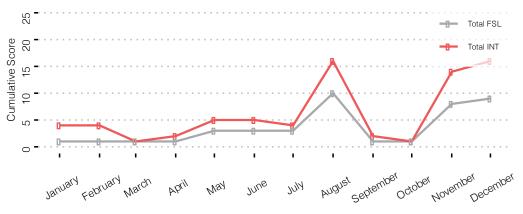
-			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	91%	Very High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	50%	Very High	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{(\prime)}$
reported <sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	18%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was $reported^{(\eta)}$
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	82%	Very High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	64% V	6 Very High	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>m</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	27%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime \prime }$	no data		Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		
across the previous three months(7)			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>®</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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Very High

Low

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Tambura County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🎃 IPC FSL:	2	. IPC Nutrition:	2
			IDC Eigurge (Augur	et Docombo	r 2010) Source: IPC Integrated Eood Security Phase Class	rification

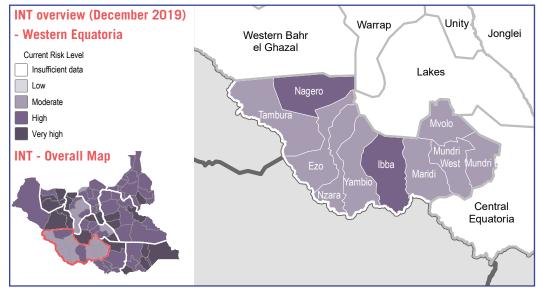
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December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Verv High

🏶 Health:	Low
ঌ Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

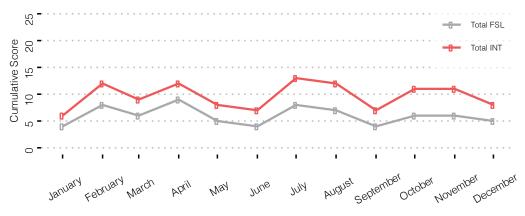
-			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\prime)}$
	00/	1	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported."
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $\ensuremath{^{(\eta)}}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	-21%	Low	
	0.40/		Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime \eta}$	+3.4%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>®</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK <sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>(2)</sup>, FSNMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>(4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(4)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup>. 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with binnual recall provide, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the <u>INT website</u>.



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





79%

57%

43%

100%

-8.10%

24%

41%

+12%

+39%

Very Hig

High

Moderate

Very High

Inw

Moderate

Very High

Inw

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Terekeka County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🎃 IPC FSL:	4	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	3
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-December 2	2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Class	sification

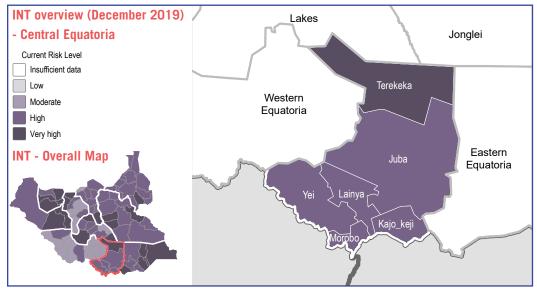
### Introduction

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



### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Very High
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Verv High

ivelihoods:	Very High	Frealth:	High
& hygiene:	Very High	Nutrition:	High

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### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

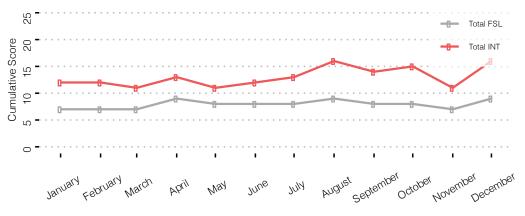
Food Availability & Access			Livestock	
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	42%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	21%	High	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported(1)	
unsustainable tood source <sup>11</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	37%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(i)</sup>	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture	
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime \eta}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®	
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime\eta}$	26%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>	
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low		
•	00/		Climate	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>®</sup>	

### 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 month. 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.

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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





5.30%

68%

95%

89%

+38%

47%

36%

+19%

+81%

Lov

Very High

Very High

Very High

Inw

Very Hig

Very High

Inw

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	살 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	2
			IPC Figures (Augu	st-December 20	19) Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

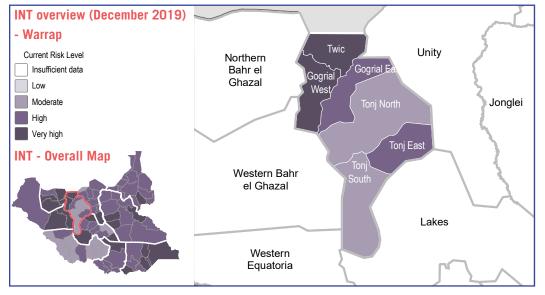
### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

. Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	🐡 Health:
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High	🍑 Nutrition:

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Food Security & Livelihoods (	(FSL) indicator
-------------------------------	-----------------

Food Availability & Access			Livestock	
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	11%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$	
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	28%	High	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime \eta}$	
reported <sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	11%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was $\text{reported}^{\prime \eta}$	
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	56%	Very High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>	
with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\!\!\!(\eta)}$			·····	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>(7)</sup>	56%	Very High	Agriculture	
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®	
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm	
Change in white sorghum prices $\text{compared to the}$ average across the previous three $\text{months}^{(7)}$	no data		Climate	
	and shake		Uninale	

<b>3</b>	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	no data

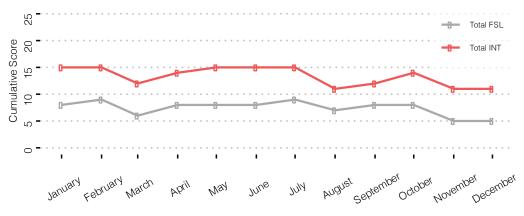
### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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

Verv High

Moderate



0%

56%

22%

11%

-31%

7%

1%

+6.40%

0%

Low

High

Low

Low

Very High

Low

Low

Inw

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	2
			IDC Eiguros (Augu	et December	2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

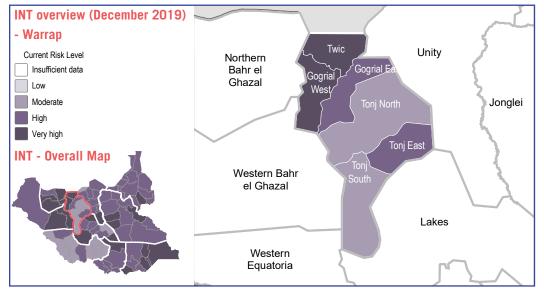
### Introduction

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### December risk level for the four components

🧓 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low	🚏 H
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High	🍅 N

*	Health:	High
2	Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

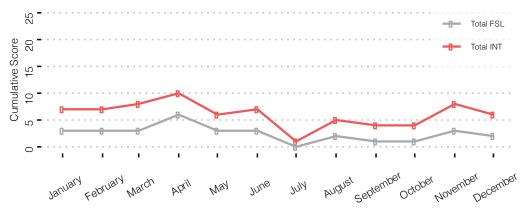
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	11%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	10%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the $\mbox{presence of livestock diseases}$ was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	7.90%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime\prime}$	21%	High	access to milk or dairy
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	16%	Moderate	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating"			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>m</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	2.60%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Olimete
	1 69/	Law	Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-1.6%	Low	onnuto

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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





**n%** 

50%

21%

13%

+22%

6%

1%

+16%

0%

Low

High

Low

Low

Inw

Low

Low

Low

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🎃 IPC FSL:	3	.e IPC Nutrition:	2
			IPC Eigures (Augus	t Decembe	r 2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

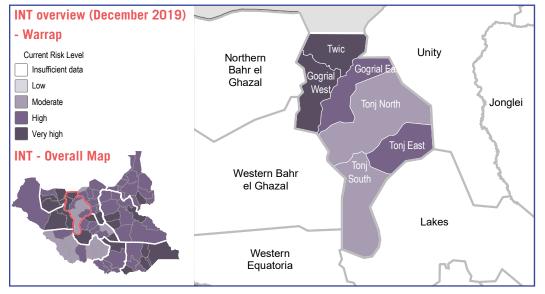
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### December risk level for the four components

🧕 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Low	🚏 Health:	Very High
Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Moderate	🎃 Nutrition:	Moderate

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### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

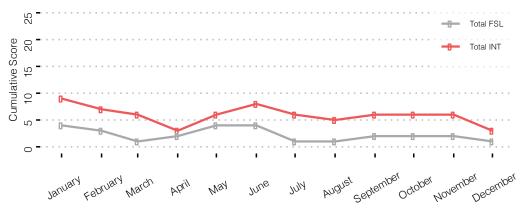
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can $\mbox{be}^{(\eta)}$	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	7.10%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	7.10%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	14%	Moderate	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(a)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	0%	Low	
average across the previous three months(7)			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-10%	Low	
across the previous three months(7)			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

### Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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**n%** 

50%

36%

7.10%

-17%

5%

1%

+11%

+9%

Lov

High

Moderat

Low

Moderate

Low

Low

Low

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Torit County

Eastern Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec.):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	. IPC Nutrition:	3
			IDC Eiguros (Augur	et December 20	10) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	sification

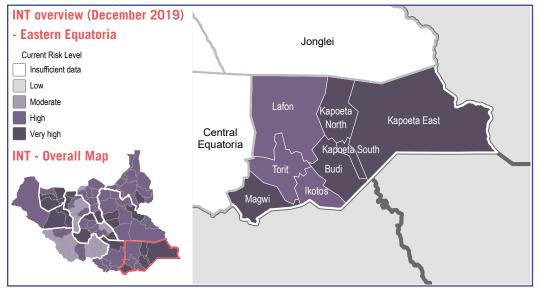
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High

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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
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1	Water	Sanitation	&	hygiene:	
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🚏 Health:	High
🄌 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

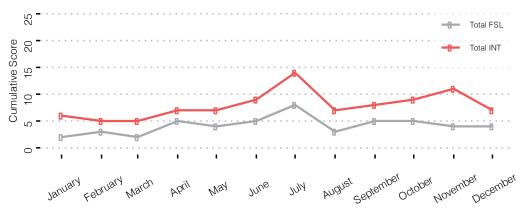
-			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	42%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
reported <sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children $eat^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\eta)}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	+5.80%	Moderate	
	-15%	Low	Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	-13%	LUW	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms®

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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



8.30%

0%

**N%** 

100%

+58%

19%

41%

+18%

+72%

Low

Low

Very High

Inw

Moderate

Very High

Inw

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

Warrap State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019: IN	NT KISK LEVEI:	Very High	IPC FSL Projection (Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019: IN	NT Risk Level:	High	🍉 IPC FSL:	-	IPC Nutrition:	4

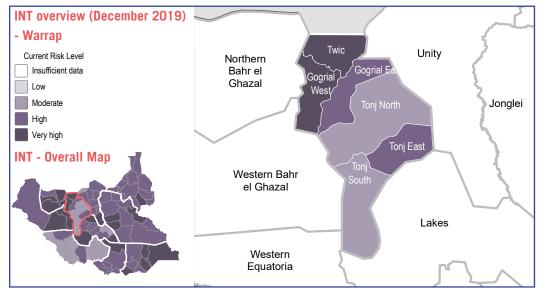
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### December risk level for the four components

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

🚏 Health:	High
🄌 Nutrition:	Very High

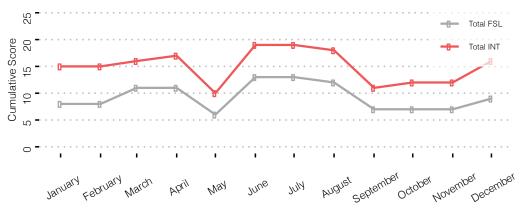
### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

,	-		
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime \eta}$	68%	Very High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	19%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\!(\eta)}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	29%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was $reported^{(\prime)}$
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	31%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	34%	High	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime \eta}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported $^{\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\!(\prime)}$	17%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(9)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	+44%	Very High	
average across the previous three months(7)			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+6.2%	Moderate	••••••
across the previous three months $^{\prime \prime }$			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>
			Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

### 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 month. 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.

average in percentage terms(6



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources, including REACH AoK<sup>(1)</sup>, REACH JMMI<sup>2)</sup>, SSMMS<sup>(3)</sup>, SMART<sup>4)</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>(3)</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>(6)</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>(7)</sup>, CFSAM<sup>(4)</sup> 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, EWARS, CHIRPS - WFP VAM, CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period, CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-year recall period, FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



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





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

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	IPC FSL Projection (Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eiguroo (Auguo	t December 20	10) Source: IDC Integrated Food Security Dhase Class	ification

C Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classificati

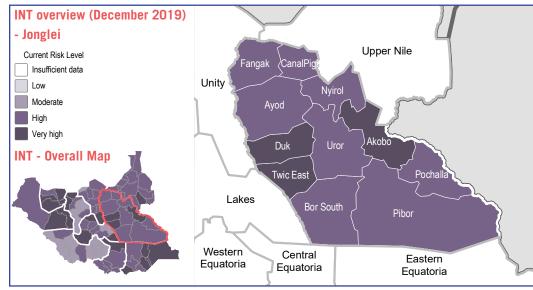
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### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	- Alexandre
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Very High	2

oderate	藔 Health:	Very High
ery High	놀 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

Food Availability & Access			
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime}$	5%	Low	
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was reported $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an $\mbox{unsustainable food source}^{\mbox{\tiny (1)}}$	4.80%	Low	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> $^{\! \eta}$	62%	Very High	
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without $eating^{\prime\prime}$	4.80%	Low	
Markets			
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	4.80%	Low	
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		

### Trend analysis graph

across the previous three months(7)

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Livestock

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do

Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope

Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had

Change in crop production from 5 year average®

Assessed settlements where inadequate access to

Assessed households reporting infestation of fall

Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

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

average in percentage terms(6)

land and agricultural inputs was reported

not possess or have access to livestock<sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where the presence of

livestock diseases was reported

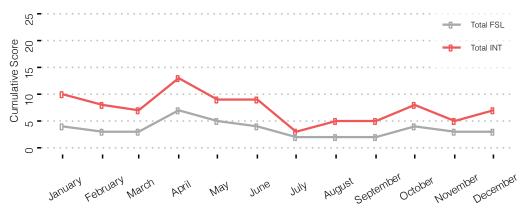
with a lack of food was reported(1)

access to milk or dairy(1)

Agriculture

army worm

Climate



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### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Ulang County

**Upper Nile State - South Sudan - December 2019** 

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	4	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	. IPC Nutrition:	4
			IPC Eigures (Augu	t Docombor	2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Class	cification

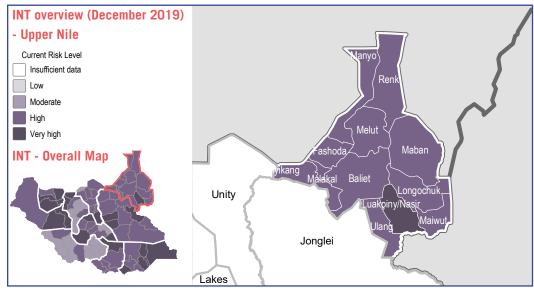
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### December risk level for the four components

.0	Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

🐡 Health:	High
놀 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

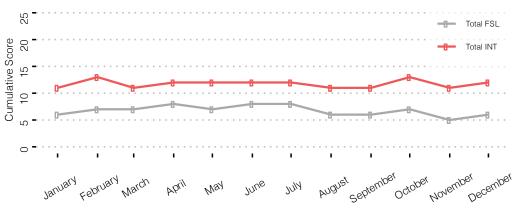
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	14%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	23%	High	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	68%	Very High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	36%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	39%	High	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	14%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(0)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
	an data		Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

### Trend analysis graph

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

average in percentage terms(6)



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# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Uror County

Jonglei State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High		-	IPC Nutrition:	4

#### irce: IPC - Integrated Food Security Pha

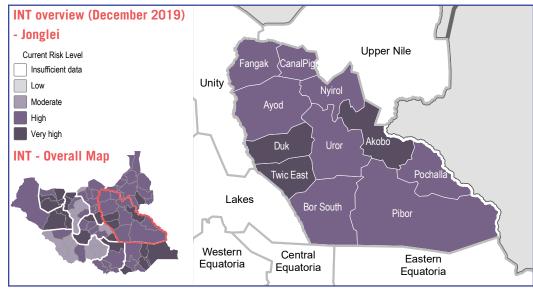
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### December risk level for the four components

🧓 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate	🐡 He
🛶 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High	놀 Nu

Moderate	Tealth:	Very High
High	🔌 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

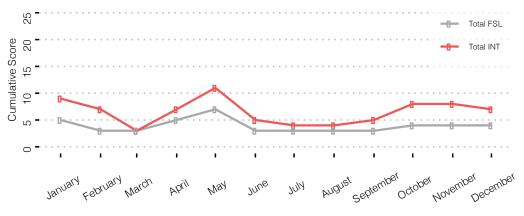
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \prime \prime}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	38%	High	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	no data		
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Climate
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	no uala		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and

### Trend analysis graph

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

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### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wau County

Western Bahr el Ghazal State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	IPC FSL Projection (Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	3
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	WIPC FSL:	3	IPC Nutrition:	3

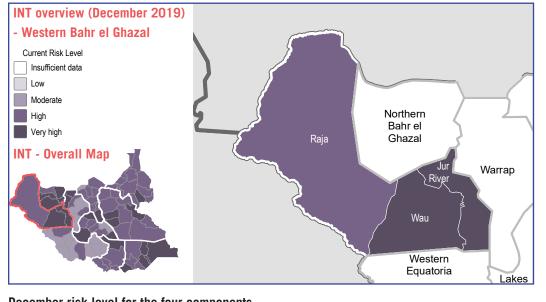
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High

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### December risk level for the four components

0	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Very High
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Т.	Water	Sanitation	&	hygiene:	
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🚏 Health:	Very High
🔌 Nutrition:	High

<b>Food Security 8</b>	Livelihoods	(FSL)	indicators
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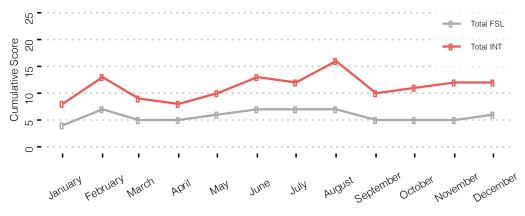
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	4%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	7%	Low	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	3.80%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	21%	High	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	15%	Moderate	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>(7)</sup>			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	11%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(a)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	-7.90%	Low	
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	0%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			

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

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# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Wulu County

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	With the second	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	WIPC FSL:	-		2

IPC Figures (August-December 2019), Source: IPC - Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

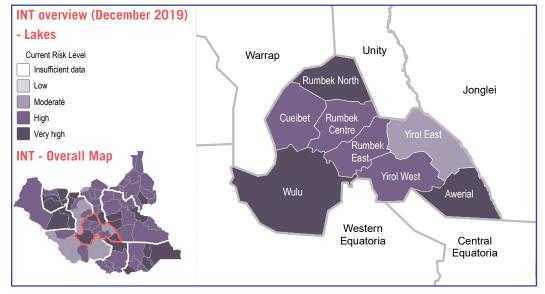
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### December risk level for the four components

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

🚏 Health:	Very High
놀 Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

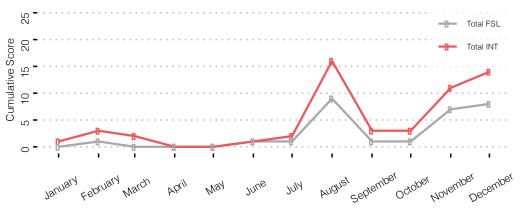
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	56%	High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	28%	High	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	11%	Moderate	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	11%	Moderate	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market <sup>(1)</sup>	11%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>®</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	no data		
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	no data		Ratio between NDVI for the current year and
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Natio between ND vi for the current year and

### 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 month. 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.

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

average in percentage terms(6)



Footnote: The INT collects data from multiple sources. including REACH AoK (1), REACH JMMI<sup>2</sup>, FSNMS<sup>3</sup>, SMART<sup>4</sup>, Health - EWARS<sup>5</sup>, CHIRPS - WFP VAM<sup>6</sup>, CLIMIS<sup>7</sup>, CFSAM<sup>6</sup> 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. EWARS. CHIRPS -WFP VAM. CLIMIS - All collected December 2019 with one-month recall period. CFSAM collected January 2019 with one-vear recall period. FSNMS collected July 2019 with bi-annual recall preiod, and SMART survey collected on an ad-hoc basis. For further information please visit the INT website



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



89%

56%

22%

100%

-7.30%

48%

31%

+20%

+22%

Very Hig

High

Low

Very High

Inw

Very Hig

Very High

Low

### Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yambio County

Western Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	2	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	1
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	🍉 IPC FSL:	3	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	1
			IPC Eiguros (Augus	t Docomb	or 2010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	ecification

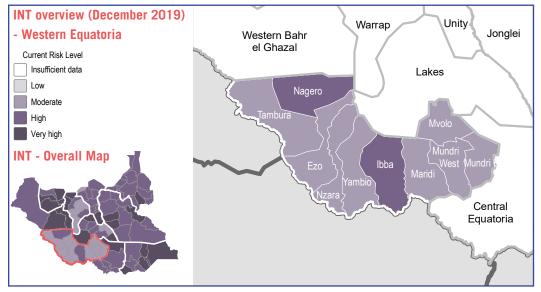
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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
-	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Moderate

lihoods:	Moderate		Lov
ygiene:	Moderate	<b>Witrition</b> :	Lov

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

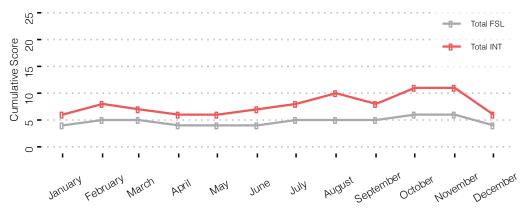
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be $^{\prime\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime 9}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	3%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
reported <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	6.30%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
unsustainable food source <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat $^{\prime \eta}$	6.30%	Low	access to milk or dairy $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	6.30%	Low	Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating"			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	
average across the previous tilled months.			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	-40%	Low	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and
across the previous three months(7)			average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>(6)</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)



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81%

63%

19%

100%

+47%

15%

49%

+14%

+19%

Very Hig

Very High

Low

Very High

Inw

Low

Very High

Inw

Moderat

# Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) County Profile - Yei County

Central Equatoria State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	With the second	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	W IPC FSL:	3	IPC Nutrition:	2

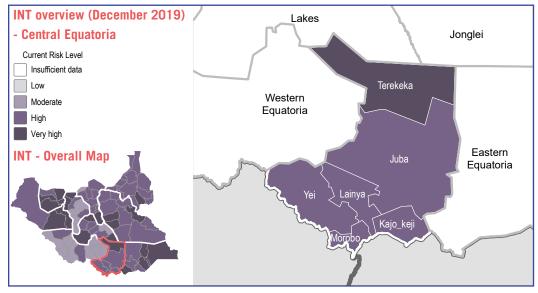
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### December risk level for the four components

Q	Food Security & Livelihoods:	High
	Water Sanitation & hygiene:	Moderate

🐡 Health:	High
놀 Nutrition:	Moderate

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

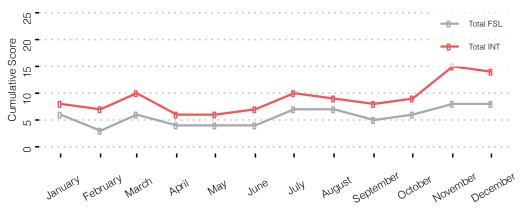
•				
Food Availability & Access			Livestock	
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	23%	Moderate	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\!(\prime)}$	54%
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	31%	Very High	Assessed settlements where the <b>presence of</b> <b>livestock diseases</b> was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	54%
reported <sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was $reported^{(\prime)}$	0%
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by only having children eat <sup>(7)</sup>	54%	Very High	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had access to milk or dairy $^{\prime\prime}$	100%
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating <sup>(1)</sup>	0%	Low	Agriculture	+58%
Markets			Change in crop production from 5 year average® Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>	41%
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	0%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm	50%
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\!(\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	+3.30%		Climate	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months $^{\prime\prime}$	-2.6%	Low	Climate Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>ee</sup>	+12%

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Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

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High

High

Inw

Very Hig

Inw

Very Hig

Very Hig

Verv Hig

+81%

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Moderate	(Sept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	2
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	🍉 IPC FSL:	4	🥑 IPC Nutrition:	2
			IDC Eigurop (Augur	+ December 20	10) Source: IDC Integrated Eard Security Diseas Class	aification

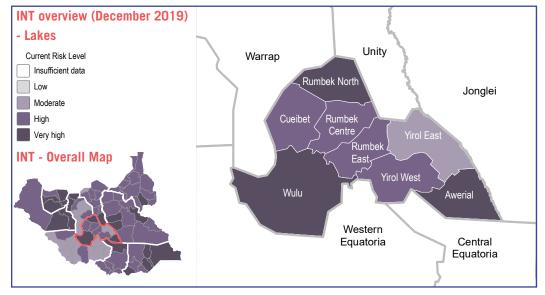
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### December risk level for the four components

👳 Food Security & Livelihoods:	Moderate
🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

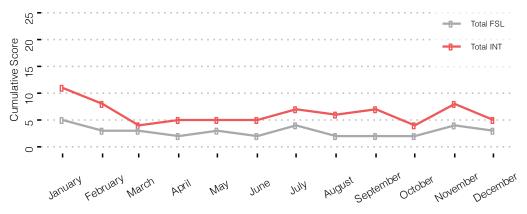
藔 Health:	Moderate
ঌ Nutrition:	Moderate

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

-			
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(7)</sup>	10%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock' $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	1%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime \eta}$
reported <sup>(7)</sup> Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope with a lack of food was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime}$	0%	Low	Agriculture
			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $\!\!\!\!\!\!\!^{(\eta)}$	20%	Low	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(3)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	
Change in field bean prices compared to the average across the previous three months?	-63%	Low	Climate
			Ratio between NDVI for the current year and average at each time step in percentage terms <sup>®</sup>

### Trend analysis graph

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3.90%

65%

37%

47%

-4.80%

9%

71%

+14%

+24%

Ratio between rainfall for the current year and the

average in percentage terms(6)

Lov

Very Higl

Moderate

Moderate

Inw

Low

Very High

Inw

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

Lakes State - South Sudan - December 2019

December 2019:	INT Risk Level:	High	Wept - Dec):	3	IPC Nutrition Projection (Sept - Dec):	4
August 2019:	INT Risk Level:	Very High	쌀 IPC FSL:	4	🧶 IPC Nutrition:	4
			IDC Eigures (Augur	t December '	010) Source: IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Clas	cification

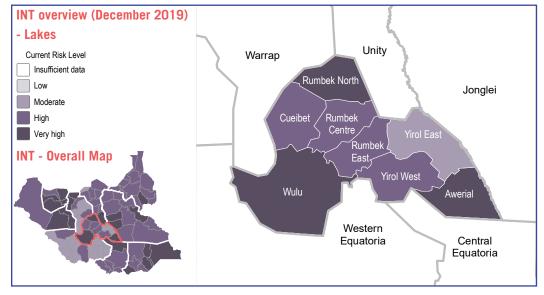
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### December risk level for the four components

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🐃 Water Sanitation & hygiene:	High

🐡 Health:	Low
🄌 Nutrition:	Very High

### Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) indicators

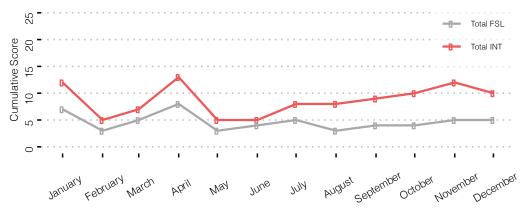
Food Availability & Access			Livestock
Assessed settlements where reported hunger was severe or the worst it can be <sup>(1)</sup>	18%	Low	Assessed settlements where residents reportedly do not possess or have access to livestock $^{\prime \eta}$
Assessed settlements where the consumption of wild foods that are known to make people sick was	0%	Low	Assessed settlements where the presence of livestock diseases was reported $^{\prime\prime\prime}$
reported <sup>(1)</sup>			Assessed settlements where selling livestock to cope
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly use an unsustainable food source <sup>(7)</sup>	0%	Low	with a lack of food was reported <sup>(1)</sup>
			Assessed settlements where residents reportedly had
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped with a lack of food by <b>only having children eat</b> $^{\!(\!\eta\!)}$	0%	Low	access to milk or dairy <sup>(1)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly coped	0% Low		Agriculture
with a lack of food by going days without eating $^{\prime\prime\prime}$			Change in crop production from 5 year average®
Markets			Assessed settlements where inadequate access to land and agricultural inputs was reported <sup>(7)</sup>
Assessed settlements where residents reportedly have no physical access to a functional market $^{\prime \eta}$	25%	Moderate	Assessed households reporting infestation of fall army worm <sup>(9)</sup>
Change in white sorghum prices compared to the	0%	Low	
average across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			Climate
Change in field bean prices compared to the average	+40%	Very High	Ratio between NDVI for the current year and
across the previous three months <sup>(7)</sup>			i and sources in the star is sourcent your und

### Trend analysis graph

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

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2.30%

61%

27%

36%

-22%

10%

22%

+17%

+30%

Lov

Very Higl

Low

Low

High

Low

High

Inw